



RECREATION AND LEISURE MASTER PLAN

Adopted November 12, 2015

SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

On May 23rd, 2014, the former Local Service District of Hanwell became incorporated as a rural community. The new municipality is situated immediately southwest of the city of Fredericton and is a rapidly growing rural area. According to the 2011 census, the rural community of Hanwell has a population of 4,266.

1.2 The importance of recreation and leisure

Recreation and leisure activities provide individuals with numerous physical, psychological, economic and environmental benefits which are associated with a high quality of life. Not only does participation in these activities provide opportunities for a healthy lifestyle, it also facilitates greater self-esteem, and social interaction. Recreational and leisure services are beneficial to the community as they enhance community wellness, community vibrancy, and community pride.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a tool to assist Council with short and long term planning. The plan will also assist in determining the needs and priorities related to services and facilities encompassing parks, recreation and leisure needs of the rural community of Hanwell. The purpose of the Plan is to provide an action plan that directs the development of future municipal facilities and services in a fiscally responsible and sustainable manner. The main objectives of the Master Plan are:

- To identify recreation and leisure facilities, programs and services available to residents of Hanwell.
- To identify long range infrastructure planning pertaining to recreation and leisure.
- To make recommendations that will provide for a full range of recreation and leisure facilities and services for all residents.

1.4 Plan Preparation and Methodology

In order to prepare a comprehensive plan, 3 key areas were examined. These consisted of: a review of current facilities and services; data collection i.e., demographics and trends; and data analysis and interpretation. Once these areas were examined a draft plan was prepared. The plan was then presented to Council for review. This was followed by public consultation which consisted of an open house. The draft plan was also placed on the web site for public review and comments. Following this the final master plan was presented to Council and approved.

1.5 Definitions

Throughout the Master Plan, a number of references are made to the following terms:

- **Recreation-** broadly defined as activities consisting of all sporting, fitness and physical pursuits that a person or group pursues for the purposes of personal satisfaction and development, physical health and/or competition.
- **Leisure** a combination of all recreation, cultural, creative, intellectual and social activities that a person or group pursues in their free time for the purposes of personal satisfaction and development.
- **Parkland** lands that are suitable for playing fields, play apparatuses, and community recreational and leisure facilities.
- **Open Space** lands intended for preservation or conservation of the rural community's natural system, unprogrammed green spaces, or linkages for the movement of humans or animals.
- **Active Living** a holistic approach to personal wellbeing that combines physical activity with mental, spiritual, and social engagement into a wide range of passive and gentle active leisure pursuits (e.g. yoga, stretching, leisurely walking, cycling, etc.).
- **Older Adults** those generally 55 to 65 years of age (i.e. the Baby Boom cohort) who are expected to maintain their interest in more active forms of leisure (e.g. fitness, hockey, hiking, etc.), although with a lesser degree of intensity than in the past.
- **Seniors** those generally over 65 years of age.

1.6 Influential Socio-economic Trends

Participation in recreation and leisure activities provides numerous benefits on both an individual and societal level. These benefits include:

- Improves personal health and reduces healthcare costs
- Promotes a cohesive community
- Increases community spirit and pride
- Improves quality of life
- Reduces anti social behavior
- Strengthens families and neighbourhoods
- Improves work performance and productivity
- Prolongs independent living
- Reduces stress

When planning and developing recreation and leisure services or programs, socio economic trends must be considered. Some trends worth considering are:

Increased awareness of healthy lifestyles: This is largely due to concerns about increased obesity and high levels of physical inactivity due to participation in sedentary forms of leisure such as watching television; playing video games, etc...This is evident through government programs such as, In Motion and Participaction which have been implemented to facilitate healthy lifestyles. School cafeteria menus have been overhauled to reflect this trend. Older adults are also embracing an active living or wellness philosophy.

Increase in environmental awareness: Communities, neighbourhoods and individuals are becoming increasingly concerned with open space and green space allocation. There is also increased concern about decreasing our carbon footprint and using environmentally friendly products.

Increased desire for multi-use or multi-purpose facilities: Having a number of recreation and leisure activities or programs at one location is important for today's busy lifestyles. A multi-use facility provides programs for a wide range of ages and also reduces operational costs for the municipality. Facilities and programs that can be utilized during all seasons are increasingly beneficial. This would include such things as trails which can be used for walking, biking, Nordic skiing and snowshoeing. It can also include open spaces which can be used for unorganized activities, such as Frisbee, and catch, as well as gathering spaces for picnicking and barbecues. Another example is tennis courts which can be flooded in the winter, etc.

Increased emphasis on regional services: In order to decrease duplication of services, and facilities, as well as, minimize costs, a greater emphasis has been placed on partnerships. This would include such agreements as the Recreational Service Agreement for Arena Complexes with the City of Fredericton. The formation of the Regional Service Commission also emphasizes regional collaboration.

Increased awareness for inclusive recreation: There is an increased focus on recreation and leisure programs which aim to reduce physical, financial, language and cultural barriers.

Decrease in volunteerism: Volunteerism is declining significantly. It is critical that volunteers have the recognition and support necessary to continue participation and for recruitment of new volunteers.

SECTION 2 – DEMOGRAPHICS/COMMUNITY PROFILE

In order to determine recreation and leisure needs, the profile of the rural community of Hanwell must be examined. Examining population characteristics, such as, age, as well as looking at participation rates will be important in determining needs. The 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey will also provide useful information.

2.1 Demographics

It is important to note that the 2011 census information for Hanwell is recorded by Statistics Canada in two locations---Hanwell LSD and Starlight Village. Appendix C has been extracted from this data and reflects the combined totals.

The statistics available from Statistics Canada show that:

- The population under 19 (1,220--28.5%) is higher than the provincial average (21.2%)
- The population over 65 ((335---7%) is lower than the provincial average (16%)
- We have a very low number of people from 20-29 (8%) most likely due to moving away to university/college and lack of rental units.
- Overall, it would appear our population is primarily young families and active seniors and our recreation plan needs to take this into account. (See Appendix C attached separately)

2.2 Health Profile

The following results are highlighted from the 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey:

- 54% of Canadian adults 18 years of age or older, consider themselves overweight or obese. It is important to note that statistics gathered for New Brunswick show rates higher than the national average--- 59.9% for Moncton and 62.5 % for Saint John. (see Table B)
- One in five Canadians reported height and weight that classified themselves as obese. It is important to note that New Brunswick rates are higher than the national average--- 24.4% for Moncton and 25.1% for Saint John. (See Appendix A)
- 56.3 % of adults consider themselves moderately active or active while 43.7% are inactive.
- 23.1% of youth age 12-17 consider themselves overweight or obese.
- The perceived life stress for those 15 and over at "quite a bit" was 23.3%.

It may also be useful to look at the data collected from The Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute's CANPLAY study (Canadian Physical Activity Levels Among Youth) in which physical activity levels of children and youth are measured using pedometers to count daily steps. The study showed that:

- New Brunswick children, ages 5 to 19 took approximately 10,800 daily steps on average. This is similar to the national average at 11,000 steps.
- In 2011-2014, boys took more daily steps on average than girls did in New Brunswick, and this pattern was similar to the national pattern.
- Nationally and provincially, daily steps decreased with increasing age. In New Brunswick, this gender difference was only significant among 5 to 14 year-olds. Nationally, this gender difference appeared for all age groups.
- In New Brunswick, children who have participated in organized physical activity and sport took more daily steps on average than children who did not participate in these types of activities. This pattern was generally similar to that found nationally.
- Children from the highest income households took more daily steps on average than those from lower income households. This was similar to the national pattern, where there was a significant difference between children's average daily steps and household income levels.

In addition, according to the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute and ParticipACTION, older adults are the least active among Canadians. Within the older adults category, older women are the least active.

2.3 Participation rates

As part of the Recreation Users Agreement with the City of Fredericton, participation numbers are recorded for the rural community of Hanwell and surrounding areas. It is important to examine these in order to determine the needs of the community. The following table has been extracted from the Recreation Service Agreement City of Fredericton Ice and Non Ice Users 2013 Registrations. The participation numbers for the Village of New Maryland are shown for comparison. Swimming and soccer appear to have the largest participation rates for youth. It should be noted that participation numbers for Yoho were kept separately from Hanwell. The numbers show that there isn't any participation in ice sports. This is due to the fact that Yoho is outside the FYHA boundaries. As for non ice sports, the numbers are: indoor pool registration (3), soccer (3), and softball (1).

ACTIVITY	HANWELL	NEW MARYLAND	FREDERICTON
FYHA	68	104	689
Mens Hockey (includes Oldtimer, Capital City, Gents, F'ton Community Gents, Pick up League, & Christian League)	42	64	827
Figure skating	29	36	284
Speed skating	22	7	97
Ringette	17	6	103
Total ice sports	178	217	2000
Indoor pool reg.	212		1639
Outdoor pool reg.	44		373
Soccer	115	32	1004
Minor Football	24	32	226
Minor baseball	22	16	313
Softball	15	19	95
Ultimate Frisbee	11	10	319
Girls softball	6	1	145
F'ton Senior Center	19	25	10
Nasis field house members	7	12	489
O'Dell Lodge	7	12	10
NYC facility users	6	26	250
Killarney Lake Lodge	6	2	257
Mayors Activity Award	3	13	
Golden Games	1	2	
Indoor pool pass			64
Total non ice sports	498	202	5194
Total ice and non ice sports	676	419	7194

2.4 Programs and Services

The municipality of Hanwell does not currently operate any recreational and leisure programs or services. Since its incorporation, the rural community of Hanwell has held a couple of special events. In December of 2014 in conjunction with the Rotary Club of Hanwell, there was a tree lighting ceremony and open house. In May of 2015, the first Hanwell Days was held which was very well attended. It is expected that this will be an annual event. Please refer to Appendix B for a list of recreation and leisure services provided by the private sector and non-profits within the rural community:

2.5 Facilities

The rural community of Hanwell does not currently own or operate any recreation and leisure facilities. The following is a list of facilities owned by individuals in the private sector or not for profits but used for recreational purposes:

Brookdale Recreation Park
Hanwell Recreation Park

St James Presbyterian Church
Hanwell Community Church

Kingswood Park
Trap and Skeet Club
Yoho Scout Reserve

It is important to note that in 2007, the LSD of Hanwell entered in to a Recreational Service Agreement with the City of Fredericton. The agreement enables residents of Hanwell to access city recreation services without paying an outside user fee. This agreement remains in effect for the rural community of Hanwell until 2027. Under the terms of this agreement, the municipality contributes 3 cents per \$100 of assessed value to the City of Fredericton.

3.0 Consultation

Input into the development of the Recreation Master Plan was provided by the Recreation Committee and Council. The Recreation Committee involved members of the community at large as well as members from the Brookdale Recreation Committee, the Hanwell Community Development Association (HCDA) and Council members.

In October of 2014, HCDA handed out an informal survey during Family Day at the Park. The results of the survey indicated that trails and a community center were the top priorities. This was consistent with suggestions and comments from open houses held by the HCDA in previous years. In addition, an open house was held in September 2015 and the draft plan was placed on the website for public review.

4.0 Recommendations

From the onset, it was very apparent that one of the major challenges facing the municipality of Hanwell is its lack of recreation and leisure infrastructure and facilities. Building recreation and leisure infrastructure and facilities which would enable all residents of Hanwell to participate will be a great benefit to the community. For this reason the following recommendations have been made:

Infrastructure

1. Continue to develop the Hanwell Recreation Park. Continued development of the trails in the park will provide year round enjoyment for hiking, biking, Nordic skiing, snowshoeing and other activities.
2. Build a multifunctional community center. This facility will allow for a much needed social hub.
3. Continue to partner with nonprofit organizations, such as HCDA and Brookdale Recreation Association.
4. Build a multipurpose open field/green space (Hanwell Commons).
5. Build a multipurpose hard surface to be utilized for year round activities, such as, basketball, road hockey, skating.
6. Acquire parcels of land in each subdivision to be used as neighborhood parks. This will give families a place to engage in physical activity with their children as well as a place to congregate and meet their neighbors.
7. Acquire land within the rural community for future development for recreational purposes.
8. Ideally a trail system connecting the ATV/snowmobile /walking/hiking trails would be set up. If possible connectors should be set up between subdivisions. This would allow for an active transportation network.
9. Build a playground for 2-14 year olds. The playground should be able to accommodate families with children of differing ages and stages not just young children.

Programs:

10. Make use of council offices by hosting recreation, leisure and wellness activities, such as, card parties, bingo, movie nights, pumpkin carving, and blood donor clinics.
11. Partner with businesses within the community whose facilities can be used for community events.

12. Hire recreation staff as necessary to develop and facilitate programs.
13. The recreation Master Plan should be reviewed and updated every 5 years.
14. Identify and utilize external funding opportunities.

Promotion:

15. Promote health and wellness benefits of recreation and leisure through the news letter and web site.
16. Communication with residents has been a major challenge. Communication can be enhanced by utilizing the web site, electronic sign, and newsletter as the main media tools with regard to programs and activities. Set up and promote a facebook page, twitter, etc... in order to engage youth in recreational and leisure activities. Youth generally use social media on a daily basis.
17. Initiate and facilitate an annual meeting with all community recreation providers to discuss programs offered as well as issues.
18. The municipality should host open houses to assess community needs and programs. It may also be an opportunity to assess satisfaction and support.
19. Promote and support volunteerism. Volunteers are a vital asset to the community especially in light of the fact that the municipality does not have any recreation staff. Without dedicated volunteers, special events such as Hanwell Days would not be possible.

Appendix A

Health indicator profile by census metropolitan area, two-year period estimates (Moncton, N.B. and Saint John, N.B.)

2013 -2014	Percent (Moncton, NB)	Percent (St. John, NB)
Perceived health, very good or excellent	56.9	55.5
Perceived health, fair or poor	14.4	12.7
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	94.6	93.9
Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over)	20.6	20.1
Pain or discomfort that prevents activities	14.6	14.9
Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active	53.0	57.4
Physical activity during leisure-time, inactive	47.0	42.6
Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese	59.9	62.5
Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight	35.5	37.3
Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese	24.4	25.1
Body mass index, self-reported, youth (12 to 17 years old), overweight or obese	F	16.0 ^E
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	64.2	75.9

^E : use with caution.

F : too unreliable to be published.

.. : not available for a specific reference period.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table [105-0592](#).

Last modified: 2015-06-24.

Appendix B

Category	Program	Facility Used
Fitness	Bonnie Kilburn Dance	Bonnie Kilburn Dance Center
	Fredericton Trap and Skeet Club	Fredericton Trap and Skeet Club
	Go Go Gymnastics After School	Go Go Gymnastics
	Hiking, Biking, Nordic Skiing, snowshoeing	Hanwell Recreation Park
	Kingswood Fitness Golf Gymnastics Bowling Cosmic Zone Skating	Kingswood Park
	Wostawea Ski Club	Kingswood Park
	Zumba	St James Church/ Hanwell Community Church
Arts & Crafts	Sewing Club	St. James Church
Community Activities	Hanwell Days	Multiple venues
	Hanwell Family Park Day	Hanwell Recreation Park
	Hanwell Rotary Club Tree Lighting	Hanwell Municipal Office
	Touch a Truck	Yard Gear
Community Groups	Astronomy Club	Various locations
	Scouts Canada	St James Church
Day Camps	Kids Summer Camp	Kingswood Park
	Learn to Play Golf	Kingswood Park
	Summer Day Camps	Hanwell Community Church
	Vacation Bible School	St. James Church

Music	Piano/guitar lessons	Harmony House---22 Falcon Lane
Organized Sports	Youth Soccer	Brookdale Park
	Youth T-ball	Brookdale Park
	Youth Beach Volleyball	Brookdale Park
Service Clubs	Rotary Club of Hanwell	
Non Profit Groups	Brookdale Recreation Assoc.	
	Hanwell Community Development Assoc.	
	NB ATV Federation	
	Scouts Canada	

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population and dwelling counts						
Population in 2011 ¹	4,266	...	...	751,171	...	...
Population in 2006 ¹	3,812 ^A	...	...	729,997	...	...
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	11.9	...	...	2.9	...	...
Total private dwellings ²	1,575	...	...	348,465	...	...
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	1,479	...	...	314,007	...	...
Population density per square kilometre	28.26	...	...	10.5	...	...
Land area (square km)	150.93	...	...	71,377.18	...	...
Age characteristics						
Total population by age groups ⁴	4,270	2,105	2,165	751,170	366,440	384,730
0 to 4 years	290	150	140	36,525	18,575	17,955
5 to 9 years	310	150	160	36,660	18,600	18,060

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	320	165	165	40,390	20,780	19,610
15 to 19 years	300	155	150	45,845	23,585	22,265
15 years	65	35	35	8,705	4,485	4,220
16 years	50	20	25	9,030	4,660	4,365
17 years	65	30	30	9,270	4,730	4,540
18 years	70	30	35	9,450	4,900	4,550
19 years	60	35	30	9,395	4,815	4,585
20 to 24 years	195	100	90	44,585	22,735	21,850
25 to 29 years	165	75	95	41,725	20,535	21,190
30 to 34 years	285	130	150	43,700	21,160	22,540
35 to 39 years	335	160	165	48,120	23,380	24,740
40 to 44 years	480	195	185	51,275	25,010	26,265
45 to 49 years	420	200	205	61,905	30,250	31,650
50 to 54 years	360	165	190	62,795	30,675	32,115

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
55 to 59 years	315	155	155	59,340	28,940	30,400
60 to 64 years	255	180	115	54,665	26,940	27,725
65 to 69 years	165	90	70	39,110	19,410	19,695
70 to 74 years	90	45	45	29,255	14,060	15,190
75 to 79 years	35	20	15	22,480	10,020	12,460
80 to 84 years	25	15	15	16,335	6,535	9,795
85 years and over	20	10	15	16,465	5,240	11,225
% of the population aged 15 and over	78.5	77.9	78.5	84.9	84.2	85.5
Marital status						
Total population 15 years and over by marital status ⁶	3,340	1,650	1,690	637,590	308,485	329,110
Married or living with a common-law partner	2,445	1,220	1,225	382,310	191,050	191,260
Married (and not separated)	2,190	1,090	1,095	310,310	155,115	155,195
Living common law	250	120	130	72,000	35,935	36,070

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	900	430	470	255,285	117,440	137,850
Single (never legally married)	655	335	325	159,760	86,220	73,545
Separated	65	25	35	21,035	9,180	11,855
Divorced	100	45	55	32,930	14,060	18,870
Widowed	80	25	65	41,560	7,985	33,575
Family characteristics						
Total number of census families in private households ⁷	1,320	...	...	224,590	...	...
Size of census family: 2 persons	595	...	...	125,615	...	...
Size of census family: 3 persons	280	...	...	49,255	...	...
Size of census family: 4 persons	315	...	...	37,365	...	...
Size of census family: 5 or more persons	130	...	...	12,360	...	...
Total number of census families in private households ⁸	1,325	...	...	224,590	...	...
Total couple families by family	1,215	...	...	188,400	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
structure and number of children						
Married couples	1,090	...	...	152,455	...	...
Without children at home	450	...	...	82,075	...	...
With children at home	640	...	...	70,380	...	...
1 child	215	...	...	31,060	...	...
2 children	295	...	...	29,455	...	...
3 or more children	130	...	...	9,860	...	...
Common-law couples	120	...	...	35,950	...	...
Without children at home	70	...	...	20,155	...	...
With children at home	45	...	...	15,790	...	...
1 child	25	...	...	8,430	...	...
2 children	20	...	...	5,455	...	...
3 or more children	0	...	...	1,905	...	...
Total lone-parent families by sex of parent and number of children	105	...	...	36,185	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Female parent	75	...	...	28,735	...	...
1 child	45	...	...	18,065	...	...
2 children	25	...	...	8,040	...	...
3 or more children	0	...	...	2,640	...	...
Male parent	25	...	...	7,450	...	...
1 child	20	...	...	5,320	...	...
2 children	10	...	...	1,725	...	...
3 or more children	0	...	...	410	...	...
Total children in census families in private households	1,450	...	...	200,700	...	...
Under six years of age	355	...	...	43,455	...	...
6 to 14 years	575	...	...	69,295	...	...
15 to 17 years	185	...	...	26,050	...	...
18 to 24 years	265	...	...	38,950	...	...
25 years and over	70	...	...	22,950	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average number of children at home per census family	1.1	...	...	0.9	...	...
Household and dwelling characteristics						
Total number of persons in private households	4,240	2,090	1,475	735,715	359,500	376,215
Number of persons not in census families	250	115	135	122,025	56,500	65,525
Living with relatives ⁹	45	15	30	13,885	5,930	7,955
Living with non-relatives only	50	20	25	26,435	14,440	11,995
Living alone	160	70	85	81,705	36,135	45,570
Number of census family persons	3,990	1,980	2,010	613,695	303,000	310,690
Average number of persons per census family	3.0	...	...	2.7	...	...
Total number of persons aged 65 years and over in private households	335	170	155	114,255	52,430	61,830
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	65	25	35	37,740	11,275	26,460

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Living with relatives ⁹	25	5	10	4,920	1,330	3,590
Living with non-relatives only	5	5	0	2,545	1,205	1,340
Living alone	35	20	20	30,270	8,745	21,530
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	265	155	110	76,515	41,150	35,365
Total number of private households by household type ¹⁰	1,475	...	...	314,005	...	...
Census-family households	1305	...	...	220,100	...	...
One-family-only households ¹¹	1240	...	...	204,380	...	...
Couple-family households ¹²	1155	...	...	175,630	...	...
Without children	360	...	...	95,030	...	...
With children	650	...	...	80,600	...	...
Lone-parent-family households	85	...	...	28,745	...	...
Other family households ¹³	70	...	...	15,720	...	...
One-family households with persons not in a census family	50	...	...	11,310	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Couple-family households ¹⁴	40	...	...	7,120	...	...
Without children	15	...	...		...	...
With children	20	...	...	3,565	...	...
Lone-parent-family households	25	...	...	4,190	...	...
Two-or-more-family households	20	...	...	4,410	...	...
Non-census-family households	175	...	...	93,910	...	...
One-person households	155	...	...	81,700	...	...
Two-or-more-person households	20	...	...	12,205	...	...
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling ¹⁵	1,480	...	...	314,005	...	...
Single-detached house	1,340	...	...	220,180	...	...
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	0	...	...	3,990	...	...
Movable dwelling ¹⁶	35	...	...	14,000	...	...
Other dwelling ¹⁷	105	...	...	75,845	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Semi-detached house	10	...	...	10,815	...	...
Row house	10	...	...	7,835	...	...
Apartment, duplex	40	...	...	14,110	...	...
Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	35	...	...	42,040	...	...
Other single-attached house	5	...	...	1,050	...	...
Total number of private households by household size ¹⁸	1,480	...	...	314,005	...	...
1 person	160	...	...	81,700	...	...
2 persons	560	...	...	123,375	...	...
3 persons	290	...	...	51,805	...	...
4 persons	315	...	...	40,245	...	...
5 persons	115	...	...	12,310	...	...
6 or more persons	40	...	...	4,570	...	...
Number of persons in private households	4,240	...	...	735,720	...	...

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average number of persons in private households	2.9	...	...	2.3	...	...
Detailed mother tongue						
Detailed mother tongue - Total population excluding institutional residents ¹⁹	4,245	2,095	2,150	739,900	361,415	378,480
Single responses	4,200	2,080	2,120	731,855	357,560	374,295
English	3,615	1,785	1,835	479,930	234,735	245,195
French	465	225	240	233,530	113,495	120,035
Non-official languages	125	65	55	18,395	9,330	9,065
Selected Aboriginal languages ²⁰	0	0	0	2,135	1,030	1,110
Selected non-Aboriginal languages ²¹	115	60	60	15,520	7,920	7,595
Arabic	5	0	0	1,325	830	495
Bulgarian	0	0	0	20	5	10
Burmese	0	0	0	10	5	5

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cantonese	0	0	0	225	120	105
Chinese, n.o.s.	10	0	0	1,190	605	585
Danish	5	0	0	145	50	95
Dutch	15	5	5	925	500	425
German	25	15	15	1,805	860	945
Hindi	5	0	0	250	130	115
Italian	5	0	0	440	240	205
Japanese	0	0	0	115	30	85
Korean	10	5	5	1,810	915	890
Polish	10	0	0	255	125	130
Portuguese	10	0	0	220	110	115
Romanian	5	0	0	420	225	200
Russian	10	5	5	355	175	180

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First official language spoken - Total population excluding institutional residents ¹⁹	4,240	2,090	2,145	739,900	361,420	378,480
English	3,760	1,865	1900	502,040	245,760	256,285
French	465	225	235	234,410	114,040	120,370
English and French	0	0	5	2,575	1,225	1,350
Neither English nor French	0	0	0	865	395	475
Official language minority (number) ²³	475	225	245	235,700	114,655	121,040
Detailed language spoken most often at home						
Detailed language spoken most often at home - Total population excluding institutional residents ¹⁹	4,240	2,090	2,150	739,895	361,420	378,475
Single responses	4,195	2,075	2,120	731,310	357,340	373,970
English	3,825	1,890	1,935	512,110	250,355	261,760
French	345	165	170	209,885	102,24	107,650

Characteristic	Appendix C Hanwell and Starlight combined			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					0	
Non-official languages	30	15	20	9,310	4,750	4,565
Selected Aboriginal languages ²⁰	0	0	0	1,025	515	515
Selected non-Aboriginal languages ²¹	30	15	15	8,000	4,085	3,915
Hindi	5	5	0	125	65	65
Japanese	5	0	0	35	10	25
Korean	5	5	0	1,580	805	770
Persian (Farsi)	5	5	5	320	170	145
Spanish	10	0	5	595	280	315
Other languages ²²	0	0	0	280	150	125
Multiple responses	50	20	25	8,585	4,075	4,510
English and French	20	10	10	6,235	2,910	3,325
English and non-official language	20	5	10	2,020	995	1,025

Symbols

^A **adjusted figure due to boundary change**

Users wishing to compare 2011 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2006 Census counts are adjusted as needed to take into account boundary changes between the 2006 and 2011 censuses. The 2006 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A.' The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2006 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2006, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions) and new designated places (DPLs).

^E **use with caution**

After the release of the 2006 or 2011 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2006 or 2011 Census data presented in these tables.

... not applicable

A possible reason for the use of the three dots (...) symbol is: A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero.

Footnotes

Footnote 1 2011 and 2006 population

Statistics Canada is committed to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. As part of this commitment, some population counts of geographic areas are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality.

Counts of the total population are rounded to a base of 5 for any dissemination block having a population of less than 15. Population counts for all standard geographic areas above the dissemination block level are derived by summing the adjusted dissemination block counts. The adjustment of dissemination block counts is controlled to ensure that the population counts for dissemination areas will always be within 5 of the actual values. The adjustment has no impact on the population counts of census divisions and large census subdivisions..

Footnote 2 Total private dwellings

A separate set of living quarters designed for or converted for human habitation in which a person or group of persons reside or could reside. In addition, a private dwelling must have a source of heat or power and must be an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements, as evidenced by

complete and enclosed walls and roof, and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow.

- Footnote 3 Private dwellings occupied by usual residents
A separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently.
- Footnote 4 Age
Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2011.
- Footnote 5 Median age
The median age is an age 'x', such that exactly one half of the population is older than 'x' and the other half is younger than 'x'.
- Footnote 6 Total population 15 years and over by marital status
Refers to the marital status of the person, taking into account his/her common-law status.
- Footnote 7 Total number of census families in private households
Census family - Refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family.
- Footnote 8 Total number of census families in private households
Census family structure - Refers to the classification of census families into married couples (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), common-law couples (with or without children of either and/or both partners), and lone-parent families by sex of parent. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. A couple with children may be further classified as either an intact family or stepfamily, and stepfamilies may, in turn, be classified as simple or complex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.
- Footnote 9 Living with relatives
Non-relatives may be present.
- Footnote 10 Total number of private households by household type
Refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). One-family household refers to a single census family (with or without other persons) that occupies a private dwelling. Multiple-family household refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional persons) occupy the same private

dwelling. Family households may also be divided based on the presence of persons not in a census family.

Non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

- Footnote 11 One-family-only households
Refers to households that consist solely of one census family without additional persons.
- Footnote 12 Couple-family households.
Refers to households with opposite-sex or same-sex couples.
- Footnote 13 Other family households
Refers to one-census family households with additional persons and to multiple-census family households, with or without additional persons.
- Footnote 14 Couple-family households
Refers to households with opposite-sex or same-sex couples.
- Footnote 15 Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling
Structural type of dwelling - Characteristics that define a dwelling's structure, for example, the characteristics of a single-detached house, a semi-detached house, a row house, or an apartment or flat in a duplex. Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.
- Footnote 16 Movable dwelling
Includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.
- Footnote 17 Other dwelling
The category 'Other dwelling' is a subtotal of the following categories: semi-detached house, row house, apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys and other single-attached house.
- Footnote 18 Total number of private households by household size
Household, private - Person or group of persons occupying the same dwelling. 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.
Household size - Number of persons occupying a private dwelling. Refers to the number of usual residents in a private household.

- Footnote 19 Total population excluding institutional residents
The population excluding institutional residents includes Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents) excluding those who live in institutions (institutional collective dwellings). Canadian citizens and landed immigrants either: (1) have a usual place of residence in Canada; (2) are abroad either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission; or (3) are at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry or Canadian government vessels. Since 1991, the target population also includes persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status, who hold study permits, or who hold work permits, as well as family members living with them; for census purposes, this group is referred to as non-permanent residents. The population universe does not include foreign residents.
- Footnote 20 Selected Aboriginal languages
The languages shown were selected based on the Aboriginal mother tongues most often reported as single responses in Canada in the 2011 Census of Population.
- Footnote 21 Selected non-Aboriginal languages
The languages shown were selected based on the non-Aboriginal mother tongues (other than English or French) most often reported as single responses in Canada in the 2011 Census of Population.
- Footnote 22 Other languages
This is a subtotal of all languages collected by the census that are not displayed separately here. For a full list of languages collected in the census, please refer to Appendix D in the 2011 Census Dictionary.
- Footnote 23 Official language minority
English is the first official language spoken by Quebec's official language minority, which consists of all individuals with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French. French is the first official language spoken by the official language minority in the country overall and in every province and territory outside Quebec, which consists of all individuals with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French.

Source

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.