

2014

# Equality Profile

## Women in New Brunswick

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



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ISBN 978-1-4605-0739-1

# EQUALITY PROFILE 2014

## Women in New Brunswick

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# Introduction

Welcome to the **2014 Equality Profile!** The Equality Profile is 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 of the Equality Profile, 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 (& 1986 Census). The 2006 and 1986 Census 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 this edition of the Equality Profile, one of the primary data sources is the 2011 Census. The 2011 Census Program consists of two parts: a short questionnaire (census) with a basic set of questions distributed to 100% of households, and a long questionnaire (National Household Survey) distributed to a sample (33%) of households. The information previously collected by the long-form census questionnaire is now collected by the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS).

Due to the change in the 2011 Census Program, comparisons with previous census results should be made with caution. Please visit the Statistics Canada website for more information regarding the Census of Population including changes made to the census.

One example of this change in the 2011 Census Program has to do with the statistics regarding the Aboriginal population. The National Household Survey (NHS) is Statistics Canada's primary source of data on Aboriginal peoples. Prior to 2011, this information was collected by the Census of Population. Comparisons with previous census results about the Aboriginal population should be made with caution. Please visit the Statistics Canada website for more information about the National Household Survey and its data on Aboriginal Peoples.

Some surveys and other data sources referenced in the 2012 edition 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. It now means a lack of statistics regarding people with disabilities. Statistics Canada surveys are subject to revisions at times. Therefore, it is possible that numbers referenced in this 2014 edition may have been revised since the 2012 edition.

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. Also, 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 source.

The Equality Profile is an initiative whose success depends in part on the contribution of our different partners. Their effort in helping us to put out this edition of the Equality Profile is greatly appreciated and does not go unnoticed. We would like to sincerely thank the many contributors from various departments, agencies and other organizations who assisted in the creation of this publication.

Thank you!

### POPULATION

New Brunswick's population is 756,050. Women make up 50.6% of the province's population. In 2011 New Brunswick's fertility rate was 1.54 children per woman. This is lower than the national fertility rate (1.61) and well below the population replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman. Furthermore, women are having babies at an older age with 40% of women having their first or last baby over the age of 30. By 2011, 49% of women (aged 15 to 44) in New Brunswick hadn't given birth yet.

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

While school dropout rates have improved for New Brunswick students (grade 7-12) overall, they vary widely for different groups of students; reporting the lowest dropout rates are Francophone girls (0.9%) while reporting the highest dropout rates are Aboriginal girls (5.7%) and Aboriginal boys (4.6%).

Women continue to be well represented in postsecondary figures (e.g. 58% of university enrolment in 2012/2013). However, women are still concentrated in traditionally female dominated areas of study regardless of the type of postsecondary institution (University: 70% Education, 71% Social Sciences & Related; Community College: clerical jobs, health care and early childhood education).

Aboriginal women in New Brunswick tend to be better educated than their male counterparts, although according to the 2011 National Household Survey, an equal proportion of Aboriginal women and men graduated from high school.

### HEALTH

Caesarean sections made up 27% of all births in New Brunswick in 2011/12. This number has remained at nearly 30% for a few decades now. Regional differences are also noted. This exceeds the World Health Organization's defined appropriate level of use of 15%. New Brunswick's hysterectomy rate is also noteworthy with 421 procedures per 100,000 performed (Canadian average: 320 per 100,000). There has been no official recommended level of use established.

Among 15 to 19 year olds, the rate of girls being hospitalized following a suicide attempt is three times that of males – 214 per 100,000 girls compared to 59 per 100,000 boys of that age group. This represents a significant increase for this age group, especially for girls, when the rate was 149 per 100,000 girls and 49 per 100,000 boys in 2009.

Breast cancer remains the most common form of cancer among women in New Brunswick and Canada; 24% of all estimated new cases of cancer among New Brunswick women are breast cancer, compared to 16% of cases being lung cancer. However, lung cancer is responsible for more deaths among New Brunswick women, at 29% of all estimated deaths from cancer among New Brunswick women, compared to breast cancer at 12%.

### INCOME AND POVERTY

In 2012, women's total income (median income: \$23,240) from all sources was 67% of men's income (\$34,850), a slight improvement over 2009. Nationally, women's total income from all sources was also 67% of men's income.

Nearly 30% of all lone mothers live in poverty, according to the Market Basket Measure.

When comparing different groups of people in New Brunswick (women, men, senior women, senior men, etc.), women are more likely to live in poverty. 13.3% of all females and 10.6% of all males live in poverty when using the Market Basket Measure.

### FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

Women still take parental leave in the vast majority of cases (91%). In 2013, 2,634 women and 268 men in New Brunswick collected parental leave benefits under the Employment Insurance program (up from 617 and 17 respectively in 1997).

In general, mothers, with and without partners, tend to work for pay (although it is more common for mothers with partners than mothers without

partners). There has been a drop in lone mothers with children under 3 working for pay (38% in 2013 down from 52% in 2010).

The number of registered daycare spaces continues to increase (22,649 spaces) as does the proportion of children aged 0-12 who can be accommodated by a registered daycare. There are also more workers in registered daycares with recognized training: 47% of workers in 2013 (up from 40% in 2011).

## LABOUR FORCE

Women and men participate and are employed equally (50/50) in the labour force. However there are differences between female and male employment. Female unemployment has been lower than male unemployment (8.0% versus 12.7%) since the early 1980s. Women are far more likely than men to work part-time: 23% women versus 10% men. Women are also far more likely to hold multiple jobs: 9,300 women (5.6% of all female employees) versus 6,400 men (3.5% of all male employees).

In 2013, women continue to predominate in health (83%), business, finance & administrative (74%) and sales and service occupations (62%) just as they did in 1989. Further, women's share of management positions has increased substantially (9,600 in 2013 up from 7,800 in 1989), but there are still very few women in senior management positions. There were so few women in senior management that numbers were suppressed due to confidentiality.

Many of the jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries. In addition, men working in predominantly female occupations tend to earn more than their female colleagues. In 2013, female employees in retail sales (where women account for two-thirds of workers) earned on average \$13.33 per hour, 20% less than their male counterparts (\$16.69).

Women working in historically male-dominated fields like the natural and applied sciences or management positions have better wages but they still earn less on average than their male colleagues (\$31.37 per hour for women versus \$32.94 for men).

In 2013, the wage gap increased slightly to 11.4%. The wage gap was larger in Canada as a whole, at 14.1%. New Brunswick had the fourth smallest wage gap among provinces in 2013.

## POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE

Women remain seriously underrepresented among decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels. Women do, however, have a stronger representation at the municipal level. In 2014, in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 35% of the councillors (up from 23% in 2011) and 40% of Chiefs (up from 20% in 2011).

The 2014 Provincial General Election resulted in 16% of women elected as Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Nationally, the proportion of women Members of Parliament is 25%.

## JUSTICE

Women are less likely to be offenders. The provincial prison system was made up of 11% female and 89% male offenders in 2012/13. Furthermore, female offenders were more likely to have committed a property crime than a violent crime. Women in New Brunswick were responsible for 18% of *Criminal Code* offences in 2011/12 (17% of crimes against the person, and 24% of crimes against property). 12% (88) of female offenders were Aboriginal in 2012/13.

In New Brunswick, girls aged 12 to 17 were responsible for 24% of *Criminal Code* offences in 2011/12 (196 cases to boys' 620 cases). The most common offences committed by female and male youth remain crimes against property, with 87 cases involving female offenders and 295 involving male offenders in 2011/12.

In 2012/13, 14% of female young offenders and 5% of their male counterparts were Aboriginal.



## Highlights

### VIOLENCE

Victims of sexual crime in New Brunswick were usually female and/or often young in 2013; a female child in 43% of all cases (211); a male child in 14% of all cases (69). The victim was a female (of any age) in 82% of cases (404).

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average most years since the late 1980s. However, in 2013 for the first time, New Brunswick's rate was a bit lower than the Canadian rate. In 2013, there were 454 reported incidents in New Brunswick, for a rate of 60 sexual assaults per 100,000 population. The Canadian rate was 61 sexual assaults per 100,000 population.

Of the 454 sexual assaults reported to police in New Brunswick in 2013, 46% resulted in charges; the Canadian average was 44%.

Spousal homicide is a gendered crime. In the report "Homicide in Canada, 2012", police reported 82 intimate partner homicides in 2012, with the majority (83%) involving a female victim. Almost half (46%) were committed by a current or former legally married spouse, while just over one-quarter (27%) were committed by a current or former common-law partner.

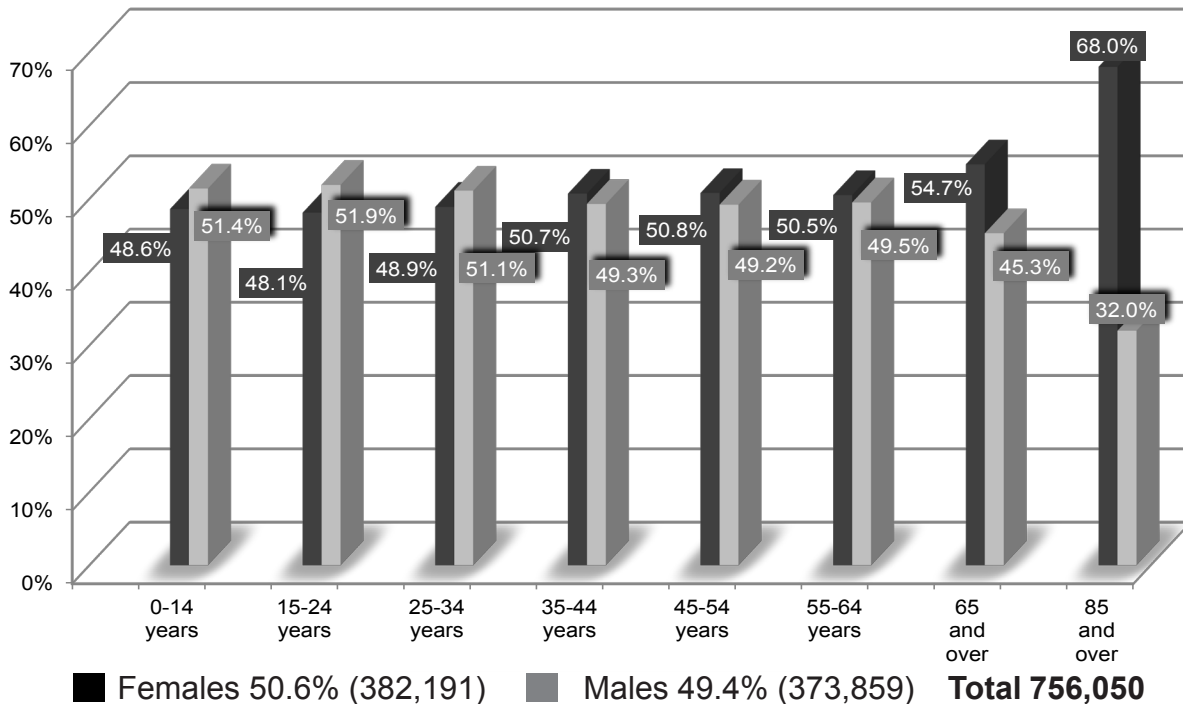
Senior women accounted for more than 6 in 10 (66%) of the victims of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect brought to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection services.



# 1. Population

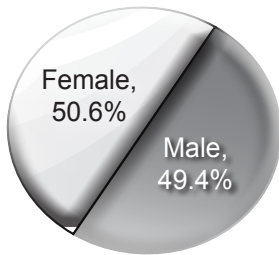


## 1.1 Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2013



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

New Brunswick's population is more than half (50.6%) female.



The life expectancy gap has changed little since the 2012 Equality Profile. Women still live longer than men so women outnumber men in the senior population. Nearly seven out of ten New Brunswickers aged 85 years and over are women.

Compared to Canada, New Brunswick still has smaller Aboriginal and recent immigrant populations, as well as a higher proportion of females living with disabilities than the Canadian average.

### 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 & over are

18% of all females (16% in 2006).

#### Children 0-14 yrs (both sexes) 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 Census; Canadian Survey on Disability 2012; N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour.

**Note:** Data in this table should not be compared to 2006 Census numbers provided in 2012 Equality Profile due to methodological differences, therefore numbers should be interpreted with caution.

The Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) has been discontinued. The concepts and methods used to measure disability in the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) represent a significant change from those used in the 2006 PALS, which was used in the previous Equality Profile. As the two surveys used a different definition of disability, the prevalence of disability over time between these two sources cannot be compared.



# Population by Sex and Age Groups

## 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 & over** are 16% of all females (15% in 2006).

**Children 0-14 years (both sexes) 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, 2006 & 1976 Census;  
Canadian Survey on Disability 2012; OECD in Figures 2014.

*Note:* Data in this table should not be compared to 2006 Census numbers provided in 2012 Equality Profile due to methodological differences, therefore numbers should be interpreted with caution.

## Life expectancy in N.B., 2009

### At birth:

Girls 82.8 years (2008: 82.7 years)  
Boys 77.5 years (2008: 77.6 years)

### At age 65:

Women 21.1 years (2008: 20.9 years)  
Men 17.7 years (2008: 17.7 years)

*Source:* Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.



## DEFINITIONS

**Mother tongue:** The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

**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.

**Recent immigrants:** Persons who arrived during the period 2006 to 2011.

**Living with 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.

**Median age:** One half of the population is older, the other younger.

**OECD:** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a forum of 30 world democracies, including the U.K, Australia, France, Sweden and Mexico.

## 1.2 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 & 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.

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 & 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.



# Family Types

## 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.

## 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.

\* 36,065 or 11% of women 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.

## 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.

## Legal marital status of mother at time of giving birth, N.B. and Canada, 1991, 2001 and 2011

### N.B.:

	Single – never married	Married
2011	47.5%	48.2%
2001	37.2%	59.3%
1991	28.3%	70.1%

### Canada:

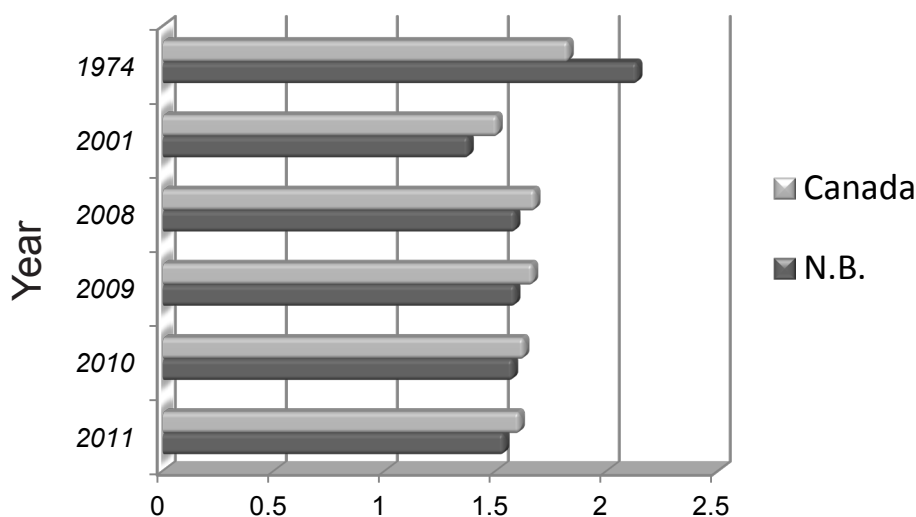
	Single – never married	Married
2011	28.9%	60.2%
2001	26.5%	61.8%
1991	24.7%	71.4%

Persons in common-law relationships are assigned to their legal marital status category.

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



# 1.3 Total Fertility Rate, 1974 - 2011, N.B., Canada



Average number of children per woman

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Reports, CANSIM & 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. New Brunswick's rate also remains below the national average. In 2009, New Brunswick's fertility rate was 1.59 children per woman. In 2011, it decreased to 1.54 children per woman as did Canada's 2011 fertility rate (1.61). Some comparable countries are close to or have reached the rate required for population replacement of 2.1 children per woman (2011): United Kingdom, 1.9; Norway, 1.93; Australia, 1.89; France, 1.98; United States, 2; Iceland, 2.11.

In the 2012 Equality Profile, it was noted that a growing proportion of women are postponing childbearing – many waiting until their 30s to start or complete families - or are not having any children. This trend continues. Mothers in New Brunswick also continue to be younger than the Canadian average: in 2011 52% of all births in Canada were to mothers aged over 30 while in New Brunswick 40% were to mothers aged over 30.

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

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
2009 : 38% in N.B. 50% in Canada	

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

## Average age of mother

2011:	28.0 years old 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

### 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.

### Age-specific fertility rate (number of live births per 1,000 females in the age group), N.B. and Canada, 2001 and 2011

#### New Brunswick:

	15 to 19 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
2011	21.3 births /1,000 females	64.5	101.2	83.6	31.6	4.7	0.1
2001	20.1	68.5	94.5	68.3	21.2	2.5	0.1

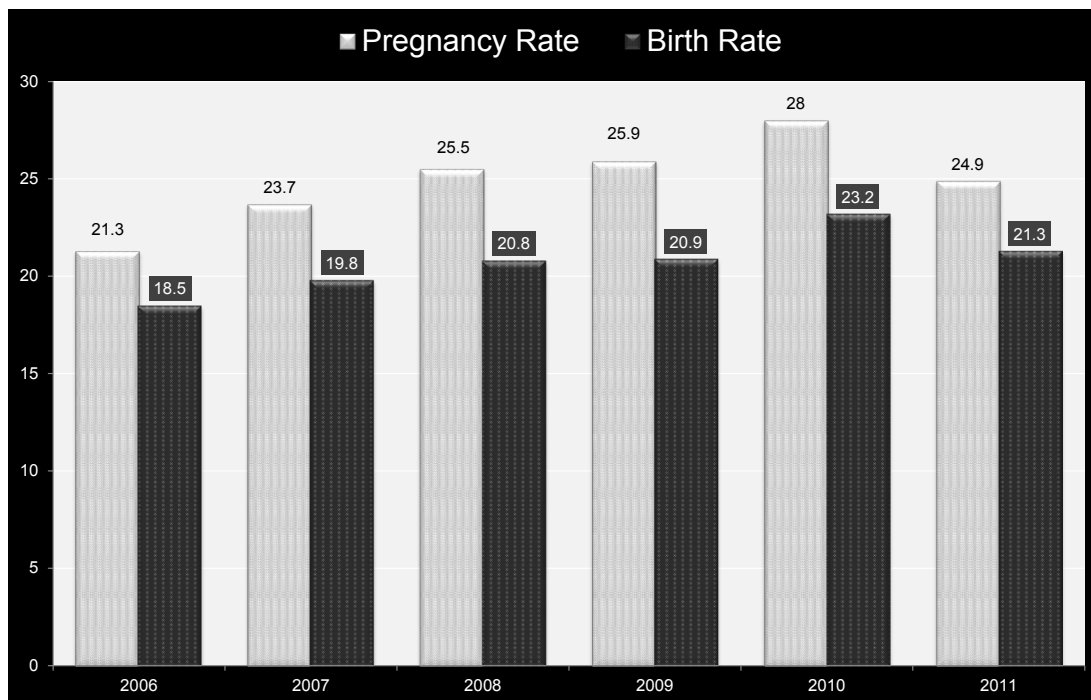
#### Canada:

	15 to 19 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49
2011	12.6	45.7	95.2	105.9	52.3	10.3	0.5
2001	16.3	56.1	97.9	89.9	35.5	6.1	0.3

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



## 1.4 Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates, per 1,000 15 -19 Year-old Females for N.B., 2006 – 2011



**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. Statistics Canada no longer produces the data on pregnancy rate by age.

The data from N.B.'s Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health does not include abortions performed in private clinics or outside the province, spontaneous abortions or other fetal losses.

Statistics Canada's Births 2009 has been discontinued. The data presented here should not be compared to the data that appeared in the 2012 Equality Profile.

While we know that both teen pregnancy and birth rates have decreased substantially since the 1970s, a break in the long-term trend is noted since 2006. New Brunswick's birth rate was 23.2 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years in 2010, up from a low of 18.5 in 2006. For the first time since 2005, however, the teen pregnancy rate in New Brunswick showed a decrease from the previous year in 2011. The Canadian average birthrate also increased slightly between 2006 and 2009, but decreased again in 2010 and 2011.

New Brunswick's teen birth rate has remained significantly higher than the national average. In 2011, for example, while New Brunswick's teen birth rate was 21.3/1,000, Canada's was only 12.6/1,000.

Among 18 and 19 year olds, the pregnancy rate in 2010 was higher (45/1,000) than in 2006 (35/1,000) but still much lower than in previous decades. The rate among younger teens, aged 15 to 17, is much lower than that of the older teens. However, the pregnancy rates of both groups have increased by 6 to 8% every year since 2005, until they dropped noticeably from 2010 to 2011.



# Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates

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

### Teen pregnancy rate

2005: 29.2 / 1,000

### Teen birth rate

2011: 12.6 / 1,000

2009: 14.2 / 1,000

2005: 13.4 / 1,000

### % of all births to teens

2011: 3.6%

2009: 4.1%

2005: 4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-4503, 102-4505 & 106-9002.

## Teen (15 to 19 years) births, N.B.

### % of all N.B. births to teens

2011: 6.7% (474 births)

2009: 6.6% (488 births)

2005: 5.6% (386 births)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-4503

Note: "All births to teens" includes live births only.

## Teen birth rate, select OECD countries

Netherlands 5 / 1,000 (2010)

France 12 / 1,000 (2009)

Italy 6 / 1,000 (2010)

Source: OECD; United Nations, World Fertility Data 2012.

## Pregnancy rates by teen age groups, N.B.

### 18 to 19 years of age:

2011: 40 / 1,000

2010: 45 / 1,000

2009: 42 / 1,000

2005: 35 / 1,000

1992: 62 / 1,000

### 15 to 17 years of age:

2011: 14 / 1,000

2009: 15 / 1,000

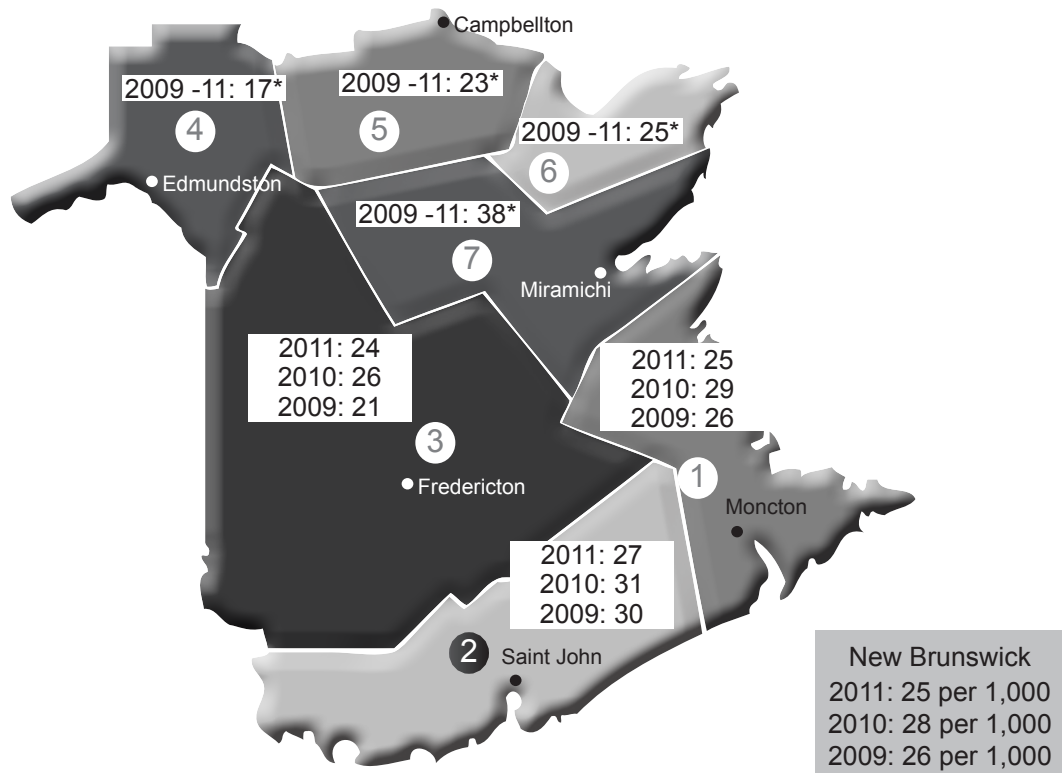
2005: 10 / 1,000

1992: 27 / 1,000

Source: N.B. Department of Health.



# 1.5 Teen Pregnancy by Health Region, N.B., 2009 - 2011



**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health.

**Note:** The calculation of teenage pregnancies by the N.B. Department of Health includes registered live births and stillbirths to N.B. residents inside or outside the province.

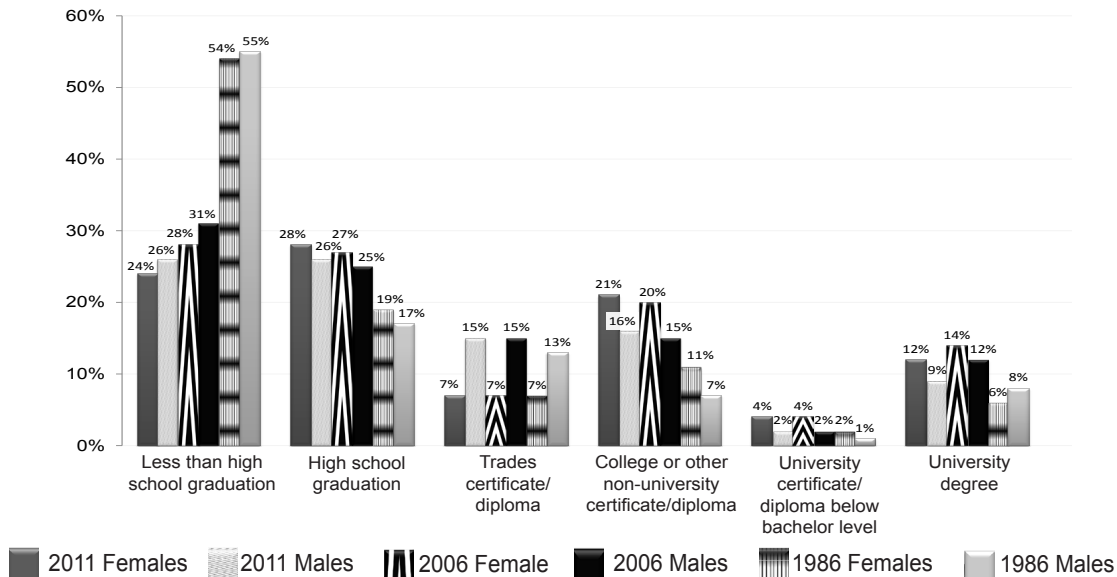
\* = three-year average. Data should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers of teen pregnancies. Rates are per 1,000 females aged 15-19.

Due to the small number of teen pregnancies and the risk of breach of statistical validity and confidentiality, rates are now only reported at the sub-provincial level using Health Regions rather than counties.

About 75% of teen pregnancies in recent years occurred in the three most populous health regions of the province: Moncton (Health Region 1), Saint John (Region 2) and Fredericton (Region 3). The teen pregnancy rates in these areas reflected the average of 25 per 1,000 in 2011 for the whole province.

## 2. Education and Training

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



**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2001 & 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.

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 still less likely than other women to have finished high school or to have a university degree.

In terms of literacy, Canadian women's and men's average scores fell within level 2 out of 5 categories of increasing competency. In terms of Canadians who achieved high literacy scores, 14% of Canadians scored at Level 4 or 5. This could mean using specialized background knowledge or having to evaluate competing arguments. At the other end of the literacy range, 4% of Canadians scored below Level 1. This means they could use only basic vocabulary and had the ability to read brief texts on familiar topics to locate a single piece of specific information. They may find filling out a form with their personal information challenging.

#### 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 & 2006 Census. 2011 National Household Survey.

#### 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.

## Highest Level of Schooling Completed

### 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.

### Postsecondary Enrolments by Mother Tongue and Sex, N.B., 2011/2012

	Females	Males	Both Sexes
English	8,868 (54%)	7,476 (46%)	16,377 (100%)
French	4,734 (59%)	3,294 (41%)	8,037 (100%)
English & French	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Considering sex alone, more females than males are enrolled in a postsecondary institution. Taking mother tongue and sex into account, more females with English as their mother tongue and more females with French as their mother tongue were enrolled in a postsecondary institution than their male counterparts.

### Landed Immigrant and Canadian-Born, by educational attainment and sex, Canada, 2013

(persons x 1,000)

	Landed Immigrants		Born in Canada	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
No degree, certificate or diploma	634.5	498.8	2,047.0	2,247.1
High school graduate	677.9	599.3	2,208.8	2,270.7
High school graduate, some post-secondary	173.7	163.3	734.8	720.9
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	822.6	935.7	3,561.9	3,499.7
University degree	1,129.7	1,091.7	2,182.2	1,870.9

*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 post-secondary certificate or diploma, 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.

Comparing landed immigrants and those born in Canada, more people born in Canada had attained the different levels of education compared to landed immigrants. Regardless of whether they were landed immigrants or were born in Canada, once again there are more females than males represented in the different levels of education.

### Literacy – Average skills score of population aged 16 to 65, by sex and age group, Canada, 2012

Age	Female	Male
16 to 24	276.4	275.1
25 to 34	284.8	285.4
35 to 44	279.3	280.0
45 to 54	266.0	269.9
55 to 65	257.3	263.6
16 to 65	272.3	274.6

Literacy scores range from 0 to 500 and are divided into 5 levels of literacy. The higher the number, the more complex the literacy level demands are. Women's average skills score, for ages 16-65, is 272.3. Men's average skills score, for ages 16-65, is a bit higher at 274.6. These scores fall within Level 2, at the 226-275 range (although at the higher end). 83% of the population aged 16-65 in Canada can effectively perform tasks at least at Level 2.

Source: Statistics Canada; Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012.

#### DEFINITIONS

**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.

**Postsecondary credentials:** Completed certificate, diploma or degree (trades, apprenticeship, college or university) beyond high school.

## Did you know?

In our increasingly information-driven society, information comes from many different sources and can be presented in simple or complex ways. Literacy – the ability to understand and then use information – is a fundamental skill. It is essential not only for participating fully at work, but for everyday life as well (e.g., for choosing products when grocery shopping). With a more literate workforce, Canada is also better able to compete in the global economy.

The adult literacy indicator measures the proportion of the Canadian population aged 16 to 65 that is able to understand and use information, such as news stories or instruction manuals.

Adult literacy is measured along a continuum divided into five levels of proficiency. Level 1 is the lowest level and level 5 is the highest level of literacy. It has been established that to be able to function well in Canadian society, a person should be at a minimum of level 3.

Source: Statistics Canada; Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012

## 2.2 School Dropout Rate, Grades 7 – 12, N.B. Public Schools, 2000/2001 – 2011/2012

School Year	2000/01	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
All N.B. girls	2.1% (622)	1.9% (541)	2% (561)	1.8% (489)	1.8% (464)	1.7% (441)	1.5% (377)
All N.B. boys	3.6% (1,108)	2.8% (850)	2.8% (828)	2.5% (706)	2.2% (605)	2.2% (609)	1.8% (482)
Aboriginal girls**	3.7% (16)	7.2% (32)	6% (30)	4.8% (23)	6.6% (34)	8.2% (42)	5.7% (28)
Aboriginal boys**	8.6% (38)	7.6% (39)	8.3% (43)	6.9% (36)	6.1% (33)	6.0% (31)	4.6% (24)
Anglophone girls	2.3% (457)	2.1% (423)	2.1% (423)	2.1% (395)	2.0% (370)	1.9% (343)	1.7% (312)
Anglophone boys	3.3% (713)	2.8% (614)	2.7% (578)	2.5% (516)	2.2% (445)	2.3% (463)	2.0% (388)
Francophone girls	1.8% (165)	1.4% (118)	1.7% (138)	1.3% (94)	1.3% (94)	1.4% (98)	0.9% (65)
Francophone boys	4.0% (395)	2.7% (236)	3.1% (250)	2.4% (190)	2.2% (160)	2.0% (146)	1.3% (94)

**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 2011/12, 1.8% of boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 quit school (482 male students), compared to 1.5% of girls (377 female students). Francophone girls still drop out less than any other group.

Dropout rates continue to improve for both male and female youth in recent years, except for Aboriginal children living in First Nations communities who attend a public school that is not in a First Nations community. Overall, more boys than girls leave school without a diploma, though Aboriginal girls have a higher rate than Aboriginal boys in the latest school year (2011/12).

The dropout rates of Aboriginal youth who live in a First Nations community and study in a public school outside of First Nations communities is significantly higher than the provincial average (1.7%).

The number one reason for dropping out for all students is stated as being a personal reason.

### CANADA

#### # of persons who did not complete high school among 15 to 24 year-olds

2012

Female: 635.3

Male: 720.4

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

**Note:** The Education Matters survey has been discontinued. The data presented here should not be compared to the data that appeared in the 2012 Equality Profile.

## 2.3 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, N.B., 1985/1986 - 2012/2013

Year	% female	# of women
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 & Labour; New Brunswick Community College and Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick.

**Note:** Data 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 this total.

Women made up 49% of full-time regular students at New Brunswick community colleges in the year 2012/13. This reflects a total of 1,841 females of 3,878 students at NBCC and 1,059 females of 1,982 students at CCNB.

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.

Women made up 4% of apprentices in New Brunswick in 2012 and in 2013, only a slight increase from 3% in 2010. In Canada, the proportion of female apprentices as a whole has risen substantially since the 1990s and represented 14% in 2012.

### Women as % of total apprentices, select occupations, N.B., 2013

**All occupations:**

4% (153 of 4,029) (1999: 2%)

**Select occupations:**

Carpenter	4%
Electrician (Construction & Industrial)	3%
Plumber	3%
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal & Paint)	7%
Painter & Decorator	31%
Cook	43%

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

### CANADA

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

2011/12	54%
2008/09	55%
2005/06	55%
1990/91	54%

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

2012	14%
2009	13%
1999	8%
1992	5%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 477-0053 & 477-0029.



# Women as % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

## Women as a % of full-time N.B. Community College enrolments (Anglophone sector), 2012/2013

**NBCC:** 47% female (1,841 of 3,878 students)

### Campus breakdown:

<b>Fredericton</b>	65%
<b>Miramichi</b>	51%
<b>Moncton</b>	36%
<b>St. Andrews</b>	48%
<b>Saint John</b>	47%
<b>Woodstock</b>	66%

### Representation of women in programs:

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female
Accounting Technician	19	63%
Agricultural Equipment Repair	12	8%
Animation and Graphics	22	55%
Aquaculture Technician	11	36%
Art Fundamentals	28	50%
Automotive Service Technician	83	11%
Business Administration	88	64%
Business Administration - Accounting	160	63%
Business Administration - Investment Management	25	44%
Business Administration - Marketing	69	51%
Business Administration - Sales and Marketing	6	33%
Bricklaying	7	0%
Carpentry	76	12%
Civil Engineering Technology - Architectural	42	31%
Civil Engineering Technology - Building Systems	59	20%
Civil Engineering Technology - Construction Management	51	6%
Civil Engineering Technology - Highway and Municipal	48	19%

Civil Engineering Technology - Structural	31	16%
Chemical Technology	43	58%
Civil Technician	13	15%
Computer Numeric Control - Machining	22	0%
Cook	28	46%
Correctional Techniques	50	46%
Criminal Justice	57	58%
Digital Photography	14	86%
Early Childhood Education	143	96%
Educational Assistant	19	84%
Electrical	115	3%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Alternate Energy Systems	36	11%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Communication Systems (including Co-op)	23	0%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Computer Systems (including Co-op)	27	7%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Embedded Systems	4	25%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Industrial	20	5%
Electrical Engineering Technology - Telecommunications	8	13%



# Women as % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female
Electrical Engineering - Generation & Distribution	18	17%
Electrical Industrial	19	16%
Electronic Game - 3D Graphics	15	20%
Electronic Game Design	25	8%
Energy Systems - Sustainable Energy	10	40%
Environmental Technology	23	61%
Event Management	8	88%
Floor Installer	12	0%
Fuels Technician	33	0%
Graphic Design	7	57%
Health Information Management	8	88%
Heavy Equipment Service Technician	18	6%
Health Information Management (Bilingual)	4	100%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - Culinary Arts	21	57%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - Hotel & Restaurant	15	73%
Hospitality and Tourism Operations - International Travel & Tourism	19	74%
Human Resource Management	17	82%
Human Services	153	87%
Industrial Control Technology (Co-op)	49	6%
Industrial Mechanics	32	0%
Introduction to Skilled Trades	14	14%
IT Desktop	19	5%
IT Desktop Support	15	93%
IT Internet Application Development	31	16%
IT Network Administration	30	3%
IT Network Support	32	3%
IT Programmer Analyst	61	10%
Journalism	3	0%
Landscape	7	29%
Machinist	27	0%

Marine Diesel Mechanics	17	6%
Mechanical Engineering Technology (including Co-op)	60	12%
Mechanical Technician (Co-op)	43	0%
Medical Lab Assistant	10	90%
Medical Laboratory Technology	71	83%
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer and Painter	19	5%
Motorcycle Repair	14	21%
Nuclear Medicine	12	67%
Office Administration	79	96%
Office Administration Bilingual	37	100%
Office Administration Executive	50	100%
Office Administration Medical	69	94%
Payroll and Benefits	11	73%
Personal Support Worker (Acute Care)	133	92%
Personal Support Worker (Long Term Care)	17	100%
Pharmacy Technician	33	82%
Plumbing	83	1%
Police Foundations	51	24%
Power Engineering Technology (Co-op)	46	15%
Practical Nurse	324	93%
Pre-Science	76	47%
Process Control Technician	37	0%
Programmer Analyst	38	16%
Refrigeration AC Technician	21	0%
Respiratory Therapy	56	77%
Second Language Training (French)	12	75%
Sheet Metal	13	8%
Steel Fabrication	14	7%
Truck and Transport Service Technician	34	3%
Welding	97	7%
Welding Technology	23	0%
Youth Care Worker	43	88%
<b>TOTAL NBCC</b>	<b>3,878</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 % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

## Women as a % of full-time students at Collège communautaire du N.-B. (Francophone sector), 2012/2013

**CCNB** : 53% female (1,059 of 1,982 students)

### Campus breakdown:

<b>Bathurst</b>	30%
<b>Campbellton</b>	84%
<b>Dieppe</b>	53%
<b>Edmundston</b>	54%
<b>Acadian Peninsula</b>	66%

### Representation of women in programs:

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female			
Admin affaires - administration	30	67%	Déboss et peinture carrosserie	7	14%
Admin affaires - comptabilité	75	69%	Design d'intérieur	18	72%
Admin affaires - logistique et transport	32	9%	Ébénisterie et bois ouvré	6	0%
Admin affaires - marketing	40	23%	Éducation à l'enfance	18	100%
Admin affaires - planification financière	33	39%	Éducation spécialisée	31	90%
Art culinaire coop	14	79%	Électricité	56	2%
Assemblage métaux composites	5	0%	Entretien des aéronefs	5	0%
Assistance dentaire-niveau II	11	100%	Façonnage montage métal	10	0%
Assistance laboratoire médical	13	92%	Gestion de bureau	80	99%
Autisme et intervention comportement	23	87%	Gestion de bureau bilingue	36	100%
Briquetage-maçonnerie	10	0%	Gestion de prod en bois ouvré	3	0%
Charpenterie	53	6%	Gestion documentaire	11	100%
Chauffage, réfrigération et climatisation	20	5%	Gestion de la petite et moyenne entreprise	53	68%
Chauffage au mazout et au gaz	1	0%	Mécanique petits moteurs et véhicules récréatifs	13	0%
Communication radiophonique	3	33%	Mécanique camions et remorques	12	17%
Conception graphique	26	69%	Mécanique de l'automobile	29	17%
Cuisine d'établissement	1	100%	Mécanique de machines fixes	5	20%
Cuisine professionnelle	22	55%	Mécanique d'équipement lourd	26	0%
			Mécanique industrielle	9	0%
			Medical Transcription	1	100%
			Navigation maritime	8	0%



# Women as % of Full Time Regular Community College Enrolments

Program Name	Total # Students	% Female
Photographie numérique	1	100%
Plomberie	20	5%
Production et animation 3D	4	25%
Secrétariat médical - transcription bilingue	7	100%
Secrétariat médical	33	100%
Secrétariat médical bilingue	53	100%
Soins infirmiers auxiliaires	168	89%
Soudage	50	4%
Soutien informatique utilisateurs	2	0%
Soutien soins aigus	10	90%
Soutien soins prolongés	95	82%
Soutien soins spéciaux	9	67%
Système d'énergie renouvelable	11	0%
Techniques correctionnelles	85	25%
Technique entretien industriel	6	0%
Techniques intervention - adultes	51	78%
Techniques intervention - enfants adolescents	1	100%
Techniques intervention délinquance	44	80%
Techniques de laboratoire - biotechnologies coop	24	67%
Techniques parajudiciaires	11	55%
Techniques pharmacie	19	89%
Techniques policières	62	29%
Techniques réadaptation	16	100%
Techniques du génie électronique	18	11%
Techniques électrophysiologie médicale - cardiologie	9	89%
Techniques électrophysiologie médicale - neurologie	4	75%
Technologie de l'environnement	19	37%

Techniques génie civil - génie coop	35	17%
Technologie de l'information - développement Web	3	33%
Technologie de l'information - programmation et analyse	18	0%
Technologie de l'information - programmation et développement de jeux	15	0%
Technologie de l'information - réseau et sécurité	24	0%
Technologie ingénierie bâtiment	25	8%
Technologie ingénierie industrielle	5	0%
Technologie de l'instrumentation et de l'automatisation	20	5%
Technologie de laboratoire médical	20	85%
Technologie radiologie diagnostique	18	83%
Technologie du traitement des images numériques	12	83%
Technologie du génie mécanique	7	0%
Techniques de scène	7	43%
Télécommunication en services d'urgence	16	75%
Thérapie respiratoire	12	92%
Travail général de bureau	28	96%
Tuyauterie	11	0%
Usinage à commande numérique	2	0%
Usinage de matériaux	5	20%
Vente et représentation commerciale	12	8%
Woodworking and Cabinetmaking	6	33%
<b>Total CCNB</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>53%</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.

## 2.4 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolments by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/1981 – 2012/2013

Field / Year	1980/81	1990/91	2001/02	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13
Agricultural & Biological Sciences	51%	59%	64%	65%	64%	69%
Arts or Science - General	50%	58%	62%	62%	62%	62%
Commerce & Administration	36%	45%	48%	42%	43%	42%
Education	63%	65%	71%	72%	72%	70%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	9%	13%	19%	20%	20%	19%
Fine & Applied Arts	61%	63%	66%	71%	71%	70%
Health Professions & Occupations	98%	86%	89%	86%	86%	86%
Humanities & related	62%	50%	48%	60%	62%	62%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	30%	26%	22%	25%	25%	29%
Social Sciences & related	53%	64%	74%	70%	70%	71%
<b>TOTAL – ALL FIELDS</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>

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

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

Since the late 1980s, female students outnumber male students in New Brunswick universities and across Canada. In 2012/13, women accounted for 58% of full-time students in the province, up from 45% in 1980/81.

Women remain underrepresented in engineering, applied sciences, mathematics and physical sciences.

Of all New Brunswick university students, more women than men choose to study in their home province.

# Women as % of Full-Time University Enrolments

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

<b>2012/13</b>	51%
U de Moncton	59%
UNB	48%
<b>2008/09</b>	47%
U de Moncton	55%
UNB	44%
<b>2001/02</b>	60%
U de Moncton	72%
UNB	55%
<b>1980/81</b>	37%
U de Moncton	33%
UNB	39%

*Source:* Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

## CANADA

### % female university enrolments

2011/12

<b>Full-time</b>	55%
<b>Part-time</b>	58%
<b>Ph.D.</b>	47%
<b>Master's</b>	56%

### Engineering (undergraduate)

<b>2011</b>	18%
<b>2009</b>	17%
<b>2001</b>	21%
<b>1991</b>	16%

*Source:* Statistics Canada, Education Indicators in Canada & Women in Canada, 2000, 2005, Engineers Canada; CANSIM Tables 477-0019 & 477-0044.

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

<b>2012/13</b>	Ph.D.	49%
	Master's	55%
<b>2008/09</b>	Ph.D.	47%
	Master's	56%
<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.

# Women as % of Full-Time University Enrolments

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

	Female		Male	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
<b>2012/13</b>	83%	17%	85%	15%
<b>2008/09</b>	80%	20%	83%	17%
<b>2000/01</b>	78%	22%	83%	17%
<b>1980/81</b>	68%	32%	80%	20%

### Part-time university students, N.B. (undergraduate & graduate)

**2012/13:** 61% of part-time students are women

**2008/09:** 63% of part-time students are women

**2000/01:** 65% of part-time students are women

**1980/81:** 60% of part-time students are women

**Source:** Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.  
**Note:** Numbers may be slightly different from previous release of the Equality Profile due to revisions made.

### % of students aged 18-24 enrolled full-time in a university in their home province, by sex, N.B.

**2012/2013**  
19.6% of females  
12% of males

**2010/2011**  
20% of females  
12% of males

**2005/2006**  
21% of females  
13% of males

**Source:** Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.  
**Note:** The 2005/2006 percentages have been adjusted to account for updates to the population estimates.

# 3. Health

## 3.1 Physical Activity Level by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 2005 – 2012

% 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%
<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%
<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%
<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%
<b>65 years &amp; over</b>				
2005	27%	38%	40%	50%
2008	29%	37%	39%	50%
2010	36%	38%	42%	47%
2012	39%	42%	49%	51%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey & Canadian Community Health Survey.

**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).

## Physical Activity Level

In past years, self-reported survey data (which can be unreliable) showed that New Brunswick females of all age groups were generally less likely to be physically active in their leisure time than their male counterparts. Provincially, in 2012, females aged 20-64 were more likely to be physically active than their male counterparts. Females at either end of the age spectrum (12-19 years and 65 years & over), however, were less likely to be physically active than their male counterparts. New Brunswick females aged 20-44 were more likely to be physically active than their national peers, but less likely to be physically active than their national peers in the 12-19 and 45+ age groups. Overall the differences were not that dissimilar except in the 20-34 age category (New Brunswick females: 68%, Canadian: 54%). New Brunswick females in the 20-34 age category were the most active (68%) of all New Brunswick females while New Brunswick females 65 years & over were the least active (39%) of all New Brunswick females.

The proportion of female and male New Brunswickers who are overweight or obese (severely overweight) remains high, worse than the national averages. In 2012, according to self-reported data – which can be unreliable – 52% of women and 70% of men in New Brunswick were overweight or obese, compared to Canadian averages of 45% of women and 60% of men. However, women in New Brunswick experienced a bit of a drop, from 60% in 2010 to 52% in 2012.

### % of 12 to 17 year olds who are overweight or obese, N.B. & Canada, 2012, 2010 & 2008

#### N.B. female youth:

30% in 2012  
22% in 2010  
16% in 2008

#### N.B. male youth:

26% in 2012  
18% in 2010  
32% in 2008

#### Canadian female youth:

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

#### Canadian male youth:

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. Use with caution.

### % of adults who are overweight or obese, N.B. and Canada, 2012, 2010 & 2008

#### N.B. women:

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

#### N.B. men:

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

#### Canadian women:

45% in 2012  
44% in 2010  
44% in 2008

#### Canadian men:

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.





## 3.2 Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2012

Cause of death – Females (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	812	26.0%	211
Heart diseases	572	18.3%	149
Respiratory system diseases	265	8.5%	69
Cerebrovascular diseases	216	6.9%	56
Diseases of the digestive system	135	4.3%	35

Cause of death – Males (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	1,003	31.2%	274
Heart diseases	680	21.1%	186
Respiratory system diseases	255	7.9%	70
Cerebrovascular diseases	161	5.0%	44
Diseases of the digestive system	122	3.8%	33

Source: Service N.B., 2012 Annual Statistics, Vital Statistics.

Cancer was still the leading cause of death for New Brunswickers of both sexes in 2012, as in several previous years. Heart and cerebrovascular diseases, linked to the same risk factors, are also responsible for many deaths, especially among women. Alzheimer's disease was on women's top five list in 2009 and it was number 10 on men's list. In 2012, Alzheimer's disease was the sixth leading cause of death for women (causing 4.0% or 125 deaths) and the 11th for men. Similar gender differences appear in the Canadian mortality rankings (2011).

Breast cancer remains the most common form of cancer among women in New Brunswick and Canada. However, lung cancer is responsible for more deaths and its incidence among women has risen dramatically over the past 30 years. Men are still more likely than women to develop lung cancer, but the gender gap has narrowed over time.

Completed suicide rates are far higher among men and boys – four times higher than for females in New Brunswick in 2012 – but females attempt suicide significantly more often than males, in the great majority of age groups. Among 15 to 19 year olds, the rate of girls being hospitalized following a suicide attempt is three times that of males – 214 per 100,000 girls compared to 59 per 100,000 boys of that age group. This is a significant increase for this age group, especially for girls, since 2009 when the rate was 149 per 100,000 girls and 49 per 100,000 boys.

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



# Leading Causes of Death

## CANADA

### Leading causes of death, by sex, 2011 (% of all causes of death)

#### Females (all ages):

1. Cancer (28.6%)
2. Heart diseases (18.7%)
3. Cerebrovascular diseases (6.4%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.7%)
5. Accidents (unintentional injuries) (3.7%)

#### Males (all ages):

1. Cancer (31.3%)
2. Heart diseases (20.6%)
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. & Canada, 2014

### Breast cancer accounts for...

24% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women (560 of 2,300) (Canada: 26%)

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

### Incidence per 100,000 females:

**N.B.:** 93  
Canada: 99

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

**N.B.:** 16  
Canada: 18 (30 in 1979)

**Source:** Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Cancer Statistics 2014.

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

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

### N.B.: 2012

Females: 6 (23)  
Males: 25 (90)

### Canada: 2011

Females: 5.4 (947)  
Males: 16.3 (2,781)

**Source:** Service N.B., 2012 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., 2011

Age Group	Females	Males
15-19	214	59
20-24	116	107
25-29	84	61
30-34	85	57
35-39	112	99
40-44	178	116
45-49	112	80
50-54	95	47
55-59	74	67
60-64	37	27
65-69	66	*
70 and over	40	36
TOTAL, all ages	98	64
All Ages, Canada, 2011	80	54

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

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



## Lung cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. & Canada, 2014

### Lung cancer accounts for...

16% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women (370 of 2,300) (Canada: 14%)

29% of all estimated deaths from cancer among N.B. women (Canada: 27%)

### Incidence per 100,000 population:

**N.B. females:** 55

Canadian females: 48 (20 in 1979)

**N.B. males:** 75

Canadian males: 58

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

**N.B.:** 39

**Canada:** 36 (16 in 1979)

*Source:* Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Cancer Statistics 2014.

*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, 1999/2000 - 2011/2012

Health Region	1999/2000	2001/02	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*	2010/11	2011/12
1 – Beauséjour (A – Zone 1)	20.2%	23.1%	20.6%	26.8%	24.9%	30.2%	29.7%	28%
1 – South East (B – Zone 1)	22.5%	27.5%	30.4%	32.6%	34.3%			
2 – Saint John (B – Zone 2)	23%	25.5%	25.1%	21.9%	22.3%	24%	21.6%	20.4%
3 – Fredericton (B – Zone 3)	24.7%	26.7%	32.2%	30.3%	27.6%	30.5%	28.6%	29.2%
4 – Edmundston (A – Zone 4)	28.4%	28.5%	29.2%	28.3%	28.4%	31.4%	28.4%	28.5%
5 – Campbellton (A – Zone 5)	32.6%	28.5%	48.2%	34.9%	37.8%	37.4%	35.6%	42.6%
6 – Bathurst (A – Zone 5)	28.1%	29.5%	25.2%	28.1%	27.2%	25.9%	27.9%	27.8%
7 – Miramichi (B – Zone 7)	27.9%	26.2%	31.7%	31.8%	32.2%	35.6%	31.8%	38.6%
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK – AVERAGE</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health. Canadian Community Health Survey, 2011-12. Statistics Canada, Health Profile.

**Note:** Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths. \*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.

New Brunswick's rate has been well above the World Health Organization benchmark of 15% for a few decades. New Brunswick's C-section rate is 27% (in 2012). Regional differences continue to exist.

C-section rates for Canada and other western countries have also continued to increase. In 2011/12 in Canada, 27% of all births were by C-section, up from 15% in 1979. Recent rates for European countries vary significantly but some are lower than Canada's 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 gynecological cancer or non-cancerous conditions. While the "right" level of use of this procedure may not be known, the Canadian Institute for Health Information says variations over time and between jurisdictions (e.g. Nunavut, 289; Saskatchewan, 469) should be scrutinized to understand the influence of physician practice patterns and other factors. New Brunswick women remain significantly more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2011/12, there were 421 procedures per 100,000 women in New Brunswick, down from 730 in 2000/01. But it is still higher than the Canadian average of 320 per 100,000. Hysterectomy use, like C-section use, varies widely within New Brunswick.

# Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of All Births

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

**2011/12**

**N.B. 421** (Fredericton, 351; Campbellton area, 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:** Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator Reports.

**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.

## CANADA Caesarian sections as a % of all births

**2011/12** 27%

**2010/11** 27%

**2009/10** 27%

**2008/09** 27%

**2001/02** 23%

**1999/2000** 20%

**1979** 15% (**N.B.: 15%**)

**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator Reports.

**Note:** Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths.

## C-sections as % of live births, select European countries, 2011

<b>Finland</b>	16.3%
<b>Germany</b>	32.1%
<b>Iceland</b>	16.6%
<b>Norway</b>	17%
<b>Sweden</b>	17%

**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 & Incidence by Sex, N.B., 2012

	Overall Rate per 100,000 population		# of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Chlamydia</b>	341.3	166.3	1,314	617
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	17.4	29.7	67	110
<b>Hepatitis B (Acute and Chronic)</b>	3.4	7.8	-	-
<b>Gonorrhoea</b>	3.1	7.0	-	-
<b>Syphilis (Infectious)</b>	1.0	4.6	-	-
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	-	0.4/0.3	-	-

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, 2012 Communicable Diseases Annual Report  
**Note:** The number of cases are reported only for the two most commonly reported STTBIs.

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

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted disease in New Brunswick. Females remain largely overrepresented among Chlamydia cases, accounting for 68% of all notifications in 2012. 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. Most cases of Hepatitis C were seen in males. Further, in 2012, the highest incidence rate was seen 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. It is thought there could be a link to the two correctional facilities in those regions.

#### Rate per 100,000 by Sex and Age Group, N.B., 2012

##### Chlamydia

<b>15-19 years</b> F: 1854.7/100,000 M: 386.6/100,000	<b>30-39 years</b> F: 264.5/100,000 M: 179.8/100,000
<b>20-24 years</b> F: 2344.8/100,000 M: 1074.5/100,000	<b>40-59 years</b> F: 18.6/100,000 M: 23/100,000
<b>25-29 years</b> F: 851.2/100,000 M: 625.2/100,000	<b>60+ years</b> F: 0/100,000 M: 2.5/100,000

##### Hepatitis C

<b>15-19 years</b> F: 22.3/100,000 M: 8.5/100,000	<b>30-39 years</b> F: 25.2/100,000 M: 54.2/100,000
<b>20-24 years</b> F: 47.1/100,000 M: 55.5/100,000	<b>40-59 years</b> F: 16/100,000 M: 37.1/100,000
<b>25-29 years</b> F: 75/100,000 M: 78.1/100,000	<b>60+ years</b> F: 3.2/100,000 M: 11.1/100,000

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, 2012 Communicable Diseases Annual Report, Chlamydia - CDC Fact Sheet and CATIE, Hepatitis C Basics

# Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Diseases

## Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 2002-2012

Year	FEMALE			MALE		
	N.B.		Canada	N.B.		Canada
	Reported Cases	Rate per 100,000 population, all ages	Rate per 100,000 population, all ages	Reported Cases	Rate per 100,000 population, all ages	Rate per 100,000 population, all ages
2012	1,314	341.3	-	617	166.3	-
2011	1,302	338.5	378.69	615	165.9	200.02
2010	1,291	336.7	358.8	577	156.2	186.86
2009	1,087	284.7	339.9	477	129.6	175.2
2008	988	259.8	327.4	394	107.5	168.7
2006	956	252	277.3	370	101	145.9
2004	833	219	267.2	328	88.9	131.6
2002	939	247.4	244.9	366	99.0	112.3

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Communicable Disease Control Branch. Data extracted from the Reportable Disease Surveillance System (Unpublished data).

**Note:** Genital Chlamydia infection is a notifiable disease in New Brunswick. However, it should be noted that the numbers cited in this table reflect only confirmed cases that met the national case definition and reported to Public Health Services. Also, infected individuals may be asymptomatic and not seek medical attention, thereby being excluded from the counts. As a result, this data may underrepresent the true number of Chlamydia cases in the province. The above statistics are based on revised data and population estimates and therefore should not be compared with the previous edition of Equality Profile.

## 3.5 Number of Abortions, N.B. Residents; 2007 - 2012

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

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

**Note:**

1. Includes 11 abortions performed on N.B. females in Nova Scotia hospitals and fewer than 5 in each of Ontario & Alberta hospitals.
2. Includes fewer than 10 abortions in Nova Scotia hospitals and fewer than 5 in each of Ontario & Alberta hospitals.
3. Includes 9 abortions in Nova Scotia hospitals.
4. 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.
5. 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.

Of the abortions performed in hospitals, the majority (56%) were for women in their twenties. 17% were for teenagers. The number of abortions performed for teenagers has steadily declined since 2009.

In 2012, 58% of abortions obtained by women in New-Brunswick were done at the private clinic in Fredericton and 42% in hospitals. In July 2014, the Morgentaler Clinic located in Fredericton closed.

Statistics on abortions are now compiled and released by Canadian Institute for Health Information. The data provided for 2007 to present is not comparable to the previous data; the following table is reprinted for historical purposes.

## Abortions

### 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 & 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.

### Induced abortions per 1,000 females aged 15-44, select countries, 2009/10

Belgium	9.2
Netherlands	9.7
France	17.4
Germany	6.1
Finland	10.4
Iceland	14.5
Norway	16.2
U.K.	14.2
Sweden	20.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13.7</b>

**Source:** World Abortion Policies 2013; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division



# 4. Income and Poverty

## 4.1 Total Income, by Sex, N.B., 2012

<b>302,840 (52%) females have income</b> <b>Median income:</b> <b>\$23,240</b> <b>(67% of males' income)</b>	<b>284,310 (48%)</b> <b>males have income</b> <b>Median income:</b> <b>\$34,850</b>
<b>22,340 females have an income under</b> <b>\$5,000 ( 7% of females)</b>	<b>13,860 males have an income under</b> <b>\$5,000 (5% of males)</b>
<b>4,910 females have an income above</b> <b>\$100,000 (2%)</b>	<b>18,210 males have an income above</b> <b>\$100,000 (6%)</b>

**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 that 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, a slight improvement over 2009. Nationally (in 2012) women's total income from all sources was also 67% of men's income.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CANADA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Median income of Canadians with income, 2012</b></p> <p><b>Females</b> \$25,800 (67% of male)  <b>Males</b> \$38,480</p> <p><b>Total income under \$5,000</b>          1,145,050 (9% of females)          787,630 (6 % of males)</p> <p><b>Total income \$100,000 and over</b>          480,700 (4% of females)          1,307,300 (11% of males)</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0008.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Average total income, women 15 years and over, by certain characteristics, N.B.</b></p> <p><b>Aboriginal identity 2010, in private households</b>          \$20,910</p> <p><b>Recent immigrants 2011 (landing year)</b>          \$21,000</p> <p><b>Francoophone 2010, in private households</b>          \$27,990</p> <p><b>Anglophone 2010, in private households</b>          \$28,025</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, CANSIM table 054-0017.  <b>Note:</b> 2011 National Household Survey is a voluntary survey, the 2006 Census was not. Therefore comparisons between data in the 2014 Equality Profile with the data in the 2012 Equality Profile should be made with caution.</p>
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## 4.2 Population Living in Poverty, Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2002 – 2011

Year	Females (all ages)	Males (all ages)	Unattached women (- 65)	Unattached men (- 65)	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)	Unattached senior men (65+)	Lone mothers
2011	13.3%	10.6%	41.2%	25.0% (E)	6.9% (E)	6.6% (E)	13.6% (E)	22.3% (E)	28.9% (E)
2010	15.4%	11.2%	42.1%	30.0%	9.6% (E)	3.8% (E)	21.2% (E)	F	34.3% (E)
2009	14.5%	11.3%	44.5%	33.9%	6.4% (E)	1.7% (E)	16.5% (E)	F	50.9%
2008	15.1%	12.1%	52.5%	35.3%	6.1% (E)	1.1% (E)	13.8% (E)	F	41.9% (E)
2007	14.9%	12.6%	38.3%	29.2% (E)	5.4% (E)	3.0% (E)	13.2% (E)	F	45.4%
2006	16.4%	14.4%	47.3%	38.2%	9.1%	2.4% (E)	21.7% (E)	F	48.3%
2005	16.7%	15.4%	50.0%	41.9%	7.9% (E)	4.5% (E)	16.7% (E)	F	52.7%
2004	15.6%	14.2%	40.5%	36.3%	8.6% (E)	4.7% (E)	15.3% (E)	9.7% (E)	59.4%
2003	16.8%	15.7%	45.1%	34.5%	9.9% (E)	3.8% (E)	18.2% (E)	8.1% (E)	59.3%
2002	16.9%	15.8%	48.3%	44.9%	9.6% (E)	2.5% (E)	20.3% (E)	F	57.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 202-0802 & 202-0804

Note: Unattached individual: a person living either alone or with others to whom they are unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger. Lone mothers are women under age 65 who head a family with at least 1 child under age 18.

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

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

Following a review by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the shelter component of the MBM thresholds along with the disposable income definition have been revised. The revision takes effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in SLID). Therefore, this table has been updated using the 2011 base. See Statistics Canada Income Research Paper (75F0002M) Low Income Lines, 2011-2012 for details.

### Measuring Poverty

The **Market Basket Measure (MBM)**, developed by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, is reportedly more sensitive to regional differences in living costs than Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs). The Market Basket Measure (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.

In 2012, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada carried out a review resulting in the shelter component and the disposable income definition of the MBM thresholds being revised. The revision took effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)). Therefore all data provided in this release of the Equality Profile using the MBM is based on the revised MBM (2011 base).

# Population Living in Poverty

**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. **Before-tax** rates highlight income inequality resulting from earnings, income from investments and other market income. **After-tax** rates suggest the extent to which government tax policies help redistribute income, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

**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 SLID.

When all New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, 13.3% of females and 10.6% of males lived with low income in 2011, based on the Market Basket Measure. These rates are a slight improvement compared to the levels a few years earlier. The alternative measure of poverty, Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs, show a better picture.

57% of the 88,000 New Brunswickers who lived in poverty, according to the Market Basket Measure in 2011, were females.

High poverty rates persist among women and men aged 18 to 64 years who live alone or with unrelated persons, such as roommates or lodgers.

The poverty rate among lone-parent women and their children has varied over the past decade. In 2011, nearly 30% in New Brunswick and over one in four in Canada lived in poverty, based on the Market Basket Measure. The number of poor lone-parent men in New Brunswick has varied over the years. It was not published for 2009. In 2011, it was 28.1%.

Working for pay does not guarantee living above the poverty line. For example, most female lone-parent families include an employed person.

The economic situation of senior women has improved dramatically over the last 31 years. From more than 19% in 1980, New Brunswick senior women's poverty rate was 1% in 2011 (using after-tax measures). The same trends are seen in Canada.



## Food bank use

**19,989 people received help from N.B. food banks in March 2013 (2011: 18, 539). 33.2% were children (2011: 34.4%):**

The top two demographic categories were:  
Women 49.2%  
Aboriginal persons 4.9%

The top two household types:  
Single people 43.8%  
Single-parent families 23.0%

**Source:** Hunger Count 2013, Food Banks Canada.

## Number of persons living in poverty, Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2011

50,000 females, including:  
10,000(E) girls  
35,000 females aged 18 to 64

38,000 males, including:  
9,000(E) boys  
25,000 males aged 18 to 64

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

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



## Population Living in Poverty, Using Statistics Canada Low Income Cut-Offs, Before-Tax and After-Tax Rates N.B., 1980 – 2011

Year	Females (all ages)	Males (all ages)	Unattached women (-65)	Unattached men (-65)	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)	Unattached senior men (65+)	Lone mothers
<b>2011</b>	6.7%	4.9%	32.3%	17.8%(E)	1.0%(E)	1.2%(E)	1.5%(E)	(F)	15.0%(E)
	10.4%	8.0%	38.2%	22.1%(E)	6.7%(E)	5.6%(E)	17.7%(E)	26.0%(E)	25.2%(E)
<b>2010</b>	6.6%	4.5%	36.0%	19.6%(E)	2.8%(E)	1.1%(E)	3.9%(E)	(F)	9.2%(E)
	10.4%	8.1%	40.2%	31.0%	11.5%(E)	5.0%(E)	26.8%(E)	18.5%(E)	19.0%(E)
<b>2000</b>	9.4%	9%	42.1%	34.8%	5%	1.2%(E)	11.2%(E)	(F)	37.6%
	16.1%	13.8%	47.9%	43.8%	20.1%	7.3%	44.1%	33.7%	50.9%
<b>1990</b>	11.8%	9.3%	40.1%	29.4%	7.1%	3.9%	17.9%	24.3%	52.2%
	18%	14%	48.2%	32.9%	20.5%	9.5%	47%	41.7%	65.4%
<b>1980</b>	14.2%	10.7%	52.4%	24.9%	19.1%	10.3%	51.1%	42%	35.4%
	19.9%	16.5%	58.8%	30.8%	38%	22.4%	76%	48.6%	41.4%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 202-0802 & 202-0804.

**Note:** Unattached individual: a person living either alone or with others to whom they are unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger. Lone mothers: women under age 65 and head of families with at least 1 child under age 18.

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

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

# Population Living in Poverty

## CANADA Population living in poverty, Market Basket Measure, 2011

<b>Females, all ages</b>	12.2%
<b>Males, all ages</b>	11.8%
<b>Lone mothers</b>	34.9%
<b>Women 65 years+</b>	6.7%
<b>Men 65 years+</b>	4.5%
<b>Unattached women 65 years+</b>	15.5%
<b>Unattached men 65 years+</b>	12.1%(E)
<b>Unattached women under 65 years</b>	39.4%
<b>Unattached men under 65 years</b>	33.3%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 202-0802, 202-0804  
**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution". Following a review by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the shelter component of the MBM thresholds along with the disposable income definition have been revised. The revision takes effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in SLID). See Statistics Canada Income Research Paper (75F0002M) Low Income Lines, 2011-2012 for details.

## The working poor, N.B., 2011

### % living in poverty where there is 1 earner:

- 25.2%(E) of female lone-parent families with 1 earner
- 26.1%(E) of unattached 18-64 year-old female earners
- 12.7%(E) of unattached 18-64 year-old male earners
- 16.8%(E) of two-parent families with 1 earner
- 14.8%(E) of married couples with 1 earner.

### % living in poverty where there are 2 earners:

- 8.6%(E) of female lone-parent families with 2 or more earners
- 5.5%(E) of two-parent families with 2 earners.

### % living in poverty where there are 3 or more earners:

- (F)% of two-parent families with 3 or more earners

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0804.  
**Note:** (E) Statistics Canada advises to use with caution. (F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada. Following a review by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the shelter component of the MBM thresholds along with the disposable income definition have been revised. The revision takes effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in SLID). See Statistics Canada Income Research Paper (75F0002M) Low Income Lines, 2011-2012 for details.



## 4.3 Child Poverty

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2002 – 2011

Year	All children	Children in 2-parent families	Children in female lone-parent families
2011	14.2% (E)	9.4% (E)	31.6% (E)
2010	15.1%	9.1% (E)	37.1% (E)
2009	17.7%	9.9%	56.0%
2008	18.1%	11.7% (E)	44.8% (E)
2007	18.8%	9.0% (E)	48.1%
2006	20.4%	11.5% (E)	53.2%
2005	20.9%	12.6% (E)	56.1%
2004	19.1%	11.7%	61.0%
2003	22.0%	15.1%	61.2%
2002	20.6%	12.7%	60.3%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

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

Following a review by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the shelter component of the MBM thresholds along with the disposable income definition have been revised. The revision takes effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in SLID). See Statistics Canada Income Research Paper (75F0002M) Low Income Lines, 2011-2012 for details.

### 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.



## Child Poverty

### Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Statistics Canada Low-Income Cut-Offs, Before and After Tax Rates, N.B., 1980 - 2011

	All children (after-tax rate)	All children (before-tax rate)	Children in 2-parent families (after-tax rate)	Children in 2-parent families (before-tax rate)	Children in female lone- parent families (after-tax rate)	Children in female lone- parent families (before-tax rate)
2011	6.7% (E)	10.5 % (E)	4.4% (E)	5.3% (E)	16.2% (E)	27.9% (E)
2010	3.0% (E)	6.9% (E)	0.7% (E)	3.3% (E)	9.8% (E)	20.3% (E)
2009	7.2% (E)	9.4% (E)	3.0% (E)	3.6% (E)	25.4% E)	36.1% (E)
2008	4.9% (E)	11.5%	1.6% (E)	6.4% (E)	17.4% (E)	33.0% (E)
2007	9.6% (E)	16.4%	2.5% (E)	9.9% (E)	30.6% (E)	36.4% (E)
2006	11.2% (E)	16.2% (E)	5.7%(E)	7.3%(E)	32.0%(E)	48.6%
2005	10.3% (E)	15.9%	4.0% (E)	6.4% (E)	36.0% (E)	54.6%
2000	10.8%	16.5%	6.4%(E)	10.7% (E)	42.5%(E)	57.3%
1990	13.7%	19.2%	6.5%	10.5%	54.3%	66.9%
1980	14.3%	20.3%	11.2%	17.0%	42.2%	48.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"



# Child Poverty

Child poverty rates have fluctuated over time in New Brunswick as in Canada, showing a slight downward trend in recent years, although children in female lone-parent families at the national level showed an increase in 2011 (38.1%). In 2011, 14.2% of all New Brunswick children lived in a family with low income, based on the Market Basket Measure (MBM).

National household data shows that Aboriginal identity children have poverty rates more than double the New Brunswick average (35% versus 14.2%).

Children living in female lone-parent families are much more likely to be poor than those in two-parent families. In 2011, almost half of children in female lone parent families were living in poverty in New Brunswick (MBM). Over 9% of those living with two parents were living in poverty.

Child poverty rates using before-tax income are worse than after-tax rates (Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs), since the tax system helps reduce income inequality by setting tax rates that take into account ability to pay. But even so, using the after-tax income LICO measure, 16.2% of children in female lone parent families were living in poverty in New Brunswick in 2011.

## Child poverty, Canada & select OECD countries, 2010

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

Denmark	3.7%
Finland	3.9%
Norway	5.1%
Sweden	8.2%
Germany	9.1%
France	11%
U.K.	9.8%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14%</b>
U.S.	21.2%
OECD average	13.3%

*Source:* OECD Family Database.

## CANADA Child poverty rates, Market Basket Measure

### All children under 18 years

<b>2011</b>	13.7%
<b>2009</b>	13.9%
<b>2005</b>	15.0%

### In 2-parent families

<b>2011</b>	9.5%
<b>2009</b>	10.5%
<b>2005</b>	9.9%

### In female lone-parent families

<b>2011</b>	38.1%
<b>2009</b>	33.5%
<b>2005</b>	42.9%

*Source:* Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

*Note:* Following a review by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the shelter component of the MBM thresholds along with the disposable income definition have been revised. The revision takes effect in 2011 and includes an historical revision back to 2002 (the first year in which housing tenure information is available in SLID). See Statistics Canada Income Research Paper (75F0002M) Low Income Lines, 2011-2012 for details.



## 4.4 Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1985 - 2011

	1985	1995	2005	2010	2011
Total average income of women 65+	\$18,400	\$18,900	\$19,300	\$22,000	\$23,200
Total average income of men 65+	\$24,600	\$28,700	\$30,500	\$33,700	\$33,100
Average employer pension (retirement) income of women 65+	\$8,500	\$9,500	\$11,800	\$12,700 (E)	\$12,400
Average employer pension (retirement) income of men 65+	\$13,200	\$16,000	\$18,300	\$18,000	\$17,100
Average CPP benefits of women 65+	\$4,200	\$5,600	\$5,300	\$5,200	\$5,400
Average CPP benefits of men 65+	\$5,700	\$7,500	\$7,300	\$7,400	\$7,100

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

**Note:** Average before-tax income from all sources in constant 2011 dollars.

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

While far fewer senior women live in poverty today, their average income from all sources remains significantly lower than senior men's in New Brunswick, as in Canada. Senior women in New Brunswick had 70% of senior men's income in 2011, up from 65% in 2009 (Canada: 69%). In 1985, senior women in New Brunswick had 75% of senior men's income (Canada: 63%).

The proportion of senior women who have income from public or private employment pensions has increased significantly since the 1980s. However, senior women are still less likely than men to have any work-related pension and women receive lower benefits.

Although more female tax filers than male tax filers contributed to Registered Retirement Savings Plans in 2012, females made smaller contributions.

Women are overrepresented among the pensioners who receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement paid to low-income seniors.

### CANADA Seniors' average income from all sources

<b>2011</b>	
Women	\$27,000 (69% of men's)
Men	\$39,100
<b>1991</b>	
Women	\$21,100 (63% of men's)
Men	\$33,400

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407 (in constant 2011 dollars).

# Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits

## % of seniors with retirement income, N.B.

### 2011

50% of senior women  
62% of senior men  
(Canada: women, 55%; men, 69%)

### 1991

27% of women  
47% of men  
(Canada: women, 55%; men, 49%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 202-0407& 051-0001.

## % of seniors with income from CPP, N.B.

### 2011

87% of senior women  
97% of senior men  
(Canada: women, 85%; men, 94%)

### 1991

54% of women  
82% of men  
(Canada: women, 55%; men, 82%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 202-0407& 051-0001

## % of taxfilers who contributed to an RRSP, N.B.

### 2012

20% of females  
14% of males  
(Canada: 26% of females; 21% of males)

### 2010

15% of females  
20% of males  
(Canada: 22% of females, 27% of males)

### 1994

14% of females  
24% of males  
(Canada: 23% of females, 31% of males)

### Median contribution:

#### 2012

Females \$1,950  
Males \$3,000

(Canada: \$2,400 for females, \$3,500 for males)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0039 & 051-0001.

## % of old age pensioners who receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement, N.B.

### 2013

49% of women  
39% of men  
(Canada: 37% of women; 27% of men)

### 2011

50% of women  
40% of men  
(Canada: 38% of women; 28% of men)

### 2009

52% of women  
42% of men  
(Canada: 40% of women, 30% of men)

**Source:** Human Resources & Skills Development Canada; Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

## 5. Family Responsibilities

### 5.1 Percentage of Employed Women with Children, By Age of Youngest Child, N.B., 1976 – 2013

Year	All Mothers			Lone Mothers		
	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
2013	68%	70%	75%	38%	52%	61%
2010	69%	70%	75%	52%	59%	67%
2008	67%	70%	75%	47%	50%	61%
2006	68%	73%	75%	46%	55%	62%
2002	67%	68%	72%	35%	45%	61%
2000	61%	62%	67%	32%	39%	51%
1990	51%	52%	56%	36%	38%	45%
1980	32%	34%	39%	0%	28%	35%
1976	24%	27%	33%	0%	35%	40%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211.

The employment rate of mothers with school-age and younger children has risen dramatically since the 1970's. Three in four New Brunswick women (75%) with children under 16 years were working for pay or profit in 2013, 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. Although the majority of lone parent women held paid jobs in 2010, their employment rate has since decreased, especially for lone mothers where the youngest child was under the age of 3. Employment rates for lone mothers in New Brunswick remain below the national average, as in 2010.

Most New Brunswick working women with dependent children have a full-time job.



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

All mothers		Lone mothers	
<b>2013</b>	74%	<b>2013</b>	68%
<b>2010</b>	73%	<b>2010</b>	69%
<b>2000</b>	69%	<b>2000</b>	63%
<b>1990</b>	63%	<b>1990</b>	55%
<b>1980</b>	47%	<b>1980</b>	54%
<b>1976</b>	39%	<b>1976</b>	48%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211.

## Employed mothers of children under 16 years, by full-time or part-time jobs, 1976, 2010 and 2013

	2013	2010	1976
<b>N.B.</b>			
<b>Full-time</b>	83%	84%	72%
<b>Part-time</b>	17%	16%	28%
<b>Canada</b>			
<b>Full-time</b>	78%	76%	69%
<b>Part-time</b>	23%	24%	31%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0211

## Employment rates of mothers with dependent children, select OECD countries, most recent available year

Italy	55%	2011
Japan	53%	2005
U.K.	64%	2011
Germany	67%	2011
France	73%	2011
U.S.	62%	2011
<b>Canada</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>2011</b>
Netherlands	78%	2011
Sweden	80%	2009
Iceland	85%	2002

OECD average 65% 2011

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

## 5.2 Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces, N.B., 2003 – 2013

	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2003
<b>Number of licensed child care spaces</b> (infant, preschool and school age)	22,649	21,695	20,319	18,398	14,170	11,898
<b>Number of children aged 0 – 12 in N.B.</b>	95,130	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>	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

There were 702 regulated child day care facilities (568 day care centres & 134 community day care homes) providing 22,649 spaces for New Brunswick children at the end of March 2013. That means there were regulated child care spaces for 24% of N.B. children aged 12 and under in 2013, up from 11% in 2003.

Almost half of the 22,649 available regulated child care spaces are for after-school care (11,132 spaces). Another 44% (9,831 spaces) are for preschool-aged children and 7% (1,686 spaces) are for infants. This is fairly similar to available regulated child care spaces in 2011.

47% of workers in approved child day care centres in the province had recognized training in 2013 (up from 40% in 2011).

### Average monthly parent fees, regulated care, N.B., 2011 & 2013 (regional variation)

#### Infant

2013: \$670.34 (\$602.30 to \$740.65)

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

#### Preschooler

2013: \$572.42 (\$539.30 to \$629.58)

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

#### After-school care

2013: \$315.68 (\$277.12 to \$391)

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

#### Number

3,365 educators

1,580 with recognized training

1,269 with a B.Ed., ECE, or university degree in child study (note: 1,062, ECE)

#### Average hourly wages

##### March 2013

Trained employee \$15.38 (2011: \$14.67)

Untrained employee \$13.27 (2011: \$12.46)

#### Average hourly wages

##### March 2007

Trained employee \$12.86

Untrained employee \$11.11

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

## Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces

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

#### N.B., 2012/13

% of daycares that are:

Not-for-profit	30%
Private businesses	70%

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

Edmundston area	13.5%
Fredericton area	39.7%

#### Canada, 2012

70.6% 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 2008.

### Language of service\* in regulated child day care facilities, N.B., 2012/13

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

33% provide services in French (2011: 32%)

11% 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 – 2013

	2013	2011	2009	2005	2001	1997
Women	2,634	2,827	2,984	2,581	1,282	617
Men	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 has increased in New Brunswick, especially since 2001 when 35 weeks of leave became available or shareable for parents. However, mothers remain the ones to take parental leave in over nine out of ten cases (91%). In 2013, 2,634 women and 268 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

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

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

**Note:** Data source has been discontinued. 2012 is the last year data is available.

### Parental Leave, Select OECD Countries 2013

**Australia:** 18 weeks paid at national minimum wage by government. Can be transferred to either parent.

**Italy:** No paternity leave. Additional parental leave lasts 6 months per parent (maximum of 11 months per child), & parents receive 30% of their usual salary.

**Switzerland:** No paternal leave. But all workers with family obligations can request lunch breaks (up to 90 minutes) & may refuse overtime.

**Source:** Catalyst. *Catalyst Quick Take: Family Leave - U.S., Canada, and Global*. New York: Catalyst, 2013.

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

Maternity leave		Adoption leave	
<b>2013</b>	1, 256	<b>2013</b>	25 women, 10 men
<b>2011</b>	1,324	<b>2011</b>	26 women, 1 man
<b>2009</b>	1,399	<b>2009</b>	28 women, 0 men
<b>2005</b>	1,283	<b>2005</b>	29 women, 4 men
<b>2001</b>	1,277	<b>2001</b>	18 women, 0 men
<b>1997</b>	1,084	<b>1997</b>	6 women, 0 men

**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.



# Did you know?

The maternity, adoption and parental leave benefits we have today developed over many years? Consider its' timeline to date:

### **1940** - No Benefits for Parents

In 1940, the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced in Canada. It did not cover any form of leave benefits for parents in its early decades.

### **1971** - Maternity Leave Introduced

Unemployment Insurance Act amendments allowed some women, depending on their work history, 15 weeks of maternity leave benefit.

### **1984** - Adoption Leave added to Maternity Leave Benefits

Maternity benefits were modified, and extended, to include adoptive parents. Adoptive and birth mothers now received the same 15 weeks of benefits.

### **1990** - Maternity, Adoption, and Parental Leave Benefits

10 weeks of parental leave was added to Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, and was available to birth fathers as well as adoptive mothers and fathers. "Maternity leave" was available to birth mothers only; adoptive mothers became ineligible for maternity leave as they now qualified for parental leave. (Note: Parental leave uptake by fathers at the time of its introduction was 3%.)

### **2001** - Parental Leave extended

Parental leave was extended from 10 weeks to 35 weeks for men and women.

### **2010** - Eligibility Period extended for Canadian Forces Members

The eligibility period for collecting EI parental benefits was extended for Canadian Forces members, up to a maximum of 104 weeks for those members who cannot collect their benefits during the standard eligibility period due to an imperative military requirement.

### **2011** - Parental Leave extended for Self-employed Individuals

Maternity and parental benefits were introduced for self-employed individuals, who could opt in to the EI program for the first time. (Note: 19% of employed males were self-employed in 2013.)

Québec has its own parental leave plan. Introduced in 2006 it includes the self-employed, is based on minimum earnings and offers wage replacement levels up to 75%. A 3 to 5 week paternity leave is reserved for fathers. In 2013, 83% of Québec fathers took parental leave.

**Source:** Status of Women Canada, GBA+ Online Course, accessed May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014. Emploi et solidarité sociale, Québec; Statistics Canada. CANSIM tables 276-0020, 282-0012.

## 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 & 2006 Census.

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 2012.

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.



# Hours Spent on Housework

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

### Cooking & 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.

## CANADA

### Participation in unpaid work at home, 15 years & 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 & 2006 Census.

## 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.

## 5.5 Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999/2000 – 2012/2013

	Child support		All family support	
	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations
<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.

96% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2012/13. That meant almost \$1.7 million dollars was due but not paid in cases involving children (an improvement from the \$5.7 million due in 2010/11).

In 95% of cases where the sex of both parties is recorded (in about 60% of cases), there is a male payor and a female recipient, as of the end of March 2013.

In 93% of the 12,058 support order cases handled by the New Brunswick Department of Justice in 2013, only child support is due. Spousal support only is due in 5% of all cases.



### Profile of recipients, N.B. Family Support Orders, 2012/13

#### Payments were for:

**Children only:** 11,227 or 93% of cases

**Spouse & children:** 269 or 2% of cases

**Spouse only:** 562 or 5% of cases

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



## Did you know?

In 2001, 7% of Canadians, or 434,000 individuals, aged 20 to 34 indicated that they did not intend to have children? The proportion of those not wishing to have children is constant: 7% for women, 8% for men. Furthermore, the intention to remain childfree remains stable between the ages of 20 and 34, again 7% for women and 8% for men.

Reasons for not having children included never wanting to have children, medical conditions, environmental concerns or not having the right circumstances. In terms of the latter reason, these individuals may never have consciously decided not to have children. They may be in a situation that they do not believe is beneficial for child rearing (e.g. not having met the right partner, living with a partner who does not want children, or having a career that is too fulfilling or demanding). Only about 2% of young Canadians reported that either themselves or their partner could not bear children. Women and men who are childfree are those who never planned to have children or did not have children due to unforeseen circumstances.

In terms of characteristics associated with those who do not intend to have children, 9% of singles reported not expecting to have children compared with 5% of those in a marriage or common-law relationship, 12% of those with no religious affiliation expected to stay childfree versus 6% of religious Canadians and 5% of persons born outside Canada reported not intending to have children compared with 8% of their Canadian-born counterparts.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Catalogue No. 11-008. Summer 2003. Canadian Social Trends.

# 6. Labour Force

## 6.1 Overview of Employed Persons, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2013

Total – employed persons	
351,200	

By sex	
<b>Females</b>	174,500 (50% of employed persons)
<b>Males</b>	176,700 (50% of employed persons)

	Employees	Self-employed
<b>Females</b>	159,500 (91% of employed females)	15,000 (9%)
<b>Males</b>	152,100 (86% of employed males)	24,600 (14%)

### Of employed persons:

	Part-time	Full-time
<b>Females</b>	40,000 (23% of employed females)	134,500 (77%)
<b>Males</b>	17,200 (10% of employed males)	159,400 (90%)

### Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
<b>Females</b>	135,000 (85% of female employees)	24,500 (15%)
<b>Males</b>	121,900 (80% of male employees)	30,200 (20%)

### Of employees:

	Public sector	Private sector
<b>Females</b>	54,800 (34% of female employees)	104,700 (66%)
<b>Males</b>	32,200 (21% of male employees)	119,800 (79%)

### Of employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
<b>Females</b>	6,200 (4% of female employees)	9,600 (6%)	8,600 (5%)
<b>Males</b>	13,600 (9% of male employees)	10,900 (7%)	5,700 (4%)

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



## Labour Force

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

Almost two-thirds (66%) 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.

### CANADA Employed workers, 2013

#### By sex

Females 48%

Males 52%

#### Part-time workers

27% of employed females

12% of employed males

#### Self-employed

12% of employed females

19% of employed males

#### Employees with permanent jobs

86% of female employees

87% of male employees

#### Employees working in private sector

70% of female employees

82% of male employees

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM tables 282-0002, 282-0074, 282-0019 & 282-0011.



## 6.2 Labour Force Participation, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1976 – 2013

Year	Females	Males
2013	59%	67%
2011	59%	67%
2004	60%	68%
2000	56%	68%
1990	52%	68%
1983	44%	67%
1976	39%	70%

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, while men's participation has declined slightly. In 2013, 59% 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 has been lower than male unemployment since the early 1980s. Women are far more likely than men to work part-time.

Women and men have different reasons for working part-time. In 2013, 26% of women and men in the province said working part time was their preference. 33% of women and 31% of men who work part time say they cannot find full-time work. Another 14% 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. Going to school is a common reason cited by men for working part time.



# Labour Force Participation

## CANADA Labour force participation

### 2013

62% of females,  
71% of males

### 1990

59% of females,  
76% of males

### 1976

46% of females,  
78% of males

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

## Female labour force participation rate, 15 to 64 years, select OECD countries, 2012

Iceland	83%
Switzerland	77%
Sweden	78%
Norway & Denmark	76%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>74%</b>
Germany	72%
U.K.	71%
U.S.	68%
France	67%
Brazil	61%
Italy	54%
Turkey	32%
OECD average	62%

**Source:** OECD Stat Extracts.

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

### 2013

Females 8.0% (Canada: 6.6%)  
Males 12.7% (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.

### 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 & over, N.B., 2013

### Unable to find full-time work/business conditions

**F:** 33%, **M:** 31%

### Personal preference

**F:** 26%, **M:** 26%

### Going to school

**F:** 21%, **M:** 34%

### Caring for children

**F:** 11%, **M:** \*

### Own illness

**F:** 6% **M:** 4%

### Other personal/family responsibilities

**F:** 3%, **M:** \*

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

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

## 6.3 Labour Force Estimates By Educational Attainment, Select Age Groups, Sex, N.B., 2013

		Women	Men
<b>25 years &amp; over</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>276,600</b>	<b>254,900</b>
	Less than high school diploma	54,900 20%	61,100 24%
	High school graduate	59,400 22%	53,100 21%
	Some post-secondary	10,300 4%	9,900 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	99,300 36%	88,300 35%
	University degree	52,700 19%	42,500 17%
<b>25-54 years</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>141,900</b>
	Less than high school diploma	12,800 9%	21,400 15%
	High school graduate	33,900 23%	33,900 24%
	Some post-secondary	6,000 4%	6,000 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	60,100 40%	54,200 38%
	University degree	38,200 25%	26,400 19%
<b>55-64 years</b>	<b>Total, all education levels</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>55,100</b>
	Less than high school diploma	12,500 22%	14,800 27%
	High school graduate	14,800 26%	11,900 22%
	Some post-secondary	2,200 4%	2,300 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	19,400 34%	18,200 33%
	University degree	8,500 15%	7,900 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.



## Labour force estimates by educational attainment

Women and men participating in the New Brunswick labour force have similar levels of educational attainment. Of persons in the labour force who are aged 25 years or over, 55% of women and 52% of men have completed post-secondary education (19% of women have a university degree and 36% have a post-secondary certificate or diploma).

Even among labour force participants aged 55 to 64 years of age, the proportion of women and men who have a postsecondary degree, diploma or certificate is comparable: 49% of females and 47% of males.



## 6.4 Permanent and Temporary Employees, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997 – 2013

Category of employment	2013	2011	2009	2007	1997
<b>Total employees – female</b>	159,500	158,500	160,400	159,800	125,100
<b>Total employees – male</b>	152,100	152,700	156,400	155,800	139,200
<b>- Permanent – female</b>	135,000	132,100	136,200	135,400	103,700
<b>- Permanent – male</b>	121,900	124,400	127,000	128,200	112,700
<b>- Temporary - female</b>	24,500	26,400	24,300	24,400	21,300
- seasonal	6,200	5,600	5,400	5,400	6,300
- term or contract	9,600	10,300	10,000	9,600	7,100
- casual	8,600	10,200	8,700	9,500	7,400
<b>- Temporary – male</b>	30,200	28,200	29,400	27,600	26,500
- seasonal	13,600	12,400	12,900	13,200	13,700
- term or contract	10,900	10,800	11,200	8,600	7,900
- casual	5,700	4,800	5,300	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 2013, 15% of female workers compared to 20% 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 casual category while men predominate in seasonal jobs.

A growing proportion of female employees in New Brunswick and Canada hold more than one job. From 1987 to 2011, the number and proportion of female multiple jobholders increased substantially in New Brunswick. Male employees have a lower rate of multiple jobholding and the proportion of them in 2011 is the same as in 1987. In 2013 the number of female multiple jobholders continued its increase while the proportion of male multiple jobholders stayed the same.



# Permanent and Temporary Employees

## CANADA Temporary employees

### 2013

14% of female employees  
13% of male employees

#### Of female temporary employees:

56% have term or contract jobs (males: 51%)  
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.

## Multiple job holders, N.B.

### 2013

9,300 women (5.6% of all female employees)  
(Canada: 7.6%)

6,400 men (3.5% of all male employees)  
(Canada: 5.6%)

### 2011

8,800 women (5.6% of all female employees)  
(Canada: 7.6%)

5,300 men (3.5% of all male employees)  
(Canada: 5.6%)

### 2009

9,400 women (5.8% of all female employees)  
(Canada: 7%)

6,000 men (3.7% of all male employees)  
(Canada: 5.5%)

### 1987

3,100 women (2.8% of all female employees) (Canada: 4.4%)

4,800 men (3.5% of all male employees)  
(Canada: 5%)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0034.

## 6.5 Self-Employed, N.B., 1976 – 2013

Year	Females	Males
2013	15,000	24,600
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 almost doubled between 1976 and 1996, but the number has not increased as much since 1996. In 1976, 9% of employed women were self-employed. In 2013, 9% are self-employed. Canada-wide, self-employed females account for a larger share of female employment: 12%.

Men are more likely than women to be self-employed, both in New Brunswick as in Canada. 14% of employed males were self-employed in New Brunswick in 2013 (Canada: 19%)

In 2013, 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.





# Self Employed

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

<b>2013</b>	<b>F: 73%</b> <b>M: 55%</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>2013</b>	<b>F: 9%</b> <b>M: 14%</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>2013</b>	<b>F: 11.7%</b> <b>M: 18.5%</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 - 2013

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

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

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

In 2013, 9.2% of all female employees and 6.5% of all male employees in New Brunswick were earning minimum wage, a slight decrease since 2011 after a sharp increase since 2009. Overall, 7.9% of New Brunswick employees earn minimum wage; 6.7% of Canadian employees. New Brunswick's 12.2% of all female employees earning minimum wage was the highest in Canada in 2011. In 2013, it decreased to 9.2% of all female employees earning minimum wage making it the third highest in Canada. Ontario had a higher percentage of its male workers earning minimum wage than did New Brunswick in 2011. In 2013, Ontario and Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage (7.7%) of its male workers earning minimum wage than New Brunswick (6.5%).

Most minimum wage workers in New Brunswick are women: in 2013, 6 in 10 (60%) of all minimum wage earners were women. Just over half of male minimum wage workers worked full-time, as did 48% of female minimum wage workers.

The majority of female minimum wage workers (72%) were 20 or over in 2013. Just under half of male minimum wage workers were aged 20 or over. 40% of male minimum wage workers and 29% of female were teenagers.

In 2013, female (17%) and male (18%) minimum wage workers had been with their present employer for more than 5 years.



## Minimum Wage Workers

### Minimum Wage Across Canada Current and Announced

Jurisdiction	Minimum Wage	Effective Date
British Columbia	\$10.25	May 1, 2012
Alberta	\$10.20	September 1, 2014
Saskatchewan	\$10.20	October 1, 2014
Manitoba	\$10.70	October 1, 2014
Ontario	\$11.00	June 1, 2014
Quebec	\$10.35	May 1, 2014
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>\$10.30</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>
Nova Scotia	\$10.40	April 1, 2014
Prince Edward Island	\$10.35	October 1, 2014
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$10.25 \$10.50	October 1, 2014 *October 1, 2015
Northwest Territories	\$10.00	April 1, 2011
Yukon	\$10.72	April 1, 2014
Nunavut	\$11.00	January 1, 2011

**Source:** <http://www.gov.mb.ca/labour/labmgt/wages/minwage.html>

**Note:** Updated as of June 19, 2014. \*Upcoming minimum wage rate.

# Minimum Wage Workers

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

### 2013

F: 48%

M: 51%

### 2011

F: 44%

M: 53%

### 2006

F: 47%

M: 35%

### 2000

F: 46%

M: 51%

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

## Minimum wage work force, select occupations, N.B., 2013

### Female minimum wage earners

31% are retail salespersons or cashiers (24% of male minimum wage workers)

25% are in sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including in travel & accommodation, attendants in recreation (25% of male minimum wage workers)

10% work as chefs, cooks, or in food and beverage service (7% of male minimum wage workers)

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

## Minimum wage workers and education, N.B., 2013

The highest percentage of female minimum wage workers were high school graduates (29%) whereas the highest percentage of male minimum wage workers have only some high school (30%).

### High school graduation

29% of female minimum wage workers (4,300 women)

29% of male minimum wage workers (2,900 men)

### Post-secondary certificate or diploma

25% of female minimum wage workers (3,700 women)

17% of male minimum wage workers (1,700 men)

### University degree

7% of female minimum wage workers (1,000 women)

8% of male minimum wage workers (800 men)

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



# Minimum Wage Workers

## Minimum wage earners by job tenure, N.B., 2013

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

### Less than a year:

41% of female minimum wage workers (6,600)

44% of male minimum wage workers (4,400)

### 1 to 5 years:

38% of female minimum wage workers (5,600)

36% of male minimum wage workers (3,600)

### Over 5 years:

17% of female minimum wage workers (2,500)

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

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

## % of minimum wage earners who are permanent employees, N.B., 2013

Of female minimum wage workers:

76% (11,100) are permanent employees

Of male minimum wage workers:

65% (6,400) are permanent employees

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



## 6.7 Distribution of Employed Workers, Select Occupation Groups, N.B., 1989 and 2013

Occupation group	Females (as % of total occupation group)		Males (as % of total occupation group)	
	2013	1989	2013	1989
<b>Health</b>	83%	83%	17%	17%
<b>Business, finance &amp; administration (includes clerical jobs)</b>	74%	73%	26%	27%
<b>Social sciences, education, government service &amp; religion</b>	70%	60%	30%	39%
<b>Sales &amp; service</b>	62%	60%	39%	40%
<b>Arts, culture, recreation &amp; sport</b>	61%	47%	39%	53%
<b>Management</b>	39%	32%	61%	68%
<b>Processing, manufacturing &amp; utilities</b>	28%	30%	72%	71%
<b>Natural &amp; applied sciences</b>	20%	16%	80%	84%
<b>Primary industry</b>	11%	11%	88%	89%
<b>Trades, transport &amp; equipment operators</b>	5%	4%	95%	96%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0010

**Note:** Persons working part-time and full-time, including the self-employed. The numbers above have been updated since the release of the 2012 Equality Profile. At the start of each year the seasonally adjusted series are updated and revised according to the latest data and information for seasonal models and factors. The seasonally adjusted series are usually revised for the previous three years. Adjustments are also made to Labour Force Survey (LFS) data every five years after new population estimates become available following the most recent census. At that time, all LFS data back to the previous census is re-weighted using the new population estimates (since the new population estimates will cover the inter-censal period between the two most recent censuses), and all corresponding historical LFS estimates are revised.

Working women in New Brunswick predominate in certain occupational groups and continue to be significantly underrepresented in a few others. In 2013 as in 1989, women continued to predominate in health, business, finance & administrative and sales and service occupations. There has been little improvement in the proportion of women in occupations related to trades, transportation and equipment operation nor in occupations in the natural and applied sciences. Similar patterns are noted in Canada (sales and service occupations 56%, occupations in the natural and applied sciences 22%).

Women's share of management positions has increased substantially, although there are still very few women in senior management.

# Distribution of the Employed

## Women in management occupations, N.B., 2013 & 1989

### Total

F: 9,600 (1989: 7,800)  
M: 14,800 (1989: 16,300)  
(39% female)

### Senior management

F: \* (1989: \*)  
M: 900 (1989: 1,100)

### Other management occupations

F: 9,300 (1989: 7,500)  
M: 14,000 (1989: 15,300)  
(40% female)

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

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0010.

## Women as % of employed persons in selected industries, N.B., 2013

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

Agriculture 27%  
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas 16%  
Construction 10%  
Manufacturing 27%

### Services-producing sector (59% female):

Educational services 68%  
Health care and social assistance 83%  
Accommodation & food services 69%  
Public administration 50%

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

## Women in business, finance & administration occupations, N.B., 2013

### Total

F: 46,300  
M: 16,500 (74% female)

### Professional occupations

F: 5,300  
M: 3,000 (64% female)

### Financial, secretarial, administrative

F: 14,600  
M: 3,200  
(83% female)

### Clerical

F: 26,400  
M: 10,300  
(72% female)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0010.



## 6.8 Average Hourly Wages and Wage Gap, Employees in Select Occupations, N.B., 2011 & 2013

Occupation	Average Female Hourly Wage		Average Male Hourly Wage		Wage Gap %	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
<b>Health</b>	\$24.38	\$25.76	\$24.19	\$24.47	-1%	-5%
<b>Business, finance &amp; administrative</b>	\$18.26	\$19.36	\$19.71	\$21.93	7%	12%
<b>Social science, education, government service</b>	\$23.83	\$25.46	\$28.55	\$29.30	17%	13%
<b>Sales &amp; service</b>	\$12.33	\$13.33	\$15.84	\$16.69	22%	20%
<b>Management occupations</b>	\$27.12	\$31.37	\$33.95	\$32.94	20%	5%
<b>Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing &amp; utilities</b>	\$13.08	\$13.41	\$17.20	\$19.00	24%	29%
<b>Natural &amp; applied sciences &amp; related occupations</b>	\$23.54	\$25.12	\$28.29	\$28.64	17%	12%
<b>Occupations unique to primary industry</b>	\$12.70	\$14.09	\$17.07	\$18.30	26%	23%
<b>Trades, transport &amp; equipment operators &amp; related occupations</b>	\$16.00	\$15.45	\$18.70	\$21.32	14%	28%

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

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

Many of the jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries. Men working in predominantly female occupations tend to earn more than their female colleagues. In 2013, female employees in retail sales, where women account for two-thirds of workers, earned on average \$13.33 per hour, 20% 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 and Wage Gap

## Average hourly wages, employees in business, finance & administrative occupations, N.B., 2013

### Professional occupations

F: \$27.02  
M: \$32.52

### Financial, secretarial & administrative

F: \$19.71  
M: \$24.87

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

## Average hourly wages, employees in management occupations, N.B., 2013

### Senior management

F: \*  
M: \$39.83

### Other management

F: \$30.88  
M: \$32.22

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

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

## Average hourly wages, employees in sales & service occupations, N.B., 2013

### Retail salesperson, clerk, cashier

F: \$12.00  
M: \$14.65

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

F: \$12.62  
M: \$13.51

### Childcare & home support

F: \$14.24  
M: \*

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

F: \$13.30  
M: \$14.15

### Wholesale, technical, real estate sales specialist

F: \$20.47  
M: \$24.12

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

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

## 6.9 Wage Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, N.B., 1997 - 2013

Year		Year		Year	
2013	F: \$19.51 M: \$22.01 <b>11.4 %</b>	2008	F: \$16.48 M: \$19.19 <b>14.1%</b>	2002	F: \$12.99 M: \$15.98 <b>18.7%</b>
2012	F: \$18.88 M: \$21.23 <b>11.1%</b>	2007	F: \$15.84 M: \$18.13 <b>12.6%</b>	2001	F: \$12.53 M: \$15.87 <b>21.0%</b>
2011	F: \$18.28 M: \$20.71 <b>11.7%</b>	2006	F: \$15.21 M: \$17.30 <b>12.1%</b>	2000	F: \$12.18 M: \$15.72 <b>22.5%</b>
2010	F: \$17.85 M: \$20.24 <b>11.8%</b>	2005	F: \$14.44 M: \$16.88 <b>14.5%</b>	1999	F: \$11.88 M: \$14.71 <b>19.2%</b>
2009	F: \$17.38 M: \$20.04 <b>13.3%</b>	2004	F: \$13.95 M: \$16.50 <b>15.5%</b>	1998	F: \$11.75 M: \$14.44 <b>18.6%</b>
		2003	F: \$13.41 M: \$16.25 <b>17.5%</b>	1997	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 2012, New Brunswick women earned on average 88.9% of what men earned resulting in a wage gap of 11.1%. This is the smallest gender wage gap measured since 1997 when data on the hourly wage gap began to be published. In 2013, the wage gap grew a bit to 11.4%. The wage gap was larger in Canada as a whole, at 13.7% in 2011. In 2013, the wage gap was still larger in Canada, at 14.1%, than in New Brunswick. New Brunswick had the fourth smallest wage gap among provinces 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 3% less than unionized men did in 2013, while non-union women were paid 18% less than non-union men. In 2013, the unionization rate (employees who are members of a union as a proportion of all employees) was 28.1; 29.9 for female workers and 26.2 for male workers. Similar wage differentials and union coverage trends are noted Canada-wide.

Young women have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2013, 15 to 24 year old females in New Brunswick earned 7% less than their male counterparts.

Women have caught up to men when it comes to workplace registered pension plan coverage, but mostly due to a substantial drop in men's coverage rates since the late 1980s, in New Brunswick and Canada.



# Wage Gap

## CANADA Wage Gap (%)

<b>2013</b>	14.1% (\$22.31 / \$25.96)
<b>2012</b>	14% (\$21.85 / \$25.42)
<b>2011</b>	13.7% (\$21.29 / \$24.66)
<b>2010</b>	14.8% (\$20.74 / \$24.33)
<b>2009</b>	15.2% (\$20.23 / \$23.27)
<b>2000</b>	19.4% (\$14.81 / \$18.38)
<b>1997</b>	18.4% (\$13.94 / \$17.09)

*Source:* Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0072.

## Wage gap, average hourly wages, by provinces, 2013

	Females	Males	Gap
Prince Edward Island	\$19.96	\$20.01	0.3%
Manitoba	\$20.56	\$22.95	10.4%
Nova Scotia	\$20.16	\$22.55	11.1%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>\$19.51</b>	<b>\$22.01</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
Quebec	\$21.04	\$23.95	12.2%
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$21.70	\$25.96	16.4%
Ontario	\$23.00	\$26.20	12.2%
Saskatchewan	\$22.73	\$26.63	14.6%
British Columbia	\$22.73	\$26.36	16.4%
Alberta	\$24.44	\$30.63	20.2%

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

## Average hourly wages, by union and no union coverage, (% difference), N.B.

**2013**

### Workers with union coverage

**F:** \$25.79

**M:** \$26.48

(N.B., 3%; Canada, 5%)

### Workers with no union coverage

**F:** \$16.63

**M:** \$20.33

(N.B., 18%; Canada, 19%)

**1997**

### Workers with union coverage

**F:** \$15.99

**M:** \$17.88

(N.B., 11%; Canada, 11%)

### Workers with no union coverage

**F:** \$9.59

**M:** \$12.59

(N.B., 24%; Canada, 22%)

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

## Average hourly wages, 15-24 year olds, (% difference), N.B.

**2013**

**F:** \$12.29

**M:** \$13.14

(N.B., 7%; Canada, 9%)

**2000**

**F:** \$8.09

**M:** \$8.37

(N.B., 3%; 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.

### 2011

F: 39%  
M: 39%  
(Canada: F: 36% M: 33%)

### 2010

F: 39%  
M: 39%  
(Canada: F: 37% M: 34%)

### 2009

F: 42%  
M: 40%  
(Canada: F: 40% M: 38%)

### 2007

F: 37%  
M: 36%  
(Canada: F: 39% M: 38%)

### 1997

F: 34%  
M: 41%  
(Canada: F: 40% M: 43%)

### 1987

F: 37%  
M: 50%  
(Canada: F: 35% M: 49%)

### 1977

F: 36%  
M: 48%  
(Canada: F: 36% M: 52%)

## Number of Registered pension plan (RPP) members by area of employment, N.B.

### Public sector:

2012 F : 46,027 M : 31,839  
2002 F : 32,618 M : 33,555

### Private sector:

2012 F : 24,643 M : 35,957  
2002 F : 21,653 M : 37,247

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Pension Plan in Canada & Labour Force Survey. CANSIM table 280-0008.

## Number of employees who are covered by a collective agreement or contract, N.B.

### 2013

F: 50,100  
M: 41,600

### 2010

F: 47,700  
M: 42,000

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 280-0078.

## 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, since women in full-time jobs work on average fewer hours than full-time men.
- 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.



## 6.10 Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Females Working Full-Time as a Percentage of Male Earnings, N.B., 1976 – 2011

Year	Female-to-male earnings ratio	Average annual female earnings	Average annual male earnings
2011	74.3%	\$40,500	\$54,500
2010	76.7%	\$39,800	\$51,900
2009	75.4%	\$40,000	\$53,100
2006	75%	\$38,000	\$50,600
2000	70.9%	\$34,500	\$48,700
1996	70.6%	\$33,800	\$47,900
1990	66.3%	\$32,900	\$49,600
1986	63.7%	\$31,500	\$49,500
1980	64.4%	\$31,300	\$48,600
1976	55.8%	\$28,400	\$50,800

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

**Note:** Average earnings for full-time, full-year work in constant 2011 dollars.

While the wage gap is usually measured using the hourly wage, it can also be measured using the average annual earnings of women and men working full-time all year. In 2011, New Brunswick women earned on average 74.3 cents for each dollar earned by men (74 cents on the dollar in Canada). A number of OECD countries have narrower gender pay gaps than Canada.

Average full-time, full-year female earnings have increased modestly since the 1980s; male earnings have hardly changed.

# Wage Gap

## Distribution of gross earnings of full-time employees: gender wage gap, select OECD countries, 2012

Japan	26.5%
United Kingdom	17.8%
United States	19.1%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18.8%</b>
Australia	13.8%
New Zealand	6.2%

**Source:** OECD.

**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.

## CANADA Female-to-male earnings ratio, full-time, full-year workers

<b>2011</b>	72% (\$47,300 / \$65,700)
<b>2010</b>	73.6% (\$48,700 / \$66,100)
<b>2009</b>	74.4% (\$48,700 / \$65,400)
<b>2006</b>	71.9% (\$45,300 / \$63,000)
<b>2000</b>	70.6% (\$42,200 / \$59,800)
<b>1996</b>	72.8% (\$40,500 / \$55,700)
<b>1986</b>	65.6% (\$36,200 / \$55,100)
<b>1976</b>	59.4% (\$35,800 / \$60,200)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102, in constant 2011 dollars.





## 6.11 Average Full-Time Earnings of Graduates, N.B.

N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2011			
	Female	Male	Female/Male pay ratio
<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 2011 graduates who were working full-time earned on average 22% less than their male counterparts.

Female graduates continue to work mainly in the caring, service and clerical fields, where salaries remain low. Male graduates are concentrated in the skilled trades and technology sectors, which often offer better wages.

### Maritime Provinces Employed first degree holders - Average employment earnings of Class 2007 two years after graduation (2009) by Sex

Female	\$36,370
Male	\$39,766

**Source:** Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. Two Years On: A Survey of Class of 2007 Maritime University Graduates.

**Note:** First-degree holders are those students who enrolled in university without prior postsecondary education and graduated with their first bachelor's degree in 2007.

## 6.12 Income of immigrants by sex and landing year, Atlantic Provinces, tax year 2011

Sex		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Females	Mean income (dollars)	23,000	23,000	24,000	20,000	21,000
	Total # with income	980	1,120	1,030	1,195	855
Males	Mean income (dollars)	38,000	42,000	40,000	34,000	32,000
	Total # with income	1,215	1,340	1,285	1,470	1,150

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 054-0017

**Note:** The reference periods indicate the years immigrants landed in Canada. For example, 2007 refers to immigrants who landed in 2007 and 2011 to those who landed in 2011.

The population for this table consists of immigrants who landed between 2007 and 2011 and filed taxes 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.

Income is the sum of employment income, self-employment income, investment income, and employment insurance benefits.

There are more male immigrants with income than female immigrants with income. Further, the average income for male immigrants who became permanent residents between 2007 and 2011 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 2007 and 2011 and filed taxes in 2011 varied less than the average income of male immigrants who became permanent residents between 2007 and 2011 and filed taxes in 2011.



## 6.13 Aboriginal identity population in private households, N.B. and Canada, 2011

	N.B.		Canada	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
% of the population aged 15 and over	76%	74%	73%	71%
# of Aboriginal identity individuals	11,580	11,040	718,495	682,185

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

**Note:** 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

### Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal Identity Population aged 15 years and over in private households, N.B. and Canada, 2011

	N.B.		Canada	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Rate:</b>				
Participation	57	66	58.1	64.7
Unemployment	18	23	13.3	16.8
<b>Average (in 2010):</b>				
Total Income \$	\$20,910	\$27,948	\$26,341	\$33,570
Weeks worked	39	39	42.4	41.7

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

**Note:** 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Aboriginal men had a higher labour force participation rate than Aboriginal women in 2011. Men also had a higher unemployment rate than Aboriginal women. Aboriginal women and men both worked an average of 39 weeks in 2010. Aboriginal men had an average income in 2010 of \$27,948 while Aboriginal women had an average income in 2010 of \$20,910.

## 6.14 Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for leaving job during previous year by sex, N.B., 2013

Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for leaving job during previous year by sex , N.B., 2013	Sex	2013
Own illness or disability	Females	1,500
	Males	1,400
Personal or family reasons	Females	1,500
	Males	X
Going to school	Females	5,700
	Males	5,600
Dissatisfied	Females	1,500
	Males	1,800
Retired	Females	2,400
	Males	2,700
Other Reasons	Females	1,200
	Males	1,300
Permanent layoff	Females	12,100
	Males	22,100
Temporary layoff	Females	1,100
	Males	3,300
Have not worked in last year	Females	99,900
	Males	73,500
Never worked	Females	18,600
	Males	11,300

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 282-0217

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

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. their own illness or disability, dissatisfied). Further, a few of these may suggest these reasons 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 (i.e. temporary or permanent) was a more common reason for males.

# 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	20.3	55	7	12.7
<b>2010</b>	235	71	30.2	55	8	14.6
<b>2014</b>	220	71	32.3	49	8	16.3

Candidates by sex and political party, 2014			
	Women	Men	Total candidates
<b>L</b>	13	36	49
<b>PC</b>	14	35	49
<b>NDP</b>	15	34	49
<b>PVNBGP</b>	22	24	46
<b>PANB/AGNB</b>	5	13	18
<b>IND</b>	2	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>220</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

### Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, Municipal Councillor Positions, N.B. 1983 – 2012

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

### Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, Mayors, N.B. 1983-2012

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

Source: Elections N.B.

## Representation of Women

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. This represents a gradual increase of female MLA's since the 2003 Provincial General Election.

Prior to the 2014 election, 13% of the MLA's in New Brunswick were women, down from a high of 18% in 1999 and currently the second lowest proportion among the provinces.

It should be noted that there were two provincial by-elections held since the 2010 Provincial General Election which saw a decrease in the number of women represented in the Legislative Assembly. 15% of MLA's were women in 2010 but this decreased to 13% by 2014.

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, one woman sits as a Member of Parliament out of New Brunswick's ten federal ridings. Women have a stronger standing in

municipal and First Nations government in New Brunswick.

Nationally, the proportion of women Members of Parliament is 25%. In 2014, Canada ranked 55th among 188 countries for proportion of women elected to the national government (lower or single house).

### Ranking by % women elected to national parliaments, Canada & select countries, 2014

1.	Rwanda	63.8%
2.	Andorra	50.0%
3.	Cuba	48.9%
<b>55.</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
149.	Oman	1.2%
150.	Yemen	0.3%
151.	Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Qatar & Vanuatu	0%

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (as of June 1, 2014)

### Percentage of female Members of the Provincial and Territorial Assemblies, 2014

British Columbia	36%
Ontario	36%
Yukon	32%
Manitoba	27%
Nova Scotia	27%
Quebec	27%
Alberta	26%
Prince Edward Island	22%
Saskatchewan	19%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>16.3%</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	15%
Nunavut	14%
Northwest Territories	11%

Source: Library of Parliament of Canada (as of July 8, 2014)

### CANADA

#### Women as % of elected officials

##### Mayors

16% September 2013 (16% May 2011)

##### Councillors

26% September 2013 (25% May 2011)

##### Members of provincial/territorial Legislatures

26.1% June 2014 (24% December 2011)

##### Members of House of Commons

24.8% July 2014 (25% December 2011)

##### Members of Senate

38.5% July 2014

Source: Federation of Canadian Municipalities; Parliament of Canada, Women in Provincial & Territorial Legislatures; Equal Voice Canada.

## Did you know?

The United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union consider 30% the minimum proportion of women needed in a political body to have a significant impact on the work of government.



## 7.2 Representation of Women Among First Nations Chiefs and Councillors, N.B. and Canada, 2011 & 2014

	New Brunswick		Canada	
	2011	2014	2011	2014
<b>Female councillors</b> % (number / total councillors)	23% (22 / 94)	35% (35 / 99)	29% (776 / 2,646)	29% (775 / 2,715)
<b>Female chiefs</b> % (number / total chiefs)	20% (3 / 15)	40% (6 / 15)	20% (117 / 582)	17% (97 / 565)

**Source:** Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (as of January 2011, 2014).

The proportion of Aboriginal women in band governments is comparable to the female presence in municipal governments, in New Brunswick and in Canada. In 2014, in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 35% of the councillors (up from 23% in 2011) and 40% of the Chiefs (up from 20% in 2011).

Canada-wide, the proportion of female band councillors is lower than in New Brunswick (in 2011 it was higher than in New Brunswick). The proportion of female Chiefs is also lower in Canada than in New Brunswick.

### Did you know?

Margaret Labillois was the first woman to be elected a Chief in New Brunswick, a member of the Order of Canada and the Order of New Brunswick. Labillois hailed from Eel River Bar First Nation, near Dalhousie. She passed away April 19, 2013 at the age of 89.

**Source:** CBC News, Posted: April 21, 2013



### 7.3 Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government - Appointed Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1996 - 2014

Year	Women (% of total)	Men (% of total)
2014*	28% (181 / 647)	72% (466 / 647)
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 May 15, 2014. 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 2014 data with previous years should be made with caution.

In May 2014, there were 19 departments responsible for 113 agencies, boards and commissions, where women's overall representation is slightly less than the UN stated minimum proportion of 30%. In New Brunswick, women's representation has hovered around 30% for nearly 20 years.



## Agencies, Boards and Commissions

### Representation, By Department, N.B., 2014

Department	Female (%)	Male (%)
Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries	8 (21%)	31 (79%)
Economic Development	4 (15%)	22 (85%)
Education and Early Childhood Development	9 (56%)	7 (44%)
Energy and Mines	3 (17%)	15 (83%)
Environment and Local Government	6 (16%)	32 (84%)
Executive Council Office	4 (50%)	4 (50%)
Finance	5 (24%)	16 (76%)
Health	18 (32%)	38 (68%)
Healthy and Inclusive Communities	11 (69%)	5 (31%)
Justice	24 (27%)	66 (73%)
Legislative Assembly	3 (33%)	6 (67%)
Natural Resources	0 (0%)	15 (100%)
Office of the Premier	6 (40%)	9 (60%)
Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour	48 (27%)	127 (73%)
Public Safety	8 (17%)	39 (83%)
Government Services	2 (22%)	7 (78%)
Social Development	11 (58%)	8 (42%)
Tourism, Heritage and Culture	11 (37%)	19 (63%)
Transportation and Infrastructure	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181 (28%)</b>	<b>466 (72%)</b>

Source: N.B. Executive Council Office, May 2014

Government departments are each responsible for certain agencies, boards and commissions including membership. Looking at the nineteen government departments in terms of the overall gender representation on the agencies, boards and commissions they are responsible for, only one - Executive Council Office - has 50% female and 50% male representation. Education and Early Childhood Development and Social Development come close with female membership being slightly higher than male membership.

Most of the departments, such as Economic Development and Natural Resources, are male dominated in terms of the overall gender representation of the agencies, boards and commissions. One department, Healthy and Inclusive Communities, is clearly female-dominated.



## Agencies, Boards and Commissions

### Representation, Select Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 2014

% female representation (# of women / # of appointed members)			
Agriculture Development Board	0% (0/4)	Human Rights Commission	14% (1/7)
Appeal Board on Teacher Certification	53% (8/15)	Invest New Brunswick	18% (2/11)
<i>Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Act</i> – Standing Committee	17% (1/6)	Judicial Council – Independent Body under the <i>Provincial Court Act</i>	33% (1/3)
Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Board	9% (1/11)	Judicial Remuneration Commission	33% (1/3)
Assessment and Planning Appeal Board	10% (3/31)	Kings Landing Corporation	42% (5/12)
Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority	100% (1/1)	Labour and Employment Board	26% (6/23)
Board of Examiners for Compressed Gas	0% (0/5)	Le Centre Communautaire Sainte-Anne	50% (1/2)
Board of Examiners under the <i>Scaler's Act</i>	0% (0/2)	Legislative Officers	38% (3/8)
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick	40% (6/15)	Licensing Appeal Board	50% (2/4)
<i>Coroners Act</i>	15% (3/20)	Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission	0% (0/2)
<i>Criminal Code</i> Board of Review	33% (4/12)	Mental Health Review Board – Zone 1, 2, 3, and 7 (South)	38% (3/8)
Designation Appeal Board	25% (1/4)	Mental Health Review Board – Zone 4, 5, 6 (North)	67% (2/3)
Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission	50% (3/6)	Mental Health Tribunal – Zone 1, 2, 3, and 7 (South)	62% (5/8)
Energy and Utilities Board	0% (0/5)	Mental Health Tribunal – Zone 4, 5, and 6 (North)	0% (0/5)
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Agency of New Brunswick	25% (1/4)	Minimum Wage Board	44% (4/9)
Family Income Security Appeal Board	58% (11/19)	N.B. Agricultural Insurance Commission	14% (1/7)
Farm Practices Review Board	20% (2/10)	N.B. Grain Commission	0% (0/6)
Financial and Consumer Services Commission – Board of Directors	22% (2/9)	New Brunswick Arts Board	33% (1/3)
Financial and Consumer Services Tribunal	29% (2/7)	New Brunswick Community College	40% (6/15)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Board	25% (2/8)	New Brunswick Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation	69% (11/16)
Forest Audit Appeal Board	0% (0/7)	New Brunswick Farm Products Commission	37% (3/8)
		New Brunswick Forest Products Commission	0% (0/5)
		New Brunswick Health Council	25% (4/16)

## Agencies, Boards and Commissions

% female representation (# of women / # of appointed members)			
New Brunswick Insurance Board	27% (3/11)	Power Engineers – Board of Examiners	0% (0/5)
New Brunswick Investment Management Corporation	27% (3/11)	Premier’s Council on the Status of Disabled Person	46% (6/13)
New Brunswick Legal Aid Services Commission	40% (2/5)	Provincial Alcohol Analysis Board	36% (4/11)
New Brunswick Liquor Corporation	14% (1/7)	Service New Brunswick	22% (2/9)
New Brunswick Museum	33% (4/12)	<i>Small Claims Act</i>	26% (11/42)
New Brunswick Police Commission	17% (1/6)	Université de Moncton – Board of Governors	0% (0/4)
New Brunswick Power Generation Corporation	25% (3/12)	University of New Brunswick – Board of Governors	11% (1/9)
New Brunswick Public Libraries Foundation	67% (6/9)	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission – Appeals Tribunal	30% (3/10)
New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council	13% (2/15)	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission –Board of Directors	38% (5/13)
Post –Secondary Student Financial Assistance Review Board	50% (3/6)		

Source: N.B. Executive Council Office, May 2014



## 7.4 Representation of Women Among Provincial Court Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 or More Years' Experience, N.B., 1996 - 2014

Year	% of provincially appointed judges who are female
2014	26%
2011	26%
2009	25%
2002	14%
1996	8%

Year	% of lawyers with 10 years of experience who are female
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 has remained consistent over the last few years in New Brunswick. In August 2014, New Brunswick's provincial Court was comprised of 24 full-time Judges, including a Chief Judge and an Associate Chief Judge. Of this number, 8 were women and 16 were men (33% female). There were 8 Supernumerary Judges who have retired from full time positions, but continue to work 40% of the time, all 8 were men. Finally, there were two per diem Judges who have retired but continue to sit when needed. One per diem Judge is a woman (50%).

A growing pool of practicing women lawyers in New Brunswick have 10 years or more experience, a criteria for appointment to the bench. In 2014, 279 female lawyers had the minimum years' experience, up from 153 in 2002.

### Women as % of federally appointed judges\*, N.B. & Canada, 2014

<b>New Brunswick</b>	28%
<b>Federal courts</b>	30%
<b>Supreme Court of Canada</b>	33%
<b>Federal Court of Appeal</b>	33%
<b>Federal Court</b>	32%
<b>Tax Court of Canada</b>	26%

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada (as of July 1, 2014)

Note: \*includes supernumerary judges.

## Did you know?

Patricia Cumming of Fredericton was sworn in as New Brunswick's first female Associate Chief Judge on January 9, 2004.

Patricia Cumming was appointed to the Provincial Court on July 18, 1985. She was the first woman to be appointed as a Provincial Court Judge in the province.

Source: Government of New Brunswick, News Release, 04/01/09

## 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.

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

<b>CANADA</b>	
<b>Women as % of full-time university teachers by academic rank, 2010/11</b>	
<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

<b>Women as % of N.B. public school administrators and educators, 2011/12</b>	
<b>Superintendents</b> (50% in 1999/2000)	36%
<b>Principals</b> (38% in 1999/2000)	59%
<b>Vice-Principals</b> (44% in 1999/2000)	62%
<b>Teachers</b> (72% in 1999/2000)	77%
<b>Guidance Counsellors</b> (58% in 1999/2000)	76%

**Source:** N.B. Department of Education & Early Childhood Development, Education Outline, June 2013.

## Did you know?

Leanne Fitch is the first woman to become chief of a municipal police force in Atlantic Canada. She became chief of the Fredericton Police Force June 10, 2013.

**Source:** City of Fredericton website, Accessed May 12th, 2014.



## 8. Justice

### 8.1 Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence and Sex, N.B., 2005/2006 – 2012/2013

Number (% of all adult females or males under supervision)	Probation	Conditional Sentence	Incarcerated	Total – adult offenders (female or male) under supervision	Women as % of all adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of all adult offenders who are incarcerated
<b>2012/13</b> F M	356 (49%) 1,427 (28%)	127 (18%) 441 (10%)	237 (33%) 1,865 (62%)	720 (100%) 3,733 (100%)	16%	11%
<b>2011/12</b> F M	349 (50%) 1,367 (35%)	117 (17%) 474 (12%)	227 (33%) 1,981 (51%)	693 (100%) 3,882 (100%)	15%	10%
<b>2010/11</b> F M	360 (52%) 1,384 (37%)	127 (18%) 471 (12%)	211 (30%) 1,927 (51%)	698 (100%) 3,782 (100%)	16%	10%
<b>2007/08</b> F M	317 (38%) 1,389 (26%)	131 (16%) 463 (9%)	376 (46%) 3,391 (65%)	824 (100%) 5,243 (100%)	14%	10%
<b>2005/06</b> F M	320 (41%) 1,327 (26%)	114 (15%) 552 (11%)	340 (44%) 3,184 (63%)	774 (100%) 5,063 (100%)	13%	10%

**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.

The number of women aged 18 years and over in the New Brunswick correctional system has not changed dramatically in recent years. In fact, in 2010/11 and 2012/13, women comprised 16% of all adult offenders in the provincial correctional system. However, when compared to the same data in 2005/06, the percentage of all adult offenders who are female has increased partly due a drop in the number of male offenders.

The provincial prison system was made up of 89% male and 11% female offenders in 2012/13. The federal prison system was made up of 93% male and 7% female offenders in 2011/12.

Women more often receive conditional sentences or probation than men. 33% of female offenders in the provincial correctional system are given a sentence which includes incarceration, compared to 62% of men.

Female offenders are more likely to have committed a property crime than a violent crime. Women in New Brunswick in 2011/12 were responsible for 18% of *Criminal Code* offences (17% of crimes against the person, and 24% of crimes against property).

Aboriginal people, and especially Aboriginal women, continue to be largely over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in New Brunswick and across Canada. Only 3% of adult females in New Brunswick are Aboriginal, but 12% (88) of female offenders in 2012/13 were Aboriginal. Twenty-five of these 88 Aboriginal women were given a sentence including incarceration, representing 11% of all female prisoners. Aboriginal men (3% of the adult males in New Brunswick) accounted for 8% of the male offender population and also 8% of the male prisoner population.



## CANADA Women as % of adult offenders serving sentences

### 2011/12

Probation (prov./terr.):	19%
Conditional sentence (prov./terr.):	20%
Prison (prov./terr./fed.):	11%
(provincial/territorial, 11%; 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

### 2011/12

Crimes against the person:	17%
Crimes against property:	26%
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences:	15%

### 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

#### 2012/13

Aboriginal women: 88 women or 12% of female offenders  
Aboriginal men: 281 men or 8% of male offenders

#### 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

#### 2012/13

Aboriginal women: 25 women or 11% of incarcerated female offenders  
Aboriginal men: 140 men or 8% of incarcerated male offenders

#### 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.

## Adult Offenders

### Number of cases and % of offences by adult offenders, N.B.

<b>Women</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2011/12</b>
<b>Offences</b>	<b>1,468 (17%)</b>	<b>1,391 (17%)</b>
<b>Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>1,343 (17%)</b>	<b>1,271 (18%)</b>
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	250 (13%)	216 (14%)
Non-traffic <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	1,093 (19%)	1,055 (19%)
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>520 (25%)</b>	<b>456 (24%)</b>
<b>Crimes against the person</b>	<b>285 (16%)</b>	<b>328 (17%)</b>
Criminal harassment	3	4
Assault: common	139	171
Assault: major	69	72
Sexual assault	0	0
Other sexual offences	1	1
Prostitution	7	2
Homicide	1	1
Uttering threats	59	68
<b>Men</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2011/12</b>
<b>Offences</b>	<b>7,230 (83%)</b>	<b>6,758 (83%)</b>
<b>Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>6,402 (83%)</b>	<b>5,974 (82%)</b>
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	1,706 (87%)	1,369 (86%)
Non-traffic <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	4,696 (81%)	4,605 (81%)
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>1,528 (75%)</b>	<b>1,482 (76%)</b>
<b>Crimes against the person</b>	<b>1,540 (84%)</b>	<b>1,557 (83%)</b>
Criminal harassment	46	58
Assault: common	514	534
Assault: major	290	271
Sexual assault	93	89
Other sexual offences	68	58
Prostitution	23	8
Homicide	8	7
Uttering threats	447	454

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0053

**Note:** 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 – 2011/2012

	2011/12	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97
<b>Total offences</b>					
<b>F</b>	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>	76%	79%	82%	77%	81%
<b>Criminal Code offences</b>					
<b>F</b>	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>	76%	81%	83%	78%	81%
<b>Crimes against the person</b>					
<b>F</b>	28% (76 of 268)	21% (72 of 346)	24% (67 of 279)	24% (78 of 328)	23% (75 of 331)
<b>M</b>	72%	79%	76%	76%	77%
<b>Assaults (common &amp; major)</b>					
<b>F</b>	31% (51 of 163)	22% (48 of 216)	30% (50 of 165)	27% (51 of 189)	30% (65 of 218)
<b>M</b>	69%	78%	70%	73%	70%
<b>Uttering threats</b>					
<b>F</b>	34% (22 of 64)	24% (19 of 79)	22% (16 of 72)	31% (22 of 70)	16% (7 of 44)
<b>M</b>	66%	76%	78%	69%	84%
<b>Sexual assault</b>					
<b>F</b>	5% (1 of 19)	0% (0 of 23)	0% (0 of 18)	0% (0 of 22)	3% (1 of 38)
<b>M</b>	95%	100%	100%	100%	97%
<b>Crimes against property</b>					
<b>F</b>	23% (87 of 382)	17% (96 of 574)	13% (61 of 467)	21% (157 of 756)	17% (174 of 1,003)
<b>M</b>	77%	83%	87%	79%	83%

## Youth Court Cases

	2011/12	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97
<b>Theft</b>					
<b>F</b>	32% (49 of 151)	27% (62 of 230)	20% (32 of 158)	31% (102 of 331)	24% (90 of 375)
<b>M</b>	68%	73%	80%	69%	76%
<b>Mischief</b>					
<b>F</b>	22% (22 of 98)	13% (15 of 115)	12% (14 of 119)	10% (18 of 176)	13% (22 of 170)
<b>M</b>	78%	87%	88%	90%	87%
<b>Break &amp; enter</b>					
<b>F</b>	7% (6 of 82)	5% (7 of 129)	6% (8 of 128)	5% (7 of 135)	7% (21 of 290)
<b>M</b>	93%	95%	94%	95%	93%
<b>Drug possession</b>					
<b>F</b>	13% (7 of 52)	24% (9 of 37)	14% (6 of 43)	9% (7 of 74)	10% (7 of 70)
<b>M</b>	87%	76%	86%	91%	90%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 252-0048, 252-0064

**Note:** 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 are 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 24% of *Criminal Code* offences in 2011/12 in New Brunswick - 196 cases compared to boys' 620 cases. There have been few substantial changes in girls' involvement in offences since 1996/97. Increases in the percentage of cases which involve a female offender are sometimes a result of a sharp decrease in the number of cases involving male offenders. In the period shown, there was a decrease of 6.7% in the number of youth aged 12 to 17 in the New Brunswick population, from about 53,500 in 2009 to 49,911 in 2012.

The most common offences committed by female and male youth are still crimes against property, with 87 cases involving female offenders, and 295 involving male offenders in 2011/12 (compared with 96 cases involving female offenders and 478 involving males and in 2009/10).

Almost one-quarter of both male and female youth offences are crimes against persons. Girls were charged with 76 crimes against a person, mostly common assaults and threatening, while boys were charged with over two times that number, 192 cases of crimes against persons. Serious crimes against persons, such as sexual assault, involve almost exclusively male offenders.

Females in youth correctional services still account for a larger proportion of offenders than do women in the adult system, but in both cases, females continue to be a minority. In 2012/13 in New Brunswick, 83% of youth offenders (aged 12 to 17 years) were male, as were 84% of adult offenders.

The proportion of Aboriginal young people among youth offenders remains much higher than their share of the general population in New Brunswick. In 2012/13, 14% of female young offenders and 5% of their male counterparts were Aboriginal, much more than their representation among the New Brunswick youth population. This proportion remains unchanged in recent years.



## Youth Court Cases

### Youth Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/2004 - 2012/2013

		Probation	Deferred custody & supervision	Open custody	Secure custody	Females as % of youth offenders under supervision
<b>2012/13</b>	<b>F</b>	43	14	7	13	17%
	<b>M</b>	211	55	36	63	
<b>2011/12</b>	<b>F</b>	55	21	13	15	20%
	<b>M</b>	237	88	34	58	
<b>2010/11</b>	<b>F</b>	93	31	14	20	25%
	<b>M</b>	309	80	40	52	
<b>2007/08</b>	<b>F</b>	90	23	14	25	21%
	<b>M</b>	324	93	57	82	
<b>2006/07</b>	<b>F</b>	67	14	18	25	18%
	<b>M</b>	336	77	67	78	
<b>2005/06</b>	<b>F</b>	93	32	26	26	20%
	<b>M</b>	381	113	70	119	
<b>2004/05</b>	<b>F</b>	76	17	17	23	17%
	<b>M</b>	354	90	113	97	
<b>2003/04</b>	<b>F</b>	66	21	30	22	18%
	<b>M</b>	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 females and males as % of young offenders, N.B. 2003/04 – 2012/13

### All sentence types

#### 2012/13

**F:** 14% of female youth offenders

**M:** 5% of male youth offenders

**2010/11 F:** 13%; **M:** 5%

**2007/08 F:** 9%; **M:** 8%

**2003/04 F:** 9%; **M:** 6%

### In secure custody

#### 2012/13

**F:** 15% of female offenders in secure custody (2 of 13 girls)

**M:** 6% of male offenders in secure custody (4 of 63 boys)

**2010/11 F:** 15%; **M:** 6%

**2007/08 F:** 0%; **M:** 12%

**2003/04 F:** 5%; **M:** 8%

### Probation or deferred custody & supervision

#### 2012/13

**F:** 12% of young female offenders

**M:** 5% of young male offenders

**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.



# 9. Violence

## 9.1 Number of Charges in Woman Abuse Incidents and their Outcomes, N.B., 2004 - 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Charges	615	567	627	823	810	894	882	811*	865	799
Accused	430	394	433	542	503	581	581	557	568	487
Custody Orders	92	99	127	168	113	153	143	94	140	107
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 36 months)	153 (1 day to 6 yrs)	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 24 months)	167 (1 day to 24 months)
Fine Orders	31	31	32	23	27	30	23	18	23	13
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)
Probation Orders	190	233	261	367	288	353	316	199	314	204
Average Duration of Probation in Days (lowest to highest)	400 (3 months to 2 yrs)	444 (3 months to 2 yrs)	433 (3 months to 3 yrs)	446 (1 month to 2 yrs)	439 (3 months to 2 yrs)	460 (2 months to 3 yrs)	476 (6 months to 3 yrs)	408 (1 month to 2 yrs)	417 (1 month to 36 months)	451 (5 months to 36 months)
Conditional Sentence Orders	33	46	57	73	76	54	47	43	84	47
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 yrs)	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)
Peace Bond Orders**	95	93	81	93	93	98	113	108	94	86

Source: New Brunswick 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.

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.

\*\* 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.

## Woman Abuse Incidents Reported

In 2010, 882 charges were laid against 581 New Brunswickers in cases of woman abuse, and 143 charges resulted in jail, on average for 120 days. In 2013, 799 charges were laid against 487 individuals in cases of woman abuse. 107 of those charges were custody orders with an average of 167 days in custody. Although the number of accused and number of charges has decreased since 2010, it is unclear if there is less woman abuse (or if, for example, there were fewer reports to police rather than less violence taking place).

Over 1,200 women, many of them accompanied by children, stayed in New Brunswick's facilities that shelter female victims of violence (transition houses, second-stage housing and other residential shelters) in 2011/12. Of the women who stayed in one of the 13 transition houses, 77% were not returning to their partner at the time they left the shelter.

### Victims of Spousal Homicide, Atlantic Region, 2009-2012

Year	# of Spousal Homicides
2009	1
2010	7
2011	6
2012	4

**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.

### Homicide survey, number of solved homicides, by type of accused-victim relationship, Canada (number), 2009-2012

Type of accused-victim relationship	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total accused-victim relationship	463	419	455	411
Total family relationships	153	140	145	143
Spouse	65	65	66	62
Parent	34	25	27	26
Other family relationship	54	50	52	55
Other intimate relationship	23	24	23	20

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006

**Note:** Spouse includes current and former legally married, common-law, and same-sex couples. Parent includes biological, adopted, step and foster relationships. Other family relationship includes nieces, nephews, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins, in-laws, etcetera related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption. 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.

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.



## Woman Abuse Incidents Reported

Different data sources tell us that women tend to be the victims of homicide often by someone they know. For example, in "Homicide in Canada, 2012" police reported 82 intimate partner homicides in 2012, with the majority (83%) involving a female victim. The rate of intimate partner homicide in 2012 was consistent with rates recorded over the previous five years. Further, rates of intimate partner homicide continued to be higher for females than males, regardless of the age group.

Of the intimate partner homicides in 2012, almost half (46%) were committed by a current or former legally married spouse, while just over one-quarter (27%) were committed by a current or former common-law partner. The remainder of intimate partner homicides were committed by other types of intimate partners (e.g., current or former dating partner, 22%; same-sex partner, 5%).

Intimate partner homicides were part of the 411 solved homicides in 2012, 143 or 35% were cases where the victim and offender were in some type of family relationship.

Further, of the 143 solved homicides where the victim and offender were in a family relationship, 62 of these or 43% involved a spouse (i.e. current or former legally married, common-law, or same-sex couples). Other family relationships, such as nieces, nephews, uncles, aunts and cousins, made up 55 or 39% of offenders. 26 or 18% was a parent (i.e. biological, adopted, step or foster relationships).

### Women and children admitted to transitional housing facilities serving victims of violence, N.B.

<b>2011/2012</b>	- 1,279 women, 544 children
<b>2009/2010</b>	- 1,117 women, 634 children
<b>2007/2008</b>	- 1,352 women, 726 children
<b>2005/2006</b>	- 1,447 women, 757 children
<b>2003/2004</b>	- 1,012 women, 744 children
<b>1999/2000</b>	- 1,038 women, 840 children
<b>1992/1993</b>	- 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., 2009

<18	5
18 to 24	68
25 to 29	77
30 to 34	108
35 to 39	100
40 to 44	92
45 to 49	48
50 to 54	30
55 to 59	27
60 to 64	19
65 and older	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, UCR Incident-based Survey, January 2012 extraction.

### Destination when leaving N.B.'s transition houses, 2012 /2013

**Returned to mate:**  
117 of 598 (20%)

**Living alone, with relatives / friends or in second stage housing:**  
458 of 598 (77%)

**Unknown:**  
23 of 598 (4%)

**Source:** N.B. Department of Social Development

## Domestic Violence Outreach, N.B., 2012/2013

The 14 Domestic Violence Outreach workers working in 2012/2013 provided assistance to 1,293 individuals. Many of these persons were seen more than once: the workers had over 3,347 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 (96%). The 41 males who consulted were either victims of violence or friends and relatives of female victims of violence.

Over half of clients (54%) were between the ages of 20 and 49; 15% were teenagers and 4% were seniors. The majority (63%) had children; 22 women were pregnant.

Many clients reported more than one type of violence. While the great majority of clients reported verbal, emotional or psychological abuse (976), almost half reported physical abuse (469), and substantial numbers consulted because of sexual assault (159) or financial abuse (277). Returning clients often disclosed forms of violence not previously mentioned: there were 166 further disclosures of physical violence, 388 of verbal, emotional or psychological abuse, and 65 of sexual assault.

Of the 1,597 abusers about whom information was provided:  
31% were **current** partners (13% married partner, 9% common-law partner, 9% dating partner)

31% were former partners (12% married partner, 12% common-law partner, 7% dating partner)

38% were other relationships.

The Outreach workers provided over 12,321 services, including information provision, individual support, referrals, accompaniment, safety planning and crisis intervention.

**Source:** Women's Equality Branch, Executive Council Office.



## 9.2 Victims of Sexual Crimes, By Age and Sex, N.B., 2012

Age	Sexual Assaults - Levels 1 to 3		Other Sexual Violations*		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
< 12	70	37	51	17	121	54	175
12 to 17	141	32	53	10	194	42	236
18 to 24	69	5	3	1	72	6	78
25 to 29	24	4	3	-	27	4	31
30 to 34	18	2	1	1	19	3	22
35 to 39	20	3	1	-	21	3	24
40 to 44	19	1	-	-	19	1	20
45 to 49	13	1	-	1	13	2	15
50 to 54	11	2	-	-	11	2	13
55 to 59	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
60 to 64	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
65 and older	6	1	2	-	8	1	9
	<b>404</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>636</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, April 2014 extraction.

**Note:** One incident may involve multiple violations. Counts are based upon the most serious violation against the victim.

\* Other sexual violations primarily include sexual offences against children as well as other sexual offences involving persons with a disability (e.g. sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, incest). The Criminal Code 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), sexual assault (level 1)

There were 492 sexual assaults (levels 1 to 3) reported to police in New Brunswick in 2012. This is a 13% decrease since 2009 when there were 568 reported sexual assaults. The victim was a child in 57% of cases (a child under 12 in 22% of cases); a female child in 43% of all cases (211); a male child in 14% of all cases (69). The victim was a female (of any age) in 82% of cases (404).

## Victims of Sexual Crime

### Victims of Other Sexual Violations, By Age and Sex, N.B., 2012

Victims were:	
Female (all ages)	114 or 79%
Male (all ages)	30
Children Under 18	131 or 91%
Girls Under 18	104 or 72%
Boys Under 18	27 or 19%
Total # of reported sexual violations	144

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, April 2014 extraction.

**Note:** Other sexual violations primarily include sexual offences against children as well as other sexual offences involving persons with a disability (e.g. sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, incest).

### Victims of All Sexual Crimes (Sexual assaults and other sexual offences), By Age and Sex, N.B., 2012

Victims were:	
Female (all ages)	518 or 82%
Male (all ages)	118
Children Under 18	411 or 65%
Persons 18+	225
Girls Under 18	315 or 50%
Total # of reported sexual crimes	636

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, April 2014 extraction.

**Note:** The *Criminal Code* 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), sexual assault (level 1)

Other sexual violations primarily include sexual offences against children as well as other sexual offences involving persons with a disability (e.g. sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, incest).

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.

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.





### Sexual Assault Cases Seen at Some New Brunswick Hospitals, 2013

Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) are found in three New Brunswick hospitals. They 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 City Hospital: 62

Saint John Regional Hospital: 51

Dr. Everett Chalmers Regional Hospital (Fredericton): 13

(Represents only a partial year as the SANE program was not fully operational in 2013.)

The majority of victims seen at the three hospitals were female (93%). Most sexual assault cases seen at two of the hospitals were recent sexual assaults, meaning the victim had been sexually assaulted within the previous 72 hours.

In one hospital where statistics are kept by age, about 32% of sexual assault victims were under age 16.

**Source:** N.B. Department of Health, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program Coordinators. .

**Note:** \* Does not necessarily capture those who registered with other issues but who were later found to have been sexually assaulted; all patients who were also sexual assault victims were not 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 examiner in the province, ensure that victims from all around New Brunswick have access to specialize care in the sexual assault field 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.



## 9.3 Rate of Reported Sexual Assaults per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2013

	1983	1989	1993	1999	2010	2012	2013
N.B.	26	119	173	103	79	65	60
Canada	47	98	121	78	66	63	61

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey; CANSIM table 252-0051.

**Note:** Includes sexual assaults on male and female, child and adult.

The *Criminal Code* 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)

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average most years since the late 1980s. However, in 2013, for the first time New Brunswick's rate was a bit lower than the Canadian rate. In 2013, there were 454 reported incidents in New Brunswick, for a rate of 60 sexual assaults per 100,000 population. The Canadian rate was 61 per 100,000.

Almost all reported sexual assaults in New Brunswick in 2013 – 448 of 454 incidents - were classified as sexual assault level 1, the least severe of the three levels in the *Criminal Code*. The other six incidents were sexual assault level 2, with weapon or bodily harm and one incident was sexual assault level 3.



## Rate of Reported Sexual Assault

### Sexual assault rates per 100,000 population for select N.B. policing regions

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fredericton	89	54	63	74	88	91	106	118	124	105	101
Saint John	117	104	80	108	151	141	112	151	111	72	94
Codiac (Moncton Regional RCMP)	78	63	58	47	55	65	71	65	68	66	63
<b>N.B.</b>	<b>86</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>

**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) so caution needs to be made when making comparisons.

### CANADA % of victims of a violent crime who reported incident to police, 2009

Sexual assault victims:	12%
Physical assault victims:	34%
Robbery victims:	43%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2009 General Social Survey.  
**Note:** An update will be available in 2015. It will be included in the next Equality Profile.

### CANADA Relationship of accused to female sexual assault victim, 2009

**Acquaintance\***  
46% of cases

**Family member other than intimate partner\*\***  
24% of cases

**Strangers**  
18% of cases

**Dating partner or current / former spouse**  
13% of cases

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, 2009.

**Note:** \* includes friends, neighbours, authority figures, business relationships.

\*\* includes siblings, parents.

## 9.4 Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2013

	1983	1987	1993	1999	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013
N.B.	45%	46%	45%	38%	44%	44%	40%	54%	46%
Canada	42%	48%	53%	45%	43%	44%	44%	44%	44%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey; CANSIM table 252-0051.

**Note:** Includes sexual assaults on male and female, child and adult. The previous year's data is revised with each annual release.

The *Criminal Code* 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).

Approximately half of reported sexual assaults result in charges in New Brunswick, as in Canada. The percentage of sexual assaults reported to police resulting in charges in New Brunswick saw a significant increase in 2012 (54%). Of the 454 sexual assaults reported to police in New Brunswick in 2013, 46% resulted in charges, whereas the Canadian average was 44%.

Of charges laid in New Brunswick sexual assault cases, more 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. 2008-2013

	N.B.	Saint John (city):	Fredericton (municipal police):	Moncton (Codiac Regional RCMP)
2013	54% resulted in charges (265 of 490)	27% (18 of 66)	15% (9 of 59)	60% (44 of 73)
2012	46% resulted in charges (208 of 454)	43% (22 of 51)	10% (6 of 61)	60% (45 of 75)
2011	40% resulted in charges (220 of 553)	13% (10 of 78)	17% (12 of 72)	48% (37 of 77)
2010	44% resulted in charges (262 of 591)	11% (12 of 106)	13% (9 of 67)	62% (45 of 73)
2009	47% resulted in charges (266 of 572)	17% (13 of 79)	27% (16 of 59)	49% (38 of 77)
2008	43% resulted in charges (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:** There can be differences between locations (e.g. geography, policing) so caution needs to be made when making comparisons.



# Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges

## Conviction rates for sexual assault charges, N.B. and Canada

### 2011/2012

**N.B.: 43%**

(148 charges, 64 guilty, 16 acquitted, 66 stay/withdrawn, 2 other decisions\*)

Canada: 23%

(9,100 charges, 2,073 guilty, 689 acquitted, 6,168 stay/withdrawn, 170 other decisions)

\*Other decisions include final decisions of found not criminally responsible

### 2010/2011

**N.B.: 47%**

Canada: 26%

### 2009/2010

**N.B.: 52%**

Canada: 25%

### 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) so caution needs to be made when making comparisons.

## 9.5 Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2009/2010 & 2011/2012

Offence / Sentence	Prison		Conditional Sentence		Probation		Fine		Restitution		Other sentence		TOTAL – Convicted cases	
	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012	2009/2010	2011/2012
Sexual assaults	49% (33)	54% (27)	14% (9)	12% (6)	47% (31)	44% (22)	23% (15)	20% (10)	2% (1)	0% (0)	51% (34)	42% (21)	100% (67)	100% (50)
Other crimes of violence	23% (269)	21% (218)	9% (92)	8% (85)	61% (651)	64% (648)	34% (360)	23% (289)	0.2% (2)	0.3% (3)	64% (679)	64% (650)	100% (1,064)	100% (1,020)

**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.

The *Criminal Code* 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).

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 2011/12 received a conditional sentence than adults convicted of other crimes against the person (like in 2009/10). 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, 2009/10, 2010/11 & 2011/12

**2011/12**

**Of 1,610 sexual assault cases, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 13% of cases

Prison in 54% of cases

**Of 44,645 crimes against the person, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 5% of cases

Prison in 35% of cases

**2010/11**

**Of 1,724 sexual assault cases, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 12% of cases

Prison in 54% of cases

**Of 47,370 crimes against the person, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 5% of cases

Prison in 35% of cases

**2009/10**

**Of 1,751 sexual assault cases, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 12% of cases

Prison in 56% of cases

**Of 49,198 crimes against the person, sentence was:**

Conditional sentence in 5% of cases

Prison in 34% 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.



## Self-reported Internet victimization Among Adults in Canada, 2009: Select Findings

### Internet victimization by sex:

- About 7% of adult Internet users were cyber-bullied; similar proportion for females and males.
- Women were more likely to be bullied by a classmate or co-worker (13% compared to 6% of men).
- Men were slightly more likely to be cyber-bullied by a stranger (46% versus 34% of women).

### Top types of bullying experienced were:

- Receiving threatening or aggressive e-mails or instant messages (73%).
- Being the target of hateful comments (55%)

### Risk factors:

- Being young, single, homosexual or bisexual, or having an activity limitation (e.g., 18 and 24 year olds were more likely to report having been the victim of cyber-bullying than those aged 25 and over, at 17% versus 5%).
- Those who reported having been a victim of at least one violent crime were more likely to also report having been the victim of cyber-bullying than those who had not been victimized (20% versus 6%). Specifically, victims of sexual assault or robbery and those who reported having been the victim of two or more violent incidents were most likely to have been cyber-bullied; about one-third of them self-reported having been cyber-bullied.

### Protective factors:

- Trust in one's family members
- Francophones and visible minorities (e.g. about 5% of Francophones versus 8% of Anglophones).

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Juristat. Self-reported Internet victimization in Canada, 2009

**Note:** Cyber-bullied is defined as having ever received threatening or aggressive messages; been the target of hate comments spread through e-mails, instant messages or postings on Internet sites; or threatening e-mails sent using the victim's identity. Risk factors are characteristics that increase the risk of being the victim of cyber-bullying. Protective factors are characteristics that decrease the risk of being the victim of cyber-bullying.



## 9.6 Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported to Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/1999 – 2012/2013

Number of reported situations		
Year	Women, 65 & over	Men, 65 & over
2012/13	658	333
2011/12	599	334
2010/11	520	272
2009/10	422	258
2008/09	319	245
2007/08	314	192
2006/07	248	150
2005/06	179	81
2004/05	152	87
2003/04	158	99
2002/03	139	100
2001/02	139	96

**Source:** N.B. Department of Social Development, Long Term Care and Disability Supports, Adult Protection, CANSIM table 051-0001

**Note:** Data that appeared in previous Equality Profile may, in some cases, be subject to minor revisions. Therefore, the data in table may be slightly different. The Adult Protection branch's available data on these cases does not distinguish between neglect and self-neglect.

Senior women account for more than 6 in 10 (66%) of the situations 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 2002/03: 658 women and 333 men were identified as vulnerable in 2012/13, up from 139 and 100 ten years earlier.

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. In the minority of cases where physical injuries were sustained, most of them were relatively minor in nature.

The rate of family-homicide for senior males fell 80% between 1981 and 2011, while the drop in the rate for senior females was 26%.

Over the past 30 years, rates of family homicides have generally been higher among senior females compared to their male counterparts. In 2011, the rate of family homicides for senior women was more than double the rate for senior men (4.3 versus 1.8 per 1,000,000 population).





## **CANADA** **Senior victims of family violence, 2011** **(rate per 100,000 population)**

### **Number of violent crimes reported to police, in which accused was family member and victim aged 65 or over:**

1,724 female victims (67 per 100,000 population)  
1,132 male victims (53)

### **Accused family member was...**

Spouse/ex-spouse	548 female victims; 228 male victims
Child	692 female victims; 503 male victims
Extended family	294 female victims; 265 male victims
Sibling	190 female victims; 136 male victims

### **Family-perpetrated violent crimes, by type of offence:**

Common assault:	924 female victims 549 male victims
Uttering threats:	310 female victims 255 male victims
Major assault:	187 female victims 164 male victims
Criminal harassment:	84 female victims 49 male victims
Extortion:	20 female & 14 male victims
Homicides/attempts:	15 female & 8 male victims
Sexual assault:	18 female & 3 male victims
Robbery:	15 female & 9 male victims

### **NEW BRUNSWICK Senior victims of family violence, 2011 (rate per 100,000 population)**

46 female victims (72)  
39 male victims (73)

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Crime Reporting Survey.



# Did you know?

Adults with disabilities and vulnerable seniors are at risk of being subject to various forms of abuse, including: physical, sexual, emotional, financial or neglect.

Social Development is mandated under the Family Services Act to investigate and address reported incidences of abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities and vulnerable seniors through the Adult Protection Program.

Adult Protection services may include receiving referrals, completing investigations, managing cases, applying for court ordered supervision, managing property and making referrals to other programs to help vulnerable individuals in need of protection.

All referrals indicating that an adult with disabilities or a senior may be a victim of neglect or abuse are investigated. If the investigation confirms neglect or abuse, Social Development will offer assistance. If the individual is considered mentally incompetent, Social Development may apply to the Court for an order directing that the person accept services.

The mandate, policies and procedures of the Adult Protection Program recognize that all adults and seniors have the right to autonomy and self-determination.

The Department encourages the public to contact them to help prevent abuse and neglect of disabled adults and vulnerable seniors. Suspicion that an individual is abused or neglected is the only requirement for reporting. Adult Protection referrals can be made 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

