

2016

# Equality Profile

## Women in New Brunswick

A statistical profile  
Women's Equality Branch, Executive Council Office  
Province of New Brunswick



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# Equality Profile 2016

## Women in New Brunswick

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# Introduction

Welcome to the **2016 Equality Profile** - a compendium of statistical information about New Brunswick women. It contains various statistics covering different aspects of women's lives - Population, Education and Training, Health, Income and Poverty, Family Responsibilities, Labour Force, Positions of Influence, Justice and Violence - all in one place.

The Equality Profile is a tool to track women's equality. As we release each edition, we will be able to observe trends over time regarding a variety of aspects pertaining to women in New Brunswick.

In the 2012 edition of the Equality Profile, one of the sources for statistics was the 2006 Census (as well as the 1986 Census). The 2006 and 1986 Censuses were designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics. Responding to this survey was mandatory.

In the 2014 edition of the Equality Profile, one of the primary data sources was the 2011 Census. The 2011 Census Program consisted of two parts: a short questionnaire (the census itself) with a basic set of questions distributed to 100% of households, and a long questionnaire (National Household Survey) distributed to a sample of households. The information previously collected by the long-form census questionnaire was collected by the *voluntary* National Household Survey (NHS)<sup>1</sup>. These sources will continue to appear in this edition of the Equality Profile, as the 2016 Census results will not be available until 2017.

Due to the changes to the 2011 Census Program, comparisons with previous census results should be made with caution.

The voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) is Statistics Canada's primary source of data on Aboriginal peoples. Prior to 2011, however, this information was collected by the Census of Population. Comparisons with previous census results about the Aboriginal population should therefore be made with caution.

Some surveys and other data sources referenced in previous editions of the Equality Profile have been discontinued or are otherwise unavailable. Efforts were made to find substitute data sources. The Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), for example, was discontinued. However, the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) was introduced in 2012, which provides new statistics regarding people with disabilities for this edition of the Equality Profile (e.g. Income and Poverty).

In addition, Statistics Canada surveys are subject to revisions. Therefore, it is possible that numbers referenced in this edition may have been amended.

Some of our sources for data come from various New Brunswick provincial government departments. In some cases, department names have changed. Please note only the current department name is cited. Furthermore, there are cases where departmental responsibility has changed for some programs and services. Again, only the current departments responsible for programs and services are listed as the source.

The success of the Equality Profile depends in part on the ongoing contribution of our different partners. Their efforts in helping to collect the information required do not go unnoticed and continue to be greatly valued. We would like to sincerely thank our contributors from various departments, agencies and other organizations who assisted in putting together this publication.

Thank you!

## 1. POPULATION

- Women make up 50.6% (381,477) of New Brunswick's population (753,871).
- In 2012, New Brunswick's fertility rate was 1.57 children per woman. The national fertility rate was 1.61; the population replacement rate is 2.1 children per woman.
- Women continue to have babies at an older age: roughly 43% of babies being born are to women aged 30 and over. However, 25 to 29 years olds are still the most common age group for women having a baby.
- Teen pregnancies continue to decline: in 2000, the number of live births to teens in New Brunswick was 573, whereas it had dropped to 345 in 2014.

## 2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### Dropout rates for grades 7-12

- The New Brunswick 2013 dropout rates were 1.2% (295) for girls and 1.6% (393) for boys.
- School dropout rates have improved for New Brunswick students overall, but they vary widely for different groups of students. When comparing Anglophone, Francophone, and Aboriginal girls and boys:
  - Francophone girls continue to have the lowest dropout rates, at 0.8%.
  - Aboriginal boys have the highest drop-out rates (6.5%), followed by Aboriginal girls (5.7%).

### Postsecondary

- Women continue to be well represented in postsecondary education, constituting 57% of university enrolment in 2014/2015.
- However, women are still concentrated in traditionally female dominated areas of study regardless of the type of postsecondary institution. For example:
  - University: education (75%); health and related fields (78%); and visual and performing arts (71%)
  - Community College: clerical jobs (Office Administration, 90%), health care (Practical Nurse, 94%) and early childhood education (Éducation à l'enfance, 100%)

## 3. HEALTH

### Reproductive Health

- Caesarean sections made up 27.3% of all births in New Brunswick in 2014/2015. The percentage of Caesareans in New Brunswick has remained at under 30% for a few decades now.
- New Brunswick's hysterectomy rate in 2013/2014 was 418 procedures per 100,000 performed (Canadian average: 305 per 100,000).

### Suicide

- Females attempt suicide significantly more often than males, in most age groups.
- In 2014/2015, the rate of girls being hospitalized following a suicide attempt among 15 to 19 year olds was 198 per 100,000 girls (three times that of males: 58 per 100,000 boys).

### Physical Activity

- In all age groups, females were less likely to be physically active than their male counterparts (e.g.: 52% of New Brunswick females aged 35-44 were physically active compared to 57% of their male peers).

## 4. INCOME AND POVERTY

### Income

- In 2013, women's total income (median income: \$23,720) from all sources was 66.6% of men's income (\$35,630), relatively unchanged since 2012 and similar to the national proportion (67%).
- When it comes to total income, more men (47,840) have an income of \$60,000 than women (26,950) in New Brunswick. Men with disabilities are also more likely to have a total income of \$60,000 than women with disabilities.

### Low Income

- When comparing different groups of people in New Brunswick (women, men, elderly women, elderly men, etc.), women are more likely to live in poverty, particularly women who are not in an economic family (i.e. living either alone or with others to whom they are unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger).

- According to the Market Basket Measure, 14.4% of all females and 12.0% of all males live in poverty.
- 54.9% of New Brunswick children in female lone-parent households lived in low income in 2013.

## 5. FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

### Parental Leave

- In 2014, 2,694 women and 248 men in New Brunswick collected parental leave benefits under the Employment Insurance program.

### Workforce

- In 2015, 76% of all mothers with children under 16 years were working for pay. For lone mothers with children under 16 years, the rate was 63%.
- Lone mothers with children under 3 were least likely to work for pay (44% in 2015). However, this represents a significant increase since the previous year, when the rate was only 33%.

### Childcare

- The number of registered daycare spaces continues to increase. There were 24,556 spaces in 2014, up from 22,649 in 2013.
- The proportion of children aged 0-12 who can be accommodated by a registered daycare (26%) also continues to increase, as does the number of workers in registered daycares with recognized training (48% in 2013/2014, up from 40% in 2011).

## 6. LABOUR FORCE

### Employment / Unemployment

- Women and men are employed at a ratio of almost exactly 50:50 in the labour force, but there are noteworthy differences between female and male employment including:
  - Female unemployment is lower than male unemployment (7.3% versus 12.2% in 2015), an ongoing trend since the early 1980s.
  - Women are far more likely than men to work part-time (21% women versus 10% men in 2015).
  - Women are also far more likely to hold multiple jobs (8,900 women, which represents 63% of multiple job holders in 2015).

### Areas of Work

- In 2015, women continued to predominate in health (83%), business, finance and administrative/clerical jobs (71%) and sales and service occupations (61%), just as they did in 1995.
- Women's share of management positions has remained consistently low overall since 1995, and it has decreased again in recent years, to 37% of all management positions (compared with 39% in 2013).

### Wage Gap

- Many of the jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries.
- Men working in traditionally female-dominated occupations tend to earn more than their female colleagues. In 2015, female employees in retail sales earned on average \$13.80 per hour, 19% less than their male counterparts (\$17.10).
- Women in management positions have better wages but they still earn less on average than their male colleagues (\$30.10 per hour for women versus \$35.64 for men).
- In 2015, New Brunswick's wage gap was 11.2%, the fourth smallest wage gap among all Canadian provinces.
- The wage gap was larger in Canada as a whole, at 14.1%.

## 7. POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE

### Politics

- Women remain underrepresented among decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels.
- As a result of the 2016 Municipal Elections, 21.9% of mayors in the province are women (up from 18.1% in 2012).
- In 2016, in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 35% of the councillors and 33% of Chiefs (down from 40% in 2014).

### Agencies Boards and Commissions

- After hovering around 30% for over two decades, women's overall representation among provincially appointed agencies, boards and commissions is now 34% – over the United Nation's stated minimum proportion of 30%.

## 8. JUSTICE

### Female Offenders

- Women are less likely to be offenders; in 2014/2015, female offenders made up 17% of all adult offenders under supervision and 12% of all adult offenders who were incarcerated in New Brunswick.
- Female offenders are more likely to have committed a property crime than a violent crime. Women in New Brunswick were responsible for 17% of crimes against the person and 29% of crimes against property.
- 15% (99) of female offenders were Aboriginal in 2014/2015.

### Youth Offenders

- In 2013/2014 in New Brunswick, girls aged 12 to 17 were responsible for 22% of *Criminal Code* offences (girls: 135 cases, and boys: 494 cases).
- The most common type of offences committed by female and male youth are crimes against property. 52 cases involving female offenders, and 232 involving male offenders in 2013/2014.
- In 2014/2015, Aboriginal females constituted 12% of female youth offenders (down from 14% in 2012/2013), and Aboriginal males constituted 9% of male youth offenders.

## 9. VIOLENCE

### Sexual Assault

- Victims of sexual assault are usually female and/or often a child (under 18): a female child in 42% of all sexual assault cases (179), a male child in 17% of all cases (74) and a female (of any age) in 76% of all cases (321).
- There were 426 reported incidents of sexual assault in New Brunswick in 2014, for a rate of 57 sexual assaults per 100,000 population (Canadian rate: 58).
- Of the 426 sexual assaults reported to police, 41% resulted in charges (Canadian average: 44%).

### Elder Abuse

- Senior women accounted for just over 6 in 10 (61%) of the victims of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect brought to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection services in 2014/2015.

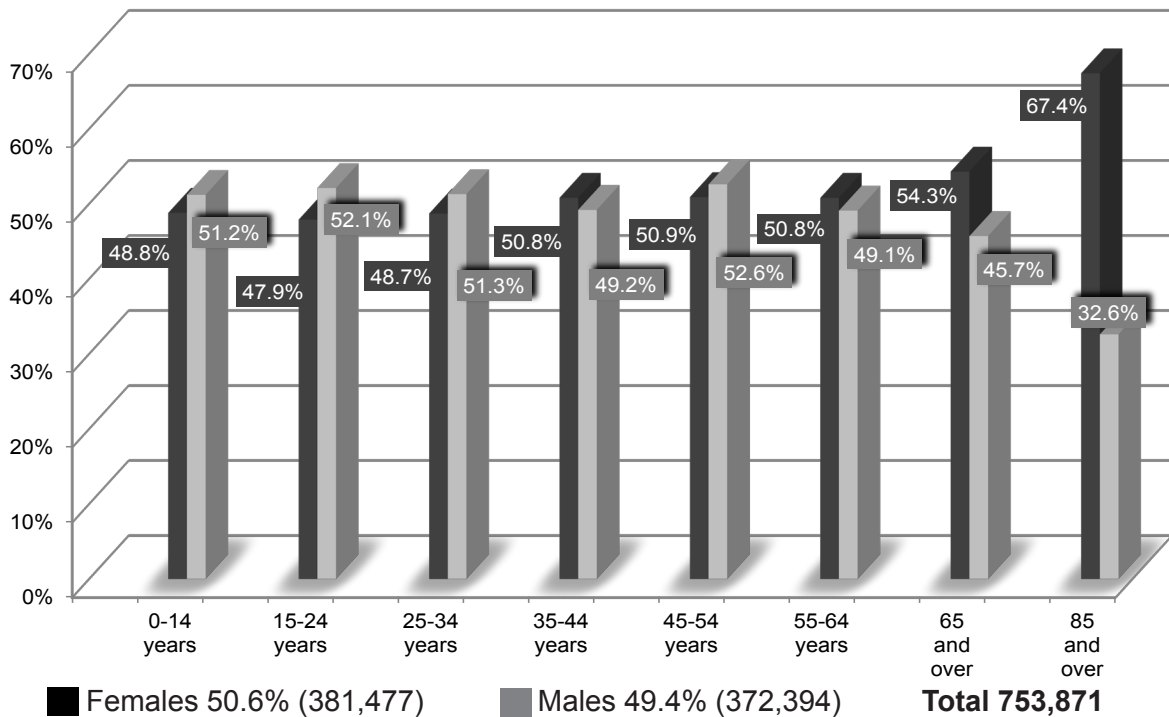
### Homicides in Canada

- Intimate partner homicide is a gendered crime. According to the Report "Homicide in Canada, 2014":
  - 80% of intimate partner homicides that year involved a female victim.
  - 37% were committed by a current or former legally married spouse.
  - 36% were committed by a current or former common-law partner.
  - 23% were committed by a current or former dating partner.
  - 4% were committed by a same-sex partner.

# 1. Population

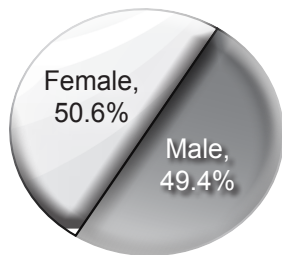


### 1.1 Population Estimates by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

New Brunswick's population is just over half (50.6%) female which is unchanged from 2013.



The life expectancy gap has changed little since the last two editions of the Equality Profile. Women still live longer than men, therefore women outnumber men in the senior population. Nearly seven out of ten New Brunswickers aged 85 years and over are women.

### Life expectancy in N.B., 2010-2012

	At birth		At age 65	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>N.B.</b>	83.2	78.5	21.2	18.3
<b>Canada</b>	83.6	79.4	21.7	18.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Life Tables, Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue no. 84-537.  
 Note: Data in this table should not be directly compared to the Life Expectancy data in the 2014 Equality Profile due to methodological differences.



## N.B. female population, 2011\*

### Mother tongue: % of female population (# women)

English	66% (249,255)
French	33% (123,645)
Aboriginal	less than 1% (1,410)

**Aboriginal identity:** 3% (11,580)

**Recent immigrants:** less than 1% (5,441)

**Living with disabilities (age 15 and over):** 17.2% (53,780)

**Women 65 years and over are** 18% of all females (16% in 2006).

### Children 0-14 years (girls and boys) represent:

25% of Aboriginal identity population

15.1% of the Non-Aboriginal population

### Median age of:

Aboriginal identity females 32.2 years

Non-Aboriginal females 44.6 years

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2006 Census; National Aboriginal Population Profile; Canadian Survey on Disability 2012; N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour.

**Note:** \* This data is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.

## CANADA Female population, 2011\*

### Mother tongue:

English	58%
French	22%
Aboriginal	less than 1%

**Aboriginal identity** 4%

**Recent immigrants** 4%

**Living with disabilities (age 15 and over)** 15%

**Women 65 years and over are** 16% of all females (15% in 2006).

### Children 0-14 years (girls and boys) represent:

28% of Aboriginal identity population

17% of the Non-Aboriginal population

19% of OECD countries' populations (average)

### Median age of:

Aboriginal identity females 29.1 years

Non-Aboriginal females 41.5 years

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2006 Censuses; National Aboriginal Population Profile; Canadian Survey on Disability 2012; OECD in Figures 2014.

**Note:** \* This data is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.



## 1.2 Immigration and Citizenship, by Sex, N.B., 2011



Citizenship	Female	Male
Total population in private households by citizenship <sup>1</sup>	376,345	359,485
Canadian citizens	369,360	353,115
Not Canadian citizens <sup>2</sup>	6,990	6,370
<b>Immigrant status</b>		
Total population in private households by immigrant status	376,345	359,490
Non-immigrants <sup>3</sup>	359,950	344,280
Immigrants <sup>4</sup>	14,810	13,660
Non-permanent residents <sup>5</sup>	1,585	1,550
<b>Immigrant status and selected places of birth</b>		
Total population in private households by immigrant status and selected places of birth <sup>6</sup>	376,345	359,490
Non-immigrants	359,955	344,285
Born in province of residence	300,920	287,655
Born outside province of residence	59,030	56,625
Immigrants	14,810	13,655
Americas	5,555	4,645
Europe	5,175	5,085
Africa	750	855
Asia	3,245	2,985

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profile, New Brunswick 2011.

**Note:**

1. Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of a person. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship.
2. Includes persons who are stateless.
3. Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.
4. Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.
5. Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit, or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them.
6. The places of birth selected are the most frequently reported by immigrants at the Canada level.

Most female and male immigrants' places of birth are the Americas and Europe, as the table above demonstrates.



## 1.3 Population by Religion and Sex, N.B., 2011

Religion	Female	Male
Total Population in private households by religion	376,345	359,490
Buddhist	530	440
Christian	322,680	294,225
Anglican	27,475	23,890
Baptist	37,740	33,245
Catholic	189,290	176,830
Christian Orthodox	445	535
Lutheran	625	460
Pentecostal	9,805	8,630
Presbyterian	3,825	3,945
United Church	29,405	24,860
Other Christian	24,075	21,835
Hindu	445	375
Jewish	295	325
Muslim	1,185	1,460
Sikh	0	0
Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	225	300
Other religions	1,105	790
No religious affiliation	49,870	61,565

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Profile, New Brunswick 2011.

**Note:** Religion refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group.

"Other religions" are reported religions that were too few in number to report separately.

Most women (86%) and men (82%) in New Brunswick reported their religion as Christian, with Catholic being the most common type of Christianity reported for both. An additional 13% of women and 17% of men reported no religious affiliation.



## 1.4 Distribution (percent) of living arrangements for women aged 15 and over, 2011



	All living arrangements	In a couple			Lone parents	As children	With relatives	With non-relatives only	Alone
		Total	with married spouse	with common-law partner					
<b>New Brunswick</b>	100.0	58.8%	47.5%	11.2%	9.0%	11.9%	2.4%	3.7%	14.2%
<b>Canada</b>	100.0	56.2%	45.0%	11.2%	8.6%	14.2%	2.9%	3.8%	14.3%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011, Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report (89-503-X).

**Note:** In the category referred to as "With relatives", non-relatives may also be present.

Nearly 6 in 10 women in New Brunswick lived as part of a couple in 2011, slightly higher than the national figure. The distribution of living arrangements for women aged 15 and over in New Brunswick was similar to their national counterparts in 2011.



## 1.5 Family Types, N.B., 2006 and 2011

Family type		Number of families - 2006	% of all families - 2006	Number of families - 2011	% of all families - 2011
Married couples with children at home	Total	77,775	36%	70,380	31%
	Opposite-sex	77,745	36%	70,325	31%
	Same-sex	30	0.01%	55	0.02%
Married couples without children at home	Total	73,435	34%	82,075	37%
	Opposite-sex	73,340	34%	81,745	36%
	Same-sex	95	0.04%	330	0.15%
Common-law couples with children at home	Total	13,135	6%	15,785	7%
	Opposite-sex	13,075	6%	15,700	7%
	Same-sex	60	0.03%	85	0.04%
Common-law couples without children at home	Total	17,865	8%	20,155	9%
	Opposite-sex	17,280	8%	19,415	9%
	Same-sex	585	0.03%	745	0.33%
Lone-parent families	Total	35,585	16%	36,185	16%
	Female	29,150	13%	28,735	13%
	Male	6,435	3%	7,450	3%
<b>TOTAL – ALL FAMILIES</b>		<b>217,795</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>224,580</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2011 Censuses.

**Note:** Couples with children have at least one child of any age living at home. Same-sex couples have only been counted by the Census since 2011 common-law; 2006 for married.

The 2011 Census of Population introduced for the first time a specific response on household relationships to determine the number of same-sex married couples. Analysis of the data on same-sex married couples has shown that there may be an overestimation of this family type. Same-sex marriage was legalized in Canada in July 2005.

**Please note: This table and analysis are from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.**

In 2011, there were 224,580 census families representing a 3% growth since 2006. “Census family” refers to Statistics Canada’s definition, which is a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family. As in 2006, most New Brunswick families in 2011 are married couples, with or without children at home. Lone-parent families and common-law couples continue to be increasingly common. Lone-parent families, four in five of them headed by women, still account for 16% of all families.

The number of same-sex married couples more than tripled since the last census (2006: 125; 2011: 385). Same-sex married couples represent less than 1% of all married couples (385 out of 152,455). Further, the number of same-sex common-law couples continues to grow (2006: 645; 2011: 830). Same-sex common-law couples are 2% (830) of all common-law couples (35,940).

For the first time, stepfamilies were counted in the 2011 Census of population. The 2011 Census also counted the number of children in stepfamilies for the first time. In New Brunswick, among couples with children aged 24 and under at home, 85.3% were intact families, that is, a family in which all children were the biological or adopted children of both parents, while 14.7% were stepfamilies, in which at least one child was the biological or adopted child of only one married spouse or common-law partner (Canada 2011: 12.6% of couples with children aged 24 and under at home were stepfamilies).

26% of New Brunswick households have a person living alone.

The number of women who are single and have never been married at the time of giving birth is still significantly higher in New Brunswick than the Canadian average. 47.5% of women giving birth in New Brunswick in 2011 had never been legally married. The Canadian rate is 28.9%. The rates in the other Atlantic Provinces and Quebec are fairly similar to New Brunswick’s rate. The rates in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are much lower. This rate includes both new mothers who are living common law and those not living with a partner; it excludes those who are separated, divorced or married.



### Legal marital status of mother at time of giving birth, N.B. and Canada

**N.B.:**

	<b>Single – never married</b>	<b>Married</b>
2012	48.0%	47.2%
2011	47.5%	48.2%
2001	37.2%	59.3%
1991	28.3%	70.1%

**Canada:**

	<b>Single – never married</b>	<b>Married</b>
2012	28.3%	60.3%
2011	28.9%	60.2%
2001	26.5%	61.8%
1991	24.7%	71.4%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database, CANSIM table 102-4506

**Note:** Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category. A single person is one who has never been married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled and who has not remarried. A married person is one who is legally married and not separated.

### Family Types, Canada, 2011

67% are married couples, with or without children at home.

17% are common-law couples, with or without children at home.

16% are lone-parent families.

One-person households: 28%; women account for 54% of these households.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

**Note:** This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.

### Legal marital status of females\*, 15 years and over, N.B., 2011

47% (155,195) legally married

30% (98,575) never legally married

4% (14,565) separated, but still legally married

8% (25,920) divorced

11% (34,855) widowed

**One-person households:** 26% of all households, 81,705 New Brunswickers; 56% (45,570) are women.

\* 11% of women (36,065) are living in a common-law relationship; they are counted according to their legal marital status: never-married, separated, divorced, and widowed.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

**Note:** This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.

### Living arrangements of seniors, N.B., 2011

9% of women and 8% of men live in residences for seniors, nursing homes, hospitals and other collective dwellings.

**Of those in private households:**

35% of women, 17% of men live alone.

49% of women, 76% of men live with spouse or partner.

6% of women, 3% of men live with relatives.

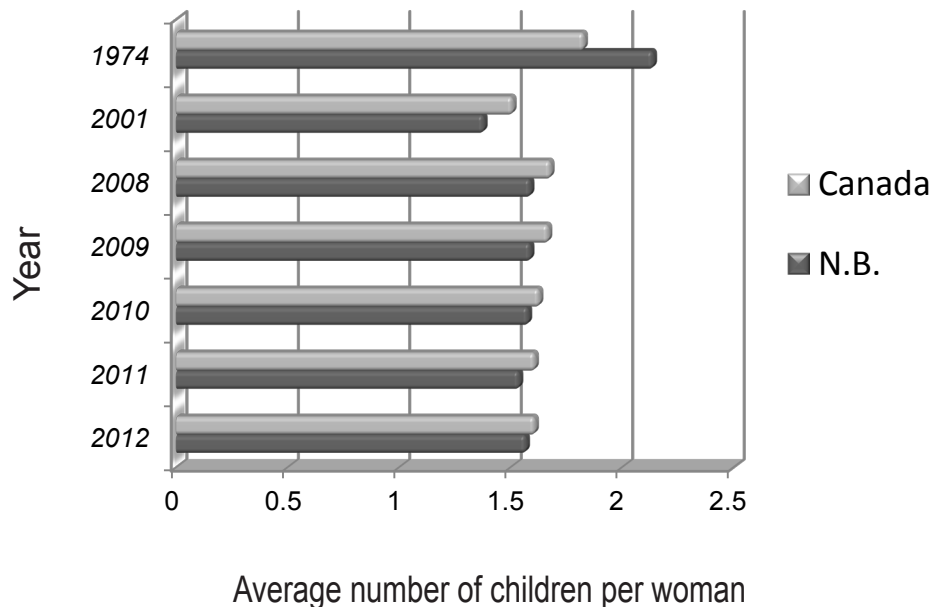
2% of women, 2% of men live with non-relatives.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

**Note:** This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.



## 1.6 Total Fertility Rate, 1974 – 2012, N.B., Canada



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Health Reports, CANSIM and Births 2007. Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Vital Statistics and Demography Division, Demographic Estimates, CANSIM table 102-4505.

New Brunswick's fertility rate declined dramatically over the last few decades, even more dramatically than the Canadian rate. It also remains below the national average. In 2009, New Brunswick's fertility rate was 1.59 children per woman. It decreased to 1.54 children per woman in 2011, as did Canada's (to 1.61), but then increased slightly to 1.57 in 2012 (Canada's remaining at 1.61).

As of 2013, some comparable countries are close to or have reached the rate required for population replacement of 2.1 children per woman: United Kingdom, 1.9; Norway, 1.9; Australia, 1.9; France, 2; United States, 1.9; and Iceland, 2.

Since 2012, a growing proportion of women are postponing childbearing – many waiting until their 30s to start or complete families – or are not having any children. According to Government of New Brunswick Vital Statistics, births to mothers aged 30 and over in New Brunswick have accounted for anywhere between 42% in 2011 to 45% in 2014, suggesting an increasing trend.

Mothers in New Brunswick continue to be younger than the Canadian average, though: in 2012, according to Statistics Canada, 53% of all births in Canada were to mothers 30 and over.

The age category with the highest percentage of women who gave birth in New Brunswick between 2011 and 2014 was 25 to 29 years old (also the case in 2000). Nationally, in 2012, women were most likely to be 30 to 34 years old when they gave birth.



### Percent of all births to mothers aged 30 and over

2012:	40% in N.B. 53% in Canada	2009 :	38% in N.B. 50% in Canada
2011:	40% in N.B. 52% in Canada	1994 :	29% in N.B. 41% in Canada
2010:	39% in N.B. 51% in Canada	1974 :	16% in N.B. 20% in Canada

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993; CANSIM table 102-4503.

### Average age of mother

2012:	28.1 in N.B. 29.8 in Canada
2011:	28.0 in N.B. 29.7 in Canada
2010:	27.9 in N.B. 29.6 in Canada
2009:	27.8 in N.B. 29.4 in Canada
1991:	26.3 in N.B. 27.7 in Canada

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Live births, mean age of mother, CANSIM table 102-4504.

### Total fertility rate (number of children per woman), births and distribution of births by age of mother, N.B. and Canada, 2011

	Total fertility rate	Births
	children per woman	thousands
<b>N.B.</b>	1.54	7.1
<b>Canada</b>	1.61	377.6

	Distribution of births by age of mother				
	Less than 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 years and over
<b>N.B.</b>	6.7%	21.2%	32.1%	27.6%	12.4%
<b>Canada</b>	3.6%	14.2%	30.1%	32.9%	19.2%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report (89-503-X), Canadian Vital Statistics, Births Database, Survey 3231 and Demography Division, Population Estimates Program.  
**Note:** Births to mothers for whom the age is unknown were prorated.

### Number of Live Births, women aged 20-49 years, New Brunswick, 2011 – 2014

Total Live Births (Number)						
Year	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age 40-44	Age 45-49
<b>2011</b>	1,546	2,324	1,977	759	118	4
<b>2012</b>	1,548	2,260	1,945	784	123	7
<b>2013</b>	1,422	2,262	2,057	786	128	9
<b>2014</b>	1,423	2,211	2,109	782	126	4

**Source:** GNB, Vital Statistics, 2011-2014 Annual Statistics

**Note:** Data is collected by calendar year with a cut-off date of April 30 of the following year. The data includes NB event to resident and non-resident. Out of Province events to NB resident are excluded. Data in previous Equality Profiles came from the Department of Health. Therefore, comparisons of data above with previously reported data need to be made with caution.



### Percentage of females 15-44 years who have never given birth

2011: 49% N.B.; 51% Canada

2006: 48% N.B.; 51% Canada

2001: 45% N.B.; 47% Canada

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Custom tabulations based on General Social Survey 2001, 2006, 2011.  
**Note:** This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. We expect to update it in the next edition.

### Age-specific fertility rate (number of live births per 1,000 females in the age group), N.B. and Canada, 2001 and 2012

**New Brunswick:**

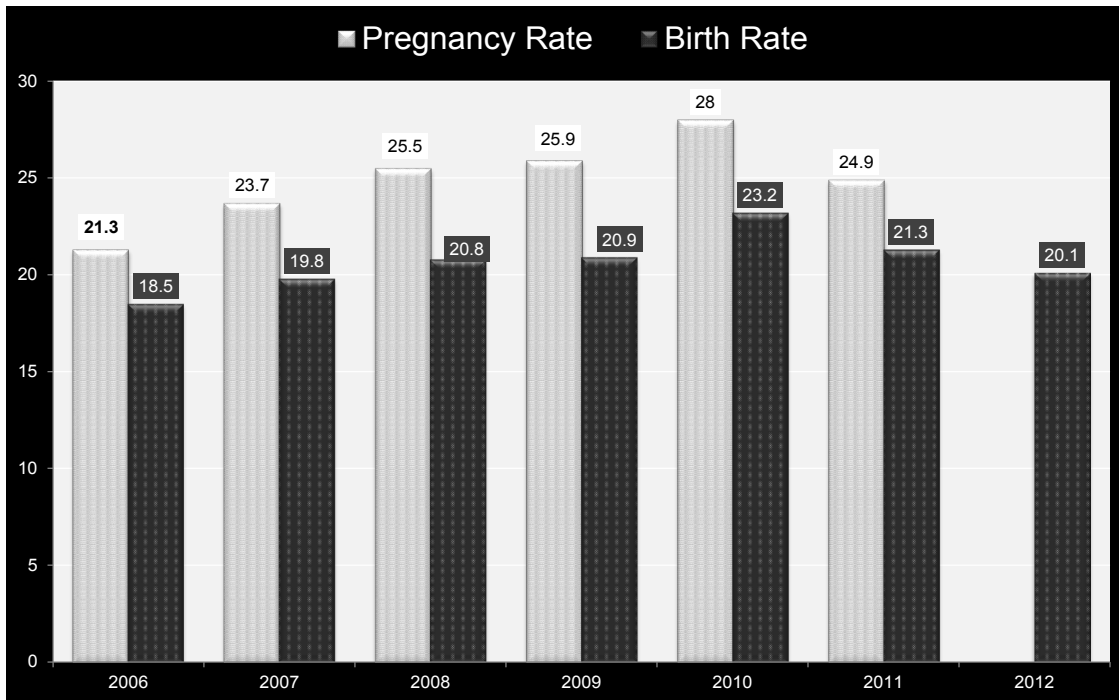
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
<b>2012</b>	20.1 births /1,000 females	67.0	103.3	86.7	31.4	4.8	0.3
<b>2001</b>	20.1	68.5	94.5	68.3	21.2	2.5	0.1

**Canada:**

	15 to 19 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
<b>2012</b>	12.0	44.1	95.7	107.2	53.4	10.7	0.5
<b>2001</b>	16.3	56.1	97.9	89.9	35.5	6.1	0.3

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-4505.

# 1.7 Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates, per 1,000 15-19 Year-Old Females, N.B., 2006 – 2012



**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-4505; Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health (N.B. Department of Health).

**Note:** Statistics Canada's calculation of teenage pregnancies includes abortions performed in clinics and hospitals in and outside N.B. on N.B. residents, as well as cases of stillbirth, miscarriages, illegally induced abortion, and unspecified abortion treated in hospitals in Canada involving N.B. females. The data from N.B.'s Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, however, does *not* include abortions performed in private clinics or outside the province, spontaneous abortions or other fatal losses.

Statistics Canada no longer produces the data on pregnancy rate by age, therefore, the pregnancy rate for 15-19 year-olds will no longer be provided beginning with this edition of the Equality Profile.

In 2012, New Brunswick's teen birth rate, the lowest it has been since 2007, is still significantly higher than the national average: 20.1/1,000, compared with 12.0/1,000 for Canada.



## Teen births and pregnancy (15 to 19 years), CANADA

### Teen birth rate

**2012:** 12.0 / 1,000

**2011:** 12.6 / 1,000

**2009:** 14.2 / 1,000

**2005:** 13.4 / 1,000

### % of all births to teens

**2012:** 3.4%

**2011:** 3.6%

**2009:** 4.1%

**2005:** 4.1%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-4503 and 102-4505.

## Teen (age 15 to 19) birth rate, select OECD Countries, 2012

**Netherlands** 4.5 / 1,000

**France** 9.3 / 1,000

**Italy** 6.1 / 1,000

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). 2015 Update for the MDG Database: Adolescent Birth Rate (POP/DB/Fert/A/MDG2015).

## Live Births to Teens Aged 15-19, N.B., 2011-2014

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total Live Births</b>	474	439	342	345

**Source:** GNB, Vital Statistics, 2011-2014 Annual Statistics

**Notes:** Data is collected by calendar year with a cut-off date of April 30 of the following year. The data includes NB event to resident and non-resident. Out of Province events to NB resident are excluded.

Data in previous Equality Profiles came from the N.B. Department of Health. Therefore, comparisons of data above with previously reported data need to be made with caution.

Most teen pregnancies (for teens aged 15-19) occur in Moncton (Health Region 1), Saint John (Health Region 2) and Fredericton (Health Region 3).

Teen pregnancies continue to decline: In 2000, the number of live births to teens in New Brunswick was 573, whereas it dropped to 474 in 2007 and 345 in 2014.

The number of pregnancies to teens *under the age of 15* varied from 1 to 4 per year for the 2011 to 2014 period.



## 2. Education and Training

### 2.1 Provincial Literacy Assessment

Grade 2 Assessment  
Results English Prime, 2014/2015, N. B.

	Female	Male
<b>Strong achievement</b>	27.4%	17.1%
<b>Appropriate achievement</b>	54.4%	55.2%
<b>Below achievement</b>	18.3%	27.7%

**Source:** Assessment and Evaluation Branch (Anglophone Division), N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

**Note:** Students who attain a designation of ‘appropriate’ (or reading at grade level) on the *Provincial Reading Assessment at Grade 2*, have demonstrated their ability to read and comprehend a variety of text types (e.g. fiction, non-fiction etc.) as well as handle literal, critical/evaluative and inferential question types. These question types are frequently explained as ‘reading the lines’, ‘reading between the lines’ and ‘reading beyond the lines’. The text and question types are appropriate for the end of grade 2 as outlined in New Brunswick English Language Arts Curriculum document.

Students who attain a designation of ‘strong’ on the *Provincial Reading Assessment at Grade 2*, have not only demonstrated their ability to read and comprehend a variety of text types but have consistently responded accurately on each of the question types, most notably in the area of critical/evaluative and inferential. Students in the strong category are strong within grade level, therefore strong cannot be considered above grade level.

1.6% of students were exempt and 0.8% did not write.

Anglophone and Francophone sector results cannot be combined and compared due to different methodologies used.

Provincially, in the Anglophone school sector, over 50% of girls and boys at the end of grade 2 attained the “appropriate achievement” level. Further, more girls (27.4%) than boys (17.1%) attained the “strong achievement” level, and more boys (27.7%) than girls (18.3%) attained the “below achievement” level.

Provincial Examinations Results, 2014/2015,  
N.B. Francophone School Districts

	Grade 2 Reading: reading out loud		Grade 2 Reading: silent reading	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Level 4</b>	61.0%	39.0%	58.3%	41.7%
<b>Level 3</b>	50.8%	49.2%	51.2%	48.8%
<b>Level 2</b>	40.2%	59.8%	39.2%	60.8%
<b>Level 1</b>	32.8%	67.2%	34.2%	65.8%

**Source :** Ministère de l'Éducation et du Développement de la petite enfance du N.-B.

**Note:** Anglophone and Francophone sector results cannot be combined and compared due to different methodologies used.

Level 1: Have not reached the expected level. The student reads with difficulty and shows a limited understanding of the texts reflecting expectations in reading at the end of Grade 2.

Level 2: Partially reaches the expected level. The student reads with a few difficulties and shows some understanding of the texts reflecting expectations in reading at the end of Grade 2.

Level 3: Reaches the expected level. Generally, the student reads with ease and shows a good understanding of the texts reflecting expectations in reading at the end of Grade 2.

Level 4: Exceeds the expected level. The student reads with ease and shows an excellent understanding of the texts reflecting expectations in reading at the end of Grade 2.

Provincially, in the Francophone school sector, more girls than boys had attained the highest reading level (Level 4) in grade 2, both in terms of reading out loud and silent reading. Almost an equal number of girls and boys were at Level 3 – particularly when it came to reading out loud.

## Did you know?

The provincial government established the New Brunswick Literacy Secretariat in the spring of 2015. The Secretariat is leading the development of a comprehensive literacy strategy, the goal of which is to ensure everyone in New Brunswick is able to participate fully in school, at work, at home and in their communities.



### Kindergarten Enrolment (number), N.B. Public Schools

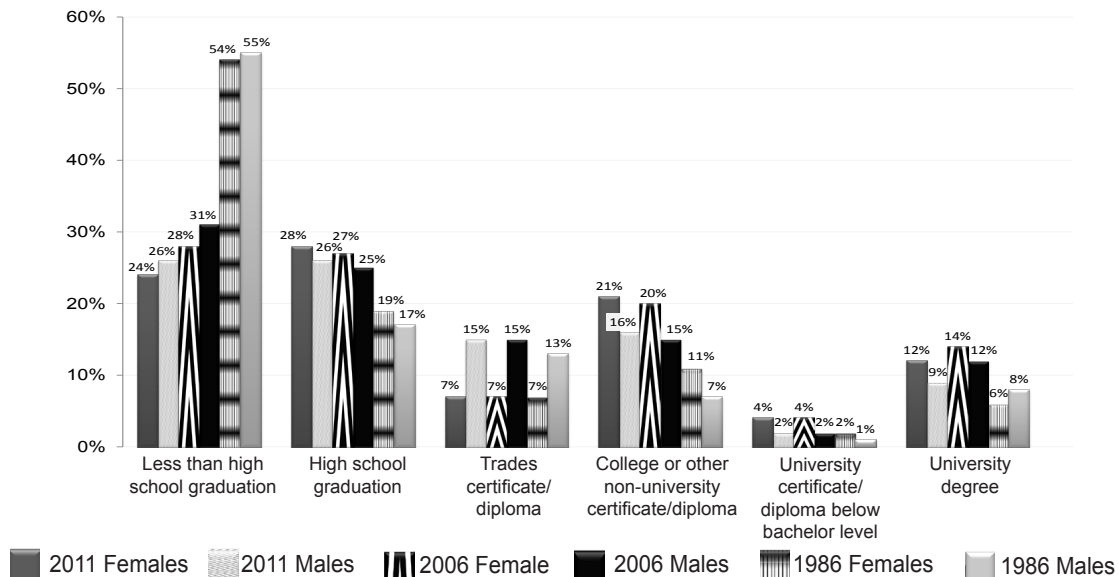
	2006/2007	2011/2012	2015/2016
<b>All N.B. girls</b>	3,522	3,503	3,542
<b>All N.B. boys</b>	3,666	3,684	3,580
<b>Aboriginal girls</b>	25	21	24
<b>Aboriginal boys</b>	31	30	26

*Source:* N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

*Note:* Aboriginal students living in a First Nations community attending N.B. public schools.

As shown above, the number of children enrolling for kindergarten in New Brunswick has remained fairly consistent over the years.

## 2.2 Highest Level of Schooling Completed By Sex, Population Aged 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1986, 2006 and 2011



**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey

**Note:** National Household Survey (NHS) estimates for the education variables are generally consistent with, or similar to, estimates and trends from other data sources used for comparison at the national, provincial and territorial levels (e.g. 2006 Census). However, there is suggestion that category 'university certificate or diploma below bachelors level' was over-reported in the NHS. Also, analysis of the categories for the apprenticeship, other trades, and college certificates and diplomas suggests that some respondents reported their apprenticeship or other trade certificates as college certificates, or reported them in both the trades and college questions.

**Please note: this section has not been updated, as the 2016 Census results were not yet available. An update will be included in the next edition of the Equality Profile.**

In general, education levels have improved significantly for both males and females in New Brunswick as in Canada since the 1980s, with women taking the lead in high school graduation and postsecondary credentials. In 2011, 12% of New Brunswick females and 9% of New Brunswick males aged 15 years and over had university degrees, double the proportion of women degree-holders in 1986.

Aboriginal women in New Brunswick were also better educated than their male counterparts according to the 2006 Census, although according to the 2011 National Household Survey, an equal proportion of Aboriginal women and men graduated from high school. They were, however, less likely than other women to have finished high school or to have a university degree.



## CANADA 15 years and over, 2011

### High school graduation:

26% of females (22% in 1986)

25% of males (19% in 1986)

### University degree:

14% of females (8% in 1986)

12% of males (11% in 1986)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census. 2011 National Household Survey.

**Note:** An update will be included in the next edition of the Equality Profile

## 25-64 year olds with postsecondary credentials, N.B. and Canada, 2011

### N.B.

Women 58%

Men 55%

### Canada

Women 65%

Men 63%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey.

**Note:** An update will be included in the next edition of the Equality Profile.

## N.B. Aboriginal identity population, 15 years and over, 2011

### Less than high school:

34% of females

35% of males

### High school graduation:

25% females

25% of males

### University degree:

8% females

4% males

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. **Note:** An update will be included in the next edition of the Equality Profile.

### Postsecondary Enrolments by Mother Tongue and Sex, N.B., 2012/2013

	Females	Males	Both Sexes
<b>English</b>	8,988 (56%)	7,146 (44%)	16,176 (100%)
<b>French</b>	5,001 (60%)	3,309 (40%)	8,310 (100%)
<b>English and French</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0044.

**Note:** This CANSIM table has been discontinued. This is the last time this data source will be available

More females than males are enrolled in a postsecondary institution, regardless of their mother tongue. Taking mother tongue and sex into account, a higher *number* of females with English as their mother tongue were enrolled in a postsecondary institution than any other group, as in previous years. However, *proportionally*, females with French as their mother tongue represent the highest group enrolled, at 60%.

### Landed Immigrant and Canadian-Born, by educational attainment and sex, Canada, 2015


	Landed Immigrants		Born in Canada	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>No degree, certificate or diploma</b>	635,600	473,100	1,958,000	2,160,500
<b>High school graduate</b>	735,100	655,700	2,235,400	2,295,200
<b>High school graduate, some post-secondary</b>	157,900	162,100	689,300	668,100
<b>Post-secondary certificate or diploma</b>	963,700	890,100	3,621,100	3,658,700
<b>University degree</b>	1,199,900	1,189,000	2,372,400	1,976,300

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0106

**Note:** "Landed immigrants" 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. Population is number of persons of working age (15 years and over).

## Highest Level of Schooling Completed

In terms of landed immigrants and level of education, most females had a university degree. Most males also had a university degree. Looking at the different levels of education, with the exception of high school graduates with some post-secondary, more females than males had attained the different levels of education.



In terms of people born in Canada, most females and males had a post-secondary certificate or diploma. Looking at the different levels of education, more males than females were high school graduates or had no degree, certificate or diploma. There are more females than males with respect to the higher levels of education except for post-secondary certificate or diploma. In other words, more women than men had a university degree or some post-secondary schooling.

Regardless of whether they were landed immigrants or were born in Canada, there are more females than males represented in many of the different levels of education.

## 2.3 School Dropout Rate, Grades 7 – 12, N.B. Public Schools, 2000/2001–2013/2014

School Year	2000/01	2004/05	2006/07	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All N.B. girls	2.1% (622)	1.9% (541)	2% (561)	1.7% (441)	1.5% (377)	1.2% (292)	1.2% (295)
All N.B. boys	3.6% (1,108)	2.8% (850)	2.8% (828)	2.2% (609)	1.8% (482)	1.7% (442)	1.6% (393)
Aboriginal girls**	3.7% (16)	7.2% (32)	6% (30)	8.2% (42)	5.7% (28)	4.7% (23)	5.7% (27)
Aboriginal boys**	8.6% (38)	7.6% (39)	8.3% (43)	6.0% (31)	4.6% (24)	5.9% (32)	6.5% (33)
Anglophone girls	2.3% (457)	2.1% (423)	2.1% (423)	1.9% (343)	1.7% (312)	1.4% (247)	1.4% (245)
Anglophone boys	3.3% (713)	2.8% (614)	2.7% (578)	2.3% (463)	2.0% (388)	1.6% (311)	1.7% (312)
Francophone girls	1.8% (165)	1.4% (118)	1.7% (138)	1.4% (98)	0.9% (65)	0.7% (45)	0.8% (50)
Francophone boys	4.0% (395)	2.7% (236)	3.1% (250)	2.0% (146)	1.3% (94)	1.9% (131)	1.2% (81)

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

**Note:** % of N.B. public school students, Grades 7 – 12, who were in school on September 30 of given year, dropped out and did not return to school by the following September 30. The number of students who dropped out is indicated in brackets.

\*\* Aboriginal students living in a First Nations community attending N.B. public schools.

In 2013/2014, 1.6% of boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 quit school (393 male students), compared to 1.2% of girls (295 female students). Francophone girls still drop out less than any other group.

Overall, dropout rates continue to improve for both male and female youth, except for Aboriginal children living in First Nations communities who attend a public school that is not in a First Nations community. In general, slightly more boys than girls leave school without a diploma.

### # of 15 to 24 year-olds who did not complete High School

**2015**

**Canada**

Female: 584,900

Male: 687,600

**New Brunswick**

Female: 11,600

Male: 14,400

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004

## 2.4 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, N.B., 1985/1986 - 2013/2014

Year	% female	# of women
2013/14	48%*	2,892*
2012/13	49%*	2,900*
2011/12	49%	3,008
2008/09	37%	2,826
2006/07	36%	2,678
2001/02	38%	2,909
1995/96	42%	7,659
1988/89	46%	7,176
1985/86	38%	618

**Source:** N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour; New Brunswick Community College and Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick.

**Note:** Data contained in this table reflects all post-secondary classes at the Community College level except academic upgrading and online classes, or enrolments at the New Brunswick College of Craft and Design. \* NBCC and CCNB are now separate Crown Corporations, therefore data from the two colleges were added together to obtain the totals for the academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Women made up 48% of full-time regular students at New Brunswick community colleges in 2013/2014. This reflects a total of 1,839 females of 3,950 students at NBCC and 1,053 females of 2,062 students at CCNB. It also appears to reflect a steady percentage of female student enrolments over the past few years.

Female community college students continue to cluster in programs that prepare for work in traditionally female sectors, such as clerical jobs, health care and early childhood education. There was zero or minimal representation of female students in programs such as carpentry, plumbing and welding in 2013/2014.

Women made up 42% of apprentice cooks in 2014; the highest representation of women in all apprenticeships that year. The second highest percentage of women apprentices was Landscape-Horticulturalist (28%).

### Women as % of total apprentices, select occupations, N.B., 2014

#### All occupations:

4% (149 of 4,021) (1999: 2%)

#### Select occupations:

Carpenter	4%
Electrician (Construction and Industrial)	3%
Plumber	2%
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint)	6%
Painter and Decorator	14%
Cook	42%

**Source:** N.B. Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification

**Note:** Data retrieved Dec. 31, 2015

### CANADA

#### Females as % of full-time community college enrolments:

2013/14	54%
2012/13	54%
2005/06	55%
1990/91	54%

#### Females as % of registered apprentices in training programs, all occupations:

2013	14%
2012	14%
1999	8%
1992	5%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 477-0053 and 477-0029.



## Women as a % of full-time N.B. Community College enrolments (Anglophone sector), 2013/2014

**NBCC:** 47% female (1,839 of 3,950 students)

**Campus breakdown:**

<b>Fredericton</b>	59%
<b>Miramichi</b>	49%
<b>Moncton</b>	34%
<b>St. Andrews</b>	51%
<b>Saint John</b>	48%
<b>Woodstock</b>	59%

**Representation of women in programs:**

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female			
Accounting Technician	16	63%	Chemical Technology	54	54%
Agricultural Equipment Repair	10	0%	Civil Technician	16	6%
Animation and Graphics	20	65%	Computer Numeric Control - Machining	20	5%
Aquaculture Technician	7	57%	Cook	28	57%
Art Fundamentals	18	33%	Culinary Arts Management	8	13%
Automotive Service Technician	74	7%	Correctional Techniques	51	63%
Business Administration	75	68%	Criminal Justice	50	58%
Business Administration - Accounting	172	66%	Digital Photography	9	78%
Business Administration - Investment Management	31	52%	Early Childhood Education	128	95%
Business Administration - Marketing	85	55%	Educational Assistant	15	93%
Business Administration - Sales and Marketing	5	0%	Electrical - Construction	115	8%
Bricklaying	8	13%	Electrical Engineering Technology - Alternate Energy Systems	36	11%
Carpentry	73	4%	Electrical Engineering Technology - Computer Systems	24	8%
Civil Engineering Technology - Architectural	37	30%	Electronics Engineering Technology - Computer Systems (Co-op)	4	0%
Civil Engineering Technology - Building Systems	65	17%	Electronics Engineering Technology - Electronic Comm Sys (Co-op)	1	0%
Civil Engineering Technology - Construction Management	46	7%	Electronic Communication Systems	14	7%
Civil Engineering Technology - Highway and Municipal	41	20%	Electrical Engineering Technology - Industrial	23	4%
Civil Engineering Technology - Structural	24	21%	Electrical Engineering Technology - Telecommunications	16	13%

## Women as % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female			
Electrical Engineering - Commercial Industry Sys	39	15%	Mechanical Engineering Technology (including Co-op)	59	12%
Electrical Industrial	20	0%	Mechanical Technician	39	0%
Electronic Game - 3D Graphics	14	7%	Medical Lab Assistant	10	80%
Electronic Game Design	24	17%	Medical Laboratory Technology	67	81%
Energy Systems - Technology	12	42%	Motor Vehicle Body Repairer and Painter	17	6%
Environmental Technology	19	53%	Motorcycle Repair	15	0%
Event Management	18	83%	Nuclear Medicine	11	45%
Floor Installer	11	0%	Office Administration	90	90%
Fuels Technician	37	5%	Office Administration Bilingual	33	88%
Health Information Management	7	86%	Office Administration Executive	76	97%
Heavy Equipment Service Technician	20	0%	Office Administration Medical	76	95%
Health Information Management (Bilingual)	3	100%	Payroll and Benefits	13	77%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - Culinary Arts	20	60%	Personal Support Worker (Acute Care) (includes Virtual Course)	141	94%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - Hotel and Restaurant	15	73%	Personal Support Worker (Long Term Care)	19	95%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - International Travel and Tourism	15	93%	Pharmacy Technician	38	84%
Human Resource Management	18	72%	Plumbing	80	3%
Human Services	146	84%	Police Foundations	50	20%
Industrial Control Technology	53	4%	Power Engineering Technology (Co-op)	50	12%
Industrial Mechanics	32	13%	Practical Nurse (includes Virtual Course)	294	94%
IT Business Analyst	17	24%	Pre-Science	103	52%
IT Desktop Support	40	10%	Process Control Technician	39	10%
IT Gaming Experience Dev	26	12%	Refrigeration AC Technician	20	5%
IT Internet Application Development	38	13%	Respiratory Therapy	53	79%
IT Network Administration	40	8%	Sheet Metal Fabrication	15	7%
IT Network Support	19	26%	Steel Fabrication	16	13%
IT Programmer Analyst	90	16%	Truck and Transport Service Technician	39	3%
IT Programmer Analyst (Co-op)	12	8%	Welding	95	7%
Landscape	8	13%	Welding Technology	24	4%
Machinist	26	4%	Youth Care Worker	35	91%
Marine Diesel Mechanics	18	0%	<b>TOTAL NBCC</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>47%</b>

*Source:* New Brunswick Community College (August 2014).

*Note:* Data reflects all post-secondary classes at the community college level except academic upgrading and online classes.

**Women as a % of full-time students at  
Collège communautaire du N.-B. (Francophone sector), 2013/2014**

**CCNB** : 51% female (1,053 of 2,082 students)

**Campus breakdown:**

<b>Bathurst</b>	28%
<b>Campbellton</b>	83%
<b>Dieppe</b>	53%
<b>Edmundston</b>	54%
<b>Acadian Peninsula</b>	57%

**Representation of women in programs:**

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female
Admin affaires - administration	29	52%
Admin affaires - comptabilité	82	57%
Admin affaires - logistique et transport	38	18%
Admin affaires - marketing	40	35%
Admin affaires - planification financière	45	42%
Art culinaire coop	20	65%
Assemblage métaux composites	11	18%
Assistance dentaire-niveau II	14	100%
Assistance laboratoire médical	14	100%
Autisme et intervention comportement	19	79%
Briquetage-maçonnage	11	0%
Charpenterie	56	9%
Chauffage, réfrigération et climatisation	8	0%
Chauffage clim, réfrig HVAC-R	11	0%
Communication radiophonique	2	0%
Conception graphique	28	82%
Cuisine d'établissement	1	0%
Cuisine professionnelle	12	75%
Cuisine professionnelle coop	3	33%
Déboss et peinture carrosserie	12	8%
Design d'intérieur	26	81%
Dessin techniques et industrie	2	0%
Ébénisterie et bois ouvré	4	75%
Éducation à l'enfance	21	100%
Éducation spécialisée	37	92%
Électricité	61	8%
Engins de pêche	8	0%
Façonnage montage métal	11	9%
Gestion de bureau	70	99%
Gestion de bureau bilingue	37	95%
Gestion de prod en bois ouvré	5	20%
Gestion documentaire	16	94%
Gestion de la petite et moyenne entreprise	53	43%
Mécanique petits moteurs et véhicules récréatifs	11	9%
Mécanique camions et remorques	12	8%
Mécanique de l'automobile	25	8%
Mécanique de machines fixes	11	18%
Mécanique d'équipement lourd	28	0%
Mécanique industrielle	25	4%
Medical Transcription	2	100%
Navigation maritime	7	14%

## Women as % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female
Plomberie	25	0%
Production et animation 3D	3	33%
Programmation et application	18	17%
Sciences de laboratoire médical	9	89%
Secrétariat médical - transcription bilingue	6	100%
Secrétariat médical	26	100%
Secrétariat médical bilingue	48	100%
Soins inf auxiliaires-hiver	16	88%
Soins infirmiers auxiliaires	159	88%
Soudage	72	10%
Soudage – hiver	11	0%
Soutien informatique utilisateurs	3	0%
Soutien soins prolongés-hiver	13	100%
Soutien soins prolongés	77	78%
Soutien soins spéciaux	16	88%
Système d'énergie renouvelable	4	0%
Techniques correctionnelles	86	31%
Techniques intervention - adultes	42	76%
Techniques intervention délinquance	43	77%
Techniques de laboratoire - biotechnologies coop	29	62%
Techniques d'opticien lunettier	3	100%
Techniques parajudiciaires	28	36%
Techniques pharmacie	18	100%
Techniques policières	43	28%
Techniques réadaptation	10	70%
Techniques du génie électronique	14	0%
Techniques électrophysiologie médicale - cardiologie	7	86%
Techniques électrophysiologie médicale - neurologie	7	100%
Technologie de l'environnement	20	40%
Techniques génie civil - génie coop	37	19%
Technologie de l'information - programmation et analyse	10	0%
Technologie de l'information - programmation et développement de jeux	9	0%
Technologie de l'information - réseau et sécurité	19	5%
Technologie ingénierie bâtiment	23	45%
Technologie de l'instrumentation et de l'automatisation	22	9%
Technologie de laboratoire médical	10	70%
Technologie radiologie diagnostique	8	75%
Tech radiologiques	9	89%
Technologie du génie mécanique	12	0%
Techniques de scène	7	29%
Technologie biomédicale	2	0%
Télécommunication en services d'urgence	16	75%
Thérapie respiratoire	11	91%
Travail général de bureau	26	96%
Tuyauterie	13	8%
Usinage à commande numérique	2	0%
Usinage de matériaux	6	17%
Vente et représentation commerciale	23	22%
Woodworking and Cabinetmaking	7	29%
<b>Total CCNB</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>51%</b>

Source: Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick (June 2014).

Note: Data from CCNB reflects all post-secondary classes except second language, academic upgrading and online classes.

**Women as a % of full-time regular community college enrolments,  
New Brunswick College of Craft and Design**

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Total # of Students Enrolled	246	226	243
Total # of Women	176	167	178
% Female Students Overall	72%	74%	73%
<b>% of women in the following programs:</b>			
Foundation Visual Arts	77%	76%	73%
Aboriginal Visual Arts	54%	67%	57%
Fine Craft: Ceramics	93%	71%	93%
Fine Craft: Jewellery	67%	61%	67%
Photography	86%	84%	78%
Textile Design	79%	91%	95%
Fashion Design	94%	100%	94%
Graphic Design	48%	50%	50%
Digital Media	48%	36%	47%
Graduate Studies	55%	100%	100%

**Source:** New Brunswick College of Craft and Design


**Note:** 2015/2016 enrolment data is current as of September 22, 2015.

2014/2015 enrolment data is current as of September 15, 2014.

2013/2014 enrolment data is current as of September 16, 2013.

Women make up the majority of students enrolled at the New Brunswick College of Craft and Design. In 2015/2016, they represented 72% of the full-time student population. Female students' top three programs in 2015/2016 were: Fashion Design (94%), Fine Craft: Ceramics (93%) and Photography (86%). The least common programs were Graphic Design (48%) and Digital Media (48%). Women made up 54% of students in the Aboriginal Visual Arts program.

## 2.5 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolments by Field of Study, N.B., 2010/2011–2014/2015



Field / Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	42%	45%	43%	42%	42%
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	17%	17%	17%	18%	19%
Business, management and public administration	50%	48%	48%	49%	49%
Education	75%	77%	76%	75%	75%
Health and related fields	79%	79%	79%	78%	78%
Humanities	62%	61%	62%	63%	63%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	20%	20%	19%	18%	20%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	54%	55%	57%	57%	56%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	66%	69%	67%	67%	67%
Visual and performing arts	72%	70%	71%	67%	71%
<b>TOTAL – ALL FIELDS</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>

**Source:** Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, Postsecondary Student Information System.

**Note:** Full-time and part-time enrolments in Bachelor's, first professional degree, Master's and Doctorate programs.

New major field of study categories based on the Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) Canada 2011 primary groupings starting in September 2014. They are used in the above table and should not be compared to tables in previous editions of the Equality Profile.

Female students outnumber male students in universities in New Brunswick and across Canada. Women accounted for 58% of university students in the province in 2012/2013, and 57% of students in 2014/2015.

Women remain underrepresented in architecture, engineering and related technologies and mathematics, computer and information sciences.

**Women as a percentage of law students, N.B.**

<b>2014/15</b>	53%	<b>2001/02</b>	60%
U de Moncton	66%	U de Moncton	72%
UNB	47%	UNB	55%
<b>2013/14</b>	52%	<b>1980/81</b>	37%
U de Moncton	62%	U de Moncton	33%
UNB	48%	UNB	39%
<b>2008/09</b>	47%		
U de Moncton	55%		
UNB	44%		

*Source:* Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

**CANADA  
% female university enrolments**

**2013/14**

<b>Full-time</b>	56%
<b>Part-time</b>	60%
<b>Ph.D.</b>	48%
<b>Master's</b>	57%

**Engineering (undergraduate)**

<b>2014</b>	19.1%
<b>2011</b>	18%
<b>2001</b>	21%
<b>1991</b>	16%

*Source:* Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0019, Engineers Canada.



**Women as a percentage of graduate students, N.B. (part-time and full-time)**

<b>2014/15</b>	Ph.D.	49%
	Master's	55%
<b>2013/14</b>	Ph.D.	50%
	Master's	54%
<b>2006/07</b>	Ph.D.	46%
	Master's	56%
<b>1980/81</b>	Ph.D.	13%
	Master's	36%

*Source:* Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.



**Students enrolled full-time and part-time, by sex, N.B. universities  
(undergraduate and graduate)**

	Female		Male	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
<b>2014/15</b>	83%	17%	85%	15%
<b>2013/14</b>	82%	18%	85%	15%
<b>2012/13</b>	83%	17%	85%	15%
<b>2000/01</b>	78%	22%	83%	17%
<b>1980/81</b>	68%	32%	80%	20%

**Women as % of part-time  
university students, N.B.  
(undergraduate and graduate)**

**2014/15:** 60% of part-time students are women

**2013/14:** 61%

**2012/13:** 61%

**2008/09:** 63%

**2000/01:** 65%

**1980/81:** 60%

**Source:** Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

**Note:** Numbers may be slightly different from older editions of the Equality Profile due to revisions made.



# 3. Health

## 3.1 Physical Activity Level by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 2005 – 2014

% of age group who are moderately active or active during leisure time	N.B. females	Canada Females	N.B. males	Canada Males
<b>12-19 years</b>				
2005	63%	65%	74%	77%
2008	64%	61%	72%	77%
2010	64%	65%	74%	76%
2012	64%	66%	69%	77%
2014	62%	65%	85%	76%
<b>20-34 years</b>				
2005	50%	53%	53%	58%
2008	51%	49%	55%	57%
2010	53%	52%	62%	59%
2012	68%	54%	54%	59%
2014	44%	52%	60%	61%
<b>35-44 years</b>				
2005	42%	49%	47%	49%
2008	53%	45%	57%	49%
2010	58%	48%	56%	51%
2012	60%	52%	53%	52%
2014	52%	50%	57%	53%
<b>45-64 years</b>				
2005	43%	48%	44%	49%
2008	43%	46%	45%	49%
2010	49%	49%	47%	50%
2012	47%	51%	46%	51%
2014	38%	51%	50%	50%
<b>65 years and over</b>				
2005	27%	38%	40%	50%
2008	29%	37%	39%	50%
2010	36%	38%	42%	47%
2012	39%	42%	49%	51%
2014	35%	43%	47%	53%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey and Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM table 105-0501.  
**Note:** Data is based on self-reported leisure time physical activity habits of participants in Statistics Canada health surveys. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. For each leisure time, physical activity engaged in by the respondent and an average daily energy expenditure is calculated by multiplying the number of times the activity was performed by the average duration of the activity by the energy cost (kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per hour) of the activity. The index is calculated as the sum of the average daily energy expenditures of all activities. Respondents are classified as follows: 3.0 kcal/kg/day or more = physically active; 1.5-2.9 kcal/kg/day = moderately active; less than 1.5 kcal per day = inactive. For a small proportion of respondents, physical activity level is not stated. Caution should be taken when comparing data for the peer groups over time due to changes in the peer groups. For more information on the peer groups' classification, consult Statistics Canada's publication "Health Indicators" (catalogue number 82-221-XWE). Self-reported data can be unreliable.



## Physical Activity Level

In 2014, New Brunswick females in all age groups were less likely to be physically active than their male counterparts. For example, 52% of New Brunswick females aged 35-44 were physically active compared to 57% of their male peers. Furthermore, there was a decrease in the percentage of females who were active in all age groups including the 20-34 years age group, where it dropped significantly from 68% in 2012 to 44% in 2014. New Brunswick males, on the other hand, saw an increase in those reporting to be physically active between 2012 and 2014 in most age groups. For example, among 12-19 year-olds, it increased from 69% to 85%.

In 2014, 58% of women and 70% of men in New Brunswick were overweight or obese, compared to Canadian averages of 46% of women and 62% of men. All groups remained relatively unchanged since 2012 except New Brunswick women, who saw an increase from 52% in 2012 to 58% in 2014. Fewer female youth and adults, provincially and nationally, are overweight or obese compared with their male counterparts.

### % of 12 to 17 year olds who are overweight or obese, N.B. and Canada

#### N.B. female youth:

19%(E) in 2014  
30% in 2012  
22% in 2010  
16% in 2008

#### N.B. male youth:

26%(E) in 2014  
26% in 2012  
18% in 2010  
32% in 2008

#### Canadian female youth:

17% in 2014  
15% in 2012  
16% in 2010  
14% in 2008

#### Canadian male youth:

28.5% in 2014  
28% in 2012  
24% in 2010  
24% in 2008

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM table 105-0501.

**Note:** Based on self-reported body mass index.  
(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

### % of adults who are overweight or obese, N.B. and Canada

#### N.B. women:

58% in 2014  
52% in 2012  
60% in 2010  
53% in 2008

#### N.B. men:

70% in 2014  
70% in 2012  
66% in 2010  
69% in 2008

#### Canadian women:

46% in 2014  
45% in 2012  
44% in 2010  
44% in 2008

#### Canadian men:

62% in 2014  
60% in 2012  
61% in 2010  
59% in 2008

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM table 105-0501.

**Note:** Based on self-reported body mass index. Use with caution.

## Did you know?

Patty Blanchard of Moncton was inducted into the New Brunswick Sports of Hall of Fame on June 4. The 2016 inductee holds six provincial running records and seven Canadian Masters records. Her passion for running started at a young age and has led her around the world; she competed for Team Canada for eight years with her first event taking place in Morocco. Blanchard is an inductee of the Run NB Hall of Fame.

**Source:** <http://nbsportshalloffame.com/hm/induction-ceremony/>, May 24, 2016

## 3.2 Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2014

Cause of death – Females (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	866	25.2%	225.090
Heart diseases	648	18.9%	168.428
Respiratory system diseases	302	8.8%	78.496
Cerebrovascular diseases	233	6.8%	60.561
Alzheimer's disease	124	3.6%	32.230

Cause of death – Males (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	1,043	31.1%	284.634
Heart diseases	671	20.0%	183.116
Respiratory system diseases	332	9.9%	90.603
Diseases of the digestive system	139	4.1%	37.933
Cerebrovascular diseases	137	4.1%	37.387

**Source:** Service N.B., 2014 Annual Statistics, Vital Statistics.

Cancer remained the leading cause of death for women and men in New Brunswick in 2014. Heart and cerebrovascular diseases, linked to the same risk factors, are also responsible for many deaths, especially among women. In 2014, Alzheimer's disease was the fifth leading cause of death for women (causing 3.6% or 124 deaths) and the 10th for men.

Breast cancer remains the most common form of cancer among women in New Brunswick and Canada. However, *lung* cancer is responsible for more *deaths* among women in New Brunswick and Canada. Men had been more likely than women to develop lung cancer in the past, but the gender gap narrowed over time, and in 2015, 13.5% of estimated new cases of lung cancer were seen in Canadian women and men.

Suicide rates are still higher among men and boys – three times higher than for females in New Brunswick in 2014 – but females attempt suicide significantly more often than males, in most age groups. Among 15 to 19 year olds, the rate of girls being hospitalized following a suicide attempt is over three times that of males – 198 per 100,000 girls compared to 58 per 100,000 boys of that age group. This is a decrease from 214 per 100,000 girls (and 59 per 100,000 boys) reported in the last edition of the Equality Profile. However, this is still a significant increase for this age group, especially for girls, since 2009 when the rate was 149 per 100,000 girls.

No breakdown is obtainable on the suicide rates of Aboriginal or other racial, cultural, linguistic groups, as these are not recorded by the coroners.

## CANADA Leading causes of death, by sex, 2012 (% of all causes of death)

### Females (all ages):

1. Cancer (28.8%)
2. Heart diseases (18.7%)
3. Cerebrovascular diseases (6.2%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.5%)
5. Accidents (unintentional injuries) (3.9%)

### Males (all ages):

1. Cancer (31.5%)
2. Heart diseases (20.8%)
3. Accidents (unintentional injuries) (5.2%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.6%)
5. Cerebrovascular diseases (4.5%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0563.



## Breast cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. and Canada, 2015

### Breast cancer accounts for...

25% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women (570 of 2,300) (Canada: 26%)

12% of all estimated cancer deaths among N.B. women (Canada: 14%)

### Estimated incidence per 100,000 females:

**N.B.:** 93  
Canada: 100

### Estimated mortality rate per 100,000 females:

**N.B.:** 17  
Canada: 18 (30 in 1979)

**Source:** Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015.

**Note:** Data should be considered estimates only and approached with caution.

## Suicide rate per 100,000 population, all ages (number of cases)

### N.B.: 2014

Females: 6 (23)

Males: 24 (86)

### Canada: 2012

Females: 5.4 (954)

Males: 17.3 (2,972)

**Source:** Service N.B., 2014 Annual Statistics, Vital Statistics; Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0551; Canadian Institute for Health Information, National Trauma Registry; Health System Performance.

## Hospitalized following a suicide attempt, rate per 100,000 population, by age group and sex, N.B., 2014/2015

Age Group	Females	Males
15-19	198	58
20-24	84	74
25-29	97	27
30-34	64	62
35-39	51	39
40-44	74	76
45-49	90	86
50-54	85	78
55-59	65	30
60-64	29	26
65-69	34	43
70 and over	19	23
TOTAL, all ages	68	51
All Ages, Canada	75	51

**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information, Discharge Abstract Database.

## Lung cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. and Canada, 2015

### Lung cancer accounts for...

17% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women  
(380 of 2,300) (Canada: 14%)

27% of all estimated deaths from cancer among N.B. women  
(Canada: 27%)

### Estimated incidence per 100,000 population:

#### N.B. females: 56

Canadian females: 48 (20 in 1979)

#### N.B. males: 74

Canadian males: 58

### Estimated mortality rate per 100,000 female population:

#### N.B.: 38

Canada: 36 (16 in 1979)

*Source:* Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015.

*Note:* Data should be considered estimates only and approached with caution.



### 3.3 Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of All Births, by N.B. Health Region, 2009/2010 – 2014/2015

Health Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
1 – Moncton (Zone 1 A and B)	30.2%	29.7%	28%	27.9%	25.6%	28.2%
2 – Saint John (B – Zone 2)	24%	21.6%	20.4%	20.7%	21.4%	21.4%
3 – Fredericton (B – Zone 3)	30.5%	28.6%	29.2%	29.9%	30.2%	28.6%
4 – Edmundston (A – Zone 4)	31.4%	28.4%	28.5%	33.4%	28.3%	25.2%
5 – Campbellton (A – Zone 5)	37.4%	35.6%	42.6%	33.8%	31.6%	33.2%
6 – Bathurst (A – Zone 6)	25.9%	27.9%	27.8%	28.9%	36.9%	32.1%
7 – Miramichi (B – Zone 7)	35.6%	31.8%	38.6%	43.1%	34.6%	36.7%
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK – AVERAGE</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicators (82-221-X).

**Note:** Data in this table should be compared to previous Equality Profile tables with caution due to methodological differences such as the inclusion of stillbirths as of 2002, and the restructuring of provincial health zones.

As of September 2008, the regional health authorities were restructured and reduced from 8 to 2 regions: Region A with head office in Bathurst, and Region B, based in Miramichi, each with 4 zones. Health regions are administrative areas defined by provincial departments of health according to provincial legislation. The health regions presented in this table are based on boundaries and names in effect as of December 2012.

Proportion of women delivering babies in acute care hospitals by caesarean section. Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths.

New Brunswick's C-section rate in 2013/2014 was 27.4%, and has remained relatively the same since 2001/2002. Regional differences continue to exist, as demonstrated in the above table.

That said, C-section rates for New Brunswick and Canada, as well as other western countries, have increased since 1979 (Canada and N.B.: 15%). In 2013/2014 in Canada, 27.3% of all births were by C-section. European countries vary significantly but some have C-section rates lower than Canada's rate (e.g. Finland, 16.3%). In 2015, the World Health Organization released the following statement on caesarean sections: *Every effort should be made to provide caesarean sections to women in need, rather than striving to achieve a specific rate.*

The most common surgery for Canadian women, after the C-section, is hysterectomy, involving the complete or partial removal of the uterus to treat gynaecological cancer or non-cancerous conditions. While it is not known whether there is an appropriate level of use of this procedure, the Canadian Institute for Health Information says variations in rates over time and between jurisdictions (e.g. Nunavut, 419; British Columbia, 268; Newfoundland and Labrador, 335) should be scrutinized to understand the influence of physician practice patterns and other factors. New Brunswick women remain more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2013/2014, there were 418 procedures per 100,000 women in New Brunswick, down slightly from 2011/2012 when there were 421 procedures per 100,000 women. This is a significant decrease from 730 per 100,000 women in 2000/2001. It remains higher than the Canadian average of 305 per 100,000, although the national rate also saw a decline from 2011/2012 (320 per 100,000). Hysterectomy use, like C-section use, varies widely within New Brunswick.

## Hysterectomy use, age-standardized rate per 100,000 women aged 20 and older

**2013/14**  
**N.B. 418** (Campbellton, 304; Miramichi, 722)  
 Canada 305

**2011/12**  
**N.B. 421** (Fredericton, 351; Campbellton, 747)  
 Canada 320

**2010/11**  
**N.B. 399** (Fredericton, 329; Miramichi, 522; Campbellton, 704)  
 Canada 325

**2009/10**  
**N.B. 436** (Saint John, 352; Miramichi, 620; Campbellton, 831)  
 Canada 328

**2008/09**  
**N.B. 379** (Saint John, 240; Campbellton, 790)  
 Canada 338

**2000/01**  
**N.B. 730** (Fredericton, 540; Bathurst, 993)  
 Canada 446

**Source:** Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicators (82-221-X).  
**Note:** Beginning with data in the year 2006/2007, hysterectomy rates include both total and sub-total hysterectomies, similar to the reporting prior to 2001/2002 data. Comparison with rates reported for previous years should be made with caution.  
 2012/2013 data was unavailable from source.

## CANADA Caesarean sections as a % of all births

<b>2014/15</b>	27.5%
<b>2013/14</b>	27.3%
<b>2012/13</b>	27.2%
<b>2011/12</b>	27.1%
<b>2010/11</b>	26.9%
<b>2009/10</b>	26.8%
<b>2008/09</b>	26.9%
<b>2001/02</b>	22.5%
<b>1999/2000</b>	19.9%

**Source:** Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicators (82-221-X).  
**Note:** Proportion of women delivering babies in acute care hospitals by caesarean section. Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths.  
 Stillbirths are included as of 2002/2003; therefore indicator values may not be comparable with earlier years.

## C-sections as % of live births, select European countries, 2013

<b>Finland</b>	16.3%
<b>Germany</b>	31.8%
<b>Iceland</b>	17.5%
<b>Norway</b>	16.8%
<b>Sweden</b>	17.3%

**Source:** World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository, Maternal and reproductive health: Women Data by country.





### 3.4 Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Diseases, Overall Rate and Incidence by Sex, N.B., 2013

	Overall Rate per 100,000 population		# of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Chlamydia</b>	308.7	157.0	1,179	587
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	20.4	31.8	78	119
<b>Hepatitis B (Acute and Chronic)</b>	4.7	7.0	18	26
<b>Gonorrhoea</b>	3.7	8.8	14	33
<b>Syphilis (Infectious)</b>	X	8.8	X	33
<b>HIV</b>	-	1.6	-	6
<b>AIDS</b>	-	X	-	X

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, 2013 Communicable Diseases Annual Report.

**Note:** The number of cases are reported only for the most commonly reported STTBIs.

X: Data suppressed due to risk of breach of confidentiality.

In 2013, the number one reported sexually transmitted and blood borne infection (STBBI) in New Brunswick was Chlamydia, as in 2012. Hepatitis C virus infections were number two.

While Chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted disease in New Brunswick, females remain largely overrepresented among Chlamydia cases, accounting for 67% of all notifications in 2013. The highest incidence rate was in the 20-24 year old age group among females and males. Moncton and Fredericton had the highest rates.

Hepatitis C is the most commonly reported blood-borne infection in New Brunswick. Many cases of Hepatitis C were seen in males. In 2013, the highest incidence rate was seen among females and males in the 25-29 year old age group, followed by the 20-24 year old age group. Moncton, followed by Miramichi, reported the highest rates.

#### Rate per 100,000 by Sex and Age Group, N.B., 2013

##### Chlamydia

<b>15-19 years</b> F: 1674.8/100,000 M: 445.9/100,000	<b>30-39 years</b> F: 236.1/100,000 M: 160.4/100,000
<b>20-24 years</b> F: 2145.6/100,000 M: 988.2/100,000	<b>40-59 years</b> F: 21.4/100,000 M: 26.3/100,000
<b>25-29 years</b> F: 919.7/100,000 M: 607.7/100,000	<b>60+ years</b> F: 1.0/100,000 M: 3.5/100,000

##### Hepatitis C

<b>15-19 years</b> F: 14.3/100,000 M: 17.5/100,000	<b>30-39 years</b> F: 40.8/100,000 M: 54.2/100,000
<b>20-24 years</b> F: 66.0/100,000 M: 65.6/100,000	<b>40-59 years</b> F: 16.3/100,000 M: 40.3/100,000
<b>25-29 years</b> F: 80.6/100,000 M: 75.4/100,000	<b>60+ years</b> F: 5.0/100,000 M: 12.7/100,000

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, 2013 Communicable Diseases Annual Report, Chlamydia - CDC Fact Sheet and CATIE, Hepatitis C Basics.



### 3.5 Number of Abortions, N.B. Residents, 2007 - 2014

	Number performed in Canadian hospitals <sup>1</sup> for N.B. residents						Number performed in N.B. clinic <sup>2</sup>	Total
	19 and under	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35+	Total performed in hospitals		
2014	80	168	122	92	66	528	0	528
2013	84	181	105	70	56	496	540	1,036
2012	73	146	101	68	54	442	616	1,058
2011	85	145	72	65	47	414	642	1,056
2010	108	156	102	60	45	471	627	1,098
2009	125	158	108	57	52	500 <sup>3</sup>	615	1,115
2008	111	157	98	53	50	469 <sup>4</sup>	628	1,097
2007	99	126	91	61	32	409 <sup>5</sup>	674	1,083

**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information, Discharge Abstract Database, National Ambulatory Care Reporting System.

**Note:**

1. Includes induced abortions performed in acute care, day surgery or emergency departments in a hospital in Canada for residents of New Brunswick. Does not include clinics since information on a patient's province of residence is not available from clinic data. Quebec hospitals report only induced abortions covered by the provincial health insurance plan, so patients with coverage under N.B. health insurance plan receiving care in Quebec are not reported.
2. Information on a patient's province of residence is not available from clinic data provided to CIHI. Information about a patient's age is not available for clinics in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. Data about a patient's age is included only for abortions performed in hospitals.
3. Includes 11 abortions performed on N.B. females in Nova Scotia hospitals and fewer than 5 in each of Ontario and Alberta hospitals.
4. Includes fewer than 10 abortions in Nova Scotia hospitals and fewer than 5 in each of Ontario and Alberta hospitals.
5. Includes 9 abortions in Nova Scotia hospitals.

Of the abortions performed in hospitals, the majority (55%) were for women in their twenties. 15% were for teenagers. The number of abortions performed for teenagers has steadily declined since 2009. It increased in 2013 but then decreased again in 2014.

In 2013, 52% of abortions obtained by women in New-Brunswick were performed at the private clinic in Fredericton, and 48% in hospitals. In July 2014, the Morgentaler Clinic located in Fredericton closed. Clinic 554 opened in January 2015 and is a family practice with integrated reproductive health services including abortions.

In 2014, the Government of New Brunswick expanded access to reproductive health services respecting the rights of women. The *Medical Services Payment Act* was amended to no longer require two physicians to certify the procedure is medically required, and to remove the requirement that the procedure must be performed by a specialist. As of January 1, 2015, reproductive health procedures are in the same category as any insured medical service.

Statistics on abortions since 2007 are compiled and released by Canadian Institute for Health Information and are not comparable to previous data on abortions. For historical purposes, we have reprinted the following table.

Number of Abortions Performed in Canadian Hospitals and Clinics for N.B. Residents (Rate per 1,000 Females), by Age Group, 1974–2005

Age group	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over	15-44 years
2005	152 (6.4)	369 (15.0)	179 (7.6)	142 (5.7)	67 (2.5)	x	<b>910 (6.1)</b>
2004	157 (6.5)	327 (13.2)	194 (8.1)	123 (4.9)	86 (3.1)	x	<b>920 (5.8)</b>
2003	173 (7.1)	395 (16.1)	195 (8.1)	103 (4.0)	45 (1.6)	25 (0.8)	<b>944 (5.9)</b>
2002	226 (9.2)	363 (14.8)	235 (9.6)	116 (4.5)	66 (2.2)	29 (0.9)	<b>1,045 (6.5)</b>
1998	253 (10.0)	422 (16.2)	210 (8.0)	105 (3.6)	76 (2.4)	35 (1.1)	<b>1,106 (6.5)</b>
1992	155 (5.4)	259 (9.0)	135 (4.3)	71 (2.2)	35 (1.1)	13 (0.5)	<b>671 (3.7)</b>
1986	107 (3.6)	121 (3.6)	68 (2.1)	27 (0.9)	22 (0.8)	8 (0.4)	<b>358 (2.0)</b>
1980	188 (5.2)	143 (4.2)	59 (1.9)	35 (1.3)	25 (1.2)	8 (0.6)	<b>467 (2.8)</b>
1974	157 (4.4)	151 (4.9)	54 (2.1)	33 (1.7)	19 (1.2)	11 (0.7)	<b>440 (3.1)</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada; Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.

**Note:** X = data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Includes induced abortions performed on N.B. residents in hospitals and clinics in N.B. and other provinces. Excludes abortions performed in the U.S. since data on province of residence is not available. There is also potential for undercounting of abortions obtained in other provinces since hospitals and clinics outside New Brunswick do not always report province of residence for non-residents.

The total number includes a small number of abortions where no age group was reported or estimated, as well as abortions for girls under 15.

**% of married or in-union women aged 15-49 who are currently using any method of contraception – median estimates of select countries, 2015**

Belgium	71.4
Netherlands	68.0
France	75.0
Germany	71.3
Finland	74.8
Norway	79.3
U.K.	81.3
Sweden	71.3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>73.4</b>

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (POP/DB/CP/Rev 2012).

# 4. Income and Poverty

## 4.1 Total Income, by Sex, N.B., 2013

<p>302,760 women (52%) have income          Median income:          \$23,720          (66.6% of males' income)</p>	<p>284,290 men (48%) have income.          Median income:          \$ 35,630</p>
<p>21,970 women (7% of women) have an          income under \$5,000</p>	<p>13,910 men (5% of men) have an income          under \$5,000</p>
<p>5,790 women (2%) have an income above          \$100,000</p>	<p>20,090 men (7%) have an income above          \$100,000</p>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0008.

**Note:** Total income is income from all sources (e.g. employment earnings, investment income, pension income, social assistance, etc.). Median is the middle number in a group of numbers. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$25,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$25,000, and the other half are less than or equal to the median amount. Median incomes in the data tables are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.



The income gap has improved slightly since 2000 in New Brunswick. In 2009, women with income had on average 66% of men's income. In 2012, women's total income from all sources was 67% of men's income. However, in 2013, it decreased again to 66.6%. Nationally in 2013, women's total income from all sources remained 67% of men's income, as in 2012.

### CANADA Median income of Canadians with income, 2013

**Females** \$ 26,400 (67% of men's income)  
**Males** \$ 39,290

**Total income under \$5,000**  
 1,163,020 females (9% of females)  
 803,640 males (6% of males)

**Total income \$100,000 and over**  
 537,130 females (4% of females)  
 1,421,020 males (11% of males)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0008.

### Food bank use

**18,968 people received help from N.B. food banks in March 2014 (2013: 19,989).**

32.3% were children (2013: 33.2%).

The top two demographic categories were:

**Women** 49.1% (All)  
 48.4% (Rural)  
**Age 65+** 3.5% (All)  
 3.6% (Rural)

The top two household types:

**Single people** 45.6% (All)  
 43.1% (Rural)  
**Single-parent families** 23.0% (All)  
 21.8% (Rural)

**Source:** Hunger Count 2014, Food Banks Canada.

## Total Income, by Sex

### Median After-Tax Income (2013 Constant Dollars), Economic Families (number), N.B. and Canada, 2012 – 2013

	N.B.		Canada	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Economic families	59,900	60,700	72,300	72,200
Elderly families	44,000	44,900	52,800	52,500
Non-elderly families	66,000	66,300	77,600	77,100
Elderly couples	44,100	43,600	52,200	51,900
Couples	61,000	59,500	71,000	72,400
Couples with children	78,200	79,800	85,400	85,000
Lone-parent families	35,000	32,700	42,600	41,700
Female lone-parent families	32,200	30,400	39,400	39,400
Persons not in an economic family	23,400	25,000	27,500	28,200
Elderly persons not in an economic family	21,200	23,000	25,300	25,700
Elderly females not in an economic family	21,600	22,300	24,100	25,000
Elderly males not in an economic family	19,400	24,500(E)	27,200	27,700

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0011. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

The median is the level of income at which half the population has higher income and half has lower income.

After-tax income is total income less income tax (Total income refers to income from all sources including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes).

An economic family 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, adoption or a foster relationship.

Elderly families are families in which the major income earner is 65 years or older.

Non-elderly families are families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years old.

Person not in an economic family is a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.

As shown in the table above, sex, age and whether one was in an economic family, including type of economic family, were factors when it came to the amount of median after-tax income of economic families in New Brunswick as in Canada in 2013. After-tax income affects one's ability to purchase goods and services – both essential (e.g. food) and non-essential.

Both provincially and nationally, the median after-tax income in 2013 was not significantly changed for the different types of economic families compared to 2012.

## 4.2 Population Living in Poverty (%), Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2002 – 2013

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Females	14.4	15.7	13.9	15.8	15.0	14.6	13.3	14.8	16.7	15.6	16.8	16.9
Females 18 to 64 years	14.8	16.7	15.2	16.5	15.9	16.0	13.9	15.5	17.9	15.9	17.5	17.7
Females 65 years and over	9.4	12.7(E)	7.5(E)	10.0(E)	6.7(E)	5.9(E)	4.9(E)	8.5(E)	7.9(E)	8.6(E)	9.9(E)	9.6(E)
Males	12.0	13.7	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.5	13.4	15.4	14.2	15.7	15.8
Males 18 to 64 years	11.6	13.0	11.3	13.0	12.3	12.1	12.4	14.1	15.2	14.6	15.0	16.1
Males 65 years and over	4.8(E)	7.4(E)	7.3(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	4.5(E)	4.7(E)	(F)	(F)
Females in economic families	11.1	11.2	10.4	12.3	11.1	10.5	11.1	11.3	13.6	13.6	14.6	14.5
Males in economic families	9.4	10.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.3	12.3	11.9	13.9	12.7
Elderly females in economic families	4.4(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	3.8(E)	(F)
Elderly males in economic families	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)
Females not in an economic family	31.9	39.7	32.5	35.2	36.4	37.3	26.5	35.1	37.0	28.7	31.8	34.3
Males not in an economic family	26.3	31.1	26.0	26.9	30.1	29.0(E)	25.3(E)	33.0	37.7	31.5	28.9	37.1
Elderly females not in an economic family	18.7(E)	28.1(E)	14.9(E)	21.9(E)	17.2(E)	13.2(E)	11.7(E)	19.9(E)	16.7(E)	15.3(E)	18.2(E)	20.3(E)
Elderly males not in an economic family	(F)	29.4(E)	24.7(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)





# Population Living in Poverty

## Population Living in Poverty (%), Market Basket Measure, Canada, 2002 – 2013

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Females	12.4	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.8	11.6	11.3	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.5
Females 18 to 64 years	13.7	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.6	12.7	12.4	14.0	13.7	14.2	14.3	14.7
Females 65 years and over	4.3	6.4	7.8	6.6	6.7	5.4	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.9	4.9
Males	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.6	10.6	10.9	12.4	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.6
Males 18 to 64 years	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.8	13.5	11.3	11.6	13.1	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.5
Males 65 years and over	4.0	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0
Females in economic families	10.0	10.7	9.6	9.9	10.3	9.0	8.8	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.3
Males in economic families	8.9	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.3	7.9	7.8	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.4
Elderly females in economic families	1.7(E)	2.6(E)	2.1(E)	3.4(E)	3.0(E)	2.2(E)	1.7(E)	2.6(E)	1.9(E)	1.9(E)	2.5(E)	2.6(E)
Elderly males in economic families	2.5(E)	2.8(E)	3.4(E)	2.8(E)	2.6(E)	2.4(E)	2.0(E)	1.7(E)	1.8(E)	1.9(E)	2.6	2.6
Females not in an economic family	25.6	28.2	31.9	28.3	27.7	27.6	26.2	27.6	26.0	26.3	25.9	26.7
Males not in an economic family	28.5	29.6	31.1	28.6	30.8	25.3	28.3	30.1	28.7	28.9	27.2	26.4
Elderly females not in an economic family	9.3	13.9	18.4	12.8	13.2	10.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	5.3	6.2	8.4
Elderly males not in an economic family	10.7	14.4	14.5(E)	12.8	13.1(E)	8.5(E)	9.0(E)	11.0(E)	6.7(E)	8.4	7.8	9.9(E)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada

"Elderly" refers to persons 65 years or older.

"Non-elderly" refers to persons less than 65 years old.

Estimates are based on data from the following surveys: the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) from 1976 to 1992, a combination of the SCF and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) from 1993 to 1997, the SLID from 1998 to 2011 and the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) beginning in 2012. For more information, see Statistics Canada, 2015, "Revisions to 2006 to 2011 income data", Income Research Paper Series, Cat. no. 75F0002MIE - No. 003. Also, two previous revisions of income data are described in Cotton, Cathy, 2000, "Bridging Two Surveys: An Integrated Series of Income Data from SCF and SLID 1989-1997", Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 75F0002MIE - No. 002, and Lathe, Heather, 2005, "Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: 2003 Historical Revision", Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 75F0002MIE - No. 009.

## Population Living in Poverty

When all New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, 14.4% of females and 12% of males lived in low income in 2013, based on the Market Basket Measure. The alternative low income measure, Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs, shows a better picture. The Low Income Measure After-Tax, shows either a similar or worse picture depending on the economic family type.

Nationally, based on the Market Basket Measure, 12.4% of females and 11.9% of males lived in low income in 2013. Women and men who lived alone or with unrelated persons such as roommates or lodgers, elderly females not in an economic family as well as non-elderly females and males not in an economic family, tended to live in low income in New Brunswick and in Canada.

### Population Living in Poverty (%), Low Income Measure After Tax, N.B., 1980 – 2013

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	19.6	17.1	15.9	17.0	14.3	17.2	16.7
Females 18 to 64 years	16.4	16.0	15.2	14.9	12.9	16.0	14.7
Females 65 years and over	32.8	15.4	16.7	22.9	21.6	22.1	23.1
Males	17.0	14.2	13.7	13.4	12.2	15.0	13.1
Males 18 to 64 years	13.7	12.5	13.1	13.3	11.0	13.1	11.3
Males 65 years and over	21.1	6.8	6.4(E)	13.3(E)	15.5	17.6	14.8
Females in economic families	16.9	15.2	13.6	13.6	10.6	12.8	12.8
Males in economic families	16.6	13.1	11.5	10.8	9.9	12.0	10.9
Elderly females in economic families	17.0	4.2	4.9(E)	9.8(E)	12.0(E)	10.8(E)	14.9(E)
Elderly males in economic families	19.2	3.3	(F)	9.1(E)	9.9(E)	10.2(E)	13.2(E)
Females not in an economic family	48.6	33.4	33.0	36.1	34.1	41.1	38.3
Males not in an economic family	23.4	24.4	30.7	29.6	26.6	32.7	25.1
Elderly females not in an economic family	63.3	35.1	32.9	47.7	39.7	42.8	38.4
Elderly males not in an economic family	32.0	27.6	24.6(E)	32.9(E)	37.5(E)	50.1(E)	22.7(E)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada



Population Living in Poverty (%), Low Income Measure  
After Tax, Canada, 1980 – 2013

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	14.5	12.9	13.9	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.1
Females 18 to 64 years	12.1	12.3	14.1	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.8
Females 65 years and over	28.7	9.4	9.5	16.1	15.6	14.5	12.8
Males	10.9	10.4	11.7	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.9
Males 18 to 64 years	8.6	9.2	11.4	12.5	12.1	12.7	12.5
Males 65 years and over	18.1	5.1	5.2	9.5	10.3	9.3	9.2
Females in economic families	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.5	10.8	12.0	11.5
Males in economic families	10.1	9.5	10.0	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.4
Elderly females in economic families	10.9	2.8	3.1	7.3	5.8	6.3	4.7
Elderly males in economic families	12.9	3.0	3.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.7
Females not in an economic family	35.6	21.8	28.0	31.4	33.4	29.6	29.0
Males not in an economic family	19.0	17.1	22.0	23.7	26.1	25.2	26.6
Elderly females not in an economic family	54.0	18.2	19.5	32.8	34.0	30.7	28.2
Elderly males not in an economic family	39.1	14.2	14.6	21.4	24.3	23.8	24.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Sex, age and whether one was in an economic family, including type of economic family, were also factors when it came to the percentage of people living in low income in New Brunswick and in Canada in 2013, according to the low income measure after tax.

In 2013, the percentage of females living in low income in New Brunswick was 16.7%, while for males it was 13.1%. Elderly females not in an economic family were the biggest group (38.4%) of those living in low income in New Brunswick. In Canada, the percentage of females living in low income was 14.1% that same year, while for males it was 12.9%.

New Brunswick males aged 18 to 64 living in economic families had the lowest percentage of people living in low income (7.8%) (all males in economic families, shown in previous table: 10.9%), whereas nationally, elderly females in economic families had the lowest percentage of people living in low income (4.7%).

Provincially and nationally, the percentage of people living in low income in 2013 was not significantly changed for the different types of economic families when compared to 2012.



Population Living in Poverty (%), Low Income Cut-Offs, Before-Tax and After-Tax, 1992 Base, N.B., 1980 – 2013

	1980		1990		2000		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax
Females	14.2	19.9	11.8	18.0	9.4	16.1	6.8	10.7	7.1	11.0	8.0	12.9	7.7	10.9
Females 18 to 64 years	13.2	17.1	11.9	17.1	10.3	15.2	9.0	11.6	8.5	12.0	9.5	13.2	8.6	11.0
Females 65 years and over	19.1	38.0	7.1	20.5	5.0(E)	20.1	(F)	11.9(E)	(F)	6.8(E)	3.7(E)	12.2(E)	(F)	8.7(E)
Males	10.7	16.5	9.3	14.0	9.0	13.8	4.6	8.3	5.2	8.5	6.2	10.0	5.7	8.3
Males 18 to 64 years	8.9	13.0	8.5	12.4	9.3	13.8	5.5	9.1	5.7	8.4	7.0(E)	10.2	6.3(E)	8.6
Males 65 years and over	10.3	22.4	3.9	9.5	(F)	7.3(E)	(F)	5.4(E)	(F)	6.0(E)	(F)	5.6(E)	(F)	(F)
Females in economic families	10.7	15.7	9.8	14.6	7.0	11.9	3.6(E)	6.1	4.4(E)	7.1	4.9(E)	8.5	5.7(E)	7.4
Males in economic families	9.5	15.3	7.3	11.8	6.1	10.0	2.6(E)	4.8(E)	3.6(E)	5.9	4.2(E)	7.0(E)	3.6(E)	5.7
Elderly females in economic families	2.5	18.3	0.9	5.3	(F)	2.5(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)
Elderly males in economic families	4.7	17.7	0.5	4.0	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)	(F)
Females not in an economic family	51.8	66.1	29.9	47.7	26.7	46.0	24.6	36.1	21.8	31.9	24.6	37.0	18.3(E)	29.9
Males not in an economic family	28.5	34.5	28.6	34.2	30.6	42.3	16.4(E)	29.4	15.6(E)	24.5	18.2(E)	27.6(E)	17.4(E)	23.3(E)
Elderly females not in an economic family	51.1	76.0	17.9	47.0	11.2(E)	44.1	(F)	27.5(E)	(F)	18.0(E)	(F)	27.9(E)	(F)	22.2(E)
Elderly males not in an economic family	42.0	48.6	24.3	41.7	(F)	33.7(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	28.0(E)	(F)	23.7(E)	(F)	(F)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

"Elderly" refers to persons 65 years or older. "Non-elderly" refers to persons less than 65 years old.

Low income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT) are income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its after-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. The approach is essentially to estimate an income threshold at which families are expected to spend 20 percentage points more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing, based on the 1992 Family Expenditures Survey. LICOs are calculated in this manner for seven family sizes and five community sizes.

Low income cut-offs before tax (LICO-BT) are the income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its before-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family.



## Measuring Poverty – Definitions:

The **Market Basket Measure (MBM)**, developed by Employment and Social Development Canada, is reportedly more sensitive to regional differences in living costs than Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs). The MBM attempts to measure a standard of living that is a compromise between subsistence and social inclusion. Reflecting differences in living costs across regions, the MBM represents the cost of a basket that includes: a nutritious diet, clothing and footwear, shelter, transportation, and other necessary goods and services (e.g. personal care items or household supplies). The cost of the basket is compared to disposable income for each family to determine low income rates.

**Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs or LICOs:** These annually updated income levels are commonly used as Canada's non-official poverty line. A family or person is considered poor when their household income is so low that they must spend a much greater share of it (20% or more) on food, shelter and clothing than the average family of the same size in a comparable community.

**Two sets of cut-offs: before-tax**, based on total income before any income taxes are deducted, and **after-tax**, after deduction of income taxes.

- **After-tax** numbers produce lower poverty rates, but trends over time are generally the same. After-tax rates suggest the extent to which government tax policies help redistribute income, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.
- **Before-tax** rates highlight income inequality resulting from earnings, income from investments and other market income.

The **Low Income Measure (LIM)** is the most commonly used low income measure for the purpose of making international comparisons. The LIMs are both derived, and applied, using a single income survey. The LIM is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted household income, where "adjusted" indicates that household needs are taken into account, and a household's needs increase as the number of members increases. It can be calculated three times: with market income, before-tax income and after-tax income using the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

## 4.3 Child Poverty

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Market Basket Measure, N.B. and Canada, 2002 – 2013

Year	Persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years in couple families with children		Persons under 18 years in female lone-parent families		Persons under 18 years in all other economic families	
	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada
2002	20.6	16.1	12.7	10.1	60.3	50.3	26.9(E)	18.4
2003	22.0	15.8	15.1	10.0	61.2	48.7	(F)	18.8
2004	19.1	15.8	11.7	10.4	61.0	47.1	22.3(E)	16.5
2005	20.9	15.0	12.6(E)	9.9	56.1	42.9	(F)	14.4
2006	17.8	15.5	11.0(E)	10.9	47.4	45.1	(F)	12.0(E)
2007	16.3	13.1	8.3(E)	9.1	44.1	37.9	(F)	11.1(E)
2008	17.1	12.5	11.4(E)	9.2	43.2(E)	34.8	(F)	11.5(E)
2009	18.4	14.5	10.8	11.3	58.7	36.3	(F)	14.2(E)
2010	15.6	13.4	9.3(E)	9.9	38.69(E)	37.3	(F)	15.6(E)
2011	14.8	14.4	10.1(E)	10.5	32.4(E)	42.3	(F)	17.2(E)
2012	18.2	15.5	11.3(E)	11.8	62.4	44.6	(F)	14.6
2013	18.8	14.7	8.8(E)	10.9	54.9	41.4	(F)	12.4(E)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

"Persons under 18 years in all other economic families" includes persons under 18 years of age in elderly families.

According to the Market Based Measure, 18.8% of New Brunswick children under 18 and 14.7% of Canadian children under 18 live in low income. The Low Income Measure after-tax shows a similar picture, while LICOs shows a better picture. Nationally, all low income measures show a better picture compared to provincially.

New Brunswick children in female lone-parent households are most likely to live in low income, regardless of the measure used. This is the case nationally as well, although the percentage is not as high as in New Brunswick.

In addition, national household data shows that 35% of Aboriginal children under 18 not living in a First Nations community live in low income in New Brunswick.

## Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Low Income Measure After Tax, N.B. and Canada, 1980 – 2013

Year	Persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years in couple families with children		Persons under 18 years in female lone-parent families		Persons under 18 years in all other economic families	
	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada	N.B.	Canada
1980	21.6	14.3	19.6	10.4	41.4	50.9	21.5	17.7
1990	20.8	15.9	13.2	10.1	62.5	55.2	27.7	20.3
2000	18.4	15.7	12.4	10.9	59.7	44.0	(F)	16.8
2010	16.6	15.3	11.0(E)	11.5	38.2(E)	41.5	(F)	17.5(E)
2011	13.1(E)	15.2	7.5(E)	11.1	34.4(E)	43.2	(F)	20.0
2012	18.2	16.3	13.2(E)	12.9	51.4(E)	44.5	(F)	13.4
2013	17.4	16.5	8.5(E)	12.8	50.1	42.6	(F)	16.0(E)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Low Income Cut-Offs, Before and After Tax Rates, 1992 Base, N.B., 1980 – 2013

Year	Persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years in couple families with children		Persons under 18 years in female lone-parent families		Persons under 18 years in all other economic families	
	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax
1980	14.3	20.3	11.2	17.0	42.2	48.4	17.1	27.8
1990	13.7	19.2	6.5	10.5	54.3	66.9	12.5	23.3
2000	10.8	16.5	6.4(E)	10.7(E)	42.5(E)	57.3	(F)	(F)
2010	3.2	7.1(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	21.1(E)	(F)	(F)
2011	7.2(E)	11.2(E)	(F)	(F)	(F)	29.6(E)	(F)	(F)
2012	7.5(E)	12.7(E)	(F)	7.0(E)	35.4(E)	47.6(E)	(F)	(F)
2013	9.5(E)	12.5(E)	(F)	(F)	37.8(E)	43.1(E)	(F)	(F)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

## Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, **Low Income Cut-Offs**, Before and After Tax Rates, 1992 Base, **Canada**, 1980 – 2013

Year	Persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years in couple families with children		Persons under 18 years in female lone-parent families		Persons under 18 years in all other economic families	
	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax	after tax	before tax
1980	12.1	16.2	8.0	11.4	48.6	58.1	18.6	24.7
1990	14.0	18.5	8.4	11.7	51.2	63.3	17.3	25.2
2000	13.9	18.2	9.5	12.7	40.1	50.1	13.2	20.4
2010	8.7	14.5	6.3	11.1	24.2	37.3	11.5(E)	17.3(E)
2011	9.4	14.3	7.0	10.3	26.5	41.1	11.5(E)	19.9(E)
2012	10.8	15.4	8.4	12.1	30.2	42.6	9.1(E)	12.5
2013	11.2	16.1	8.6	12.5	29.2	42.2	9.3(E)	13.2(E)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 206-0041. Data comes from Income Statistics Division.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.



### Aboriginal identity children, Prevalence of low income based on after-tax low-income measure (%), 2010

#### Aboriginal children (not living in a First Nations community):

**N.B.**

35% Less than 18 years

39% Less than 6 years

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey.

**Note:** The National Household Survey (NHS) replaced the long form census. The census was a mandatory survey while the NHS was not. Therefore, data should be interpreted with caution. *This information has been reprinted from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.*

### Child poverty, Canada and select OECD countries, 2012

Poverty thresholds are set at 50% of the median income of the entire population.

U.S.	20.9%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
France	11.4%
U.K.	10.4%
Sweden	8.3%
Germany	7.4%
Norway	5.9%
Finland	2.9%
Denmark	2.7%
OECD average	13.3%

**Source:** OECD Family Database.

## 4.4 Income of adults with and without disabilities

Number of adults (15 years and over) with total income, with and without disabilities, by Sex, N.B., 2012

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
With Income	52,260	246,440	43,860	238,420
Under \$5,000	4,960(E)	22,020	1,790(E)	20,160
\$60,000 or more	1,940(E)	26,950	4,440	47,840

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0014. Data comes from Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** Total income refers to total income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

When it comes to total income, sex and disability are factors. More men without disabilities have an income of \$60,000 or more than men with disabilities and women with or without disabilities.

Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits for adults (15 years and over) with and without disabilities, by sex, N.B., 2012 (number)

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
Without Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits income	25,420	203,720	21,520	201,190
With Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits income	28,370	55,860	24,140	46,600
Under \$5,000	11,700	25,650	5,560	14,440
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12,800	26,980	13,370	27,880
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,860(E)	3,240	5,200	4,200

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0016. Data comes from Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** \$15,000 to \$19,999 and \$20,000 or more categories considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits refers to benefits received during calendar year 2010, for example, retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions. Does not include lump-sum death benefits.

Employment insurance benefits for adults with and without disabilities,  
by sex, N.B., 2012 (number)

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
Without employment insurance benefits income	47,780	214,260	38,610	195,690
With employment insurance benefits income	6,000	45,320	7,060	52,100
Under \$5,000	2,900(E)	20,250	2,460(E)	20,580
\$5,000 to \$9,999	(F)	11,750	2,240(E)	14,920
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,010(E)	9,210	(F)	10,380
\$15,000 to \$19,999	(F)	2,580	(F)	4,850
\$20,000 or more	(F)	1,530	(F)	1,370

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0017. Data comes from Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Employment insurance benefits refers to total employment insurance benefits received during calendar year 2010, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, parental, adoption, compassionate care and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal employment insurance program or the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan.

Overall, there are more people without employment insurance benefits – regardless of sex or disability factor – than those with employment insurance benefits.

Most women and men who do have employment insurance benefits income, whether or not they have a disability, are in the “Under \$5,000” category.



Other government income for adults with and without disabilities,  
by sex, N.B., 2012 (number)

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
Without other government income	26,560	177,840	20,140	152,010
With other government income	27,230	81,750	25,530	95,780
Under \$500	8,030	39,430	7,350	51,520
\$500 to \$999	11,780	21,810	9,460	30,160
\$1,000 or more	7,420	20,510	8,720	14,110

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0019. Data comes from Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** Other government income refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (Child benefits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Employment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal programs in calendar year 2010. This source includes social assistance payments received by persons in need, such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors and provincial payments to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, and workers' compensation. Additionally, any amounts received for 2010 for refundable provincial tax credits and the Goods and Services Tax or Harmonized Sales Tax credits are included.

Looking at those who receive other government income, most females and males without disabilities are in the "Under \$500" category. Most females and males with disabilities are in the "\$500 to \$999" category.

Investment income for adults with and without disabilities,  
by sex, N.B., 2012 (number)

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
Without investment income	41,760	210,120	34,070	202,380
With investment income	12,020	49,460	11,600	45,400
Under \$1,000	7,140	34,020	7,460	30,200
\$1,000 to \$4,999	3,260(E)	8,540	2,690(E)	7,880
\$5,000 or more	1,620(E)	6,900	1,440(E)	7,330

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0021. Data comes from Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

Investment income refers to interest received in calendar year 2010 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

In terms of those who have investment income, females and males with or without disabilities are most often in the "Under \$1,000" category.



Retirement income for adults with and without disabilities,  
by sex, N.B., 2012 (%)

	Females		Males	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
Without retirement income	78.7	88.9	68.8	87.1
With retirement income	21.3	11.1	31.2	12.9
Under \$5,000	24.3(E)	31.6	18.8	17.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	23.5(E)	17.9	16.4(E)	10.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18.2(E)	14.8	12.3(E)	12.0(E)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	(F)	8.7	7.2(E)	9.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10.7(E)	11.9	17.0(E)	20.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7.1(E)	9.5	12.1(E)	13.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	(F)	3.4(E)	4.4(E)	9.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	(F)	1.6	(F)	3.7
\$60,000 or more	(F)	0.8(E)	(F)	3.4

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 115-0022. Data comes from Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Retirement income refers to all regular income received during calendar year 2010 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widows or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, armed forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etcetera. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP or refunds of over contributions.

In terms of those with retirement income, more women and men with disabilities have it compared to those without disabilities. Women and men with and without disabilities most often are in the “Under \$5,000 category.”

<p><b>Median contribution to an RRSP, 2014</b></p> <p><b>N.B.</b></p> <p>Females           \$2,000</p> <p>Males               \$3,260</p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p>Females           \$2,470</p> <p>Males               \$3,650</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0039</p>	<p><b>Number and % of guaranteed income supplement recipients, by sex, N.B. and Canada, 2015</b></p> <p><b>N.B.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>Male</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35,567</td> <td>24,074</td> <td>59,641</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>Male</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,108,213</td> <td>689,929</td> <td>1,798,142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>62%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> Human Resources and Skills Development Canada; Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.</p>	Female	Male	Total	35,567	24,074	59,641	60%	40%	100%	Female	Male	Total	1,108,213	689,929	1,798,142	62%	38%	100%
Female	Male	Total																	
35,567	24,074	59,641																	
60%	40%	100%																	
Female	Male	Total																	
1,108,213	689,929	1,798,142																	
62%	38%	100%																	



# 5. Family Responsibilities

## 5.1 Percentage of Employed Women with Children, By Age of Youngest Child, N.B., 1976 – 2015

All Mothers				Lone Mothers		
Year	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child under age 6	Youngest child under age 16	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child under age 6	Youngest child under age 16
2015	69%	73%	76%	44%	54%	63%
2014	66%	70%	76%	33%	47%	61%
2013	67%	71%	75%	37%	52%	61%
2010	70%	71%	75%	48%	56%	66%
2008	68%	70%	75%	48%	51%	62%
2006	68%	73%	74%	45%	56%	62%
2002	66%	68%	72%	35%	45%	61%
2000	61%	62%	67%	32%	39%	51%
1990	51%	52%	56%	36%	38%	45%
1980	32%	34%	39%	X	28%	35%
1976	24%	27%	33%	X	35%	40%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211.

**Note:** X = Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

The employment rate of women with children has risen dramatically since the 1970's. Just over three in four New Brunswick women (76%) with children under the age of 16 were working for pay in 2015, similar to the Canadian average (74%) and up from just one in three (33%) in 1976.

Lone mothers are less likely to be employed than mothers with partners, especially those with young children. Although lone mothers' employment rate continually decreased between 2010 and 2014 where the youngest child was under the age of 6 or under the age of 3, there was a notable increase in their employment rate in 2015. For example, between 2014 and 2015, the employment rate for lone mothers whose youngest child was under 3 rose from 33% to 44%, and where the youngest child was under 6, it rose from 47% to 54% in that year alone.

Since 1976, women in the workforce who have dependent children tend to work full-time in New Brunswick and across Canada.

### CANADA Employment rates of women with children under 16 years

All mothers		Lone mothers	
2015	74%	2015	69%
2014	74%	2014	69%
2013	74%	2013	68%
2010	73%	2010	69%
2000	69%	2000	63%
1990	63%	1990	55%
1980	47%	1980	54%
1976	39%	1976	48%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211.

### Employed mothers of children under 16 years, by full-time or part-time jobs

	N.B.		Canada	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
2015	84 %	17 %	78 %	22 %
2014	82 %	18 %	77 %	23 %
2013	83 %	17 %	77 %	23 %
2010	84 %	16 %	77 %	23 %
1976	72 %	28 %	69 %	31 %

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211



### Employment rates of mothers with dependent children (0-14), select OECD countries, 2013

Italy	55%
U.K.	69%
Germany	71%
France	73%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>75%</b>
Netherlands	77%
Ireland	59%

OECD average 66%

Source: OECD (2014), OECD Family Database, OECD, Paris

## 5.2 Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces, N.B., 2003 – 2014

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2003
<b>Number of licensed child care spaces</b> (infant, preschool and school age)	24,556	22,649	21,695	20,319	18,398	14,170	11,898
<b>Number of children aged 0 – 12 in N.B.</b>	94,248	94,822	95,761	97,207	97,563	98,727	107,436
<b>Proportion of children aged 0 – 12 who could be accommodated in regulated child care</b>	26%	24%	23%	21%	19%	14%	11%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development; Statistics Canada, Intercensal and Postcensal Population estimates. CANSIM table 051-0001

**Note:** Years in table refer to fiscal years (e.g. 2014 is 2013/2014).

There were 756 regulated child day care facilities (605 day care centres and 151 community day care homes) providing 24,556 spaces for New Brunswick children at the end of March 2014. This is an increase from 702 regulated child day care facilities providing 22,649 spaces at the end of March 2013. There were regulated child care spaces for 26% of N.B. children aged 12 and under in 2014, up from 11% in 2003.

Just over half of the 24,556 available regulated child care spaces are for after-school care (12,591 spaces). Another 42% (10,211 spaces) are for preschool-aged children and 7% (1,754 spaces) are for infants. This is fairly similar to 2011.

48% of workers in approved child day care centres in the province had recognized training in 2014 (up from 40% in 2011).

### Average monthly parent fees, regulated care, N.B., 2011 and 2014 (regional variation)

#### Infant

2014: \$706 (\$643 to \$750)

2011: \$636 (\$554 to \$686)

#### Preschooler

2014: \$598 (\$543 to \$637)

2011: \$550 (\$474 to \$580)

#### After-school care

2014: \$336 (\$275 to \$390)

2011: \$309 (\$237 to \$358)

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

**Note:** Monthly fees are for full time care.

### Workers in approved child day care centres, N.B., 2013/2014

#### Number

3,611 educators

1,735 with recognized training

- 1,321 of those have related training:
    - 1,229 have a certificate in ECE
    - 92 have a university degree (B.Ed. or child study)
  - 414 have an unrelated degree
- 1,876 with no recognized training

#### Average hourly wages

	March		
	2014	2011	2007
Trained employee	\$15.57	\$14.67	\$12.86
Untrained employee	\$13.42	\$12.46	\$11.11

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

## Not-for-profit and for-profit child care, N.B. and Canada

### N.B., 2013/14

% of daycares that are:

Not-for-profit	27.9%
Private businesses	72.1%

### Regional variation, not-for-profit facilities

Edmundston area	7%
Fredericton area	38.4%

### Canada, 2014

70% of spaces are not-for-profit (1992: 70%).

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development; M. Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2014 (preliminary data).

## Language of service\* in regulated child day care facilities, N.B., 2013/14

55% provide services in English (2011: 56%)

35% provide services in French (2011: 32%)

10% provide Bilingual services (2011: 12%)

\* based on self-reporting by facilities.

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.



## 5.3 Parental Leave Beneficiaries, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2014

	2014	2013	2011	2009	2005	2001	1997
Women	2,694	2,645	2,827	2,984	2,581	1,282	617
Men	248	268	243	253	223	106	17

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance program (EI), beneficiaries by province, type of income benefits, sex and age

**Note:** Data from this source should be interpreted with caution due to small #s.

Data source used in the 2012 Equality Profile has been discontinued. The data provided above has been revised to include numbers from the new data source. Therefore, the data should be compared with caution to numbers in the 2012 Equality Profile.

The number of fathers taking paid parental leave had increased in New Brunswick over the years, especially since 2001 when 35 weeks of leave became available or shareable for parents. But in 2014, the number of fathers taking paid parental leave dropped to 248 (from 268 in 2013). Mothers remain the ones to take parental leave in over nine out of ten cases (92%). In 2014, 2,694 women and 248 men in New Brunswick collected parental leave benefits under the Employment Insurance program, up from 617 and 17 respectively in 1997.

### CANADA Fathers as % of parental leavetakers (# fathers)

<b>2014</b>	8% (8,618 fathers)
<b>2013</b>	8% (8,930)
<b>2012</b>	8% (8,928)
<b>2011</b>	8% (8,699)
<b>2008</b>	7% (8,186)
<b>2000</b>	5% (1,613)
<b>1997</b>	4% (1,147)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 276-0020 and 276-0001.

**Note:** CANSIM table 276-0001 was discontinued in 2012. 2013 and 2014 data should be compared with caution to data from previous years.

### Who Pays Maternity Leave Benefits, Select Countries

**Government 100%:** Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France and Ireland

**Employer and Government:** China, Germany, United Kingdom and Republic of Korea.

**Employer 100%:** Afghanistan, Fiji, Malawi and Swaziland

**“N/A,” no paid maternity leave is available:** Australia, Norway, Portugal and Sweden

**Source:** Women, Business and the Law 2016, World Bank Group.

### Maternity and adoption leave takers, N.B.

#### Maternity leave

<b>2014</b>	1,266
<b>2013</b>	1,256
<b>2011</b>	1,324
<b>2009</b>	1,399
<b>2005</b>	1,283
<b>2001</b>	1,277
<b>1997</b>	1,084

#### Adoption leave

<b>2013</b>	25 women, 10 men
<b>2011</b>	26 women, X* men
<b>2009</b>	28 women, 0 men
<b>2005</b>	29 women, 4 men
<b>2001</b>	18 women, 0 men
<b>1997</b>	6 women, 0 men

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0020, Employment Insurance program (EI), beneficiaries by province, type of income benefits, sex and age.

**Note:** Data from this source should be interpreted with caution due to small #s. Data source used in the 2012 Equality profile has been discontinued. The data provided above has been revised to include numbers from the new data source. Therefore, the data should be compared with caution to numbers in the 2012 and 2014 editions of the Equality Profile. Data on adoption leave broken down by sex is no longer available; therefore, there are no updates.

\*X: Number so low it was suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

## 5.4 Hours Spent on Housework, Child Care and Care to Seniors, by Sex, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1996 and 2006

Time spent per week/ unpaid work	2006		1996	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>Housework: any unpaid time</b>	92.2%	86.9%	91.3%	81.9%
<b>Housework: Less than 5 hours</b>	15.5%	26.3%	13.3%	26.5%
<b>Housework: 15 hours or more</b>	47.9%	27.6%	53.1%	24.4%
<b>Child care: any unpaid time</b>	39.2%	32.0%	42.9%	33.5%
<b>Child care: Less than 5 hours</b>	8.2%	9.5%	8.6%	10.5%
<b>Child care: 15 hours or more</b>	22.6%	13.5%	25.2%	12.8%
<b>Care/assistance to seniors: any unpaid time</b>	21.3%	15.4%	21.8%	15.0%
<b>Care/assistance to seniors: 5 to 9 hours</b>	5.0%	3.1%	4.8%	2.6%
<b>Care/assistance to seniors: 10 hours or more</b>	4.2%	2.2%	4.0%	2.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census.

**Please note: this section has not been updated, as the 2016 Census results were not yet available. An update will be included in the next edition of the Equality Profile.**

The 2011 Census did not cover hours spent on housework, child care and care to seniors. As this is the most recent data and information available on this topic, it has been reprinted from the 2012 edition of the Equality Profile.

The continued increase in the paid labour force participation of women with children has not dramatically changed the division of labour at home in New Brunswick or in Canada. Men are doing more housework, child care and senior care than they did a decade ago, but they lag behind women in rates of participation in unpaid work and time devoted to unpaid work. Close to half of females (48%) spent 15 hours or more per week on housework in 2006, compared to 28% of males.

A 2005 survey showed that New Brunswick females spent on average 4.2 hours a day on household tasks, excluding elder care, versus 2.5 hours per day for males. The patterns have changed little since a similar survey was conducted in 1998.

## N.B. Time use survey results, unpaid household work, 15 years and over, 2005

**Cooking and washing up**  
73% of females, 44% of males.

**Housekeeping**  
61% of females, 17% of males.

**Child care**  
21% of females, 13% of males.

**Average total hours/day on all household work (excluding elder care)**

**Females** 4.2 hours/day (1998, 4.2 hours/day).

**Males** 2.5 hours/day (1998, 2.6 hours/day).

*Source:* Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1998, 2005.

*Note:* This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.

## CANADA Participation in unpaid work at home, 15 years and over, 2006

### Housework, 15 hours or more/week

Females 44% (48% in 1996)

Males 23% (22% in 1996)

### Child care, 15 hours or more/week

Females 23% (24% in 1996)

Males 14% (13% in 1996)

### Care/assistance to seniors, 5-9 hours/week

Females 5% (4% in 1996)

Males 3% (2% in 1996)

*Source:* Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census.

*Note:* This information is from the 2014 Equality Profile. As no updates were available, we will revise it in the next edition.



## CANADA Time spent on children aged 0 to 4, 2010

### Overall

Mothers, 6 hours 33 minutes/day

Fathers, 3 hours 7 minutes/day

### Parents who worked full time

Mothers, 5 hours 13 minutes/day

Fathers, 2 hours 59 minutes/day

*Source:* General Social Survey - 2010 Overview of the Time Use of Canadians.

*Note:* Updated data to be released fall 2017



# Did You Know?

“People perform unpaid care work in homes and communities around the world, including cleaning, cooking and caring for children, sick family members and aging parents, as well as long hours spent carrying water and firewood. In rich and poor countries alike, the responsibility for such unpaid work falls disproportionately to women. Conservative estimates put the monetary value of unpaid care work at \$10 trillion (US) a year, a sizable chunk of the world's \$74 trillion (US) GDP.

“Despite significant progress in attitudes towards gender roles in society, the care economy continues to be sustained by women's unpaid contributions. In many countries, women effectively subsidize the economy every day with an average of two to five more hours of unpaid work than men, a burden that is larger in low-income countries... Unpaid care responsibilities also leave women with little time to attend school or gain skills that could help them secure better jobs. **In Canada, women undertake 3.9 hours of unpaid care work every day relative to 2.4 hours undertaken daily by men. Canadian women of working age thus subsidize the economy to the tune of approximately \$192 billion per year.**

“Unpaid care work is generally excluded from national accounting systems, its economic value ignored. The absence of data limits government's understanding of the ramifications of policy and spending decisions, particularly on women and men's work, and on gender inequality overall.” (emphasis added)

**Source:** Oxfam Canada, 2016. Shortchanged: Make Work Paid, Equal and Valued for Women.  
Retrieved from: [http://www.oxfam.ca/sites/default/files/file\\_attachments/shortchanged\\_briefing\\_note.pdf](http://www.oxfam.ca/sites/default/files/file_attachments/shortchanged_briefing_note.pdf)



## 5.5 Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999/2000 – 2014/2015

	Child support		All family support	
	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations
<b>2014/15</b>	\$43,706,654	\$43,668,619 100%	\$58,548,539	\$52,264,037 90%
<b>2013/14</b>	\$43,331,976	\$43,117,748 100%	\$58,710,864	\$51,168,089 87%
<b>2012/13</b>	\$43,774,386	\$42,094,403 96%	\$56,638,680	\$49,835,675 88%
<b>2011/12</b>	\$42,783,766	\$40,594,932 95%	\$53,790,915	\$47,600,221 88%
<b>2010/11</b>	\$44,333,000	\$38,603,000 87%	\$52,600,000	\$45,700,000 87%
<b>2008/09</b>	\$41,332,510	\$35,975,740 87%	\$50,105,690	\$43,933,548 88%
<b>2006/07</b>	\$37,312,350	\$30,600,903 82%	\$43,672,922	\$36,057,434 83%
<b>2004/05</b>	\$37,056,015	\$28,518,391 77%	\$43,234,450	\$33,535,971 78%
<b>1999/2000</b>	\$27,353,080	\$22,654,500 83%	\$31,450,870	\$26,199,540 83%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Justice, Family Support Orders Service.

**Note:** The statistics under "Amount Due" column for Child Support are based on cases that have strictly Child Support payable on them (i.e. if a case had a schedule for Child Support and a schedule for Spousal Support on it, any child support dues on that case would be excluded). The 'Amount Paid' column, on the other hand, reports all monies paid on Child Support, even from those cases where there is a separate spousal support schedule attached (but the Child Support amount paid excludes monies paid towards Spousal Support on those files).

100% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2014/2015.

In 95.6% of cases where the sex of both parties is recorded (in about 74% of cases), there is a male payor and a female recipient, as of the end of March 2015.

In 90% of the 13,556 support order cases handled by the New Brunswick Department of Justice in 2015, only child support is due. Spousal support only is due in 4% of all cases, which is consistent in recent years.

### Profile of recipients, N.B. Family Support Orders

#### 2014/2015

##### Payments were for:

**Children only:** 12,226 or 90% of cases  
**Spouse and children:** 805 or 6% of cases  
**Spouse only:** 483 or 4% of cases

#### 2013/2014

##### Payments were for:

**Children only:** 12,480 or 91% of cases  
**Spouse and children:** 775 or 7% of cases  
**Spouse only:** 481 or 3% of cases

**Source:** N.B. Department of Justice, Family Support Orders Service.



## Did you know?

In 2011, 46% of all Canadian parents depended on some kind of child care for their children aged 14 years of age and younger. In New Brunswick, 52% of parents had their children in care (second to Quebec, 58%).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, "Child care in Canada," in the publication Spotlight on Canadians: Results from the General Social Survey (89-652-X).

# 6. Labour Force

## 6.1 Overview of Employed Persons, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2015

Total – employed persons	
351,800	

By sex	
<b>Females</b>	174,300 (49.55% of employed persons)
<b>Males</b>	177,500 (50.45% of employed persons)

	Employees	Self-employed
<b>Females</b>	157,900 (91% of employed females)	16,400 (9%)
<b>Males</b>	151,800 (86% of employed males)	25,600 (14%)

### Of employed persons:

	Part-time	Full-time
<b>Females</b>	35,800 (21% of employed females)	138,500 (79%)
<b>Males</b>	18,000 (10% of employed males)	159,400 (90%)

### Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
<b>Females</b>	134,000 (85% of female employees)	23,900 (15%)
<b>Males</b>	124,000 (82% of male employees)	27,900 (18%)

### Of employees:

	Public sector	Private sector
<b>Females</b>	54,800 (35% of female employees)	103,000 (65%)
<b>Males</b>	31,600 (21% of male employees)	120,200 (79%)

### Of employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
<b>Females</b>	5,700 (4% of female employees)	9,600 (6%)	8,500 (5%)
<b>Males</b>	11,500 (8% of male employees)	11,300 (7%)	5,000 (3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM tables 282-0002, 282-0074, 282-0019, 282-0080 and 282-0011

In 2015, New Brunswick's total employed population was nearly 50% female and 50% male. The self-employed still accounted for 9% of females and 14% of males working for pay or profit, as in 2013. Just over one in five females and one in ten males worked part-time. Canada-wide patterns remain similar, with higher proportions of self-employed and of part-time workers among women.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of New Brunswick's female employees and over three-quarters (79%) of male employees worked in the private sector.


Most female and male employees had permanent employment. Of women in temporary jobs, three-quarters had casual or contract jobs. Men were more concentrated in seasonal and contract work. Similar trends are noted in Canada, where the figures remain almost exactly the same as in 2013.



## 6.2 Labour Force Participation, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1976 – 2015

Year	Females	Males
2015	59.1%	66.5%
2014	59.6%	67%
2013	59.7%	67.5%
2011	59.6%	67.2%
2004	59.6%	68.2%
2000	55.7%	67.7%
1990	52%	68.4%
1983	44.4%	67.4%
1976	38.6%	69.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0002.



Women's participation in the paid work force has increased dramatically over the past 30 years – remaining stable at around 59-60% over the last decade – while men's participation has declined slightly. In 2015, 59.1% of New Brunswick females 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment, up from 39% in 1976. The same trends are noted Canada-wide, but national female and male labour force participation rates are slightly higher.

Differences persist in the paid work patterns of women and men. Female unemployment continues to be lower than men's, provincially and nationally. Women are also far more likely than men to work part-time, provincially and nationally.

Overall, women and men have similar reasons for working part-time. In 2015, 27% of women and 29% of men who had a part-time job in the province said working part time was their preference. 30% of women and men who worked part time said they could not find full-time work or worked part-time due to economic conditions.

That said, 13% of part-time working women said they were working part-time either because they were caring for children or because of other personal or family responsibilities; the proportion of men working part time for those reasons is so low that it is not published by Statistics Canada because of confidentiality concerns.

### CANADA Labour force participation

**2015**

61.2% of females  
70.6% of males

**2014**

61.6% of females  
70.6% of males

**2013**

62.2% of females  
70.9% of males

**1990**

58.5% of females  
76.1% of males

**1976**

45.7% of females  
77.7% of males

*Source:* Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0002.

### Female labour force participation rate, 15 to 64 years, select OECD countries, 2014

Iceland	84.2%
Sweden	79.3%
Switzerland	79%
Norway	75.9%
Denmark	75%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
Germany	72.9%
U.K.	72.1%
France	71.3%
U.S.	67.1%
Italy	55.2%
Turkey	33.6%
 OECD average	 62.8%

*Source:* OECD (2016), OECD Labour Force Statistics 2014, OECD Publishing, Paris.

### Unemployment rates, 15 years and over, N.B.

**2015**

Females 7.3% (Canada: 6.3%)  
Males 12.2% (Canada: 7.5%)

**2014**

Females 7.8% (Canada: 6.4%)  
Males 11.9% (Canada: 7.4%)

**2013**

Females 7.8% (Canada: 6.6%)  
Males 12.6% (Canada: 7.5%)

**2000**

Females 8.8% (Canada: 6.7%)  
Males 11% (Canada: 6.9%)

**1985**

Females 14.2% (Canada: 10.7%)  
Males 15.9% (Canada: 10.6%)

**1976**

Females 11.8% (Canada: 8.2%)  
Males 10.5% (Canada: 6.4%)

*Source:* Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0002.

### % of employed persons who work part-time, N.B.

**2015**

F: 21% (Canada: 26%)  
M: 10% (Canada: 12%)

**2014**

F: 22% (Canada: 27%)  
M: 10% (Canada: 12%)

**2013**

F: 23% (Canada: 27%)  
M: 10% (Canada: 12%)

**2009**

F: 22% (Canada: 27%)  
M: 10% (Canada: 12%)

**2000**

F: 25% (Canada: 27%)  
M: 8% (Canada: 10%)

**1985**

F: 28% (Canada: 28%)  
M: 8% (Canada: 9%)

**1976**

F: 23% (Canada: 24%)  
M: 5% (Canada: 6%)

*Source:* Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM 282-0002.

### Reasons for part-time work, 15 years and over, N.B., 2015

**Unable to find full-time work/economic conditions**

F: 30%, M: 30%

**Personal preference**

F: 27%, M: 29%

**Going to school**

F: 22%, M: 29%

**Caring for children**

F: 10%, M: \*

**Own illness**

F: 5%, M: 6%

**Other personal/family responsibilities**

F: 3%, M: \*

*Source:* Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

\**Note:* Number so low that it is suppressed by Statistics Canada to meet confidentiality concerns.



## 6.3 Labour Force Estimates By Educational Attainment, Select Age Groups, Sex, N.B., 2015

		Women	Men
<b>25 years and over</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>277,200</b>	<b>260,300</b>
	Less than high school diploma	50,300 18%	55,500 21%
	High school graduate	61,200 22%	53,800 21%
	Some post-secondary	12,000 4%	11,500 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	100,000 36%	96,600 37%
	University degree	53,700 19%	42,800 16%
<b>25-54 years</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>146,600</b>	<b>141,100</b>
	Less than high school diploma	10,200 7%	16,500 12%
	High school graduate	32,000 22%	33,500 24%
	Some post-secondary	7,100 5%	7,400 5%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	58,800 40%	57,100 41%
	University degree	38,500 26%	26,800 19%
<b>55-64 years</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>56,000</b>
	Less than high school diploma	11,900 21%	14,000 25%
	High school graduate	15,600 27%	12,300 22%
	Some post-secondary	2,300 4%	2,000 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	19,900 34%	20,100 36%
	University degree	8,400 15%	7,600 14%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004 and N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour  
**Note:** Values below 500 are suppressed and replaced with 0.

As the table above demonstrates, women and men participating in the New Brunswick labour force continue to have similar levels of educational attainment, ranging from high school diplomas (at 22% for women aged 25 and over and 21% for men), to university degrees (at 19% for women and 16% for men).



## 6.4 Permanent and Temporary Employees, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997 – 2015

Category of employment	2015	2013	2011	2007	1997
<b>Total employees – female</b>	157,900	159,900	158,500	159,800	125,100
<b>Total employees – male</b>	151,800	154,300	152,700	155,800	139,200
<b>- Permanent – female</b>	134,000	135,900	132,100	135,400	103,700
<b>- Permanent – male</b>	124,000	123,400	124,400	128,200	112,700
<b>- Temporary – female</b>	23,900	24,000	26,400	24,400	21,300
- seasonal	5,700	6,100	5,600	5,400	6,300
- term or contract	9,600	9,400	10,300	9,600	7,100
- casual	8,500	8,400	10,200	9,500	7,400
<b>- Temporary – male</b>	27,900	30,900	28,200	27,600	26,500
- seasonal	11,500	13,900	12,400	13,200	13,700
- term or contract	11,300	10,900	10,800	8,600	7,900
- casual	5,000	6,000	4,800	5,800	4,600

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0080

Women in New Brunswick are slightly less likely than men to work in jobs with a predetermined end date. In 2015, 15% of female workers, compared to 18% of males, had temporary work arrangements. Canada-wide, the proportion of both females and males in temporary jobs is lower than in New Brunswick, but Canadian women are slightly more likely than men to do temporary work. Among temporary employees, in New Brunswick as in Canada, women predominate in the term or contract category while men predominate in seasonal jobs provincially, but in the term or contract category nationally.

A growing proportion of female employees in New Brunswick and Canada hold more than one job. From 1995 to 2015, the number and proportion of female multiple jobholders increased substantially in New Brunswick. Male employees have a lower rate of multiple jobholding and their rate has declined steadily. In 2015, the number of female multiple job holders was 8,900, which represents 63% of all multiple job holders.



## CANADA Temporary employees

### 2015

14% of female employees  
13% of male employees

#### Of female temporary employees:

54% have term or contract jobs (males: 51%)  
30% have casual jobs (males: 20%)  
15% have seasonal jobs (males: 28%)

### 2013

14% of female employees  
13% of male employees

#### Of female temporary employees:

55% have term or contract jobs (males: 50%)  
30% have casual jobs (males: 20%)  
14% have seasonal jobs (males: 29%)

### 1997

12% of female employees  
11% of male employees

#### Of female temporary employees:

49% have term or contract jobs (males: 43%)  
31% have casual jobs (males: 21%)  
17% have seasonal jobs (males: 33%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0080.

## # of women who are multiple job holders, N.B. (% of all multiple job holders)

### 2015

8,900 women (63% of multiple job holders)  
(Canada: 58%)

### 2010

8,400 women (60%)  
(Canada: 56%)

### 2005

8,500 women (59%)  
(Canada: 55%)

### 2000

6,600 women (55%)  
(Canada: 53%)

### 1995

5,100 women (50%)  
(Canada: 50%)

### 1987

3,100 women (39%)  
(Canada: 42%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0148

**Note:** CANSIM table 282-0034, which was referenced in previous editions of the Equality Profile, has been terminated. Comparisons with data in previous reports should be made with caution.

## 6.5 Self-Employed, N.B., 1976 – 2015

Year	Females	Males
2015	16,400	25,600
2014	16,500	26,900
2013	15,300	25,100
2011	16,200	24,600
2010	17,100	27,500
2006	15,400	26,800
2001	13,900	25,500
1996	14,400	27,200
1986	10,300	22,200
1981	9,900	19,600
1976	7,400	17,200

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0012.

**Note:** Self-employed includes working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.



The **number** of self-employed women in New Brunswick has not increased significantly since 1996. Proportionally, the situation has not changed much since 1976, when 9% of employed women were self-employed: in 2015, 10% were self-employed. Canada-wide, self-employed females account for a larger share of female employment, at 14%.

Men are more likely than women to be self-employed, both in New Brunswick and in Canada. 17% of employed males were self-employed in New Brunswick in 2015 (Canada: 23%)

In 2015, almost 3 in 4 of New Brunswick's self-employed females worked without any paid help, compared to just over 1 in 2 of their male counterparts.

**% of self-employed working without paid help, N.B.**

<b>2015</b>	<b>F: 72%</b> <b>M: 53%</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>F: 73%</b> <b>M: 54%</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>F: 79%</b> <b>M: 53%</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>F: 71%</b> <b>M: 48%</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>F: approx. 80%</b> <b>M: 47%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0012.

**Self-employed as % of all employed, by sex, N.B.**

<b>2015</b>	<b>F: 10%</b> <b>M: 17%</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>F: 10%</b> <b>M: 16%</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>F: 9%</b> <b>M: 14%</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>F: 10%</b> <b>M: 15%</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>F: 10%</b> <b>M: 14%</b>
<b>1976</b>	<b>F: 9%</b> <b>M: 12%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0012

**CANADA**  
**Self-employed as % of all employed, by sex**

<b>2015</b>	<b>F: 14%</b> <b>M: 23%</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>F: 13%</b> <b>M: 23%</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>F: 11.6%</b> <b>M: 18.9%</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>F: 11.5%</b> <b>M: 19.5%</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>F: 11.2%</b> <b>M: 18.7%</b>
<b>1976</b>	<b>F: 8.6%</b> <b>M: 14.2%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0012.



## 6.6 Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2000 - 2015

		2000	2006	2009	2011	2013	2015
<b>Total number– 15 years and over (% of all employees)</b>	Female	11,000 (8%)	7,900 (5%)	10,800 (6%)	19,400 (12.2%)	14,700 (9.2%)	10,300 (7%)
	Male	5,700 (4%)	5,100 (3%)	6,200 (4%)	10,900 (7.1%)	9,900 (6.5%)	8,200 (5%)
<b>15 – 19 years</b>	Female	4,800	3,100	4,400	5,900	4,200	3,300
	Male	3,000	3,000	3,300	4,000	4,000	2,900
<b>20-24 years</b>	Female	1,700	1,000	2,100	3,000	2,600	1,800
	Male	1,200	600	800	2,100	1,600	1,400
<b>25-44 years</b>	Female	3,800	1,900	1,800	4,300	3,600	1,300
	Male	1,000	800	1,000	1,900	1,100	500
<b>45 years and over</b>	Female	1,600	1,900	2,500	6,300	4,400	3,100
	Male	500	600	1,200	2,600	1,900	1,200

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation 2016.

**Note:** Includes full-time and part-time workers.

In 2015, 7% of all female employees and 5% of all male employees in New Brunswick were earning minimum wage, an ongoing decrease since 2011. Overall, 6% of New Brunswick employees earn minimum wage, compared with 7% of Canadian employees. In 2013, 9.2% of all female employees were earning minimum wage in New Brunswick, making it the third highest rate in Canada.

In 2015, New Brunswick was tied with Quebec for having the third highest percentage of its female employees earning minimum wage in Canada (7%). Meanwhile, New Brunswick was fourth (tied with Quebec) in terms of the percentage of male employees who worked for minimum wage that same year (5%).

In 2015, a little over half of all minimum wage workers in New Brunswick were women (56%), 45% of male minimum wage workers worked full-time, as did 49% of female minimum wage workers. 50% of female minimum wage workers and 52% of male minimum wage workers were between 15-24 years of age. 49% of female and 52% of male minimum wage workers had been with their present employer for less than a year.



### Minimum Wage Across Canada

Jurisdiction	Minimum Wage	Effective Date
British Columbia	\$10.85	September 15, 2016
Alberta	\$12.20	October 1, 2016
Saskatchewan	\$10.72	October 1, 2016
Manitoba	\$11.00	October 1, 2015
Ontario	\$11.40	October 1, 2016
Quebec	\$10.75	May 1, 2016
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>\$10.65</b>	<b>April 1, 2016</b>
Nova Scotia	\$10.70	April 1, 2016
Prince Edward Island	\$11.00	October 1, 2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$10.50	October 1, 2015
Northwest Territories	\$12.50	June 1, 2015
Yukon	\$11.07	April 1, 2016
Nunavut	\$13.00	April 1, 2016

**Source:** Government of Canada, Current And Forthcoming Minimum Hourly Wage Rates For Experienced Adult Workers in Canada. Available: <http://srv116.services.gc.ca/dimt-wid/sm-mw/rpt1.aspx>

**Note:** Updated as of October 1, 2016.



### % of minimum wage earners who work full-time, N.B.

#### 2015

**F:** 45% of all female minimum wage earners work full-time.

**M:** 49% of all male minimum wage earners work full-time.

#### 2013

**F:** 48%

**M:** 51%

#### 2006

**F:** 47%

**M:** 35%

#### 2011

**F:** 44%

**M:** 53%

#### 2000

**F:** 46%

**M:** 51%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation 2016; Caledon Institute of Social Policy, Minimum Wages in Canada.

### Minimum wage work force, select occupations, N.B., 2015

#### Most work in sales and service occupations (e.g. retail sales persons):

71% of female minimum wage earners

63% of male minimum wage earners

#### Office support occupations (e.g. general office workers):

5% of female minimum wage earners

0% of male minimum wage earners

#### Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (e.g. heavy equipment operators):

0% of female minimum wage earners

16% of male minimum wage earners

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation, 2016.

### Minimum wage workers and education, N.B., 2015

The highest percentage of female and male minimum wage workers were high school graduates:

#### High school graduation

26% of female minimum wage workers (2,700 women)

31% of male minimum wage workers (2,500 men)

#### Post-secondary certificate or diploma

25% of female minimum wage workers (2,600 women)

18% of male minimum wage workers (1,500 men)

#### University degree

6% of female minimum wage workers (600 women)

6% of male minimum wage workers (500 men)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation, 2016.



### Minimum wage earners by job tenure, N.B., 2015

% of minimum wage workers who have been with present employer for:

**Less than a year:**

49% of female minimum wage workers (5,000)

52% of male minimum wage workers (4,300)

**1 to 5 years:**

34% of female minimum wage workers (3,500)

33% of male minimum wage workers (2,700)

**Over 5 years:**

18% of female minimum wage workers (1,800)

16% of male minimum wage workers (1,300)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation, 2016.

### % of minimum wage earners who are permanent employees, N.B., 2015

**Of female minimum wage workers:**

70% (7,200) are permanent employees

**Of male minimum wage workers:**

66% (5,400) are permanent employees

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation, 2016.





## 6.7 Distribution of Employed Workers, Select Occupation Groups, N.B., 1995 and 2015

Occupation group	Females (as % of total occupation group)		Males (as % of total occupation group)	
	2015	1995	2015	1995
Health	83%	82%	18%	18%
Business, finance and administration (includes clerical jobs)	71%	73%	29%	27%
Education, law and social, community and government services	72%	66%	28%	34%
Sales and service	61%	61%	39%	39%
Arts, culture, recreation and sport	56%	54%	45%	46%
Management	37%	35%	63%	66%
Manufacturing and utilities	26%	29%	75%	71%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	13%	89%	88%	11%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	5%	3%	95%	97%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0142.

**Note:** CANSIM table 282-0010, which was referenced in previous editions of the Equality Profile, has been terminated. Comparisons with data in previous reports should be made with caution.

Persons working part-time and full-time, including the self-employed.

Occupation estimates are based on the 2011 National Occupational Classification (NOC).

Working women in New Brunswick predominate in certain occupational groups and continue to be significantly underrepresented in others: In 2015, as in 1995, women continued to predominate in health, business, finance and administrative jobs (including clerical), education, law and social, community and government services, and sales and service occupations. There has been little improvement in the proportion of women in occupations related to trades, transportation and equipment operation (5%) nor in occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (11%). Similar patterns are noted in Canada (sales and service occupations: 57%, natural and applied sciences and related occupations: 23%).

Women's share of management positions has remained fairly consistently low overall since 1995, and it has decreased again in recent years. Nationally, women in senior management also make up a small percentage, and it, too, has decreased in recent years. However, there are more women in senior management positions nationally than provincially.



### Management occupations, by sex, N.B., 2015 and 1995

**Total**

F: 9,900 (1995: 10,400)  
 M: 17,100 (1995: 19,800)  
 37% female

**Senior management**

F: \* (1995: \*)  
 M: \* (1995: 1,300)

**Specialized middle management**

F: 4,000 (1995: 4,300)  
 M: 4,800 (1995: 5,100)  
 46% female

**Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services**

F: 4,500 (1995:5,100)  
 M: 6,000 (1995: 7,900)  
 43% female

**Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities**

F: 1,100 (1995: 700)  
 M: 6,000 (1995: 5,500)  
 16% female

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0142

**Note:** CANSIM table 282-0010, which was referenced in previous editions of the Equality Profile, has been terminated. Comparisons with data in previous reports should be made with caution.

For more information on definitions of management positions, please see the National Occupational Classification (NOC ) website.

\* Number so low it was suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

### Business, finance and administration occupations, by sex, N.B., 2015

**Total**

F: 37,200  
 M: 14,900  
 (71% female)

**Professional occupations in business and finance**

F: 6,700  
 M: 4,200  
 (61% female)

**Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations**

F: 10,200  
 M: 2,600  
 (80% female)

**Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations**

F: 3,200  
 M: 1,200  
 (73%female)

**Office support occupations**

F: 14,100  
 M: 1,700  
 (89% female)

**Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations**

F: 3,000  
 M: 5,100  
 (37% female)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0142.

**Note:** CANSIM table 282-0010, which was referenced in previous editions of the Equality Profile, has been terminated. Comparisons with data in previous reports should be made with caution.

### Women as % of employed persons in select industries, N.B., 2015

**Goods-producing sector (19% female):**

Agriculture 32%  
 Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas 13%  
 Construction 10%  
 Manufacturing 27%  
 Utilities 17%

**Services-producing sector (58% female):**

Educational services 68%  
 Health care and social assistance 85%  
 Accommodation and food services 67%  
 Public administration 49%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0012.

## 6.8 Average Hourly Wages and Wage Gap, Employees in Select Occupations, N.B., 2013 and 2015

Occupation	Average Female Hourly Wage		Average Male Hourly Wage		Wage Gap %	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
Health	\$25.83	\$26.23	\$23.68	\$26.41	-9%	0.7%
Business, finance and administrative	\$19.22	\$20.15	\$21.60	\$20.98	11%	4%
Social science, education, government service and religion	\$25.36	\$26.04	\$29.06	\$30.38	13%	14%
Sales and service	\$13.27	\$13.80	\$16.59	\$17.10	20%	19%
Management occupations	\$31.21	\$30.10	\$32.77	\$35.64	5%	16%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	\$13.32	\$14.23	\$19.07	\$20.28	30%	30%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	\$25.02	\$28.30	\$28.50	\$30.77	12%	8%
Occupations unique to primary industry	\$13.89	\$14.97	\$18.75	\$18.88	26%	21%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	\$15.55	\$16.93	\$21.31	\$21.71	27%	22%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	\$18.47	\$19.28	\$18.75	\$21.18	2%	9%



**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0070.

**Note:** Includes part-time and full-time employees.

2015 is the last year the source table (282-0070) was available. A replacement table with a different occupational classification system will appear in the next Equality Profile.

Many of the jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries. Furthermore, men working in predominantly female occupations tend to earn more than their female colleagues. In 2015, female employees in sales, where women account for over half of workers, earned on average \$13.80 per hour, 19% less than their male counterparts.

Women working in historically male-dominated fields like the natural and applied sciences or management positions have better wages but still earn less on average than their male colleagues.

## Average hourly wages, employees in business, finance and administrative occupations, N.B., 2015

### Professional occupations

F: \$29.42

M: \$29.81

### Financial, secretarial and administrative

F: \$20.12

M: \$24.85

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0070.

**Note:** 2015 is the last year the source table (282-0070) was available. A replacement table with a different occupational classification system will appear in the next Equality Profile.

## Average hourly wages, employees in management occupations, N.B., 2015

### Senior management

F: \*

M: \*

### Other management

F: \$29.97

M: \$35.08

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0070.

**Note:** 2015 is the last year the source table (282-0070) was available. A replacement table with a different occupational classification system will appear in the next Equality Profile.

\* Number of employees so low that the figure was suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

## Average hourly wages, employees in sales and service occupations, N.B., 2015

### Retail salesperson, clerk, cashier

F: \$12.45

M: \$15.53

### Chefs, cooks, occupations in food and beverage service

F: \$12.81

M: \$13.84

### Childcare and home support

F: \$14.36

M: \*

### Other sales and service, incl. travel, accommodation, recreation

F: \$13.10

M: \$14.51

### Wholesale, technical, real estate sales specialist

F: \$20.04

M: \$26.43

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0070.

**Note:** 2015 is the last year the source table (282-0070) was available. A replacement table with a different occupational classification system will appear in the next Equality Profile.

\* Number of employees so low that the figure was suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

## 6.9 Wage Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, N.B., 1997 - 2015

<b>2015</b>	F: \$20.18 M: \$22.72 <b>11.2 %</b>	<b>2009</b>	F: \$17.38 M: \$20.04 <b>13.3%</b>	<b>2003</b>	F: \$13.41 M: \$16.25 <b>17.5%</b>
<b>2014</b>	F: \$19.62 M: \$22.06 <b>11.0 %</b>	<b>2008</b>	F: \$16.48 M: \$19.19 <b>14.1%</b>	<b>2002</b>	F: \$12.99 M: \$15.98 <b>18.7%</b>
<b>2013</b>	F: \$19.51 M: \$22.01 <b>11.4 %</b>	<b>2007</b>	F: \$15.84 M: \$18.13 <b>12.6%</b>	<b>2001</b>	F: \$12.53 M: \$15.87 <b>21.0%</b>
<b>2012</b>	F: \$18.88 M: \$21.23 <b>11.1%</b>	<b>2006</b>	F: \$15.21 M: \$17.30 <b>12.1%</b>	<b>2000</b>	F: \$12.18 M: \$15.72 <b>22.5%</b>
<b>2011</b>	F: \$18.28 M: \$20.71 <b>11.7%</b>	<b>2005</b>	F: \$14.44 M: \$16.88 <b>14.5%</b>	<b>1999</b>	F: \$11.88 M: \$14.71 <b>19.2%</b>
<b>2010</b>	F: \$17.85 M: \$20.24 <b>11.8%</b>	<b>2004</b>	F: \$13.95 M: \$16.50 <b>15.5%</b>	<b>1998</b>	F: \$11.75 M: \$14.44 <b>18.6%</b>
				<b>1997</b>	F: \$11.42 M: \$14.27 <b>20.0%</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0072.  
**Note:** Includes all employees working part-time and full-time. Current dollars.

In 2015, New Brunswick women earned on average 88.8% of what men earned resulting in a wage gap of 11.2%, a slight increase from the smallest wage gap, recorded in 2014 (11.0%). In 2015 as in 2013, the wage gap was larger in Canada (at 14.1%) than in New Brunswick. New Brunswick had the fourth smallest wage gap among the provinces in 2015 (as it did in 2013).

The wage gap between women and men with union coverage is much smaller than for non-unionized workers. Unionized women in New Brunswick earned on average 2% less than unionized men did in 2015, while non-union women were paid 18% less than non-union men.

Young women have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2015, 15 to 24 year old females in New Brunswick earned 2% less than their male counterparts.



**CANADA**  
Average hourly wages,  
wage gap (%)

	Females	Males	Gap
<b>2015</b>	\$23.26	\$27.07	14.1%
<b>2014</b>	\$22.64	\$26.34	14.1%
<b>2013</b>	\$22.31	\$25.96	14.1%
<b>2012</b>	\$21.85	\$25.42	14%
<b>2011</b>	\$21.29	\$24.66	13.7%
<b>2010</b>	\$20.74	\$24.33	14.8%
<b>2009</b>	\$20.23	\$23.27	15.2%
<b>2000</b>	\$14.81	\$18.38	19.4%
<b>1997</b>	\$13.94	\$17.09	18.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0072.

**Wage gap, average hourly wages,  
by provinces, 2015**

	Females	Males	Gap
Prince Edward Island	\$20.64	\$21.01	1.8%
Manitoba	\$21.66	\$24.49	11.6%
Nova Scotia	\$20.88	\$23.33	11%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>\$20.18</b>	<b>\$22.72</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Quebec	\$22.31	\$24.77	10%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$21.53	\$27.34	21.3%
Ontario	\$23.73	\$27.45	13.6%
Saskatchewan	\$23.61	\$28.13	16.1%
British Columbia	\$22.74	\$27.17	16.3%
Alberta	\$25.89	\$31.88	18.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0072.

**Average hourly wages, with and  
without union coverage  
(% wage gap), N.B.**

**2015**

**Workers with union coverage**

F: \$26.69  
M: \$ 27.16  
(N.B., 1.7%; Canada, 6%)

**Workers with no union coverage**

F: \$ 17.20  
M: \$ 21.07  
(N.B., 18.4%; Canada, 19%)

**1997**

**Workers with union coverage**

F: \$15.99  
M: \$17.88  
(N.B., 10.6%; Canada, 11%)

**Workers with no union coverage**

F: \$9.59  
M: \$12.59  
(N.B., 23.8%; Canada, 22%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0074.

**Average hourly wages,  
15-24 year olds  
(% wage gap), N.B.**

**2015**

F: \$12.96  
M: \$13.28  
(N.B., 2.4%; Canada, 8%)

**2000**

F: \$8.09  
M: \$8.37  
(N.B., 2.8%; Canada, 11%)

**1997**

F: \$7.25  
M: \$7.72  
(N.B., 6%; Canada, 9%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0074.

## % of paid workers with workplace Registered Pension Plans, N.B.

<b>2014</b>	<b>2007</b>
F: 38%	F: 37%
M: 36%	M: 36%
(Canada:	(Canada:
F: 36% M: 33%)	F: 39% M: 38%)

<b>2011</b>	<b>1997</b>
F: 39%	F: 34%
M: 39%	M: 41%
(Canada:	(Canada:
F: 36% M: 33%)	F: 40% M: 43%)

<b>2010</b>	<b>1987</b>
F: 39%	F: 37%
M: 39%	M: 50%
(Canada:	(Canada:
F: 37% M: 34%)	F: 35% M: 49%)

<b>2009</b>	<b>1977</b>
F: 42%	F: 36%
M: 40%	M: 48%
(Canada:	(Canada:
F: 40% M: 38%)	F: 36% M: 52%)

## Number of Registered Pension Plan (RPP) members by area of employment, N.B.

### Public sector:

2014	F: 42,692	M: 29,943
2012	F: 46,027	M: 31,839
2002	F: 32,618	M: 33,555

### Private sector:

2014	F: 23,862	M: 34,482
2012	F: 24,643	M: 35,957
2002	F: 21,653	M: 37,247

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Pension Plan in Canada and Labour Force Survey. CANSIM table 280-0008.

## Number of employees who are covered by a collective agreement or contract, N.B.

<b>2015</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2005</b>
F: 49,500	F: 48,900	F: 45,800
M: 41,300	M: 42,600	M: 40,200

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0078.

## Measuring the gender wage gap

### Two ways commonly used to measure earnings inequality in Canada:

The first uses average annual earnings of full-time, year-round workers, data collected by Statistics Canada since 1967.

The second uses average hourly wage rates for all employees, full-time and part-time, as compiled by Statistics Canada since 1997.

Average hourly wages can give a more complete and accurate picture, allowing us to...

- include part-time as well as full-time workers.
- avoid the problem of differences in the number of hours worked per week when using the average annual earnings.
- focus on particular jobs and determine differences in the pay received by men and women for similar jobs. Job characteristics such as industry, occupation or union status can be considered.

**Source:** Marie Drolet, (2001), The Persistent Gap: New Evidence on the Canadian Gender Wage Gap.





**Distribution of gross earnings of full-time employees: gender wage gap, select OECD countries, 2014**

Norway	6.3%
United Kingdom	17.4%
United States	17.5%
Mexico	18.3%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
Korea	36.7%

**Source:** OECD (2016), Gender wage gap (indicator). doi: 10.1787/77cee77aa-en (Accessed on 27 January 2016)

**Note:** The gender wage gap is unadjusted and is calculated as the difference between median earnings of men and women relative to median earnings of men.  
Data refer to full-time employees.





## 6.11 Average Full-Time Earnings of Graduates, N.B.

### N.B. Community College Graduates

	Female	Male	Female/ Male pay ratio
<b>2013 (for 2012 graduates)</b>	\$630	\$719	88%
<b>2013 (for 2011 graduates)</b>	\$633	\$810	78%
<b>2012 (for 2010 graduates)</b>	\$641	\$638	-1%
<b>2010 (for 2009 graduates)</b>	\$584	\$645	91%
<b>2009 (for 2008 graduates)</b>	\$576	\$674	86%
<b>2008 (for 2007 graduates)</b>	\$576	\$664	87%
<b>2007 (for 2006 graduates)</b>	\$519	\$651	80%
<b>2005 (for 2004 graduates)</b>	\$546	\$652	84%
<b>2003 (for 2002 graduates)</b>	\$455	\$532	86%
<b>2001 (for 2000 graduates)</b>	\$445	\$540	83%
<b>1999 (for 1998 graduates)</b>	\$412	\$524	79%
<b>1997 (for 1996 graduates)</b>	\$375	\$466	81%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Surveys of Community College Graduates.

In 2013, female New Brunswick Community College 2012 graduates who were working full-time earned on average 12% less than their male counterparts, a significant increase over that reported for 2011 graduates (22%).

Female graduates most commonly worked as Licensed Practical Nurses (11%), Early Childhood Educators and Assistants (7%) and similar occupations, where salaries remain low. Male graduates tended to work in occupations such as Electricians (except Industrial and Power System) (8%) and Automotive Service Technicians, which often offer better wages.



## 6.12 Employment income of immigrants by sex and landing year, Atlantic Provinces, tax year 2013

Sex	Landing year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	Mean income	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$24,000
	Total # of persons	1,425	1,600	1,485	1,595	1,820
	Total # with income	920	960	925	960	990
Males	Mean income	\$45,000	\$42,000	\$40,000	\$37,000	\$37,000
	Total # of persons	1,425	1,615	1,505	1,645	1,790
	Total # with income	1,080	1,180	1,155	1,240	1,270

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 054-0017

**Note:** The reference periods indicate the years immigrants landed in Canada. For example, 2009 refers to immigrants who landed in 2009, and 2011, to those who landed in 2011. Landing year is the year in which an immigrant becomes a permanent resident. This may or may not be the same as the year of arrival. The population for this table consists of immigrants who landed between 2009 and 2013 and filed taxes in 2013.

Employment income is the sum of T4 earnings (line 101 on the income tax form) and other employment income (line 104).

There are more male immigrants with employment income than female immigrants with employment income. Further, the average employment income for male immigrants who became permanent residents between 2009 and 2013 is higher than the average income of female immigrants who became permanent residents during the same time period. The average income of female immigrants who became permanent residents between 2009 and 2013 and filed taxes in 2013 varied less than the average income of male immigrants who became permanent residents between 2009 and 2013 and filed taxes in 2013.

The majority of immigrants earned employment income, although significantly, more immigrant men (71%) than women (54%) did.

## Employment income of immigrants

### Income of immigrants by sex, period of immigration and tax year, Atlantic provinces, 2013 constant dollars

	Period of Immigration	Statistics	Tax Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>F e m a l e s</b>	Before 1992	Total count <sup>1</sup> (persons)	4,945	4,835	4,835	4,750	4,675
		Mean with income <sup>2</sup>	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000
		Total with income <sup>3</sup> (persons)	3,905	3,830	3,835	3,750	3,670
	1992 to 2002	Total count (persons)	6,500	6,470	6,470	6,440	6,375
		Mean with income	\$33,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$36,000	\$37,000
		Total with income (persons)	4,820	4,785	4,820	4,845	4,805
	2003 to 2008	Total count (persons)	6,795	6,645	6,530	6,420	6,280
		Mean with income	\$24,000	\$26,000	\$28,000	\$29,000	\$30,000
		Total with income (persons)	4,950	4,895	4,850	4,815	4,800
	2009 to 2013	Total count (persons)	3,560	5,175	6,550	7,400	7,920
		Mean with income	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
		Total with income (persons)	2,235	3,340	4,310	5,075	5,650

	Period of Immigration	Statistics	Tax Year				
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>M a l e s</b>	Before 1992	Total count (persons)	4,885	4,820	4,785	4,760	4,710
		Mean with income	\$60,000	\$61,000	\$62,000	\$63,000	\$64,000
		Total with income (persons)	4,250	4,180	4,125	4,095	4,040
	1992 to 2002	Total count (persons)	6,350	6,355	6,295	6,250	6,220
		Mean with income	\$52,000	\$54,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$57,000
		Total with income (persons)	5,325	5,320	5,295	5,250	5,215
	2003 to 2008	Total count (persons)	6,900	6,785	6,620	6,460	6,345
		Mean with income	\$42,000	\$44,000	\$45,000	\$46,000	\$49,000
		Total with income (persons)	5,930	5,855	5,730	5,585	5,490
	2009 to 2013	Total count (persons)	3,990	5,625	6,850	7,640	7,980
		Mean with income	\$39,000	\$37,000	\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000
		Total with income (persons)	3,210	4,575	5,600	6,405	6,770

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 054-0025

**Note:** Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant / permanent resident status.

1. Total count is the count of all immigrant tax-filers (with the given characteristics).
2. Mean with income is the mean income of immigrant tax-filers with income of the given type. All income is the sum of employment income, self-employment income, investment income, and employment insurance benefits.
3. Total with income is the count of immigrant tax-filers with income of the given type (i.e., employment, self-employment, investment income, etc.).



## Employment income of immigrants

Most immigrants in all periods of immigration have income, but overall, more male immigrants than female immigrants do. For example, in 2013, 79% of females in the “Before 1992” category had income, compared with 86% of males in that category, and 71% of females in the “2009 to 2013” category had income, versus 85% of males in that same category.

Looking at the different periods of immigration, female immigrants in the more recent periods of admission have less income than those in earlier periods (across tax years). For example, in 2013, females in the “Before 1992” category had an average income of \$40,000, whereas in the “2009 to 2013” category, they had an average income of \$25,000. This is also the case for male immigrants: males in the “Before 1992” period of admission had an average income of \$64,000 in 2013, whereas in the “2009 to 2013” category, they had an average income of \$40,000. Overall, however, male immigrants have more income than female immigrants, across tax years.

Labour force status, visible minorities<sup>1</sup>, by sex and immigrant status, N.B., 2011 National Household Survey

	Female		Male	
	Non-Immigrants <sup>2</sup>	Immigrants	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants
<b>Population (#)</b>	1,730	3,680	1,960	3,750
<b>Labour force (#)</b>	1,170	2,420	1,450	2,730
<b>Employed (#)</b>	1,000	2,050	1,275	2,450
<b>Unemployed (#)</b>	170	370	175	280
<b>Not in the labour force (#)</b>	555	1,265	510	1,020
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	67.6%	65.8%	74.0%	72.8%
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	57.8%	55.7%	65.1%	65.3%
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	14.5%	15.3%	12.1%	10.3%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011038.

**Note:**

1. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'
2. Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

When considering female immigrants and non-immigrants in the table above, both groups had similar participation, employment and unemployment rates. For example, female immigrants had a 55.7% participation rate while female non-immigrants had a 57.8% participation rate. Male immigrants and non-immigrants also had fairly similar participation, employment and unemployment rates: for example, male immigrants had a 65.3% employment rate male non-immigrants had a 65.1% employment rate.

## 6.13 Aboriginal identity population labour force, 15 years and over, by sex, N.B., 2011 National Household Survey

	Women	Men
<b>By Labour Force Status<sup>1</sup></b>		
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	8,745	8,160
In the labour force (#)	4,970	5,370
Employed (#)	4,060	4,130
Unemployed (#)	910	1,235
Employment rate (%)	46.4%	50.6%
<b>By Class of Worker<sup>3</sup></b>		
TOTAL	4,975	5,370
Employee	4,670	4,800
Self-employed	125	320
<b>By Occupation<sup>4</sup></b>		
TOTAL	4,975	5,365
All occupations	4,795	5,120
Sales and service occupations	1,530	1,080
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	130	1,515
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	940	400
<b>By Industry<sup>5</sup></b>		
TOTAL	4,975	5,365
All industries	4,800	5,125
Public administration	865	990
Retail trade	650	520
Health care and social assistance	905	185
<b>By Work Activity<sup>6</sup></b>		
Average weeks worked in 2010	39.2	39.2
Worked in 2010 (# persons)	4,585	4,880
Worked full-time in 2010 (# persons)	3,550	4,195
Worked part-time in 2010 (# persons)	1,030	685

**Source:** National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey.

**Note:**

- Labour Force status refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.
- Total refers to the total Aboriginal identity population aged 15 years and over in private households, by labour force status.
- Class of worker refers to whether an employed person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.
- Occupation refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The 2011 National Household Survey occupation data are produced according to the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011. Table includes top 3 occupations Aboriginal population (women and men) were employed in.
- Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The 2011 National Household Survey industry data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007. Table includes top 3 industries Aboriginal population (women and men) were employed in.
- Work activity refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010 refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2010 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.



## Aboriginal identity population labour force

Aboriginal women and men had fairly similar patterns in terms of labour force status. For example, Aboriginal women had an employment rate of 46.4% while Aboriginal men had an employment rate of 50.6%. More Aboriginal women and men were employees versus being self-employed.

Aboriginal people's three most common occupations were in: Sales and service; Trades, transport and equipment operators (and related); and Education, law and social, community and government services. While the top 3 for Aboriginal women were Sales and service (1,530), Business, finance and administration (970), and Education, law and social, community and government services (940), the top 3 for Aboriginal men were Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (1,515), Sales and service (1,080) and Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (600).

In terms of industry, the three most common industries Aboriginal people were employed in were Public Administration, Retail trade and Health care and social assistance. The top three for Aboriginal women were Health care and social assistance, Public administration and Retail trade, and the top three for Aboriginal men were Public administration, Construction and Retail trade.

Aboriginal women and men worked an average of 39.2 weeks. Most Aboriginal women and men worked full-time in 2010.



## 6.14 Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for leaving job during previous year by sex, N.B., 2015

Reason for leaving job during previous year	Sex	2015
Own illness or disability	Females	1,600
	Males	2,000
Personal or family reasons	Females	1,300
	Males	500
Going to school	Females	5,600
	Males	5,700
Dissatisfied	Females	1,500
	Males	1,700
Retired	Females	2,800
	Males	2,700
Other Reasons	Females	800
	Males	1,000
Permanent layoff	Females	10,600
	Males	20,100
Temporary layoff	Females	800
	Males	2,700
Have not worked in last year	Females	102,300
	Males	78,300
Never worked	Females	16,300
	Males	11,700

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0217

When it comes to explaining why females and males left their job in the previous year, most of the reasons were fairly common to both sexes (e.g. dissatisfied). Further, a few of these were fairly common to both sexes of different ages (e.g. retirement, school). However, some reasons were more popular for one sex or the other. For example, personal or family reasons was a more common reason for females to have left their job in the previous year, while layoffs (temporary or permanent) was a more common reason for males.



## 6.15 Work absence statistics, by sex, N.B., 2013-2015

Year	Female		Male	
	Days lost per worker per year		Days lost per worker per year	
	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibility	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibility
2013	11.3	2.3	6.6	1.2
2014	10.8	1.6	7.5	1.3
2015	11.7	2.0	6.9	1.1

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029

**Note:** Days lost per worker are calculated by multiplying the inactivity rate by the estimated number of working days in the year (250). The estimated number of working days in the year (250) is in line with other research in the field. This number assumes that the typical full-time employee works a 5-day week - indeed, the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements showed that 75% of full-timers had a 5-day week - and is entitled to all statutory holidays (around 10 days a year). Thus, the potential annual labour supply of a typical worker would be 52 weeks multiplied by 5, less 10 statutory holidays, or 250 days. This allows the days lost per worker in a year to be calculated.

The inactivity rate shows hours lost as a proportion of the usual weekly hours of all full-time employees. It takes into account both the incidence and length of absence.

Overall, both women and men were absent from work more often for illness or disability than for personal or family responsibility between 2013 and 2015, as demonstrated in the table above.





## 6.16 Labour force status, adults with and without disabilities, by sex, N.B., 2012

	Female		Male	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
<b>Total labour force (#)</b>	32,620	221,580	29,020	216,440
<b>Employed (#)</b>	12,550	153,620	11,300	158,910
<b>Unemployed (#)</b>	2,010 (E)	14,410	2,720 (E)	19,500
<b>Not in labour force (#)</b>	16,050	53,050	13,200	37,940
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	47.6%	76.0%	51.5%	82.5%
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	41.0%	69.5%	41.5%	73.5%
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	13.8% (E)	8.6%	19.4% (E)	10.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012; CANSIM table 115-0005

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

Females with and without disabilities have lower participation rates than their male counterparts, although women with disabilities had the lowest participation rate of all. In addition, while the employment rate for females and males with disabilities is almost equal, males with disabilities have a much higher unemployment rate than any other group when comparing males and females with and without disabilities.

## Income, adults with and without disabilities, by sex, N.B., 2012

	Female		Male	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
<b>With income</b>	97.2%	94.9%	96.1%	96.2%
<b>Median income</b>	\$17,125	\$23,376	\$24,433	\$34,246
<b>Employment income</b>	33.9%	70.0%	43.4%	78.4%
<b>Median income</b>	\$15,772	\$22,371	\$19,155(E)	\$32,232

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. CANSIM table 115-0023

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

Median income of individuals: The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, for example, the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the individuals with income in that group.

Most women and men, whether or not they have a disability, have some source of income, although women with disabilities have a lower median income than any other group. Most women and men without disabilities have **employment** income, and have a significantly higher median income than those with disabilities.

Employment income for adults with and without disabilities,  
by sex, N.B., 2012

	Female		Male	
	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities	With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
<b>Without employment income</b>	66.1%	30.0%	56.6%	21.6%
<b>With employment income</b>	33.9%	70.0%	43.4%	78.4%
<b>Under \$5,000</b>	23.5%	13.8%	25.8%	11.7%
<b>\$20,000 to \$29,999</b>	17.3% (E)	15.7%	8.8% (E)	14.1%
<b>\$60,000 or more</b>	6.9% (E)	11.8%	12.7% (E)	20.7%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. CANSIM table 115-0020.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution

More females and males with disabilities do not have *employment* income, compared with females and males who do not have disabilities. Most females and males with disabilities who have employment income earn under \$5,000. In comparison, males without disabilities who have employment income are most represented in the \$60,000 or more income earnings category, while females without disabilities who have employment income are most represented in the \$20,000 to \$29,999 income category.



## 6.17 Sex and age distribution of New Brunswick public servants, 2015

Age	Part I			Part II			Part III			GNB (Parts I to III)		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
< 35	1,084	810	1,894	2,670	743	3,413	4,405	618	5,023	8,159	2,171	10,330
35 - 44	1,340	1,051	2,391	3,579	1,065	4,644	3,874	623	4,497	8,793	2,739	11,532
45 - 54	1,657	1,643	3,300	3,912	1,391	5,303	4,742	967	5,709	10,311	4,001	14,312
55 +	1,107	1,374	2,481	2,164	1,069	3,233	2,937	643	3,580	6,208	3,086	9,294
<b>TOTAL (All ages)</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>10,066</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>16,593</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>18,809</b>	<b>33,471</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>45,468</b>

**Source:** Department of Human Resources, Government of New Brunswick, Workforce Profile 2015.

**Note:** Data is as of December 31, 2015.

Part I includes the departments, which are often referred to as the civil service.

Part II comprises the public school system, including teachers, bus drivers and school district employees.

Part III encompasses all health sector employees.

Employees of Crown corporations and Ambulance New Brunswick are not included.

Women and men are most employed in the New Brunswick Public Service as a whole (Parts I to III) in the 45-54 age group. On the other hand, women aged 55 and over are the least employed in the public service, and for men, the least employed age group is under 35.



Permanent and temporary employees, by sex and overall, in the New Brunswick public service, 2015

		Women	Men	Total
<b>Permanent</b>	Part I	4,242	4,147	8,389
	Part II	9,906	3,427	13,333
	Part III	13,978	2,536	16,514
	GNB (Parts I-III)	28,126	10,110	38,236
<b>Temporary</b>	Part I	946	731	1,677
	Part II	2,419	841	3,260
	Part III	1,980	315	2,295
	GNB (Parts I-III)	5,345	1,887	7,232
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33,471</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>45,468</b>

**Source:** Department of Human Resources, Government of New Brunswick Workforce Profile 2015.

**Note:** Data is as of December 31, 2015.

Employees of Crown corporations and Ambulance New Brunswick are not included.

There are more female than male permanent and temporary employees across Parts I, II and III of the New Brunswick Public Service. Female permanent employees are most employed in Part III (health sector) and least employed in Part I (civil service), whereas the reverse is true for men.

More women and men who are temporary employees are employed in Part II (public school system, including teachers, bus drivers and school district employees) than in parts I and III. Female temporary employees are least likely to be employed in Part I, while male temporary employees are least likely to be employed in Part III.

When it came to representation of women among higher levels of government, however, women are less represented – they only make up 31% of deputy ministers, for example.

## Did you know?

One of N.B.'s first female school bus drivers, Pansy Ellis, retired after 42 years. She drove schoolchildren to and from school in Bathurst.

**Source:** CBC News, Posted: Dec 22, 2014

## 7. Positions of Influence

### 7.1 Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, Legislative Assembly, N.B., 1982 – 2014

Provincial Elections	Candidates			Elected MLAs		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
<b>1982</b>	186	19	10.2	58	4	6.9
<b>1991</b>	224	52	23.2	58	10	17.2
<b>1995</b>	226	47	20.8	55	9	16.4
<b>1999</b>	196	46	23.5	55	10	18.2
<b>2003</b>	177	34	19.2	55	7	12.7
<b>2006</b>	162	33	20.4	55	7	12.7
<b>2010</b>	235	71	30.2	55	8	14.5
<b>2014</b>	220	71	32.3	49	8	16.3

Candidates by sex and political party, 2014				
	Women	Men	Total candidates	% women
<b>L</b>	13	36	49	26.5%
<b>PC</b>	14	35	49	28.6%
<b>NDP</b>	15	34	49	30.6%
<b>PVNBGP</b>	22	24	46	47.8%
<b>PANB/AGNB</b>	5	13	18	27.8%
<b>IND</b>	2	7	9	22.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>32.3%</b>

**Source:** Elections N.B., Unofficial List of Candidates September 2014.

**Note:** L - Liberal, PC - Progressive Conservative, NDP - New Democratic, PVNBGP - Green, PANB/AGNB - People's Alliance, IND - Independent



Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives,  
Municipal Councillor Positions, N.B. 1983 – 2016

Municipal Elections	Candidates			Elected		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
<b>1983</b>	959	112	11.7	560	51	9.1
<b>1992</b>	934	177	19.0	588	116	19.7
<b>1995</b>	942	177	18.8	566	114	20.1
<b>1998</b>	788	167	21.2	505	118	23.4
<b>2001</b>	814	181	22.2	530	122	23.0
<b>2004</b>	812	188	23.2	526	131	24.9
<b>2008</b>	892	232	26.0	525	150	28.6
<b>2012</b>	883	253	28.6	534	170	31.8
<b>2016</b>	840	236	28.1	525	164	31.2

Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives,  
Mayors, N.B. 1983 – 2016

Municipal Elections	Candidates			Elected		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
<b>1983</b>	191	12	6.3	114	3	2.6
<b>1992</b>	195	26	13.3	116	17	14.7
<b>1995</b>	184	25	13.6	108	14	13.0
<b>1998</b>	172	22	12.8	99	14	14.1
<b>2001</b>	173	32	18.5	102	12	11.8
<b>2004</b>	177	22	12.4	102	13	12.7
<b>2008</b>	171	30	17.5	104	16	15.4
<b>2012</b>	188	38	20.2	105	19	18.1
<b>2016</b>	184	43	23.4	105	23	21.9

Source: Elections N.B., CBC May 08, 2016.

## Representation of Women

Although there was an increase in the representation of women as mayors in the 2016 municipal election from 18.1% in 2012 to 21.9% in 2016, women remain seriously underrepresented among politicians and decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels.

The 2014 Provincial General Election resulted in 16% of women elected as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Two by-elections were held since then but the representation of women remains the same (16.3%).

Since 1967, 37 women have been elected to serve as Members of the Legislative Assembly in New Brunswick. Currently, there are 2 women appointed as Members of the Executive Council.

Federally, three women sit as Members of Parliament out of New Brunswick's ten federal ridings. Women continue to have a stronger standing in municipal and First Nations government in New Brunswick.

The percentage of female Members of Provincial and Territorial Assemblies varies from 9.09% in Nunavut to a high of 37.65% in British Columbia (New Brunswick: 16.3%). In 2016, Canada ranked 61 among 191 countries for proportion of women elected to the national government (lower or single house), down from 55th place in 2014.

### CANADA

#### Women as % of elected officials

##### Mayors

18% May 2015

##### Councillors

28% May 2015

##### Members of provincial/territorial Legislatures

26.1% March 2016

##### Members of House of Commons

26.1% May 2016

##### Members of Senate

38.4 % May 2016

**Source:** Federation of Canadian Municipalities; Parliament of Canada, Women in Provincial and Territorial Legislatures; Equal Voice Canada.

### Ranking by % women elected to national parliaments, Canada and select countries, 2016

1.	Rwanda	63.8%
2.	Bolivia	53.1%
3.	Cuba	48.9%
50.	Afghanistan	27.7%
<b>61.</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
105.	Montenegro	17.3%
166.	Bahrain	7.5%
185.	Haiti, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Qatar, Tonga, Vanuatu and Yemen	0%

**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (as of April 1, 2016)

**Note:** Lower or single House.

### Percentage of female Members of the Provincial and Territorial Assemblies, 2016

British Columbia	37.65%
Ontario	34.91%
Alberta	34.48%
Yukon	31.58%
Quebec	29.03%
Nova Scotia	26%
Newfoundland and Labrador	25%
Saskatchewan	22.95%
Manitoba	22.81%
Prince Edward Island	18.52%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Northwest Territories	10.53%
Nunavut	9.09%

**Source:** Library of Parliament of Canada (as of May10, 2016).

## Did you know?

The percentage of women in parliament has nearly doubled in the last 20 years (1995-2015), but this translates into only 22% of women in parliament today.

**Source:** UN Women, Facts and Figures: Leadership and Political Participation. Retrieved from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures>.



## 7.2 Representation of Women Among First Nations Chiefs and Councillors, N.B. and Canada, 2014 and 2016

	New Brunswick		Canada	
	2014	2016	2014	2016
<b>Female councillors</b> % (number / total councillors)	35% (35/99)	35% (36/102)	29% (775/2,715)	33% (889/2,738)
<b>Female chiefs</b> % (number / total chiefs)	40% (6/15)	33% (5/15)	17% (97/565)	18% (101/557)

**Source:** Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (as of July 11, 2016).

In 2016, women made up 35% of the councillors and 33% of the Chiefs in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities – slightly better than the case for municipal councillors (31.6%) and significantly higher than women's representation as mayors (21.9%).

Nationally, the proportion of female band councillors and Chiefs is lower than in New Brunswick.

## Did you know?

Shelley Sabattis was sworn in as the first female chief of Oromocto First Nation on September 14, 2015.

**Source:** CBC News, Posted: September 14, 2015





### 7.3 Representation of Women and Men on Provincial Government-Appointed Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1996 - 2016

Year	Women	Men
2016*	34%	66%
2014	28%	72%
2012	31%	69%
2010	31%	69%
2005	30%	70%
1996	30%	70%

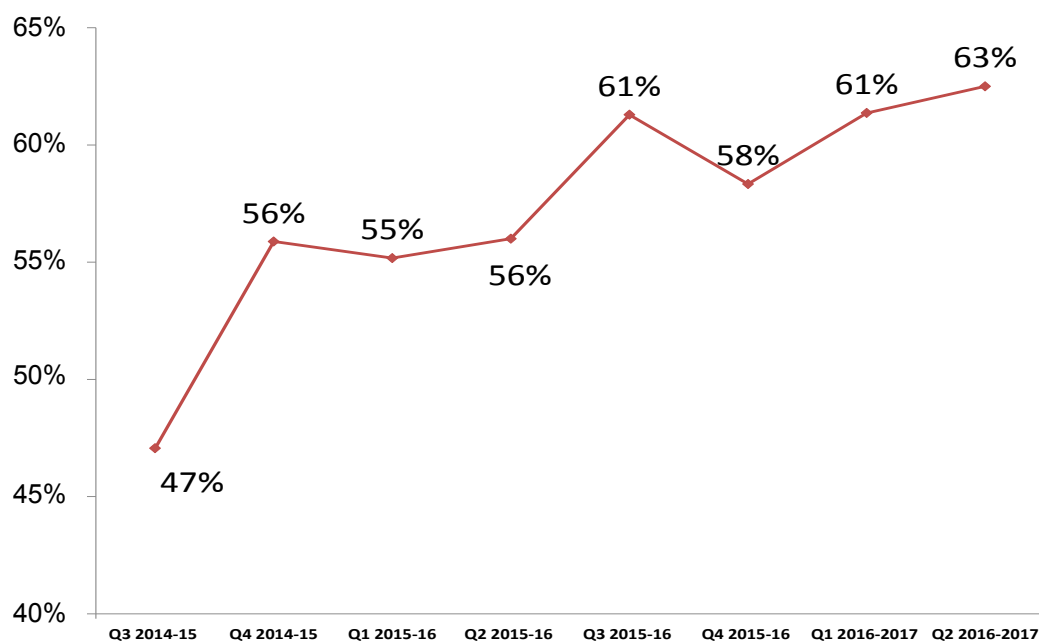
**Source:** N.B. Executive Council Office.

**Note:** \* Data provided reflects appointments as of July 1, 2016. Some members appointed by ministerial authority are not included since Departments do not have to provide this information to the Executive Council Office (ECO) database. Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government. ECO has enhanced their data collection; therefore comparison of data with previous years should be made with caution.

After hovering around the 30% mark for over two decades, women’s overall representation among provincially appointed agencies, boards and commissions is 34% as of July 1, 2016 – over the United Nation’s stated minimum proportion of 30%.



Quarterly % of female appointments



Quarter	# of females appointees	total # of females appointed	% women
Q3 2014-15	8	17	47%
Q4 2014-15	19	34	56%
Q1 2015-16	48	87	55%
Q2 2015-16	28	50	56%
Q3 2015-16	19	31	61%
Q4 2015-16	42	72	58%
Q1 2016-2017	27	44	61%
Q2 2016-2017	15	24	63%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>57%</b>

Source: N.B. Executive Council Office, October 2016.

Government departments are each responsible for certain agencies, boards and commissions including membership.

As of August 31, 2016 this administration has made 359 appointments for agencies, boards and commissions, of which, 206 were female (57.38%).

Since this administration has taken office, of the 26 appointments to chair positions, 15 have been female (57.69%).

## Representation of Women, Select Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 2016

% female representation (# of women / # of appointed members)			
Appeal Board on Teacher Certification	53% (8/15)	N.B. Agricultural Insurance Commission	12.5% (1/8)
<i>Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Act</i> – Standing Committee	14% (1/7)	New Brunswick Arts Board	33% (1/3)
Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Board	17% (2/12)	New Brunswick Community College	40% (6/15)
Assessment and Planning Appeal Board	15% (5/34)	New Brunswick Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation	69% (11/16)
Centre Communautaire Sainte-Anne	50% (1/2)	New Brunswick Farm Products Commission	22% (2/9)
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick	40% (6/15)	New Brunswick Forest Products Commission	0% (0/5)
<i>Criminal Code</i> Board of Review	45% (5/11)	New Brunswick Health Council	41% (5/12)
Energy and Utilities Board	0% (0/6)	New Brunswick Insurance Board	36% (4/11)
Family Income Security Appeal Board	76% (13/17)	New Brunswick Legal Aid Services Commission	43% (3/7)
Financial and Consumer Services Commission – Board of Directors	25% (2/8)	New Brunswick Liquor Corporation	14% (1/7)
Financial and Consumer Services Tribunal	14% (1/7)	New Brunswick Museum	29% (4/14)
Forest Audit Appeal Board	0% (0/7)	New Brunswick Police Commission	25% (2/8)
Human Rights Commission	50% (4/8)	New Brunswick Power Corporation	21% (3/14)
Judicial Remuneration Commission	0% (0/3)	New Brunswick Public Libraries Foundation	70% (7/10)
Kings Landing Corporation	27% (3/11)	New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council	18% (2/11)
Labour and Employment Board	15% (3/20)	Opportunities New Brunswick	44% (4/9)
Legislative Officers	50% (4/8)	Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons	46% (6/13)
Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission	50% (1/2)	Service New Brunswick	62% (5/8)
Mental Health Review Board – South	50% (5/10)	Small Claims Complaint Committee	33% (2/6)
Mental Health Review Board – North	0% (0/5)	Université de Moncton – Board of Governors	0% (0/4)
Mental Health Tribunal – South	50% (5/10)	University of New Brunswick – Board of Governors	21% (3/14)
Mental Health Tribunal – North	20% (1/5)	Workers' Compensation– Appeals Tribunal	45% (9/20)
Midwifery Council of New Brunswick	100% (7/7)	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission –Board of Directors	38% (5/13)

Source: N.B. Executive Council Office, July 2016.

## 7.4 Representation of Women Among Provincial Court Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 or More Years' Experience, N.B., 1996 - 2015

Year	% of provincially appointed judges who are female
2015	33%
2014	26%
2011	25%
2009	25%
2002	14%
1996	8%

Year	% of lawyers with 10 years of experience who are female
2015	33%
2014	32%
2012	30%
2009	26%
2002	20%
1996	18%

Source: N.B. Department of Justice; Law Society of N.B.

Women's representation among provincially appointed judges had been consistent around the 25% mark over the last few years in New Brunswick, but as of January 2016, New Brunswick's provincial Court was comprised of 21 full-time Judges, including a Chief Judge and an Associate Chief Judge. Of this number, 7 were women and 14 were men, bringing women's representation up to 33%. Nine Supernumerary Judges have retired from full time positions, but continue to work 40% of the time; all 9 were men. Finally, there are two per diem Judges who have retired but continue to sit when needed, one of whom is a woman (50%).

There continues to be a growing pool of practicing female lawyers in New Brunswick who have 10 years or more experience, one of the criteria for appointment to the bench: in 2015, there were 293 female lawyers who were admitted 10 or more years ago, an increase compared with 279 in 2014 and only 153 in 2002.

### Women as % of federally appointed judges, N.B. and Canada, 2016

<b>New Brunswick</b>	34%
<b>Federal courts Total</b>	29%
<b>Supreme Court of Canada</b>	44%
<b>Federal Court of Appeal</b>	27%
<b>Federal Court</b>	31%
<b>Tax Court of Canada</b>	23%

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada (as of April 1, 2016)

Note: includes supernumerary judges.

## Did you know?

Elected in 2016, at age 18 years and 24 days, Gaétane Johnson became one of the youngest councillors in New Brunswick history in 2016.

Source : Acadie Nouvelle, May 11, 2016

## 7.5 Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Academic Rank, N.B., 1980/1981, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

	2010/11	2009/10	1980/81
<b>Full Professor</b>	26% 116 / 445	25% 108 / 436	5% 15 / 291
<b>Associate Professor</b>	41% 156 / 382	42% 166 / 396	14% 54 / 375
<b>Assistant Professor</b>	52% 126 / 241	49% 109 / 222	24% 72 / 300
<b>Lecturer, Instructor or other</b>	63% 100 / 160	65% 104 / 159	45% 54 / 120
<b>All ranks</b>	41% 501 / 1,228	40% 489 / 1,213	18% 195 / 1,083

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff System; CANSIM Table 477-0017

**Note:** 2010/11 is the last year data will be available from the University and College Academic Staff System.

**In 2012, Statistics Canada cancelled its long-established University and College Academic Staff Survey due to budget cuts imposed by the federal government. It is anticipated that the Canadian Association of University Teachers may, in future, publish some survey-based salary data for universities across Canada. We expect to include this information in future editions of the Equality Profile. The above table and following text has therefore been reprinted for historical purposes.**

Women have made significant inroads into university teaching over the past 30 years. In 2010/11, women were 41% of the full-time teaching staff in New Brunswick universities, up from 18% in 1980/81. The national average is currently lower (37%).

Women's share of senior administrative positions in the New Brunswick public school system has increased overall in the last twelve years. Women now account for more than half of the principal and vice-principals.



## Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors

### CANADA Women as % of full-time university teachers by academic rank, 2010/11

<b>Full professor</b> (5% in 1980/81)	23%
<b>Associate professor</b> (13% in 1980/81)	38%
<b>Assistant professor</b> (23% in 1980/81)	46%
<b>Lecturer, Instructor or other</b> (35% in 1980/81)	53%
<b>All ranks</b> (15% in 1980/81)	37%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff Survey.

**Note:** 2010/11 is the last year data will be available from the University and College Academic Staff Survey. **This table has been reprinted for historical purposes.**

### Women as % of N.B. public school administrators and educators, 2013/14

<b>Superintendents</b> (50% in 1999/2000)	43%
<b>Principals</b> (38% in 1999/2000)	61%
<b>Vice-Principals</b> (44% in 1999/2000)	68%
<b>Teachers</b> (72% in 1999/2000)	77%
<b>Guidance Counsellors</b> (58% in 1999/2000)	78%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Education Outline, 2015.



## 7.6 Deputy Ministers, by sex and overall, N.B. Public Service, 2015

	Women	Men	TOTAL
Deputy Ministers (Part I)	10	22	32

**Source:** N.B. Department of Human Resources, Workforce Profile 2015

**Note:** Data is as of December 31, 2015.

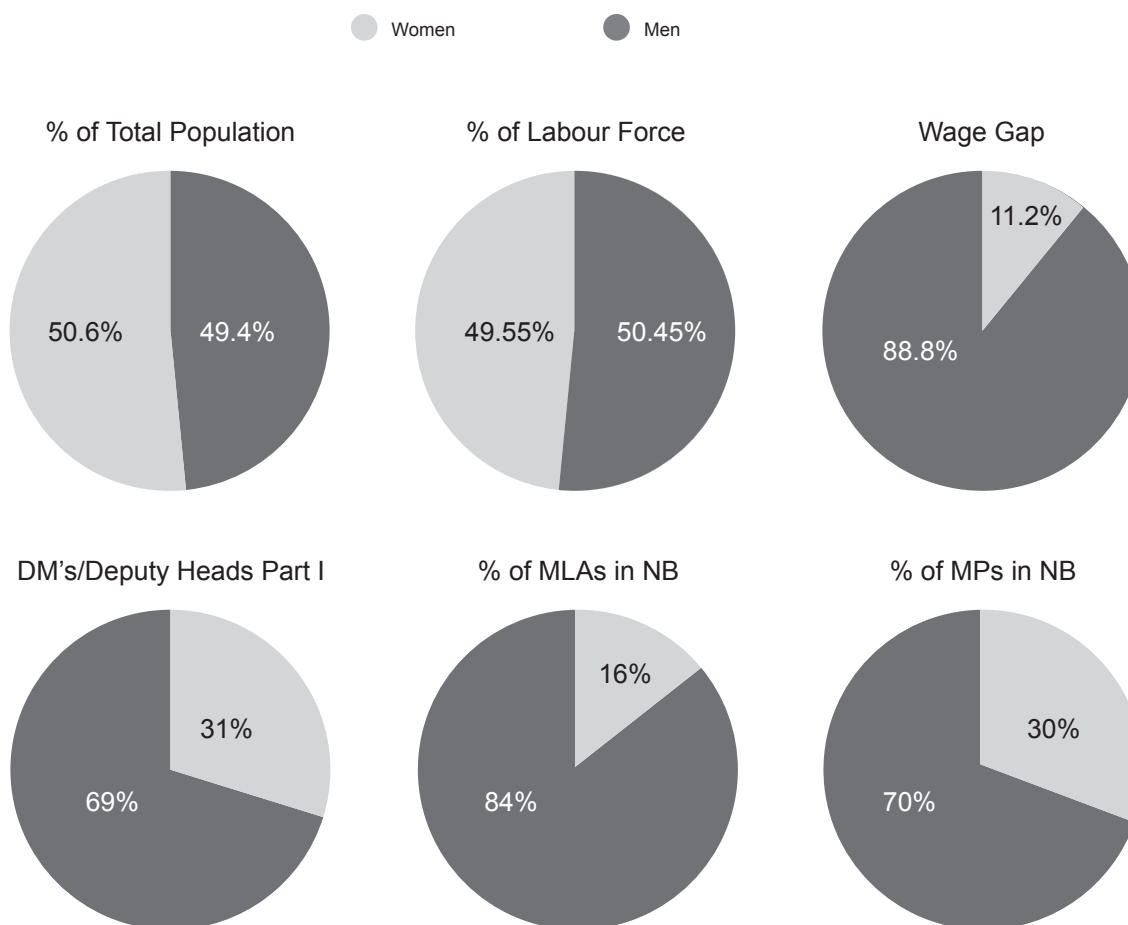
In 2015, women made up 31% of deputy ministers of Part I of the Government of New Brunswick, which is made up of the departments, or otherwise referred to as the civil service. Deputy Ministers include heads of departments and Legislative Officers.

## Did you know?

Cathy Rogers, elected in 2014, became New Brunswick's first female minister of Finance.

**Source :** GNB News Release, June 6, 2016 .

### Representation of Women, N.B., 2016



## 8. Justice

### 8.1 Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence and Sex, N.B., 2005/2006 – 2014/2015

Number (% of all adult females or males under supervision)						
	Probation	Conditional Sentence	Incarcerated	Total – adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of all adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of all adult offenders who are incarcerated
<b>2014/15 F</b>	326 (48%)	126 (19%)	225 (33%)	677 (100%)	17%	12%
<b>M</b>	1,271 (39%)	375 (11%)	1,639 (50%)	3,285 (100%)		
<b>2012/13 F</b>	356 (49%)	127 (18%)	237 (33%)	720 (100%)	16%	11%
<b>M</b>	1,427 (38%)	441 (12%)	1,865 (50%)	3,733 (100%)		
<b>2011/12 F</b>	349 (50%)	117 (17%)	227 (33%)	693 (100%)	15%	10%
<b>M</b>	1,367 (35%)	474 (12%)	1,981 (51%)	3,822 (100%)		
<b>2010/11 F</b>	360 (52%)	127 (18%)	211 (30%)	698 (100%)	16%	10%
<b>M</b>	1,384 (37%)	471 (12%)	1,927 (51%)	3,782 (100%)		
<b>2007/08 F</b>	317 (38%)	131 (16%)	376 (46%)	824 (100%)	14%	10%
<b>M</b>	1,389 (26%)	463 (9%)	3,391 (65%)	5,243 (100%)		
<b>2005/06 F</b>	320 (41%)	114 (15%)	340 (44%)	774 (100%)	13%	10%
<b>M</b>	1,327 (26%)	552 (11%)	3,184 (63%)	5,063 (100%)		

**Source:** N.B. Department of Public Safety

**Note:** With a sentence of probation, the offender is subject to supervision in the community. The conditional sentence option also allows offenders to serve their time in the community, but any breach of conditions may result in the offender being sent to jail.

In 2014/2015, female offenders made up 17% of all adult offenders under supervision and 12% of all adult offenders who were incarcerated in New Brunswick. Overall, there was not a significant change in the number of women aged 18 years and over in the New Brunswick correctional system.

Female offenders are more likely to have committed a property crime than a violent crime. Women in New Brunswick in 2013/2014 were responsible for 20% of *Criminal Code* offences: 17% of crimes against the person, and 29% of crimes against property, which was a slight increase from 24% in 2011/2012.



**CANADA**  
**Women as % of adult offenders**  
**-serving sentences**

**2014/15**

Probation (prov./terr.):	20%
Conditional sentence (prov./terr.):	21%
Prison (prov./terr./fed.):	11%
(provincial/territorial: 13%; federal: 7%)	

**2008/09**

Probation (prov./terr.):	18%
Conditional sentence (prov./terr.):	19%
Prison (prov./terr./fed.):	11%
(provincial/territorial: 11%; federal: 6%)	

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey; CANSIM tables 251-0025, 251-0021.

**CANADA**  
**Women as % of adult offenders**  
**in completed cases, by offence**  
**category**

**2013/14**

Crimes against the person:	17%
Crimes against property:	26%
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences:	16%

**2008/09**

Crimes against the person:	15%
Crimes against property:	23%
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences:	14%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey; CANSIM table 252-0053

**Adult offenders of Aboriginal Identity in the N.B.**  
**correctional system by sex**

**All sentence types**

**2014/15**

Aboriginal women: 99 women or 15% of female offenders  
 Aboriginal men: 317 men or 10% of male offenders

**2012/13**

Aboriginal women: 88 or 12%  
 Aboriginal men: 281 or 8%

**2010/11**

Aboriginal women: 86 or 12%  
 Aboriginal men: 283 or 8%

**2007/08**

Aboriginal women: 114 or 14%  
 Aboriginal men: 396 or 8%

**Custody**

**2014/15**

Aboriginal women: 45 women or 20% of incarcerated female offenders  
 Aboriginal men: 166 men or 10% of incarcerated male offenders

**2012/13**

Aboriginal women: 25 or 11%  
 Aboriginal men: 140 or 8%

**2010/11**

Aboriginal women: 31 or 15%  
 Aboriginal men: 161 or 8%

**2007/08**

Aboriginal women: 50 or 13%  
 Aboriginal men: 251 or 7%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Public Safety, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



### Number of cases and % of offences by adult offenders, N.B.

	2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Offences</b>	<b>1,362 (18%)</b>	<b>6,408 (82%)</b>	<b>1,412 (19%)</b>	<b>5,920 (81%)</b>
<b>Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>1,250 (18%)</b>	<b>5,647 (82%)</b>	<b>1,310 (20%)</b>	<b>5,318 (80%)</b>
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	174 (13%)	1,219 (88%)	213 (16%)	1,089 (84%)
Non-traffic <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	1,706 (20%)	4,428 (80%)	1,097 (21%)	4,229 (79%)
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>494 (27%)</b>	<b>1,344 (73%)</b>	<b>519 (29%)</b>	<b>1,279 (71%)</b>
<b>Crimes against the person</b>	<b>302 (17%)</b>	<b>1,519 (83%)</b>	<b>289 (17%)</b>	<b>1,432 (83%)</b>
Criminal harassment	0	70	6	42
Assault: common	165	527	159	487
Assault: major	61	256	50	257
Sexual assault	1	72	0	73
Other sexual offences <sup>1</sup>	2	84	1	83
Prostitution	2	22	5	39
Homicide	0	3	0	5
Attempted murder	0	1	1	6
Uttering threats	55	446	53	395
Robbery	6	33	7	42

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0053

**Note:** <sup>1</sup>Other sexual offences includes, for example, sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, luring a child via a computer and sexual exploitation. This product is based on data from the adult component of the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). Cases are counted according to the fiscal year in which they are completed. Each year, the ICCS database is "frozen" at the end of March for the production of court statistics pertaining to the preceding fiscal year. However, these counts do not include cases that were pending an outcome at the end of the reference period. If a pending outcome is reached in the next fiscal year, then these cases are included in the completed case counts for that fiscal year. However, if a one-year period of inactivity elapses, then these cases are deemed complete and the originally published counts for the previous fiscal year are subsequently updated and reported in the next year's release of the data. For example, upon the release of 2011/2012 data, the 2010/2011 data are updated with revisions for cases that were originally pending an outcome in 2010/2011 but have since been deemed complete due to a one-year period of inactivity. Data are revised once and are then permanently "frozen". Historically, updates to a previous year's counts have resulted in an increase of about 2%.

## 8.2 Youth Court Cases by Sex of Offender, Select Offences, N.B., 1996/1997 – 2013/2014

	2013/2014	2011/12	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97	
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES</b>							
<b>F</b>	22% (163 of 755)	24% (255 of 1,066)	21% (282 of 1,352)	18% (213 of 1,191)	23% (382 of 1,682)	19% (385 of 1,988)	
<b>M</b>	78%	76%	79%	82%	77%	81%	
<b>Criminal Code offences</b>							
<b>F</b>	22% (135 of 629)	24% (196 of 816)	19% (213 of 1,113)	17% (161 of 929)	22% (291 of 1,303)	19% (308 of 1,606)	
<b>M</b>	79%	76%	81%	83%	78%	81%	
<b>Crimes against the person</b>							
<b>F</b>	21% (43 of 210)	28% (76 of 268)	21% (72 of 346)	24% (67 of 279)	24% (78 of 328)	23% (75 of 331)	
<b>M</b>	80%	72%	79%	76%	76%	77%	
<b>Assaults (common and major)</b>							
	Common	Major					
<b>F</b>	30% (23 of 77)	26% (9 of 35)	31% (51 of 163)	22% (48 of 216)	30% (50 of 165)	27% (51 of 189)	30% (65 of 218)
<b>M</b>	70%	74%	69%	78%	70%	73%	70%
<b>Uttering threats</b>							
<b>F</b>	17% (8 of 48)	34% (22 of 64)	24% (19 of 79)	22% (16 of 72)	31% (22 of 70)	16% (7 of 44)	
<b>M</b>	83%	66%	76%	78%	69%	84%	
<b>Sexual assault</b>							
<b>F</b>	0% (0 of 21)	5% (1 of 19)	0% (0 of 23)	0% (0 of 18)	0% (0 of 22)	3% (1 of 38)	
<b>M</b>	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	97%	
<b>Crimes against property</b>							
<b>F</b>	18% (52 of 284)	23% (87 of 382)	17% (96 of 574)	13% (61 of 467)	21% (157 of 756)	17% (174 of 1,003)	
<b>M</b>	83%	77%	83%	87%	79%	83%	



## Youth Court Cases by Sex of Offender

	2013/14	2011/12	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97
<b>Theft</b>						
<b>F</b>	28% (27 of 98)	32% (49 of 151)	27% (62 of 230)	20% (32 of 158)	31% (102 of 331)	24% (90 of 375)
<b>M</b>	73%	68%	73%	80%	69%	76%
<b>Mischief</b>						
<b>F</b>	16% (12 of 74)	22% (22 of 98)	13% (15 of 115)	12% (14 of 119)	10% (18 of 176)	13% (22 of 170)
<b>M</b>	84%	78%	87%	88%	90%	87%
<b>Break and enter</b>						
<b>F</b>	8% (5 of 63)	7% (6 of 82)	5% (7 of 129)	6% (8 of 128)	5% (7 of 135)	7% (21 of 290)
<b>M</b>	92%	93%	95%	94%	95%	93%
<b>Drug possession</b>						
<b>F</b>	15% (4 of 26)	13% (7 of 52)	24% (9 of 37)	14% (6 of 43)	9% (7 of 74)	10% (7 of 70)
<b>M</b>	85%	87%	76%	86%	91%	90%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 252-0048, 252-0064

**Note:** Previously, major assault and common assault were combined. They will now be presented separately.

Major assault is an offence category that includes assault with a weapon (Level 2, *Criminal Code of Canada*, section 267), aggravated assault (Level 3, *Criminal Code of Canada*, section 268) and other assaults (assaults against police officers, and unlawfully causing bodily harm).

Common assault (Level 1 Assault, *Criminal Code of Canada*, section 266) is the least serious of the three levels. A common assault has been committed when an individual intentionally applies force or threatens to apply force to another person, without that person's consent, for example pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats. The seriousness of physical injury is what distinguishes this type of assault from other, more serious assaults.

Theft includes theft over and under \$5,000, as well as motor vehicle theft.

Drug possession is a type of offence under other federal statutes.

Data are collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The numbers represent persons aged 12 to 17 at the time of offence, who appear in court accused of offences under federal statutes. A case combines all charges against the same person into a single case.

Girls aged 12 to 17 were responsible for 22% (135 cases) of *Criminal Code* offences in 2013/2014 in New Brunswick, while boys were responsible for 78%. In fact, female youth tended to be less responsible for cases across all types of offences.

The most common type of offences committed by female and male youth continue to be *crimes against property*, with 52 cases involving female offenders, and 232 involving male offenders in 2013/2014. That said, the overall number of crimes against property committed by male and female youth has been in decline since 2009/2010.

In terms of *crimes against the person*, the most common offence for female and male youth was common assault; in 2013/2014, out of 77 cases, male youth were responsible for 70% and female youth were responsible for 30%. Male youth had a higher incidence in all categories of crimes against the person, and were responsible for **all** 21 cases of sexual assault.

Females in youth correctional services still accounted for a larger proportion of offenders than did women in the adult system in 2014/2015 (20% for female youth versus 17% of female adults). However, in both cases, females continue to be a minority when it comes to who commits offences; in 2014/2015 in New Brunswick, 80% of youth offenders (aged 12 to 17 years) were male, as were 83% of adult offenders.

Youth Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence,  
N.B., 2003/2004 - 2014/2015

	Probation	Deferred custody and supervision	Open custody	Secure custody	Females as % of youth offenders under supervision
2014/15 F	33	10	14	12	20%
M	161	35	45	36	
2012/13 F	43	14	7	13	17%
M	211	55	36	63	
2011/12 F	55	21	13	15	20%
M	237	88	34	58	
2010/11 F	93	31	14	20	25%
M	309	80	40	52	
2007/08 F	90	23	14	25	21%
M	324	93	57	82	
2006/07 F	67	14	18	25	18%
M	336	77	67	78	
2005/06 F	93	32	26	26	20%
M	381	113	70	119	
2004/05 F	76	17	17	23	17%
M	354	90	113	97	
2003/04 F	66	21	30	22	18%
M	361	90	78	100	

**Source:** N.B. Department of Public Safety.

**Note:** Deferred Custody and Supervision is similar to the adult conditional sentence, allowing the young person to serve the sentence in the community on conditions, any breach of which may result in the youth being sent to custody.

The open custody option is for youth considered a minimal safety risk to the community who may serve their time in a community-based residential facility.

The secure custody sentence is for youth considered a safety risk to the community or in need of closer supervision and is served in a youth detention facility.



### Aboriginal female and male youth as % of young offenders, N.B. 2003/04 – 2014/15

#### All sentence types

##### 2014/15

**F:** 12% of female youth offenders

**M:** 9% of male youth offenders

**2012/13 F:** 14%; **M:** 5%

**2010/11 F:** 13%; **M:** 5%

**2007/08 F:** 9%; **M:** 8%

**2003/04 F:** 9%; **M:** 6%

#### In secure custody

##### 2014/15

**F:** 3% of female offenders in secure custody (3 of 12 girls)

**M:** 1% of male offenders in secure custody (3 of 36 boys)

**2012/13 F:** 15%; **M:** 6%

**2010/11 F:** 15%; **M:** 6%

**2007/08 F:** 0%; **M:** 12%

**2003/04 F:** 5%; **M:** 8%

#### Probation or deferred custody and supervision

##### 2014/15

**F:** 12% of young female offenders

**M:** 8% of male young offenders

**2012/13 F:** 12%; **M:** 5%

**2010/11 F:** 14%; **M:** 6%

**2007/08 F:** 12%; **M:** 7%

**2003/04 F:** 11%; **M:** 6%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Public Safety.

**Note:** The secure custody sentence is for youth considered a safety risk to the community or in need of closer supervision and is served in a youth detention facility. Deferred Custody and Supervision is similar to the adult conditional sentence, allowing the young person to serve the sentence in the community on conditions, any breach of which may result in the youth being sent to custody.

## 9. Violence

### 9.1 Woman Abuse

Number of Charges in Woman Abuse Incidents and their Outcomes, N.B., 2004 – 2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Charges	615	567	627	823	810	894	882	811*	865	799	1,125
Accused (Total)	430	394	433	542	503	581	581	557	568	487	663
Custody Orders	92	99	127	168	113	153	143	94	140	107	189
Average Number of Days in Custody (lowest to highest)	132 (1 day to 15 months)	158 (1 day to 28 months)	167 (5 days to 3 years)	153 (1 day to 6 years)	166 (1 day to 5 years)	130 (1 day to 5 years)	120 (1 day to 5 years)	116 (1 day to 40 months)	108 (1 day to 2 years)	167 (1 day to 2 years)	153 (1 day to 6 years)
Fine Orders	31	31	32	23	27	30	23	18	23	13	31
Average Fine (lowest to highest)	\$350 (\$50 to \$1,000)	\$370 (\$100 to \$1,500)	\$475 (\$200 to \$1,000)	\$454 (\$100 to \$1,200)	\$363 (\$100 to \$1,250)	\$320 (\$100 to \$1,000)	\$437 (\$100 to \$1,500)	\$422 (\$200 to \$1,000)	\$530 (\$50 to \$1,500)	\$332 (\$10 to \$600)	\$400 (\$25 to \$2,000)
Probation Orders	190	233	261	367	288	353	316	199	314	204	382
Average Duration of Probation in Days (lowest to highest)	400 (3 months to 2 years)	444 (3 months to 2 years)	433 (3 months to 3 years)	446 (1 month to 2 years)	439 (3 months to 2 years)	460 (2 months to 3 years)	476 (6 months to 3 years)	408 (1 month to 2 years)	417 (1 month to 3 years)	451 (5 months to 3 years)	436 (3 months to 3 years)
Conditional Sentence Orders	33	46	57	73	76	54	47	43	84	47	21
Average Duration of Conditional Sentence in Days (lowest to highest)	95 (10 days to 12 months)	135 (15 days to 18 months)	150 (30 days to 20 months)	145 (10 days to 2 years)	151 (30 days to 22 months)	167 (20 days to 18 months)	148 (1 to 18 months)	161 (23 days to 15 months)	164 (15 days to 18 months)	153 (30 days to 12 months)	116 (45 days to 6 months)
Peace Bond Orders**	95	93	81	93	93	98	113	108	94	86	53



Number of Charges in Woman Abuse Incidents and their Outcomes,  
N.B., 2004 - 2014 (continued)

	2014
<b>Accused</b>	
Female	68 (median age: 37)
Male	1,052 (median age: 48)
N/A (gender not indicated)	49
<b>Surcharge Orders</b>	494
Average Fine (lowest to highest)	131 (\$7.50 to \$600)
<b>Supervised Probation Orders</b>	291
Average Duration of Probation in Days (lowest to highest)	467 (6 months to 3 years)

Result of Woman Abuse Charges, N.B., 2014	
Acquitted entered into Peace Bond	8
Deemed Guilty	1
Dismissed	7
Guilty after Trial	41
Motion/Application approved	38
Motion/Application denied	1
Not Guilty	23
Not Criminally responsible	1
Pled Guilty	507
Transfer to other province	4
Withdrawn	287
Withdrawn, entered into a peace bond	103
Included Offence	11
Found Guilty (FG) Included Offence	1
Blank	92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,125</b>

Source: N.B. Department of Justice.

Note: "Woman abuse" is defined as incidents where women in an intimate relationship (marriage, common-law or "close friend") were reported to be victims of criminal offences including murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, common assault, forcible confinement, uttering threats, criminal harassment and firearms related offences.

Years refer to fiscal years (e.g. 2014 refers to fiscal year 2014/2015 as in April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015).

The victim-accused relationship codes were updated for 2014.

Charges represent the number of charges. Accused represents the number of individuals charged. One accused could have multiple charges for the same incident. One charge could result in multiple outcomes. Therefore one accused could be represented in one or several of the outcome tables.

In April 2007, the Domestic Violence Court in Moncton commenced operation, leading to an increase in domestic violence related statistics due to more consistent tracking of victim relationship types.

\* In 2011, 184 charges had no result entered yet, which affects the total number of orders in the tables.

\*\* Peace Bond Orders: Under sections 810 and 810(1) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, in cases where a person fears that another person will harm them, their family or property.

Surcharge Order, or Victim Fine Surcharge, is a fine imposed when a Fine Order is imposed.

Found Guilty Included Offence (i.e. found guilty for the offence they were charged with) shares some, but not all, of the factors of a more serious criminal offense (for example, manslaughter is a lesser included offense of murder).





## Woman Abuse

In 2014, 1,125 charges were laid against 663 New Brunswickers. This is an increase from 2013 when there were only 487 accused and 799 charges laid. Due to government efforts, data is being collected more effectively than in previous years. These efforts are likely a factor in the increase in the number of charges laid in 2014.

New to this edition of the Equality Profile is the sex of the accused. In 2014, 68 of the accused were female while 1,052 accused (or 94%) were male. Further, the median age of females accused was 37 years while the median age of males accused was 48 years.

Results of charges are also included for the first time in this edition. The most common result of charges laid was that the accused pled guilty (507, or 46%, of charges). The least common charges were Deemed Guilty and Found Guilty Included Offence (tied: 1 charge each).

In 2013/2014, 1,175 women, (accompanied by just over 500 children), stayed in New Brunswick's facilities that shelter female victims of violence (transition houses, second-stage housing and other residential shelters). This is a slight decrease from over 1,200 women (many of them accompanied by children) in 2011/2012. Of the women who stayed in one of the 13 transition houses, 50% were not returning to their partner at the time they left the shelter (as compared with 77% in 2011/2012).



Accused<sup>1</sup> of police-reported intimate partner violence, by sex of accused and type of offence, Canada, 2014

Type of offence	Accused of intimate partner violence		
	Women	Men	Total
	# (%)	# (%)	#
Violations causing death	12 (17%)	59 (83%)	71
Attempted murders <sup>2</sup>	18 (27%)	48 (73%)	66
Sexual assaults <sup>3</sup>	30 (2%)	1,601 (98%)	1,631
Assault	11,695 (22%)	41,954 (78%)	53,649
Major <sup>4</sup> assault (levels 2 and 3)	2,820	6,837	9,657
Common <sup>5</sup> assault (level 1)	8,841	34,895	43,736
Other assaults <sup>6</sup>	34	222	256
Criminal harassment	560 (13%)	3,753 (87%)	4,313
Indecent or harassing phone calls	197 (28%)	516 (72%)	713
Uttering threats	639 (13%)	4,261 (87%)	4,900
Robbery	12 (6%)	177 (94%)	189
Other violent offences <sup>7</sup>	93 (4%)	2,064 (96%)	2,157
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,256 (20%)</b>	<b>54,433 (80%)</b>	<b>67,689</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Custom tabulation.

**Note:** Excludes incidents in which the age or sex of the accused was unknown and for which the relationship of the accused with the victim was unknown.

1. Accused of intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.
2. Attempted murders includes conspiring to commit murder.
3. Sexual assaults include sexual assaults classified as one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incidents. Level 1 sexual assault is the category of least physical injury to the victim; level 2 includes sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm; and level 3 includes aggravated sexual assault which wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the victim. Also includes other sexual crimes such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, and voyeurism.
4. Major assault (levels 2 and 3): Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and level 3 assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.
5. Common assault (level 1): Level 1 assault is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.
6. Other assaults include unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm with intent, assault against peace-public officer, and other assaults.
7. Other violent offences include criminal negligence causing bodily harm, abduction, kidnapping, hostage-taking, arson and other violent crimes.

Nationally, in 2014, the top three offences in terms of police-reported intimate partner violence, overall and by sex, were Assault, Uttering Threats and Criminal Harassment. Assault is made up of three categories of assault: Major Assault (levels 2 and 3), Common Assault (level 1) and Other Assaults. The most common assault category committed by both women and men was Common assault (level 1). However, men made up the majority of accused for the top three offences and accounted for 83% of offenders of violations causing death, 73% of offenders of attempted murders, and 98% of offenders of sexual assaults. Overall, men made up the majority of the accused (i.e. all offences) at 80%, versus 20% for women.



**Women and children admitted to transitional housing facilities serving victims of violence, N.B.**

**2013/2014** - 1,175 women, 507 children  
**2011/2012** - 1,279 women, 544 children  
**2009/2010** - 1,117 women, 634 children  
**2007/2008** - 1,352 women, 726 children  
**2005/2006** - 1,447 women, 757 children  
**2003/2004** - 1,012 women, 744 children  
**1999/2000** - 1,038 women, 840 children  
**1992/1993** - 1,117 women, 1,118 children

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Transition Home Survey; CANSIM table 256-0013  
**Note:** Transitional housing facilities include different types of shelters such as transition homes, second stage housing and women's emergency shelters.

**Female victims of spousal violence by age, N.B., 2014**

Age	# Female Victims
<18	4
18 to 24	46
25 to 29	60
30 to 34	44
35 to 39	67
40 to 44	45
45 to 49	43
50 to 54	40
55 to 59	20
60 to 64	13
65 and older	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, UCR Incident-based Survey, Custom tabulation.  
**Note:** Spouse includes married, separated or divorced persons. Victims counted by the most serious violation against the victim. Excludes victims with unknown age and/or gender. Victims aged 90 years and older were excluded.

**Destination when leaving N.B.'s transition houses, 2014/2015**

**Returned to mate:**  
 117 of 614 (19%)

**Living alone, with relatives / friends or in second stage housing:**  
 304 of 614 (50%)

**Unknown:**  
 40 of 614 (7%)

**Source:** N.B. Department of Social Development



## Domestic Violence Outreach Services N.B., 2014/2015

The 14 Domestic Violence Outreach workers working in 2014/2015 provided assistance to 1,033 individuals. Many of these persons were seen more than once: the workers had over 10,272 contacts with those clients. Outreach workers help women gain access to community services and service providers, provide help and information to women in need as well as increase awareness of the issue of domestic violence in the community.

The great majority of people who consulted the outreach workers were women (95.5%). The 33 males who consulted were either victims of violence or friends and relatives of female victims of violence.

Over half of the clients (57%) were between the ages of 20 and 49; 31.5% were aged 50 to 64; 8% were under the age of 19 and 5% were seniors (aged 65 and above). Over half (57%) had children; 7 women were pregnant.

Many clients reported more than one type of violence. While the great majority of clients initially reported verbal, emotional or psychological abuse (862), almost half reported physical abuse (476), and substantial numbers consulted the services because of sexual assault (213) or financial abuse (353).

Returning clients often disclosed forms of violence not previously mentioned: there were 253 further disclosures of physical violence, 502 of verbal, emotional or psychological abuse, and 126 of sexual assault.

Of the 903 abusers about whom information was provided:  
38% were **current** partners (18% married partner, 14% common-law partner, 6% dating partner)  
53% were **former** partners (20.5% married partner, 25% common-law partner, 7.5% dating partner)  
9% were other relationships.

This represents an increase in the percentage of current and former partners, up from 31% in each category in 2012/2013. Additionally, the incidence of clients reporting physical abuse rose from 36% in 2012/2013 to 46% in 2014/2015; the incidence of clients reporting sexual assault rose from 12% to 21%; and for financial abuse, it rose from 21% to 34% in the same time period.

Some of these increases in reporting could be related to a number of factors including standardized training across the province, and the use of a new lethality assessment tool Outreach workers have begun using with their clients, which specifically asks the client about sexual assault within their relationship, possibly accounting for more women disclosing it now.

Overall in 2014/2015, Outreach workers provided over 14,477 services, including information provision, individual support, referrals, accompaniment, safety planning and crisis intervention.

**Source:** Women's Equality Branch, Executive Council Office.



# Did You Know?



END INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES, ESPECIALLY WOMEN, ARE MUCH MORE VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE, INCLUDING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, THAN NON-ABORIGINALS

	ABORIGINAL PEOPLES	NON-ABORIGINAL PEOPLE
VICTIMS OF CRIME	37%	26%
SEXUAL ASSAULTS/1,000 PEOPLE	70 INCIDENTS	23 INCIDENTS
VIOLENT INCIDENTS AMONG 15-24 YR. OLDS/1,000 PEOPLE	425 INCIDENTS	268 INCIDENTS
KNEW THEIR PERPETRATOR	68%	52%

	ABORIGINAL WOMEN	NON-ABORIGINAL WOMEN
VICTIMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE	15%	6%
VICTIMIZED MORE THAN ONCE BY SPOUSE	59%	43%
VICTIMIZED MULTIPLE TIMES BY SPOUSE	50%	29%
HIT WITH OBJECT, BEATEN, STRANGLER, THREATENED OR ASSAULTED WITH FIREARM OR KNIFE, OR SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY INTIMATE PARTNER	60%	33%
INJURED BY INTIMATE PARTNER	57%	29%
FEARED FOR THEIR LIVES BECAUSE OF INTIMATE PARTNER	48%	18%
VICTIMS OF SPOUSAL HOMICIDE (RATE PER 100,000, 1997-2000)	4.6	0.6

LOVE SHOULDN'T HURT. ASK FOR HELP  
GO TO: [WWW.GNB.CA/VIOLENCE](http://WWW.GNB.CA/VIOLENCE)



**Source:** N.B. Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety (2016). *Love Shouldn't Hurt* campaign; Perreault, S. (2011). Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 85-002-X; Johnson, H. (2006). Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends, 2006. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 85-570-XIE.

**Note:** These statistics are self-reported victimization rates; people may be uncomfortable revealing, even anonymously, that they have been a victim of violence, particularly intimate partner violence.



## 9.2 Victims of Spousal Homicide, Atlantic Region, 2009 – 2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b># of Spousal Homicides</b>	1	7	7	4	5	2

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; CANSIM table 253-0007

**Note:** Spouse includes legally married, common-law, separated common-law, divorced, current and former same-sex spouses of victims 15 years of age or older. Some homicides that are included in a given year's total occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police submit the Homicide Survey to Statistics Canada. If there were more than one accused, only the closest relationship to the victim was recorded.

The cut-off for submission/revision of previous calendar year data is in April. After that time, the files are "frozen" and no further changes can be made until the following year.

### Homicide survey, number of solved homicides, by type of accused-victim relationship, Canada, 2009 – 2014

Type of accused-victim relationship	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, all accused-victim relationships	483	446	486	440	406	385
Total family relationships	156	143	150	148	134	131
Spouse <sup>1</sup>	67	66	68	63	47	62
Parent <sup>2</sup>	35	27	29	27	20	18
Other family relationship <sup>3</sup>	26	16	16	20	21	16
Other intimate relationship <sup>4</sup>	24	24	23	21	25	21

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006

**Note:** Includes only those homicides in which there were known accused. If there were more than one accused, only the closest relationship to the victim was recorded. The cut-off for submission/revision of previous calendar year data is in April. After that time, the files are "frozen" and no further changes can be made until the following year.

1. Spouse includes current and former legally married, common-law, and same-sex couples.
2. Parent includes biological, adopted, step and foster relationships.
3. Other family relationship includes nieces, nephews, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins, in-laws, etc. related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption.
4. Other intimate relationship includes the following opposite-sex and same-sex relationships: boyfriend, girlfriend, extra-marital lover, ex-boyfriend/girlfriend and other unspecified intimate relationships.

Different data sources tell us that women often tend to be the victims of homicide by someone they know. For example, in "Homicide in Canada, 2014" police reported 83 intimate partner homicides in 2014, with the majority (80%) involving a female victim. Females were victims of intimate partner homicide at a rate four times greater than their male counterparts (0.44 per 100,000 females aged 15 and over versus 0.11 for males aged 15 and over). Rates of intimate partner homicide continued to be higher for female victims than males regardless of the age group.

Of the 385 solved homicides in 2014, 131 or 34% were cases where the victim and offender were in some type of family relationship. Of those 131, 62 cases (47%) involved a spouse.

Of the intimate partner homicides, 37% were committed by a current or former legally married spouse; 36% were committed by a common-law spouse; and 4% involved a same-sex partner. The remainder (23%) of intimate partner homicides were committed by a current or former dating partner.

Other family relationships, such as nieces, nephews, uncles, aunts and cousins, made up 16, or 12% of offenders, a significant decrease compared to previous years. In 18 cases or 14%, the offender was a parent (biological, adopted, step or foster).



## 9.3 Victims of Sexual Crimes, By Age and Sex, N.B., 2014

Age	Sexual Assaults - Levels 1 to 3		Other Sexual Violations		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
< 12	55	41	34	7	89	48	137
12 to 17	124	33	51	11	175	44	219
18 to 24	60	14	4	1	64	15	79
25 to 29	18	6	1	-	19	6	25
30 to 34	15	1	2	-	17	1	18
35 to 39	12	1	1	-	13	1	14
40 to 44	10	1	1	-	11	1	12
45 to 49	5	1	-	-	5	1	6
50 to 54	9	2	-	-	9	2	11
55 to 59	6	1	-	1	6	2	6
60 to 64	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
65 and older	3	3	-	-	3	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>539</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Custom tabulation.

**Note:** One incident may involve multiple violations. Counts are based upon the most serious violation against the victim. Excludes victims with unknown age and/or gender.

There were 425 sexual assaults (levels 1 to 3) reported to police in New Brunswick in 2014. This represents an ongoing decrease in reports since 2009, when there were 568 reported sexual assaults. It is important to note that this decrease could be due to any number of reasons and does not necessarily mean that the number of incidents themselves has actually gone down. For example, fewer people may be deciding to report the incident to police, or more may be choosing to disclose to friends, family, Outreach services instead. In addition, incidents are not included in the statistics above if the gender or age of the victim was not recorded, which could impact the numbers as well.

The victim was a child under 18 in 60% of cases (a child under 12 in 23% of cases): a female child in 42% of all cases (179), and a male child in 17% of all cases (74). The victim was a female (of any age) in 76% of cases (321).





### Victims of Other Sexual Violations, By Age and Sex, N.B., 2014

Victims were:	
Female (all ages)	94 or 82%
Male (all ages)	20 or 18%
Children Under 18	103 or 90%
Girls Under 18	85 or 75%
Boys Under 18	18 or 16%
Total # of other sexual violations reported	114

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Custom tabulation.

**Note:** Victims counted by the most serious violation against the victim. Excludes victims with unknown age and/or gender.

### Victims of All Sexual Crimes (Sexual assaults and other sexual offences), by Age and Sex, N.B., 2014

Victims were:	
Female (all ages)	415 or 77%
Male (all ages)	124 or 23%
Children Under 18	356 or 66%
Persons 18+	183
Girls Under 18	264 or 49%
Total # of all reported sexual crimes	539

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Custom tabulation.

**Note:** Victims counted by the most serious violation against the victim. Excludes victims with unknown age and/or gender.

The majority of sexual assaults where the victim is an adult go unreported. Sexual assault is among the crimes which are least likely to be reported to the police. The 1999 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization found 78% of sexual assaults were not reported to the police. A YWCA report from 2012 indicates that only 3.3% are reported to the police each year in Canada. That means more than 96% are not reported.<sup>1</sup>

Mandatory reporting of any suspicion of sexual abuse or exploitation of a child likely has an impact on sexual violence figures where the victim is a child. In other words, there may be more reports to police in cases where the victim is a child.

**Source:** <sup>1</sup> Decter, A. (2015, May 5). *460,000 and counting*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Retrieved from <http://ywcacanada.ca/en/blog/35?page=1>





DEFINITIONS

**Sexual assault:** The *Criminal Code of Canada* classifies sexual assault into three categories depending on the severity of the incident. These include aggravated sexual assault (level 3), sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), and sexual assault (level 1).

In 2014, a question was added to the General Social Survey (GSS) to take into account sexual assaults in which the victim was not able to consent to sexual activity because, for example, he or she was drugged, intoxicated, manipulated or forced in ways other than physically.

*Source:* Perreault, S. Criminal victimization in Canada, 2014. Statistics Canada, Juristat catalogue no. 85-002-x.

**Other sexual violations:** primarily include sexual offences against children as well as those involving persons with a disability (e.g. sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, incest).

### Sexual Assault Cases at N.B. Hospitals, 2015

The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program is located in five areas (zones) in New Brunswick. Sexual assault nurse examiners are registered nurses with special training to collect forensic evidence and to respond to the complex medical and psychological needs of women and children who are victims of sexual assault. They are familiar with community resources to support women.

**Number of patients registering with complaints of sexual assault :**

- Moncton Hospital: 75
- Saint John Regional Hospital: 43
- Dr. Everett Chalmers Regional Hospital (Fredericton): 31

The majority of victims seen at the three hospitals were female (95%). Depending on the area, the program may also see paediatric and senior victims. Most sexual assault cases registered at one of the hospitals were recent sexual assaults, meaning the victim had been sexually assaulted within the previous 72 hours. At another hospital, only 45% were considered recent sexual assaults.

In one hospital where statistics are kept by age, the most common age group of sexual assault victims seen (55% of the cases) was between 17 and 25 years old. At another hospital, the most common age group seen was between 26 and 39 years old, at 31%.

Statistics were not yet available for the other two areas, Edmundston and Caraquet/Tracadie, as their programs began in December 2015.

*Source:* N.B. Department of Health, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program Coordinator.

*Note:* Does not necessarily capture those who registered with other issues but who were later found to have been sexually assaulted. Not all patients who were also sexual assault victims were necessarily seen by SANEs.



## Did you know?

In June 2014, a Provincial SANE coordinator was hired. The coordinator's role is to standardize the practice of the sexual assault nurse examiners in the province; ensure that victims from all around New Brunswick have access to specialized sexual assault care; and to work in collaboration with different government and community agencies to continue to raise awareness about sexual violence and educate communities and individuals on how to prevent it.

The program continues to expand: the SANE program began operating in Miramichi in June 2016, and the Dr Everett Chalmers Regional Hospital (Fredericton) will see paediatric patients starting at the end of 2016.



### Rate of Reported Sexual Assaults per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2014

	1983	1989	1993	1999	2010	2012	2013	2014
N.B.	26	119	173	103	79	65	61	57
Canada	47	98	121	78	66	63	60	58

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey; CANSIM table 252-0051.

**Note:** Includes male and female, child and adult victims of sexual assault

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average most years since the late 1980s, until 2014, when it was slightly lower than the Canadian rate: there were 426 reported incidents in New Brunswick, for a rate of 57 sexual assaults per 100,000 population. The Canadian rate was 58 per 100,000.

Almost all reported sexual assaults in New Brunswick in 2014 (421 of 426 incidents) were classified as sexual assault level 1, the least severe of the three levels in the *Criminal Code*. The other five incidents were sexual assault level 2, with weapon or bodily harm. There were no incidents of sexual assault level 3.

### Sexual assault rates per 100,000 population for select N.B. policing regions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fredericton	54	63	74	88	91	106	118	124	105	101	107
Saint John	104	80	108	151	141	112	151	111	72	94	88
Codiac (Moncton Regional RCMP)	63	58	47	55	65	71	65	68	66	63	54
N.B.	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, custom tabulation; CANSIM table 252-0075

**Note:** There can be differences between locations (e.g. geography, policing); comparisons should be made with caution.



## CANADA

### % of victims of a violent crime who reported incident to police, 2014

Sexual assault victims:	5% (E)
Physical assault victims:	38%
Robbery victims:	45%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014.

**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: Use with caution.

In 2014, a question was added to the GSS to take into account sexual assaults in which the victim was not able to consent to sexual activity because, for example, he or she was drugged, intoxicated, manipulated or forced in ways other than physically.

## CANADA

### Relationship of accused to female sexual assault victim, 2014

#### Acquaintance

43% of victims

#### Family member (other than intimate partner)

23% of victims

#### Strangers

21% of victims

#### Current / former spouse

4% of victims

#### Other intimate relationship

10% of victims

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, 2015. Custom tabulation.

**Note:** Acquaintance refers to Authority Figure, Friend, Business Relationship, Criminal Relationship, Casual Acquaintance, Neighbour, Roommate, Reverse Authority Figure.

Family member other than intimate partner refers to Parent, Child, Other immediate family, Extended family, Step-parent, Step-child.

Current / former spouse refers to married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former).

Intimate relationship refers to Boyfriend / Girlfriend, Ex-boyfriend / ex-girlfriend, other intimate relationship.

Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and for which the relationship of the accused with the victim was unknown. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.



### Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2014

	1983	1987	1993	1999	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.B.	45%	46%	45%	38%	44%	40%	54%	50%	41%
Canada	42%	48%	53%	45%	43%	44%	44%	45%	44%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey; CANSIM table 252-0051.

**Note:** Includes male and female, child and adult victims of sexual assault. The previous year's data is revised with each annual release.

Almost half of sexual assaults reported to police in New Brunswick result in charges, as in Canada. After a significant increase in 2012, at 54%, it decreased again to 41% of 426 cases resulting in charges in 2014, whereas the Canadian average remained fairly consistent at 44%.

Of charges laid in sexual assault cases in New Brunswick, slightly fewer result in convictions than the national average. Unlike most provinces, New Brunswick has a screening process in which prosecutors, not police, decide if charges are to be laid, based on probability of conviction.

### Regional variations in % of reported sexual assaults resulting in charges, N.B. 2008 – 2014

	N.B.	Saint John (city)	Fredericton (municipal police)	Moncton (Codiac Regional RCMP)
2014	41% resulted in charges (175 of 426)	13% (8 of 61)	30% (19 of 63)	54% (34 of 63)
2013	50% (229 of 462)	27% (18 of 66)	10% (6 of 59)	61% (45 of 74)
2012	54% (265 of 490)	43% (22 of 51)	10% (6 of 61)	60% (45 of 75)
2011	40% (220 of 553)	13% (10 of 78)	17% (12 of 72)	48% (37 of 77)
2010	44% (262 of 591)	11% (12 of 106)	13% (9 of 67)	62% (45 of 73)
2009	47% (266 of 572)	17% (13 of 79)	27% (16 of 59)	49% (38 of 77)
2008	43% (250 of 578)	11% (11 of 98)	23% (11 of 48)	57% (39 of 68)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, custom tabulation; CANSIM table 252-0075.

**Note:** In the 2014 edition of the Equality Profile, the 2012 and 2013 data for New Brunswick were reversed in error. There can be differences between locations (e.g. geography, policing); comparisons should be made with caution.



### Conviction rates (%) for sexual assault charges, N.B. and Canada

**2013/2014**

**N.B.: 33%**

**159 charges. Outcomes:**

- 52 guilty
- 14 acquitted
- 84 stay/withdrawn
- 9 other decisions

**Canada: 23%**

**8,550 charges. Outcomes:**

- 1,982 guilty
- 662 acquitted
- 5,729 stay/withdrawn
- 177 other decisions

**2012/2013**

**N.B.: 46%**

Canada: 23%

**2011/2012**

**N.B.: 44%**

Canada: 23%

**2010/2011**

**N.B.: 47%**

Canada: 26%

**2008/2009**

**N.B.: 50%**

Canada: 27%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey, CANSIM table 252-0053.

**Note:** There can be differences between locations (e.g. geography, policing); comparisons should be made with caution.

"Other decisions" include final decisions of found not criminally responsible.



Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

Offence / Sentence	Prison		Conditional Sentence		Probation		Fine		Restitution		Other sentence		TOTAL – Convicted cases	
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014	2012/2013	2013/2014
Sexual assaults	49% (22)	61% (23)	11% (5)	13% (5)	39% (18)	47% (18)	22% (10)	13% (5)	0% (0)	0% (0)	46% (28)	50% (19)	100% (46)	100% (38)
Other crimes of violence	29% (282)	28% (272)	9% (86)	7% (72)	65% (640)	65% (623)	24% (242)	35% (341)	0.01% (9)	0.002% (2)	64% (638)	67% (653)	100% (991)	100% (974)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey; CANSIM table 252-0056.

**Note:** Cases can have more than one type of sentence, so the sentences/% will not add up to “total convicted cases”/100%. The number in brackets is the number of sentences by type.

The conditional sentence option, available since 1996, allows offenders to serve their sentence in the community under supervision.

“Other crimes of violence” include homicide, attempted murder, robbery, physical assault, other sexual offences, criminal harassment and uttering threats. “Other sentence” includes absolute and conditional discharges and suspended sentences, community service order and prohibition order among others.

There are differences between the sentences given to adults convicted of sexual assaults and those guilty of other violent crimes, in New Brunswick as in Canada. A higher proportion of adults convicted of sexual assault in New Brunswick in 2013/2014 received a conditional sentence than adults convicted of other crimes against the person (as in 2012/2013). Nationally, the conditional sentence option – which was never intended for serious personal injury offences – is used less frequently than in New Brunswick in sexual assault cases.

**CANADA**

**Sentencing for adult sexual assault offenders and other crimes of violence, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014**

**2013/2014**

**Of 1,357 sexual assault cases, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 12% of cases  
Prison in 55% of cases

**Of 39,843 crimes against the person, sentence was:**

Conditional in 5% of cases  
Prison in 35% of cases

**2012/2013**

**Of 1,455 sexual assault cases, sentence was:**

Conditional in 11% of cases  
Prison in 55% of cases

**Of 43,478 crimes against the person, sentence was:**

Conditional in 5% of cases  
Prison in 35% of cases

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey; CANSIM table 252-0056.

**Note:** Quebec does not report conditional sentencing data at this time.



## Did you know?

In Canada in 2012, 9,084 incidents of cybercrime were reported by police services at a rate of 33 cybercrime incidents per 100,000 population. Of these, police reported 3,284 criminal incidents where the cyber-related violation was a violation against the person, representing 36% of all reported cybercrimes.

Cybercrimes against the person are made up of two types:

- **Intimidation violations:** violations involving the threat of violence, such as uttering threats, criminal harassment, and extortion accounting for one in five (20%) police-reported cybercrimes (1,839 incidents). Uttering threats (8% of reported cybercrimes) and criminal harassment (6% of reported cybercrimes) were the most common intimidation violations.
- **Sexual violations,** including violations such as luring a child via a computer and child pornography offences, of which police reported 1,441 incidents, representing 16% of all police-reported cybercrimes.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Juristat article 85-002-X.





## 9.4 Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported to Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/1999 – 2014/2015

Number of reported situations			Number of reported situations		
Year	Women, 65 and over	Men, 65 and over	Year	Women, 65 and over	Men, 65 and over
2014/15	786	495	2007/08	314	192
2013/14	712	391	2006/07	248	150
2012/13	658	333	2005/06	179	81
2011/12	599	334	2004/05	152	87
2010/11	520	272	2003/04	158	99
2009/10	422	258	2002/03	139	100
2008/09	319	245	2001/02	139	96

**Source:** N.B. Department of Social Development, Long Term Care and Disability Supports, Adult Protection; Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001

**Note:** The Adult Protection branch's available data on these cases does not distinguish between neglect and self-neglect. Data that appeared in previous editions of the Equality Profile may, in some cases, be subject to minor revisions. Therefore, the data in tables may be slightly different.

Senior women account for just over 6 in 10 (61%) of incidents of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect brought to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection services; women represent 55% of the population 65 and over. The number of reports continues to increase since 2001/2002: 786 women and 495 men were identified as vulnerable in 2014/2015, up from 139 and 96 in 2001/2002.

National police-reported data shows that senior women remain far more likely than senior men to be abused by a member of their own family – most often by their current or former spouses, but almost as often by a grown child. Grown children were most often the perpetrators of family violence against senior men. Common assault was the most common type of offence. In 2014, 40% of cases involved injuries of which most (94%) were minor physical injuries not requiring professional medical treatment.

The rate of senior homicide by a family member has, overall, been on a downward trend from 6.2 per 1 million in 1984 to 3.4 per 1 million in 2014. Almost two-thirds (64%) of senior victims of family-related homicides between 2004 and 2014 were women. Among female victims, a spouse was most often the perpetrator (47%) compared to the case of male victims (5%). Among male victims, the victim's grown child was most often the perpetrator (77%) compared to 35% of female victims.



## CANADA Senior victims of family violence, 2014

### Number of violent crimes reported to police, in which accused was family member and victim was aged 65 or over (rate per 100,000 population):

1,873 female victims (65.4)

1,288 male victims (52.8)

### Accused family member was...

Spouse/ex-spouse 619 female victims; 261 male victims

Child 588 female victims; 457 male victims

Extended family 488 female victims; 413 male victims

Sibling 218 female victims; 157 male victims

### Family-perpetrated violent crimes, by type of offence:

Common assault: 1,046 female victims; 682 male victims

Uttering threats: 358 female victims; 253 male victims

Major assault: 219 female victims; 215 male victims

Criminal harassment: 80 female victims; 48 male victims

Extortion: 21 female victims; 21 male victims

Homicides/attempts: 20 female victims; 8 male victims

Sexual assault: 18 female victims; 1 male victim

Robbery: 12 female victims; 14 male victims

### N.B.

### Number of senior victims of family violence, 2014 (rate per 100,000 population)

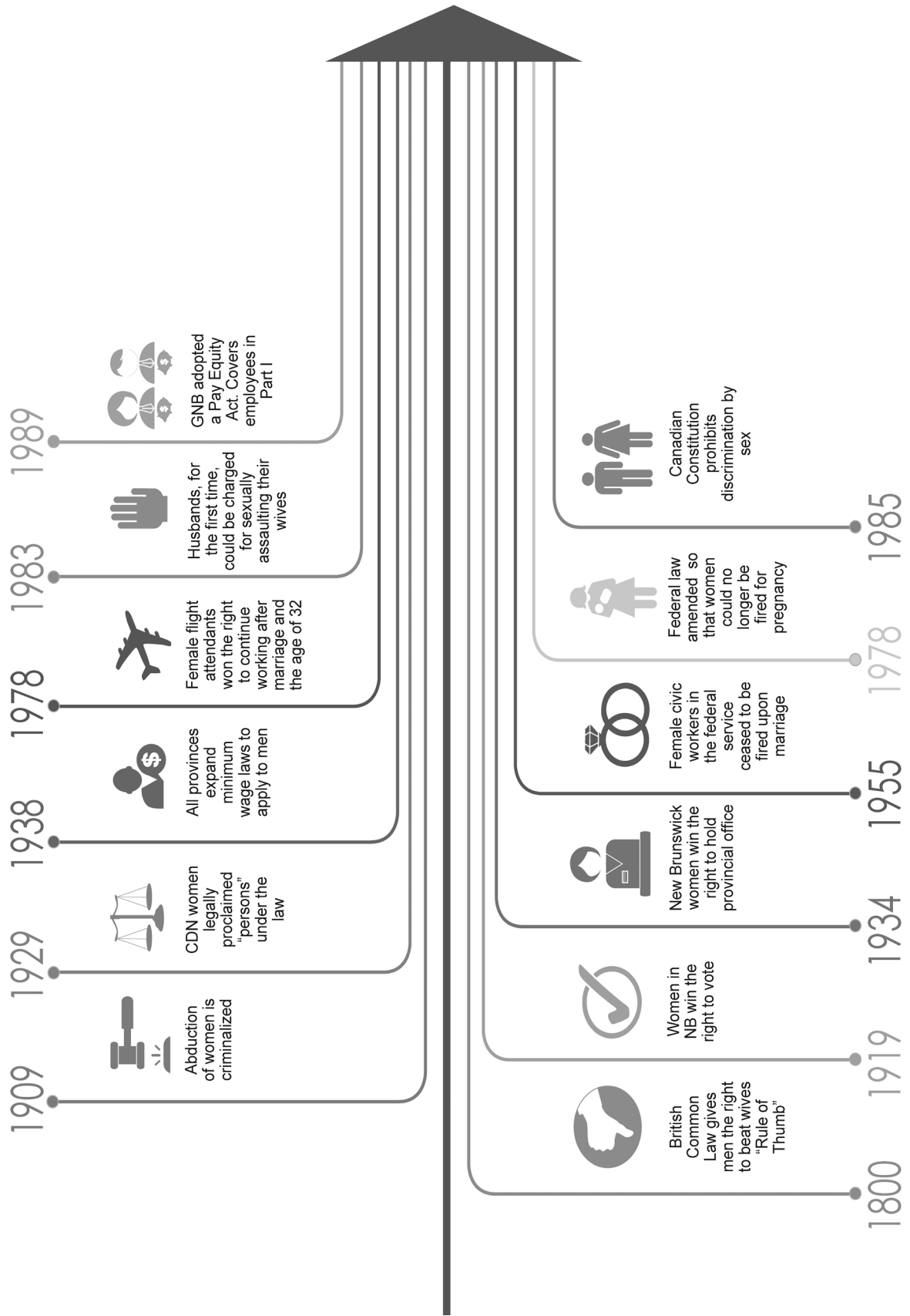
39 female victims (55.2)

27 male victims (44.1)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Juristat, Family Violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014.



# Women's Progress in Obtaining Legal Equality



# Glossary

**Aboriginal identity:** Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

**After-tax income:** total income less income tax. (**Total income** refers to income from all sources including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes).

**Disabilities:** According to the Canadian Disability Survey 2012, the 10 disability types are seeing, hearing, mobility, flexibility, dexterity, pain, learning, developmental, mental/psychological, and memory. Persons were identified as having a disability if they had difficulty performing tasks as a result of a long-term condition or health-related problem and experienced a limitation in their daily activities.

**Economic family** 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, adoption or a foster relationship.

- **Person not in an economic family** is a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.

**GSS or General Social Survey:** Statistic's Canada's GSS program has served as evidence behind key government programs to inform research about social life and become a valuable training tool for quantitative methods in post-secondary institutions across the country. It is viewed as an important foundational social survey within Canada's national statistical system for providing a comprehensive look at a variety of essential topics. Current GSS themes comprise caregiving, families, time use, social identity, volunteering and victimization. Each of the above six survey themes is repeated in-depth approximately every 5 years. Each survey also collects comprehensive socio-demographic information such as age, sex, education, religion, ethnicity, income, etc. Regular collection of cross-sectional data allows for trend analysis, and for the testing and development of new concepts.

**Low income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT):** income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its after-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. The approach is essentially to estimate an income threshold at which families are expected to spend 20 percentage points more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing, based on the 1992 Family Expenditures Survey. LICOs are calculated in this manner for seven family sizes and five community sizes.

**Low income cut-offs before tax (LICO-BT):** income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its before-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family.

**Low income measures (LIMs):** are relative measures of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median household income. These measures are categorized according to the number of persons present in the household, reflecting the economies of scale inherent in household size.

**Market Basket Measure (MBM):** developed by Employment and Social Development Canada, it attempts to measure a standard of living that is a compromise between subsistence and social inclusion. It also reflects differences in living costs across regions. The MBM represents the cost of a basket that includes: a nutritious diet, clothing and footwear, shelter, transportation, and other necessary goods and services (such as personal care items or household supplies). The cost of the basket is compared to disposable income for each family to determine low income rates.

**Median income:** the level of income at which half the population has higher income and half has lower income. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$25,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$25,000, and the other half are less than or equal to the median amount.

**Median age:** One half of the population is older, the other younger than the median age referenced.

**Mother tongue:** The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

**NOC – National Occupational Classification:** The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 is the authoritative resource on occupational information in Canada. It is used daily by thousands of people to understand the jobs found throughout Canada's labour market. Learn more about the NOC 2011 here: <http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/NOC/English/NOC/2011/Welcome.aspx>

**OECD:** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a forum of 35 world democracies, spanning from North and South America to Europe and Asia-Pacific. The OECD Secretariat collects and analyses data for the formulation of recommendations to governments. The annual OECD forum is a global platform for exchange of ideas, sharing knowledge and building networks. It brings together government ministers, representatives of international organizations, and leaders of business, trade and civil society.

**Other sexual violations (see also sexual assault):** primarily include sexual offences against children as well as persons with a disability (e.g. sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, incest).

**Postsecondary credentials:** Completed certificate, diploma or degree (trades, apprenticeship, college or university) beyond high school.

**Recent immigrants:** Persons who arrived during the period 2006 to 2011.

**Self-employed:** includes working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.

**Sexual assault:** The *Criminal Code of Canada* classifies sexual assault into three categories depending on the severity of the incident. Sexual offences include aggravated sexual assault (level 3), sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), and sexual assault (level 1). In 2014, a question was added to the General Social Survey (GSS) to take into account sexual assaults in which the victim was not able to consent to sexual activity because, for example, he or she was drugged, intoxicated, manipulated or forced in ways other than physically.