

The New Brunswick Economy: 2009 in Review

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Think Recycling!

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NOTE: The analysis contained in the document is based on data available as of March 31, 2010; historically comparable data series are used. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Data will be updated on the Department of Finance website at: <http://www.gnb.ca/0024/index-e.asp>

Overview

- Economies around the globe were hit by the deepest post-war recession on record in 2009. Precipitated by a financial crisis in 2008, global trade collapsed and governments went deep into deficit as revenues declined and expenditures increased due to the implementation of economic stimulus programs. Despite the depth of the downturn, most major economies showed signs of recovery during the second half of the year.
- Supported by a strong financial sector, the Canadian economy survived the recession relatively well when compared to other countries. However, a steep decline in global trade, the intensity of the US recession and weak commodity prices caused economic activity in Canada to contract by 2.6% in 2009.
- The effects of the recession were most pronounced in resource-based economies such as Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador. Ontario's automotive manufacturing sector was also severely affected.
- New Brunswick was not immune to the impact of the global economic downturn. Just as in other parts of the country, the manufacturing and export sectors in the province were hit hard by the recession, leading to an estimated 0.5% decline in real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2009.
- Continued work on the Point Lepreau refurbishment and the potash mine expansion in Sussex combined with increased government spending on capital projects helped limit the depth of the recession in the province. Also cushioning the blow was the delivery of natural gas to the US, which commenced with the completion of the Canaport liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in Saint John.
- New Brunswick's labour market weathered the recession relatively well in 2009. The province was one of only three provinces to show job growth for the year, a result of part-time job gains edging out full-time job losses.

2009 Statistical Summary

2009 Statistical Summary Growth Rates ¹		
	N.B.	Canada
	(2008 to 2009)	
Output		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1.0	-4.5
GDP (real)	-0.5	-2.6
Population and Labour Force		
Total Population (July 1)	0.3	1.2
Labour Force	0.4	0.7
Employment	0.1	-1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.3
Participation Rate (%)	64.7	67.3
Indicators		
Foreign Exports	-22.5	-26.7
Retail Trade	-0.1	-3.0
Farm Cash Receipts*	6.9	-4.2
Housing Starts	-17.6	-29.4
Manufacturing Sales	-20.5	-17.3
Sawn Lumber Production	-19.7	-21.0
Mining Production	-29.0	-31.5
Consumer Price Index	0.3	0.3
¹ Per cent change unless otherwise indicated. * January to September.		
Sources: Statistics Canada and Natural Resources Canada.		

International Economy

- As a result of the financial crisis that emerged in 2008, many of the world's largest economies entered 2009 caught up in the deepest post-war recession on record. However, quick government intervention helped limit the decline in economic activity and most major economies were able to emerge, albeit tentatively, from the recession and show modest signs of growth during the last half of 2009.
- With deteriorating economic conditions around the globe, revenues declined and expenditures rose, putting many governments in deficit situations. Many nations will face the challenge of rebalancing their books coming out of the recession, a challenge that will take years to achieve.
- China and India were among the growth leaders in 2009 given that both countries introduced stimulus measures to support domestic demand in the wake of a double-digit decline in world trade volume.
- Initial estimates show that real GDP in the US declined by 2.4% in 2009. Economic activity fell by an annualized 6.4% in the first quarter of the year. A modest recovery was evident in the third quarter as measures like the Troubled Asset Relief Program stabilized the financial sector and the Cash for Clunkers program helped bring back the American consumer.
- The recession hit American workers particularly hard, with the US economy shedding in excess of 5.8 million jobs in 2009. As the year drew to a close, however, employment started to level off and employers hinted at hiring.
- Inflation was virtually non-existent in 2009 as low levels of capacity utilization and weak wage expectations limited price growth. Commodity prices showed a modest improvement following a steep decline in 2008. Energy prices gained some ground, rebounding from a five-year low, and non-energy prices rose due to strong demand from Asia.
- The collapse of housing markets around the world was one of the major contributors to the recession. Residential investment among OECD economies in 2009 posted a double-digit decline for a second consecutive year. US housing starts fell to a record low in 2009, plummeting roughly 60% over the last two years. A mere 554,000 starts were reported in 2009, a decline of 1.5 million units from the 2005 peak in residential construction.
- Businesses also felt the effects of the economic crisis in 2009. A deterioration in global trade and tight credit conditions caused many businesses to cancel or delay investment plans, leading to a decline of more than 15% in business gross fixed capital formation.
- Many countries were cautiously optimistic that their economy had entered the recovery stage of the business cycle by the end of 2009. This optimism was tempered when initial signs of recovery proved to be less robust than previous recessions. It is recognized that the timing of withdrawal of stimulus measures may have an impact on the still fragile recovery.

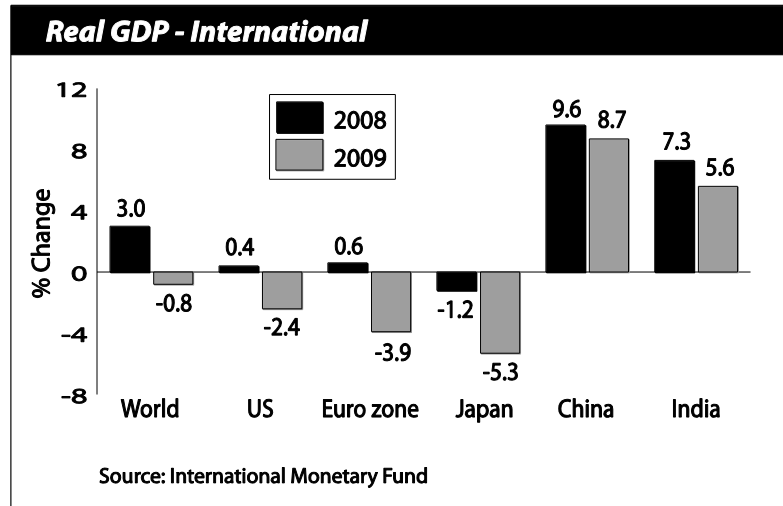
International Economy (continued)

Global Economic Indicators Growth Rates¹, 2007 to 2009				
	GDP (real)	Consumer Price Index	Unemployment Rate (%)	Investment²
United States				
2007	2.1	2.9	4.6	19.5
2008	0.4	3.8	5.8	18.2
2009	-2.4	-0.4	9.3	15.0
Japan				
2007	2.3	0.0	3.8	24.1
2008	-1.2	1.4	4.0	23.5
2009	-5.3	-1.1	5.4	21.2
Euro zone				
2007	2.7	2.1	7.5	22.2
2008	0.6	3.3	7.6	22.2
2009	-3.9	0.3	9.9	19.4
United Kingdom				
2007	2.6	2.3	5.4	18.3
2008	0.5	3.6	5.5	17.0
2009	-4.8	1.9	7.6	13.7
¹ Per cent change unless otherwise indicated. ² Per cent of GDP.				
Source: International Monetary Fund				

International Economy Contracts

The International Monetary Fund estimates that world output declined by 0.8% in 2009, largely the result of an estimated 3.2% decline in economic activity in the advanced economies.

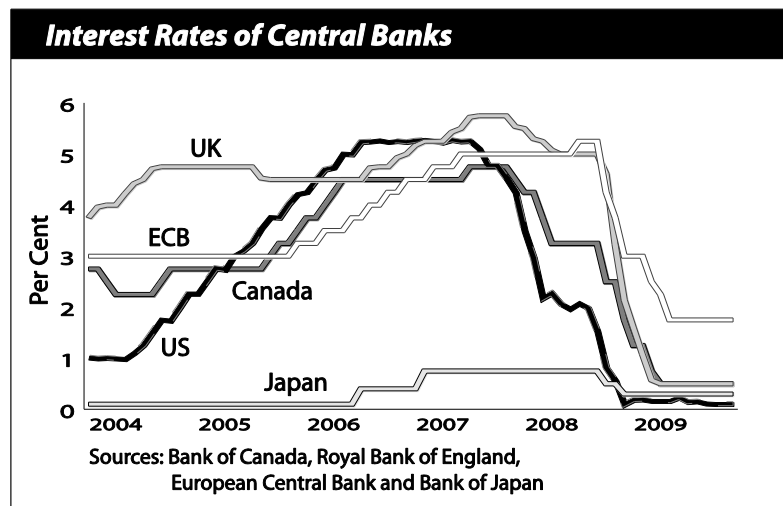
A collapse in global trade, a tenuous financial sector, and weak business and consumer confidence, all contributed to the downturn.



Interest Rates Slashed

Many countries aggressively fought the recession by cutting interest rates to record lows and significantly increasing government spending on infrastructure projects.

The Bank of Canada lowered its target overnight rate to 0.25% in April 2009 and maintained it for the remainder of the year.



Canadian Economy

- The Canadian economy succumbed to the downward pressures of the global recession, with real GDP growth contracting by 2.6% in 2009. Economic growth for the year was primarily dependent on government spending as investment in the battered private sector declined significantly from 2008.
- Many Canadian jobs were lost in 2009 as companies scaled back on spending. Overall, the Canadian economy shed approximately 277,000 jobs (many of them full-time), resulting in reduced earnings and decreased consumer expenditures. The goods-producing sector shouldered the biggest hit in terms of employment losses. Sharp declines in US auto sales and housing starts impacted employment in Canada's manufacturing and forestry sectors. Employment in construction was dealt a major blow with decreases in both residential and non-residential investment.
- Exports and manufacturing sales were adversely affected by weakened global demand and slumping commodity prices. Energy and automotive exports were hit particularly hard due to the recession south of the border. While improved US conditions in the latter part of the year served to bolster exports, a stronger Canadian dollar acted as a drag on international trade.
- Housing starts were down significantly in 2009. Difficult access to credit coupled with low confidence levels created an unfavourable environment for new home construction. The situation began to improve late in the year as increases in renovation activity and existing home sales helped offset weakness in other areas of the housing market.
- While the Canadian economy felt the impact of the global recession, signs of recovery were apparent as 2009 drew to a close. Building permits turned the corner displaying vigor in the final quarter of the year and job losses began to subside. Canada officially emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 with annualized growth of 0.4%.

Canada Economic Indicators					
Growth Rates¹, 2005 to 2009					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	6.4	5.5	5.8	4.4	-4.5
GDP (real)	3.0	2.9	2.5	0.4	-2.6
Employment	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.5	-1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.3
Consumer Price Index	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.3

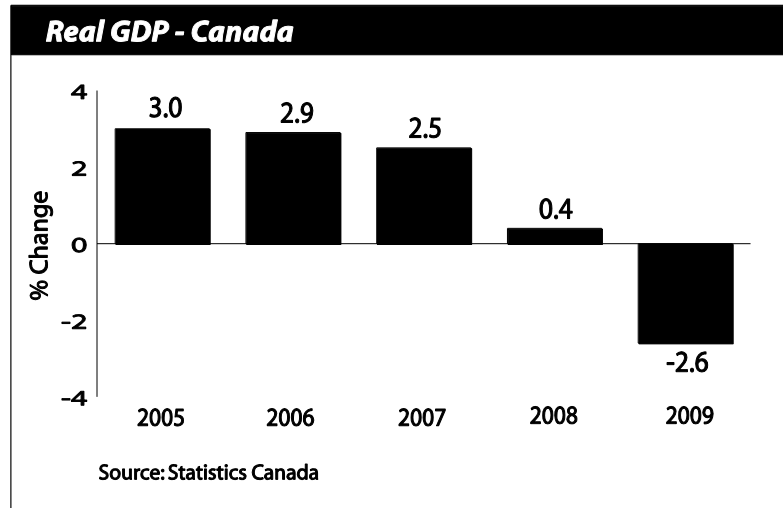
¹ Per cent change unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Statistics Canada

Canadian GDP Growth Shrinks

Canadian economic growth contracted by 2.6% in 2009 following weak growth in 2008.

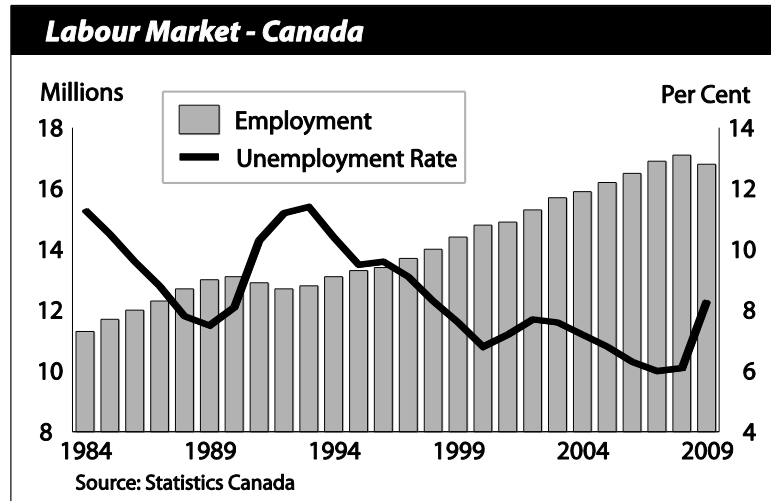
No province was exempt from the recession, with Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador experiencing the sharpest declines.



Canada's Labour Market Struggles

Roughly 277,000 jobs were lost in 2009 as the unemployment rate jumped to 8.3%, the highest rate in more than 10 years.

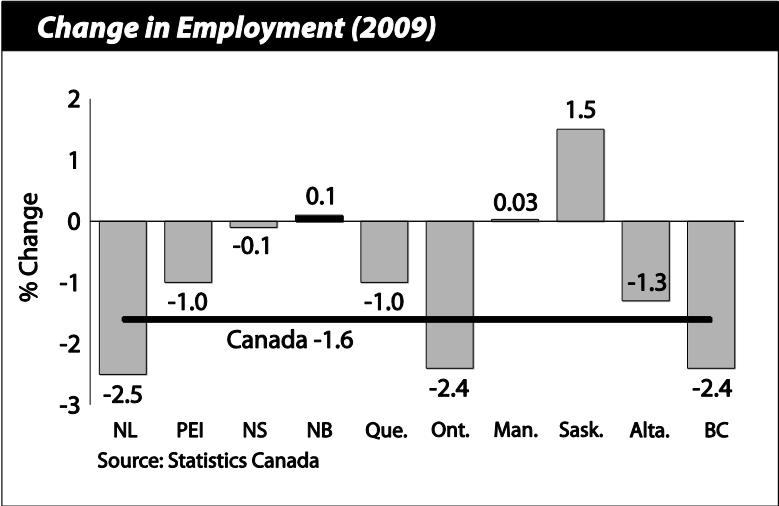
The construction and manufacturing industries lost a combined 250,500 jobs.



Employment Increases in Three Provinces

Three provinces reported increased employment in 2009. The largest gain was in Saskatchewan while modest gains were evident in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Ontario and British Columbia lost 161,200 and 54,900 jobs respectively.

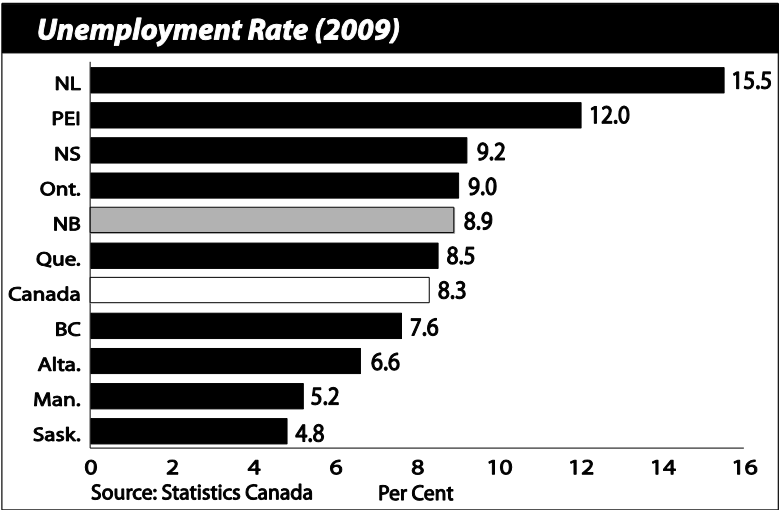


Highest Unemployment Rates in the East

Newfoundland and Labrador consistently posts the highest unemployment rate of all the provinces.

In 2009, their rate stood at 15.5%, 7.2 percentage points above the national average. Saskatchewan reported the lowest at 4.8%.

All provinces reported increased unemployment rates from 2008.



New Brunswick Economy – 2009 Review

- All provinces struggled to deal with the effects of the global economic downturn and New Brunswick was no exception. Economic activity in the province retreated in 2009 for the first time since 1990, with the Department of Finance estimating a decline of 0.5% in real GDP growth.
- The completion of major projects such as the Canaport LNG terminal in Saint John and the associated pipeline, combined with the cancellation of a number of wind farm projects pushed non-residential construction activity down from highs in recent years. Restricting the decline somewhat was the ongoing refurbishment of the Point Lepreau nuclear generating station, the potash mine expansion in Sussex and government spending on capital projects.
- Exports have gone from a source of strength to a drag on the economy. Weak demand from the US combined with a high Canadian dollar and lower energy prices pushed exports down to a five-year low, falling below \$10 billion for the first time since 2004. On a positive note, the LNG terminal commenced operations in June 2009 and began supplying natural gas to the US in the fall.
- Manufacturers in the province experienced a substantial deterioration in activity as sales tumbled 20.5% in 2009. Low energy prices were the major contributor to the six-year low.
- Despite struggles in the manufacturing and export sectors, New Brunswick's labour market held up in 2009. Employment was stable as gains in part-time work offset full-time job losses. Job gains were most pronounced in construction, public administration, educational services and agriculture, while the greatest losses were suffered in trade, manufacturing and transportation and warehousing.
- Retail sales in the province declined only marginally in 2009, largely a result of low fuel prices. A resilient labour market and a provincial income tax cut introduced in July softened the reduction in consumer spending.
- Residential construction turned in a dismal performance in 2009. Low mortgage rates were not enough to offset weak consumer confidence and provincial housing starts dropped nearly 18%. An active renovation sector, supported by the federal Home Renovation Tax Credit, compensated for the weakness in new home construction.
- Although residential resale activity declined in 2009, low mortgage rates encouraged healthy price increases for the year. The average price of a New Brunswick home sold through the Multiple Listing Service® grew by 6.3% in 2009, reaching a record level of almost \$155,000.

Multiple Listing Service® is a registered trademark of the Canadian Real Estate Association.

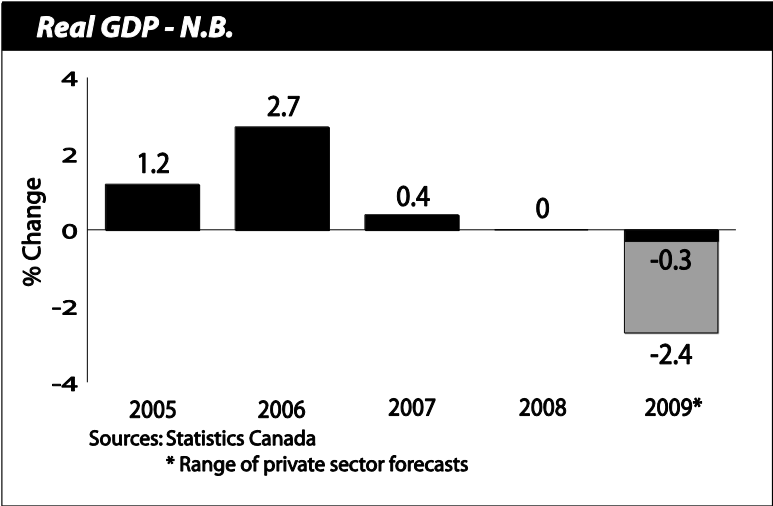
New Brunswick Economy – 2009 Review (continued)

New Brunswick Economic Indicators					
Growth Rates¹, 2005 to 2009					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4.4	4.7	4.3	1.4	1.0
Personal Expenditures	4.0	4.9	5.8	4.8	1.5
Government Current Expenditures	6.6	7.7	5.9	7.6	6.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7.3	20.0	6.6	5.2	-1.9
GDP (real)	1.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	-0.5
Income					
Personal Income	3.5	3.9	5.1	4.2	1.1
Labour Income	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.8	1.6
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	8.3	19.5	1.2	-19.2	-1.9
Population and Labour Market					
Total Population (July 1)	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Labour Force	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.4
Employment	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	8.8	7.5	8.6	8.9
Participation Rate (%)	63.6	63.7	64.0	64.8	64.7
Other					
Consumer Price Index	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.3
Housing Starts	0.3	3.2	3.8	0.8	-17.6
¹ Per cent change unless otherwise indicated.					
Sources: Statistics Canada and NB Finance forecasts.					

New Brunswick GDP Growth Declines

The New Brunswick economy deteriorated in 2009 due to the global economic slowdown and the completion or cancellation of major construction projects in the province.

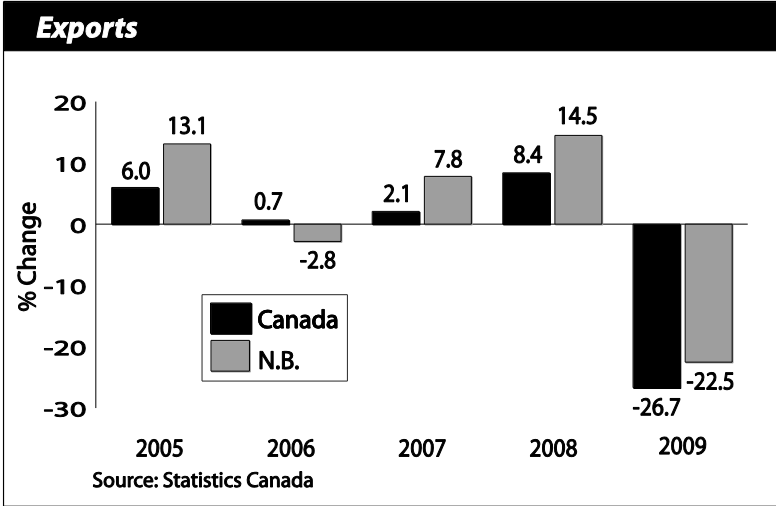
Private sector forecasters estimated a decline in real GDP in the -2.4% to -0.3% range, with an average of -1.0%. The Department of Finance estimated a decline of 0.5% in real growth.



Exports Tumble

Foreign exports of goods took a turn for the worse in 2009, plummeting 22.5%. Declines in energy products, industrial goods and forestry products had the largest impact on the \$9.9 billion total.

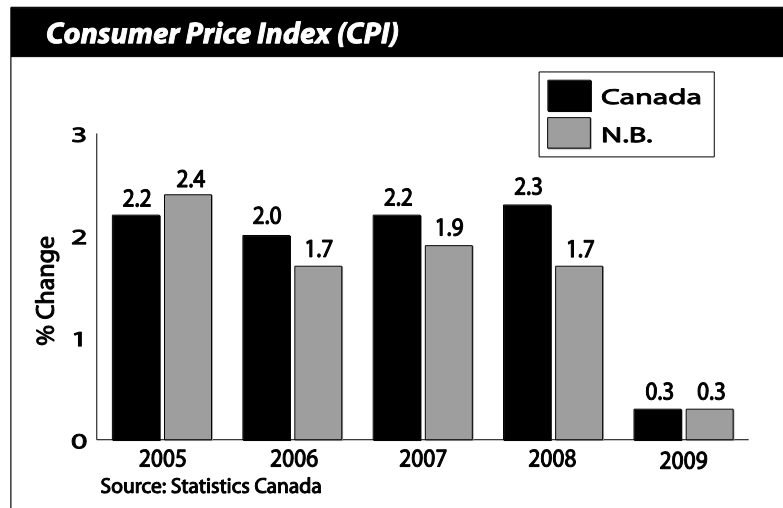
The majority of the province’s merchandise exports are destined for US markets (86.1%), followed by the Netherlands (2.9%), China (1.2%) and India (1.2%).



Inflation Edges Up

Consumer prices in New Brunswick rose by 0.3% in 2009, matching the national rate and posting the smallest increase since 1985.

Six of the eight major components of the CPI recorded increases, led by higher prices for food and health and personal care products. Significant downward pressure came from lower transportation costs as shelter costs were essentially unchanged.

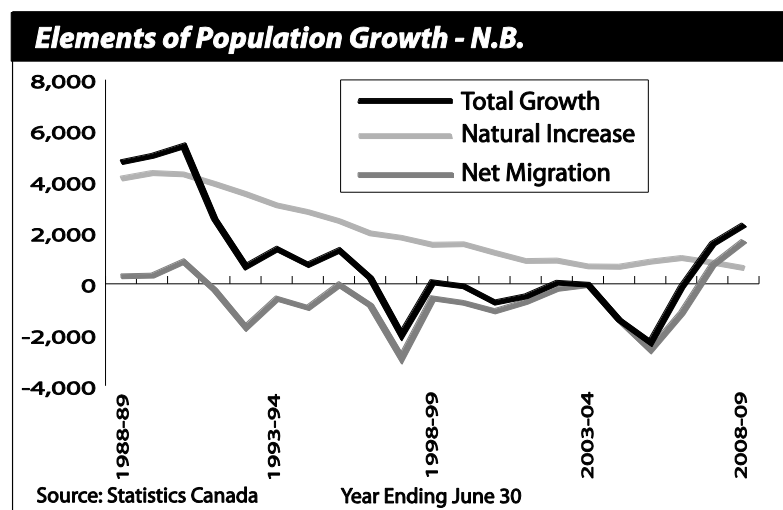


International Migration Fuels Growth

New Brunswick's population was estimated at 749,468 as of July 1, 2009, a 0.3% increase from the previous year.

Driving growth were more immigrants and net non-permanent residents, as well as improved net interprovincial migration levels (-537 in 2008-2009 versus -908 in 2007-2008).

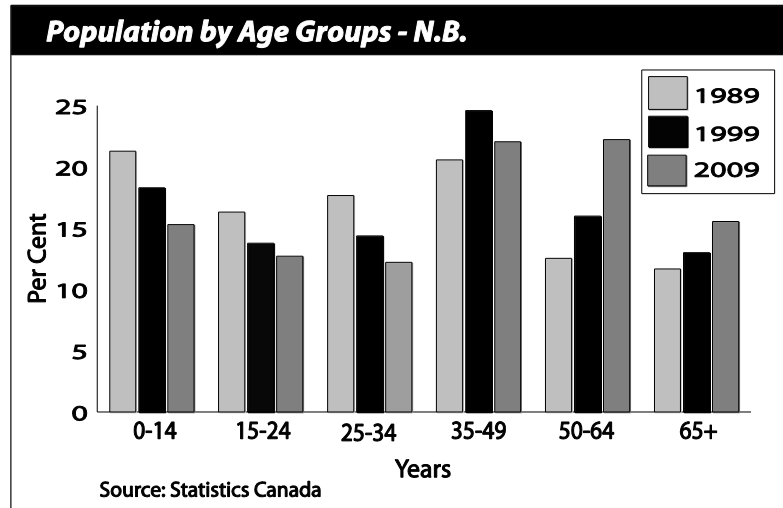
The natural increase fell to its lowest level ever with more deaths and fewer births.



Seniors Outnumber Children

2009 marked the first time the number and share of seniors in the province exceeded those of children. Seniors aged 65+ years accounted for 15.5% of the population while children aged 0-14 years made up 15.3%. Baby boomers continue to notably impact the 35-64 year age group.

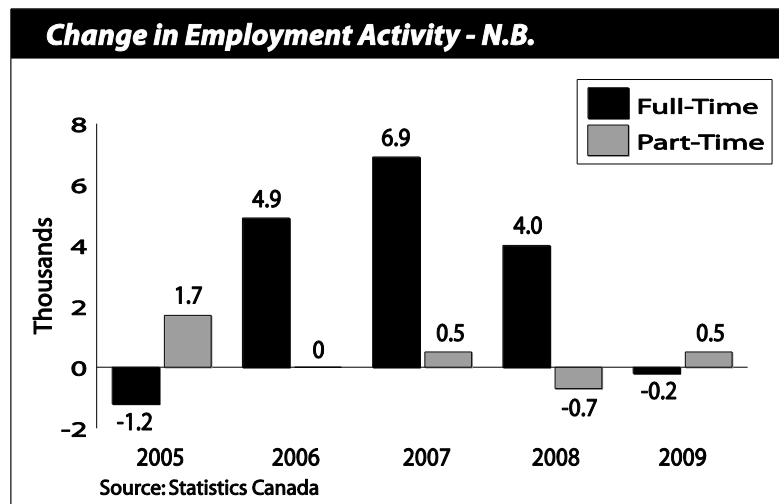
New Brunswick's median age was 42.4 years in 2009, older than all jurisdictions except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador. Canada's median age was 39.5 years.



Employment Reaches Record High

New Brunswick's employment level inched up to 366,400 in 2009, a slight increase of 0.1% from 2008 and a new high. Nationally, employment fell 1.6%.

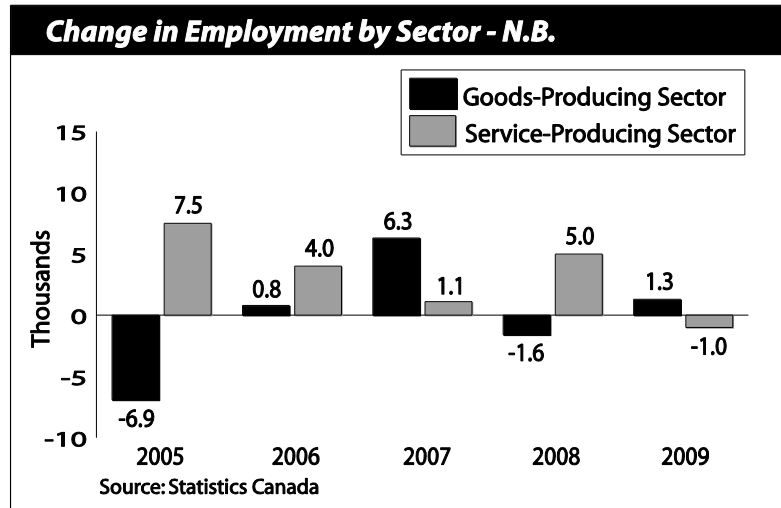
Reversing the situation from the previous year, part-time employment registered an overall gain of 500 (+0.9%), while full-time employment, representing 84% of all jobs in the province, edged down 200 (-0.1%).



Goods-Producing Sector Rebounds

Employment increases in 2009 were concentrated in the goods-producing sector, which rebounded from losses the previous year. These gains offset declines in the service sector.

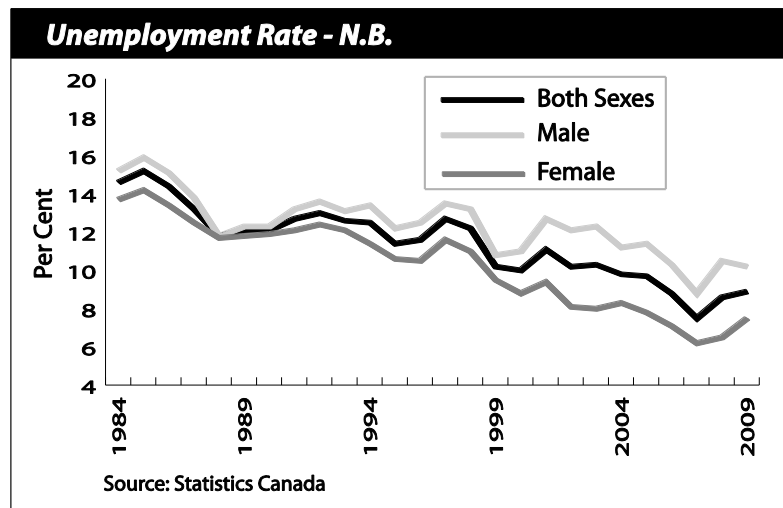
Notable increases were evident in construction (+3,100), public administration (+1,900) and educational services (+1,800), while sizeable losses were suffered in trade (-3,000) and manufacturing (-1,800).



Unemployment Rate Lowest in Atlantic Provinces

With labour force growth outpacing employment growth, New Brunswick's unemployment rate (lowest in the Atlantic provinces) rose to 8.9% in 2009, a 0.3 percentage point increase from 2008 and the smallest gain among all the provinces. The double-digit unemployment rate for men was pushed down to 10.2%, while the rate for women increased a full percentage point to 7.5%.

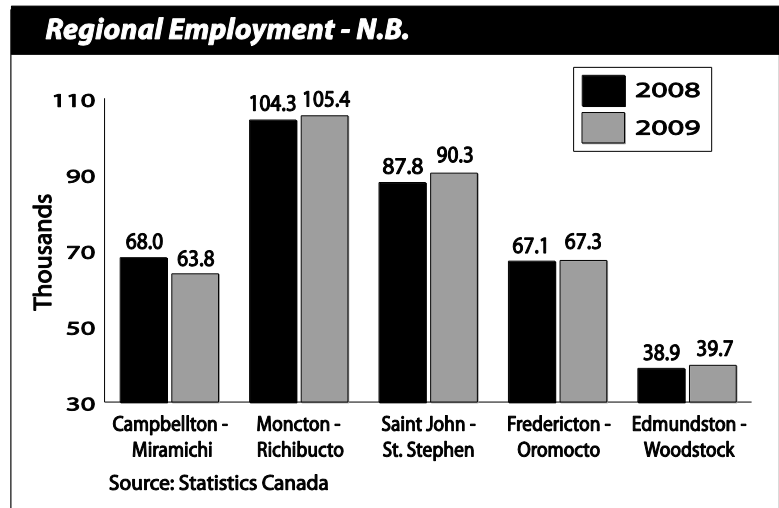
Nationally, the unemployment rate in 2009 jumped 2.2 percentage points to 8.3%.



Four Regions Report Employment Growth

Four of five regions posted employment increases in 2009, ranging from 200 in Fredericton-Oromocto to 2,500 in Saint John-St. Stephen. Campbellton-Miramichi, with the highest unemployment rate (15.0%), was the only region to experience a decline, down 4,200 jobs.

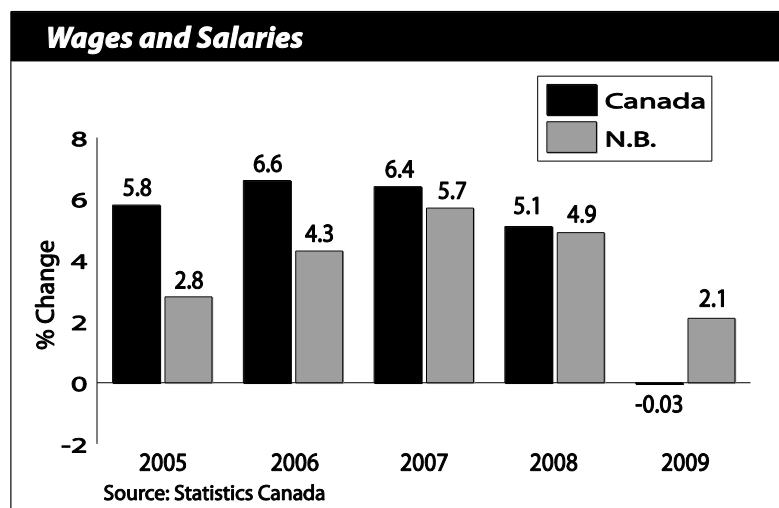
Despite respectable employment gains, the unemployment rate in Edmundston-Woodstock was pushed up to 10.0%, a high not seen since 2001.



Wages and Salaries Growth Weakens

Growth in wages and salaries in New Brunswick weakened in 2009 compared to recent years, but stayed positive. For Canada, there was a slight decline.

For New Brunswick, strong increases in health care and social assistance, construction and the federal government were somewhat negated by declines in manufacturing, trade and natural resources.

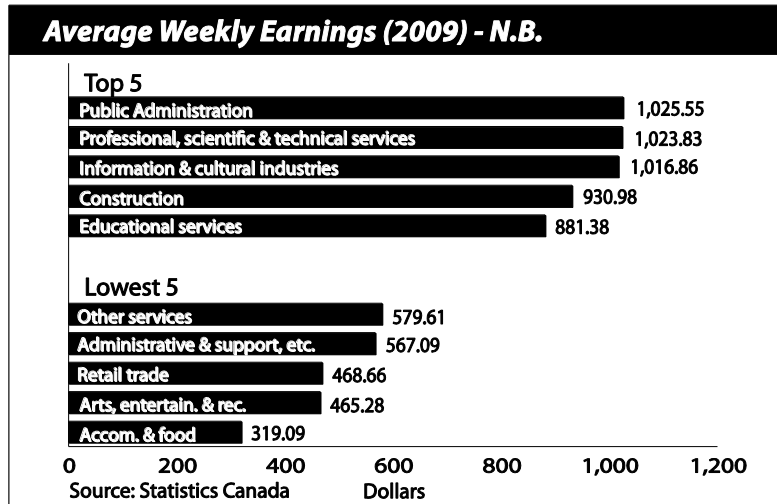


Growth in Weekly Earnings Modest

Average weekly earnings growth in New Brunswick slowed to 2.5% in 2009, the fourth consecutive year the increase was above the national result (+1.6% in 2009).

At \$747.60, the province's earnings represented 90.8% of the Canadian average of \$823.53.

Provincial weekly earnings ranged from \$319.09 in accommodation and food services to \$1,025.55 in public administration.

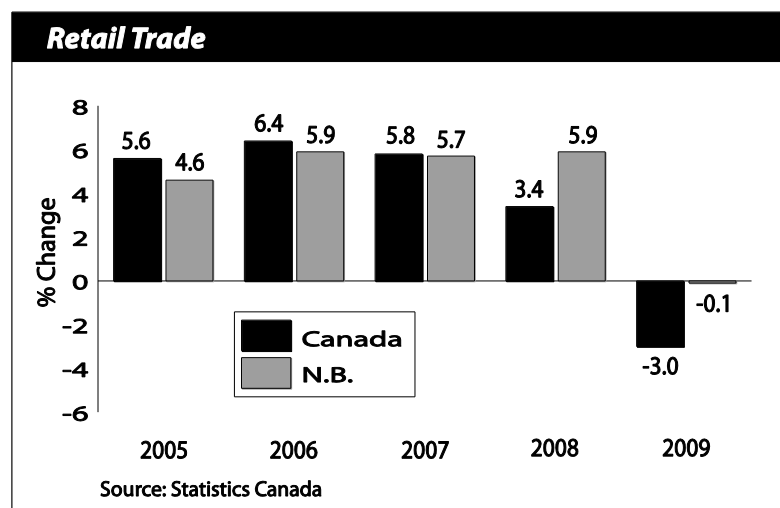


Retail Trade Flat

In 2009, New Brunswick's retail trade dropped slightly to \$9.9 billion after reporting growth over 5% for the previous three years. This industry accounts for 7% of provincial GDP.

Growth in sales (in dollar terms) for pharmacies and personal care stores, supermarkets, and home centres and hardware stores were offset by declines for gasoline stations, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers, and new car dealers.

The provincial decline was less severe than the national drop.

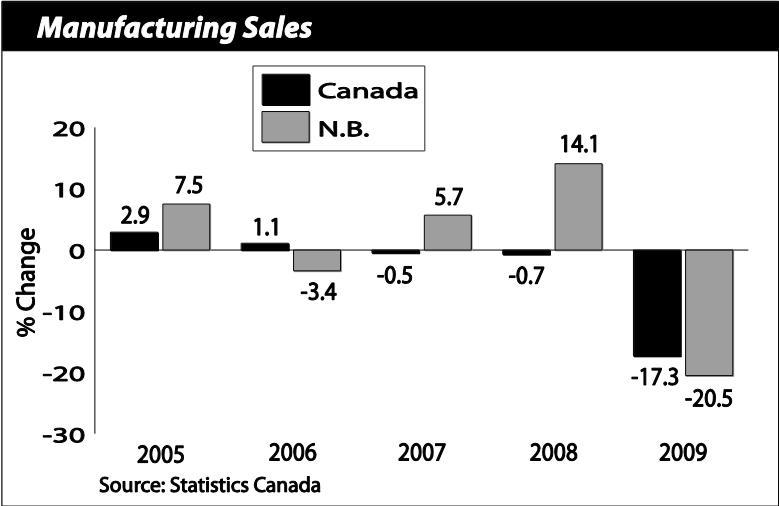


Manufacturing Sales Crumble

New Brunswick manufacturers were impacted by lower prices as sales fell to \$14.1 billion in 2009, a similar level to that last reported in 2004. The sector represents over 11% of provincial GDP.

Sales of non-durable goods decreased 23.2% while durable goods declined 2.4%.

Canada's outcome was comparable to New Brunswick's result.

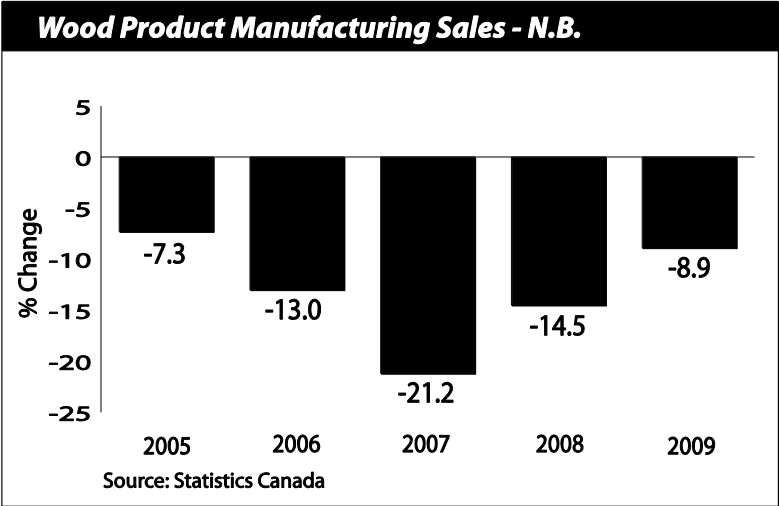


Wood Product Sales Deteriorate Further

The forestry industry continued to struggle in 2009. A collapse in housing starts in the US combined with a strong Canadian dollar limited demand for wood products from New Brunswick manufacturers.

Provincial sales declined for the fifth consecutive year, falling 8.9% in 2009 to \$784 million.

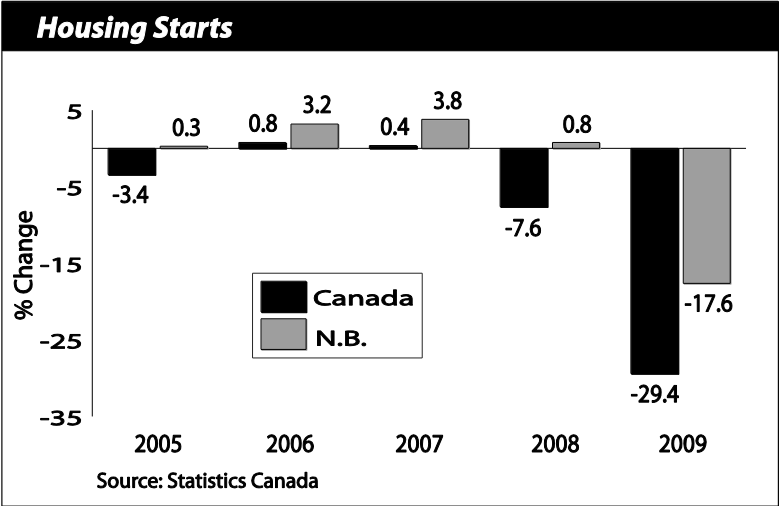
Wood products industries represent less than 2% of New Brunswick's GDP.



Housing Starts Plunge

Provincial housing starts plunged 17.6% in 2009, dropping from 4,274 in 2008 to 3,521, the lowest level reported since 2001.

Canada did not fare any better as housing markets across the country weakened and housing starts plummeted 29.4%.

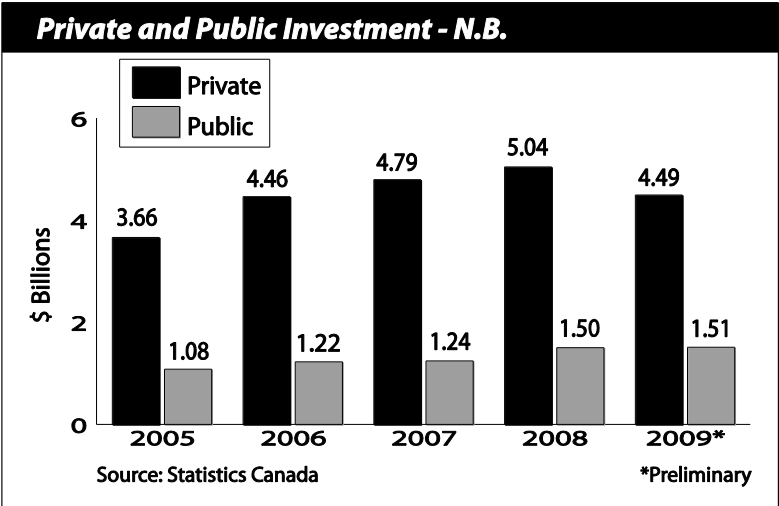


Capital Investment Falls

Capital investment in New Brunswick decreased 8.3% to \$6.0 billion in 2009. Investment in the public sector held steady while it declined in the private sector.

Lower investment in utilities and transportation and warehousing had the strongest impact on the provincial total.

Nationally, capital investment dropped 11.4%.

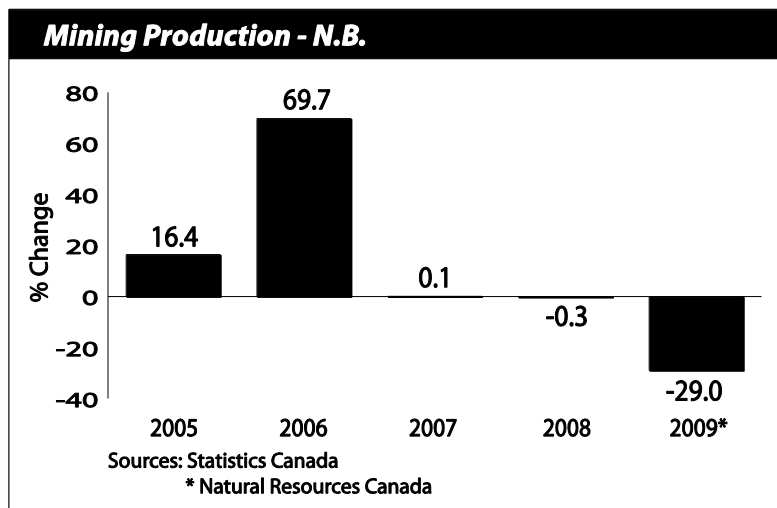


Mining Production Difficulties Continue

New Brunswick is a major Canadian producer of lead, zinc, silver, potash, peat, antimony, bismuth and cadmium.

In 2009, the overall value of mineral production was estimated to total \$1.1 billion, a 29.0% decrease from 2008.

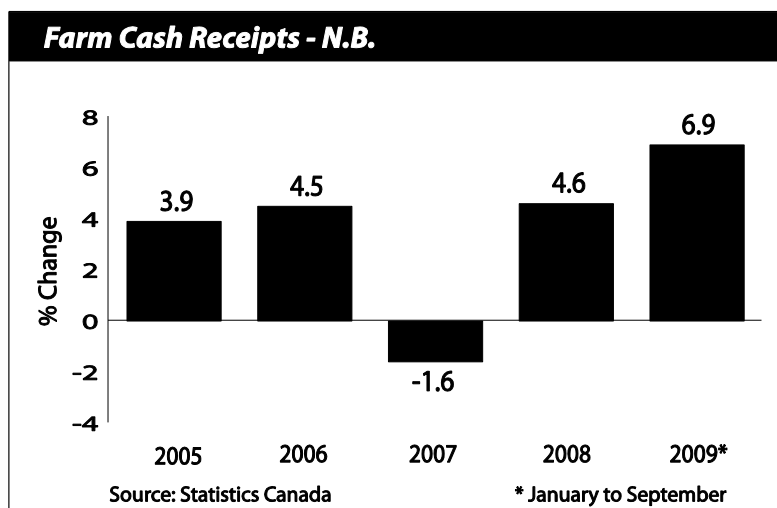
The mining and oil and gas extraction industry represents about 1% of provincial GDP.



Farm Cash Receipts Stronger

New Brunswick's farm cash receipts continued to strengthen in the first three quarters of 2009. Crop receipts climbed 16.9% while livestock receipts increased 1.2%. Nationally, farm cash receipts declined 4.2%.

The agriculture industry represents less than 2% of provincial GDP and in 2009 employed 7,200 (+20.0%).

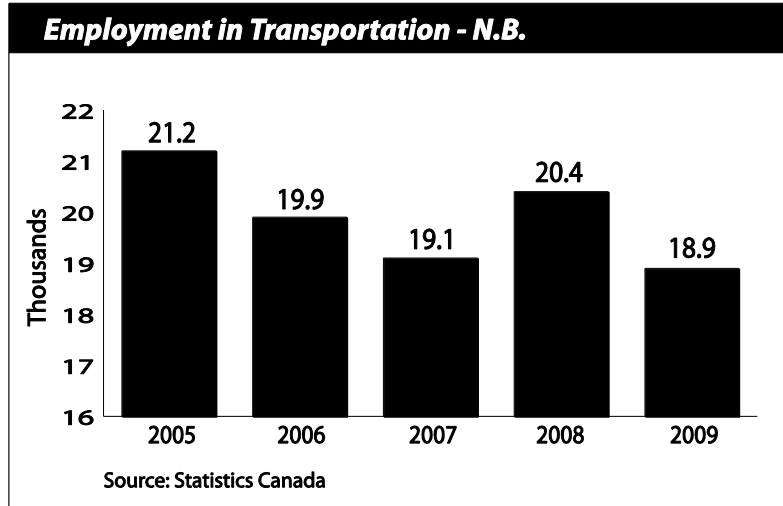


Transportation Displays Mixed Results

Transportation and warehousing employment fell to 18,900 in 2009. A gain of 1,000 in trucking was diminished by declines in rail, postal services, and couriers and messengers. This group represents over 5% of provincial GDP.

The ports of Saint John and Belledune reported cargo volume increases of over 5% each; the former also saw cruise ship passengers rise 2.2%.

Airports serving the three largest centres experienced decreases in passenger and/or aircraft movements.

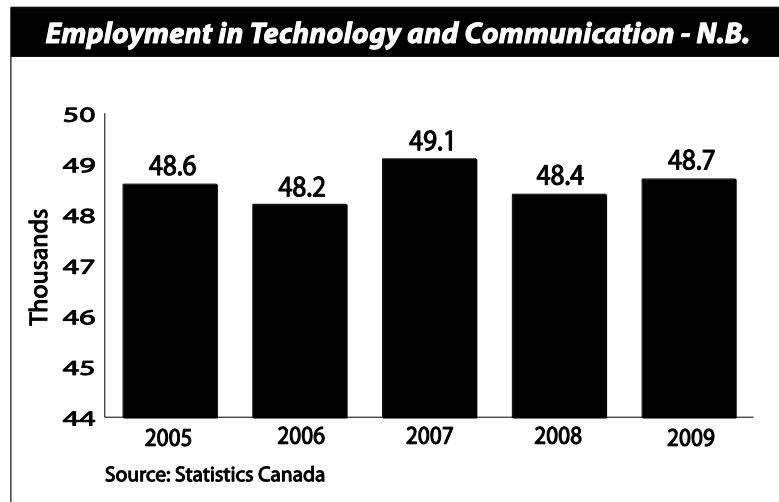


Technology and Communication Challenges Remain

Employment in technology and communication was stable in 2009; a small increase in computer system design services was offset by a similar decrease in scientific and technical services.

This group accounts for 9% of provincial GDP.

The customer contact sector has more than 100 sites that employ roughly 18,000 people throughout the province.



New Brunswick Annual Indicators

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	% Change	
				2007-08	2008-09
Labour					
Population 15 Years and Over ('000)	613.2	617.9	621.5	0.8	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	392.4	400.6	402.1	2.1	0.4
Employment ('000)	362.8	366.2	366.4	0.9	0.1
Full-time ('000)	305.2	309.2	309.0	1.3	-0.1
Part-time ('000)	57.6	56.9	57.4	-1.2	0.9
Goods-producing Industries ('000)	83.4	81.8	83.1	-1.9	1.6
Service-producing Industries ('000)	279.4	284.4	283.4	1.8	-0.4
Unemployment ('000)	29.6	34.4	35.7	16.2	3.8
Participation Rate (%)	64.0	64.8	64.7	...	...
Employment Rate (%)	59.2	59.3	59.0	...	...
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	8.6	8.9	...	...
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	706.65	729.30	747.60	3.2	2.5
Wages and Salaries (\$M)	12,098.3	12,685.3	12,953.5	4.9	2.1
Employment Insurance Beneficiaries (#)	41,036	40,930	47,000	-0.3	14.8
Consumers					
Retail Trade (\$M)	9,318.4	9,872.3	9,861.3	5.9	-0.1
New Motor Vehicle Sales (units)	37,293	39,522	35,354	6.0	-10.5
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$M)	1,077.6	1,076.9	1,068.0	-0.1	-0.8
Food Services and Drinking Places (\$M)	846.6	892.5	949.3	5.4	6.4
Consumer Price Index (2002=100)	111.3	113.2	113.5	1.7	0.3
Housing					
Housing Starts (units)	4,242	4,274	3,521	0.8	-17.6
Residential Building Permits (\$M)	559.8	590.0	575.1	5.4	-2.5
MLS® Residential Sales (units)	8,161	7,555	7,003	-7.4	-7.3
Business					
Manufacturing Sales (\$M)	15,575.6	17,766.1	14,122.8	14.1	-20.5
Foreign Exports (\$M)	11,182.5	12,808.2	9,924.4	14.5	-22.5
Non-residential Building Permits (\$M)	405.3	523.8	573.2	29.2	9.4
Industrial and Commercial (\$M)	338.8	382.1	272.0	12.8	-28.8
Institutional and Government (\$M)	66.6	141.7	301.1	112.9	112.5
Wholesale Trade (\$M)	5,115.4	5,353.8	5,435.8	4.7	1.5
Mining Production (\$M)	1,540.2	1,535.1	1,090.4	-0.3	-29.0
Sawn Lumber Production ('000 m ³)	3 349.0	2 408.2	1 933.5	-28.1	-19.7
Demographics					
Population (July 1) (#)	745,561	747,147	749,468	0.2	0.3
Natural Increase (July 1-June 30) (#)	1,025	843	633	...	...
Net Migration (July 1-June 30) (#)	-1,138	743	1,688	...	...
... not applicable					
MLS® is a registered trademark of the Canadian Real Estate Association.					
Sources: Statistics Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Canadian Real Estate Association.					

Major Investment Projects

Projects valued at \$20 million or more that have been announced, are underway or have been completed.

Disclaimer: Project details are obtained from public sources. Every effort has been made to ensure a comprehensive and accurate listing.

Major Investment Projects for New Brunswick					
Industry	Project	Location	Value (\$M)	Start	End
Mining	Mine – Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	Sussex	1,700	2008	2012
Utilities	Nuclear power plant refurbishment – NB Power	Point Lepreau	1,000	2006	2011
Oil and Gas	LNG terminal – Canaport	Saint John	750	2005	2009
Transportation	Brunswick Pipeline (natural gas) – Emera	Southwestern NB	465	2007	2009
Manufacturing	Irving Oil refinery maintenance turnaround	Saint John	220	2009	2009
Utilities	Wind farm – SUEZ Renewable Energy NA	Bathurst area	200	2008	2009
Public Administration	CFB Gagetown	Oromocto	140	2008	2012
Transportation	Route 8 Marysville-Nashwaak bypass	York County	124	2008	2014
Health	Shannex retirement communities	Fredericton, Quispamsis and Riverview	112	2008	2010
Transportation	Route 1 – St. Stephen border crossing	Charlotte County	93	2006	2009
Entertainment	Casino – Sonco Gaming NB Ltd.	Moncton	90	2008	2010
Communications	Bell Aliant – FibreOP™	Urban areas	80	2009	2010
Health	Hospital expansion	Moncton	73	2009	2012
Transportation	One Mile House interchange	Saint John	65	2008	2012
Transportation	Route 7 Welsford bypass	Queens County	65	2009	2012
Transportation	Port expansion	Belledune	61	2009	2011
Public Administration	Justice centre	Moncton	58	2009	2010
Utilities	Sewage treatment plant	Saint John	52	2009	2011
Education	Fitness and research centre – UNB	Fredericton	50	2008	2010
Health	Hospital expansion	Saint John	50	2008	2010
Public Administration	Research centre upgrade – Biological Station	St. Andrews	45	2008	2012
Education	NBCC	Saint John	44	2009	2011

Major Investment Projects (continued)

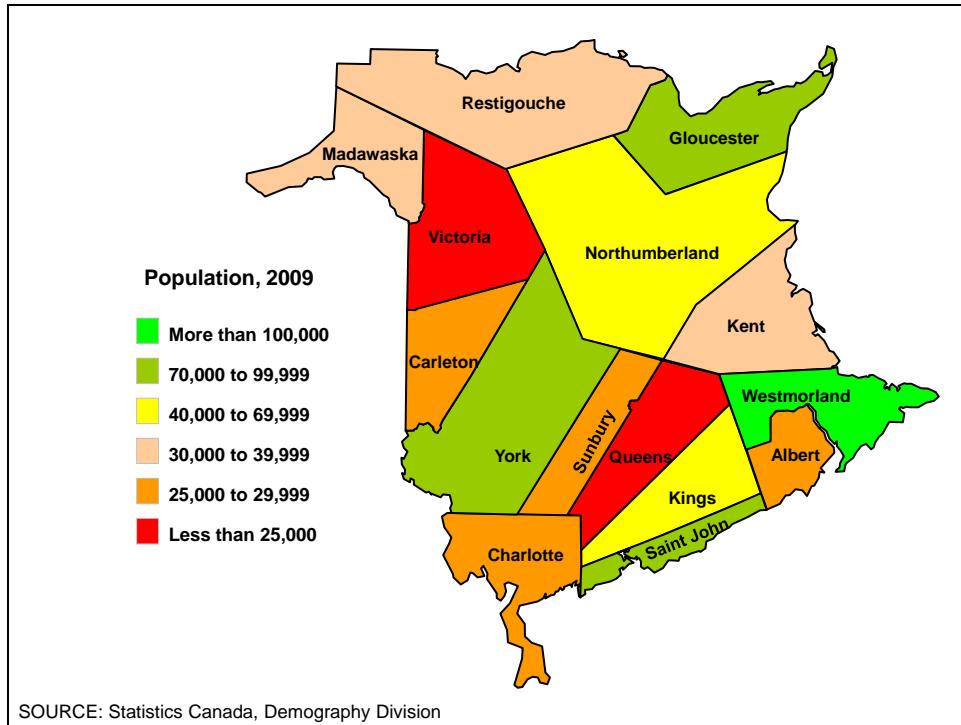
Projects valued at \$20 million or more that have been announced, are underway or have been completed.

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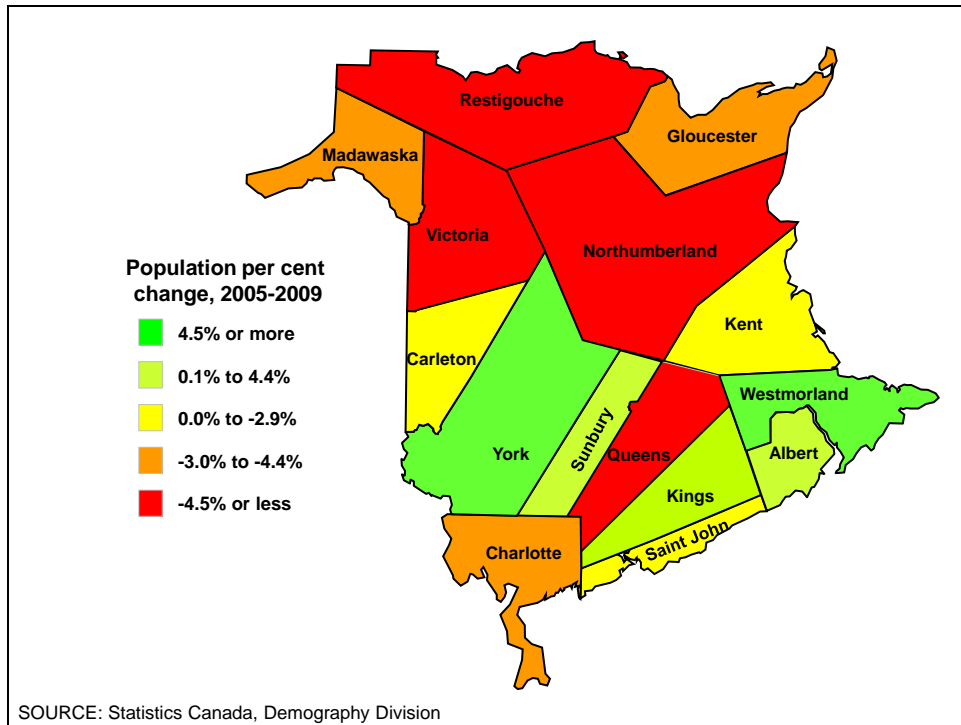
Major Investment Projects for New Brunswick					
Industry	Project	Location	Value (\$M)	Start	End
Public Administration	Office building	Fredericton	42	2008	2011
Public Administration	Jail	Shediac	40	2009	2011
Oil and Gas	Drilling for natural gas – Corridor Resources	Sussex	38	2009	2009
Public Administration	Convention centre and parking garage	Fredericton	37	2008	2010
Education	CCNB	Edmundston	35	2009	2011
Utilities	Dam and reservoir	Moncton	31	2009	2012
Recreation	Multiplex sports facility	Quispamsis	25	2009	2010
Education	Crandall University	Moncton	24	2009	2011
Education	School – Grades K-8	Moncton	24	2009	2010
Public Administration	Transit facility	Saint John	24	2008	2009
Recreation	Stadium	Moncton	24	2008	2010
Transportation	Highway bypass	Tracadie-Sheila	24	2006	2009
Health	York Care Centre	Fredericton	23	2009	2010
Education	School – Grades 6-8	Rexton	20	2009	2010
Education	NBCC	Moncton	20	2009	2011

Maps of New Brunswick

Population Distribution, N.B. Counties

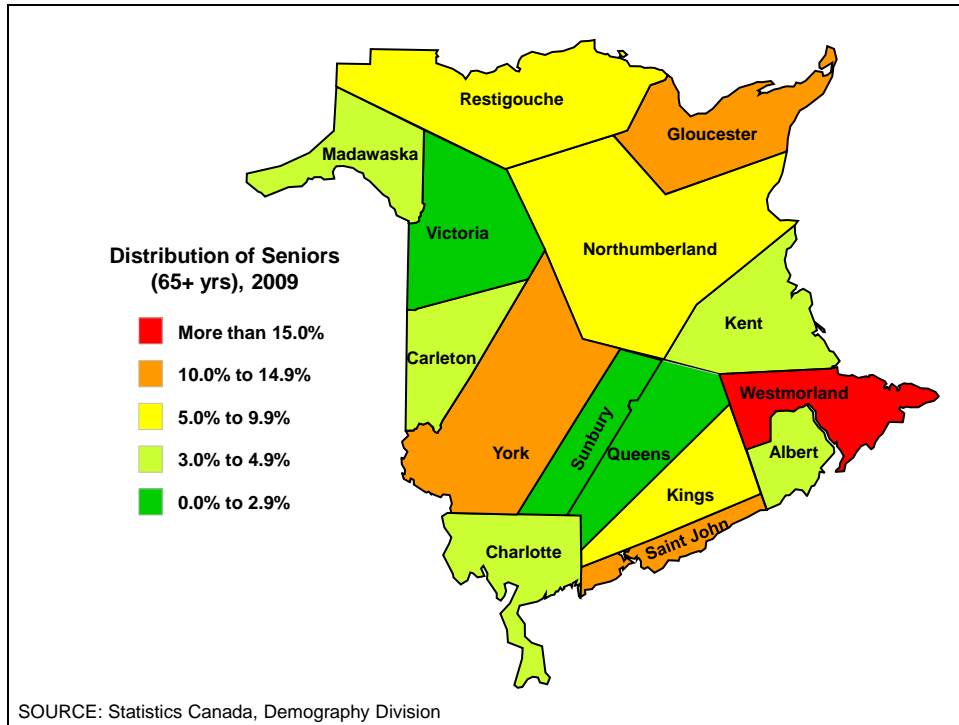


Population % Change, N.B. Counties



Maps of New Brunswick

Distribution of N.B. Seniors (65+ years) by County



Unemployment Rate, N.B. Economic Regions and Urban Areas

