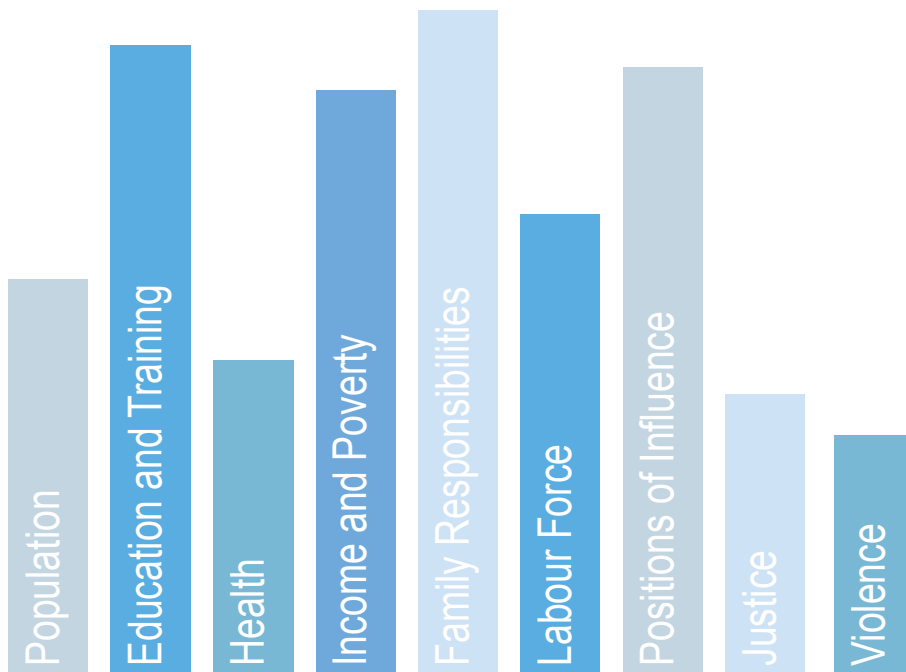


2012

Equality Profile

Women in New Brunswick

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



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Cette publication est également disponible en français.
Demandez le Profil Égalité 2012 sur la situation des femmes au N.-B.

ISBN 978-1-55471-834-4

Equality Profile 2012

Women in New Brunswick

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Highlights

LABOUR FORCE AND FAMILY

In 2011, New Brunswick's total employed population was 50% female and 50% male. The great majority of both women and men work in permanent full-time positions.

Almost one-quarter of women and 10% of men who are employed work part time. In 2011, about 25% of women and 22% of men in the province said working part time was their preference; the others either cannot find full-time work, had personal or family responsibilities, or were students.

The self-employed accounted for 9% of females and 14% of males working for pay or profit, a smaller proportion than the Canadian averages.

Women continue to predominate in occupations such as health, administrative-clerical and sales and service. Women's share of management positions has increased substantially, with the exception of senior management. There has been little change in the proportion of women in occupations related to trades, transportation and equipment operation or in the natural and applied sciences. Similar patterns by industry and occupation are noted in Canada.

The employment rate of mothers with school-age and younger children continues to rise. Three in four New Brunswick women (75%) with children under 16 years – and 69% of mothers with a child under age 3 – were working for pay or profit in 2010, higher rates than the Canadian average. The majority of lone parent women also hold paid jobs.

There were regulated child care spaces for 21% of N.B. children aged 12 and under in 2011, up from 7% in 1996. About 40% of workers in approved child day care centres in the province have recognized training. The average hourly rate for these trained employees was \$14.67 in 2011, a significant increase from less than \$7 in 2001.

Use of parental leave by fathers in the province has not improved significantly. Mothers are the ones to take parental leave in 92% of cases.

In 2011, 12.2% of all female employees and 7.1% of all male employees in New Brunswick were earning minimum wage, a significant increase since 2009 and the highest rate in Canada for women. Most minimum wage workers in New Brunswick are

women: in 2011, over 6 in 10 (64%) of all minimum wage earners were women. The majority of minimum wage earners of both sexes are permanent employees. Most male minimum wage earners work full time as do 43% of female minimum wage earners. The majority of female minimum wage workers (70%) are aged 20 or over, and, for the first time in 2011, so are the majority of male minimum wage workers (63%). 30% of female and 37% of male minimum wage workers are teenagers. The proportion of female minimum wage earners who are 45 or older has increased substantially since 2000, more than among male minimum wage earners.

In 2011, New Brunswick women earned on average 88.3% of what men did, a wage gap of 11.7%. This is the smallest gender wage gap measured since 1997 when data on the hourly wage gap began to be published. The wage gap is worse in Canada as a whole, at 13.7% in 2011. New Brunswick is currently ranked fourth among provinces for its gender wage gap.

In 2010, female N.B. Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 9.5% less than their male counterparts, the smallest wage gap seen. There have been small increases in the number of women in male-dominated training, such as information technology, policing and correctional techniques.

INCOME & POVERTY

12.4% of females and 10% of males lived with low income in 2009, a slight improvement compared to the levels of the past few years. The poverty rate among lone-parent women and their children has varied over the past decade, but in 2009, still nearly half of these families (45%) in New Brunswick and one in four (25%) Canada-wide lived in poverty.

The economic situation of senior women has improved dramatically over the last 30 years. From more than 19% in 1980 in New Brunswick, senior women's poverty rate in 2009 was less than 2%. However, senior women's average income from all sources remains significantly lower than senior men's: they had 65% of senior men's income in 2009 (Canada: 68%).

Highlights

INFLUENCE

Women remain underrepresented among decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels. Some progress is noted at the municipal level, among First Nations communities, and among provincially appointed judges.

VIOLENCE

There were 568 sexual assaults reported to police in New Brunswick in 2009. The victim was a child in 61% of cases. The victim was a female (of any age) in 83% of cases. Approximately half of reported sexual assaults result in charges: 48% of the sexual assaults reported to police in N.B. in 2009 resulted in charges, a better proportion than the Canadian average of 43%. Of charges laid in New Brunswick sexual assault cases, more result in convictions than the national average – in fact N.B.'s conviction rate is more than double the average Canadian.

EDUCATION

Women's level of education has improved significantly since the 1980s, with women taking the lead in high school and postsecondary credentials. Aboriginal women are also better educated than their male counterparts, but less likely than other women to have finished a diploma or degree. Over half of N.B. women and men have literacy levels below the minimum considered necessary to function effectively in today's society.

Women make up 49% of full-time regular students of the New Brunswick Community College in the current year 2011/12, a significant increase in the last few years. Female community college students continue to cluster in programs that prepare for

work in traditionally female sectors, such as clerical jobs and health care. In N.B. universities, women account for 59% of full-time students but their representation in engineering, applied sciences, mathematics and physical sciences is small and not improving significantly.

HEALTH

N.B. women aged 25 to 64 were slightly more likely than men in that age group to be physically active.

Completed suicide rates are far higher among males than for females but females attempt suicide significantly more often than males, in almost all age groups. Among 15 to 19 year olds, the rate of girls being hospitalized following a suicide attempt is three times that of males.

Teen pregnancy and birth rates decreased substantially starting in the 70s, but a break in that long-term trend is noted since 2006. New Brunswick's birth rate was 20.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years in 2009, up from a low of 16.2 in 2005. The recent increase is noted in both young teens, aged 15 to 17, and older teens, 18 and 19 year olds. The Canadian average teen birth rate has also increased slightly since 2006 but New Brunswick's rate is significantly higher than the national average.

The long-term decrease in N.B.'s teen birth rate seems to be more a result of pregnancy prevention than of increased recourse to abortion. The N.B. teen abortion rate is significantly lower than the Canadian average.

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

The number of adult women in the New Brunswick correctional system has not changed dramatically in recent years – 698 women in 2010/11, 684 in 2003/04 - but the percentage of all adult offenders who are female has increased partly due to fewer male offenders - women were 16% of all adult offenders in 2010/11, 12% in 2003/04. The provincial prison system is made up of 90% male and 10% female offenders in 2010/11.

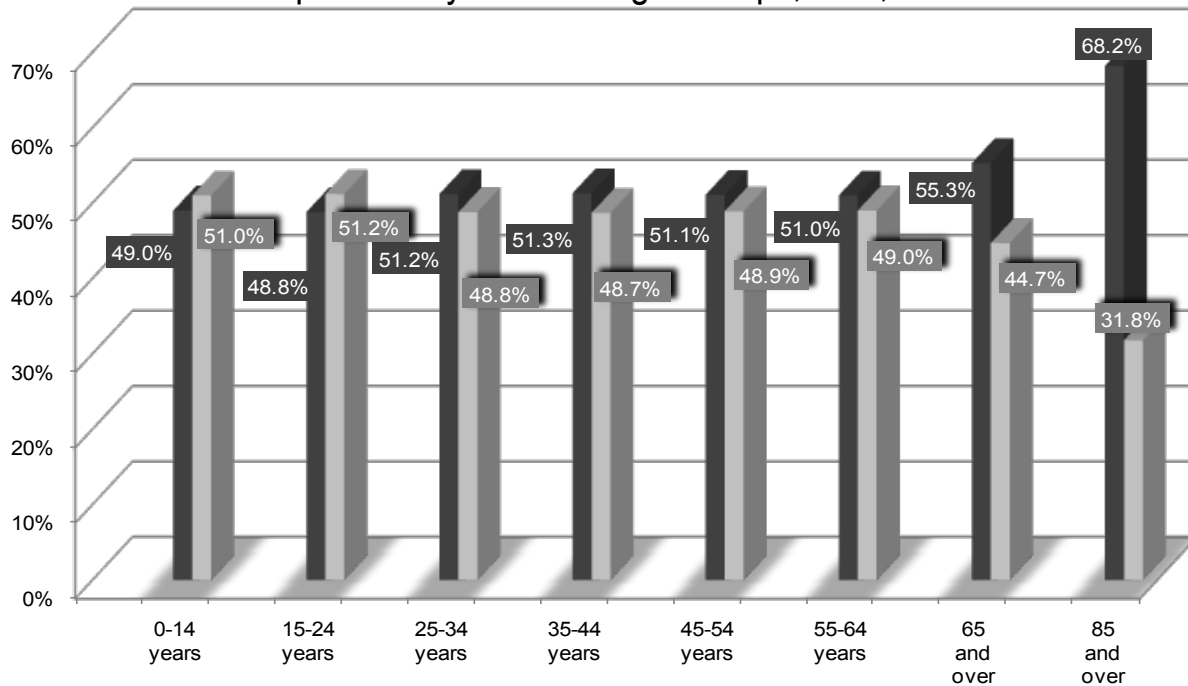
Aboriginal people and especially Aboriginal women continue to be largely over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in N.B. and across Canada. Only 2% of adult females in N.B. are Aboriginal, but 12% of female offenders in 2010/11 were Aboriginal – and 15% of incarcerated women in the province.

Female youth were responsible for 19% of Criminal Code offences in 2009/10 in New Brunswick, compared to 12% in 1991/92. However, as for adult offenders, the number of females in the youth correctional system has not changed dramatically – 212 in 2009/10, and 216 in 1991/92. There have been small decreases (example: assaults) and increases (example: uttering threats) in girls' involvement in offences since 1991/92, but few substantial changes. The most common offences committed by female and male youth are crimes against property - 95 cases involving female offenders, 477 involving male, in 2009/10. About one-quarter of both male youth and female youth's offences are crimes against persons – girls, 72 cases; boys, 270. In 2010/11, 13% of female young offenders and 5% of their male counterparts were Aboriginal, much more than their representation among the New Brunswick youth population.



1. Population

1.1 Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2011

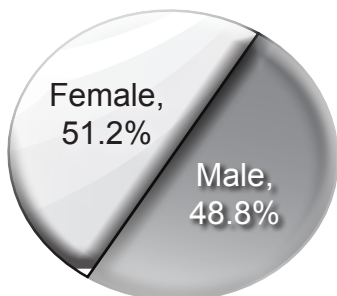


■ Female 51.2% (384, 735)

■ Males 48.8% (366, 440)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

New Brunswick's population is more than half (51.2%) female.



The life expectancy gap has narrowed, but women still live longer than men so women outnumber men in the senior population. Nearly seven out of ten of New Brunswickers aged 85 years and over are women.

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

N.B. female population, 2006

Mother tongue:

English	65% (239,265)
French	33% (122,310)
Aboriginal	less than 1% (1,635)
Other	1% (5,290)

Aboriginal identity 2% (9,010)

Recent immigrants less than 1% (2,250)

Living with disabilities 18% (65,040)

Women 65 years & over are 16% of all females (10% in 1976).

Children 0-14 yrs (both sexes) as % of total population:

Aboriginal identity population 25%

Non-Aboriginal population 16%

Median age of...

Aboriginal identity females 31.9 years

Non-Aboriginal females 42.1 years

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1976 Census & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.



Population by Sex and Age Groups

CANADA Female population, 2006

Mother tongue:

English 58%
French 22%
Aboriginal 1%
Other 19%

Aboriginal identity 4%
Recent immigrants 4%
Living with disabilities 15%

Women 65 years & over are 15% of all females (10% in 1976).

Children 0-14 years (both sexes) as % of total population:

Aboriginal identity population: 30%
Non-Aboriginal population: 17%
OECD average: 19%

Median age of ...

Aboriginal identity females 27.7 years
Non-Aboriginal females 40.5 years

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1976 Census & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey; OECD in Figures 2009.

Life expectancy in N.B., 2008

At birth:

Girls 82.7 years (1979: 78.6 yrs)
Boys 77.6 years (1979: 70.5 yrs)

At age 65:

Women 20.9 years (1979: 18.9 yrs)
Men 17.7 years (1979: 14.7 yrs)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM.



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 2001 to 2006.

Living with disabilities: Persons who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

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., 1986 and 2006

Family type		Number of families - 2006	% of all families - 2006	Number of families - 1986	% of all families - 1986
Married couples with children at home	Total	77,775	36%	105,130	56%
	Opposite-sex	77,745	36%		
	Same-sex	30	.01%		
Married couples without children at home	Total	73,435	34%	47,725	26%
	Opposite-sex	73,340	34%		
	Same-sex	95	.04%		
Common-law couples with children at home	Total	13,135	6%	4,230	2%
	Opposite-sex	13,075	6%		
	Same-sex	60	.03%		
Common-law couples without children at home	Total	17,865	8%	4,960	3%
	Opposite-sex	17,280	8%		
	Same-sex	585	.03%		
Lone-parent families	Total	35,585	16%	24,860	13%
	Female	29,150	13%	20,565	11%
	Male	6,435	3%	4,295	2%
TOTAL – ALL FAMILIES		217,795	100%	186,905	100%

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 2001 (common-law; 2006 for married).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1986 Censuses.

Most New Brunswick families are married couples, with or without children at home, but lone-parent families and common-law couples are increasingly common. Lone-parent families, four in five of them headed by women, account for 16% of all families - up from 13% in 1986; they are 28% of families with children at home.

One in four New Brunswick households is a person living alone, most of them women, including many seniors.

The number of women who are single and have never been married at time of giving birth is much higher in New Brunswick than the Canadian average. 46% of women giving birth in N.B. in 2009 had never been legally married. The Canadian rate is 27%. The rates in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec are similar to N.B.'s but the rates in Ontario, Alberta & B.C. 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

CANADA

Family Types:

68% are married couples, with or without children at home (80% in 1986).

16% are common-law couples, with or without children at home (7% in 1986).

16% are lone-parent families (13% in 1986).

One-person households: 27% of all households; Women account for 56% of these households.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Legal marital status of females*, 15 years and over, N.B. 2006

49% (152,950) legally married

29% (93,195) never legally married

4% (13,395) separated, but still legally married

7% (22,620) divorced

10% (34,735) widowed

One-person households: 24% of all households, 71,950 New Brunswickers; 58% are women.

* 10% of women (30,900) are living in a common-law relationship, and they are counted according to their legal marital status: never-married, separated, divorced, and widowed.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Living arrangements of seniors, N.B., 2006

9% of women, 5% of men live in residences for seniors, nursing homes, hospitals and other collective dwellings.

Of those in private households:
37% of women, 17% of men live alone.

54% of women, 78% of men live with spouse or partner.

7% of women, 3% of men live with relatives.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Legal marital status of mother at time of birth, N.B. and Canada, 2009 (2001, 1991)

N.B.:

46% were single never-married (2001: 37%. 1991: 28%).

49% were married (2001: 59%. 1991: 70%)

Canada:

27% were single never-married (2001: 27%. 1991: 25%)

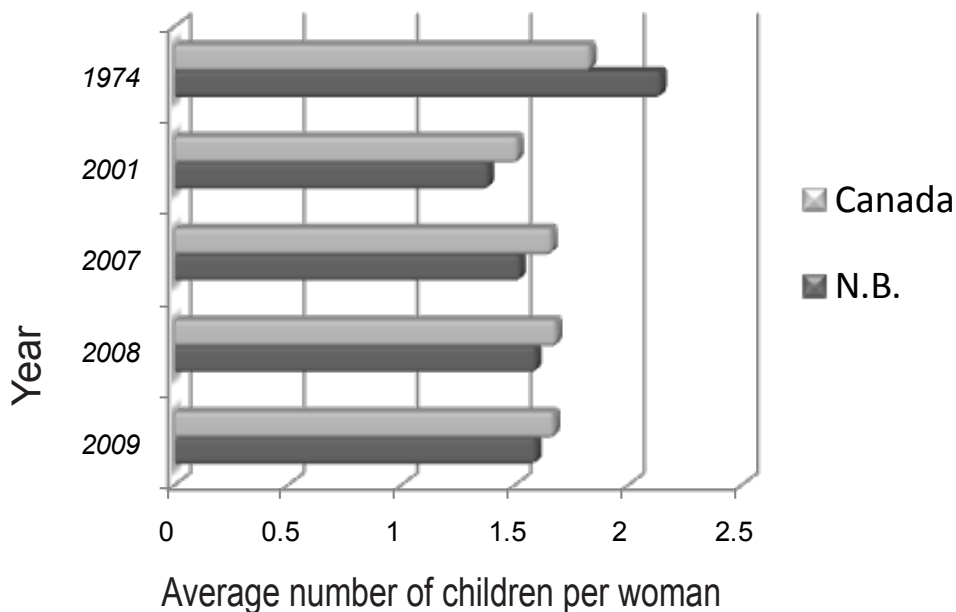
60% were married (2001: 62%. 1991: 71%)

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 - 2009, N.B., Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Health Reports, CANSIM & Births 2007. Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Vital Statistics and Demography Division, demographic estimates 2008.

New Brunswick’s fertility rate declined dramatically over the last few decades, even more dramatically than the Canadian rate. A slight upturn is noted in recent years, but the New Brunswick rate remains below the national average. In 2009, New Brunswick’s rate was 1.59 children per woman. Some comparable countries are close to or have reached the rate required for population replacement of 2.1 children per woman: United Kingdom and Norway, 1.96; Australia, 1.97; France, 2.01; United States, 2.08; Iceland, 2.15 (2008).

A growing proportion of women are postponing childbearing – many waiting until their 30s to start or complete families - or are not having any children. Mothers in New Brunswick are younger than the Canadian average: while 50% of all births in Canada in 2009 were to mothers aged over 30, only 38% of births in New Brunswick were.

Percent of all births to mothers aged over 30

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

2008 : 40% in N.-B.
50% in Canada

1994 : 29% in N.-B.
41% in Canada

1974 : 16% in N.-B.
20% in Canada

Source : Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993; CANSIM Table 102-4503, 2011.

Average age of mother

2009: 27.8 years old in N.B.
29.4 in Canada

2008: 27.9 in N.B.
29.3 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.



Percent of females 15-44 years who have never given birth

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

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

1990: 42% N.B.; 48% Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom tabulations based on General Social Survey, 1990, 2001, 2006.

Age-specific fertility rate (number of live births per 1,000 females in the age group), N.B., 2009 (1981)

15 to 19 years: 21 births /1,000 females
(1981: 35)

20 to 24: 71 (1981: 113)

25 to 29: 109 (1981: 116)

30 to 34: 83 (1981: 53)

35 to 39: 30 (1981: 16)

40 to 44: 4 (1981: 3)

45 to 49: 0.1 (1981: 0.1)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-4505.

CANADA Age-specific fertility rate (number of live births per 1,000 females in the age group), 2009 (1981)

15 to 19 years: 14 births /1,000 females
(1981: 26)

20 to 24: 51 (1981: 92)

25 to 29: 101 (1981: 124)

30 to 34: 107 (1981: 67)

35 to 39: 51 (1981: 19)

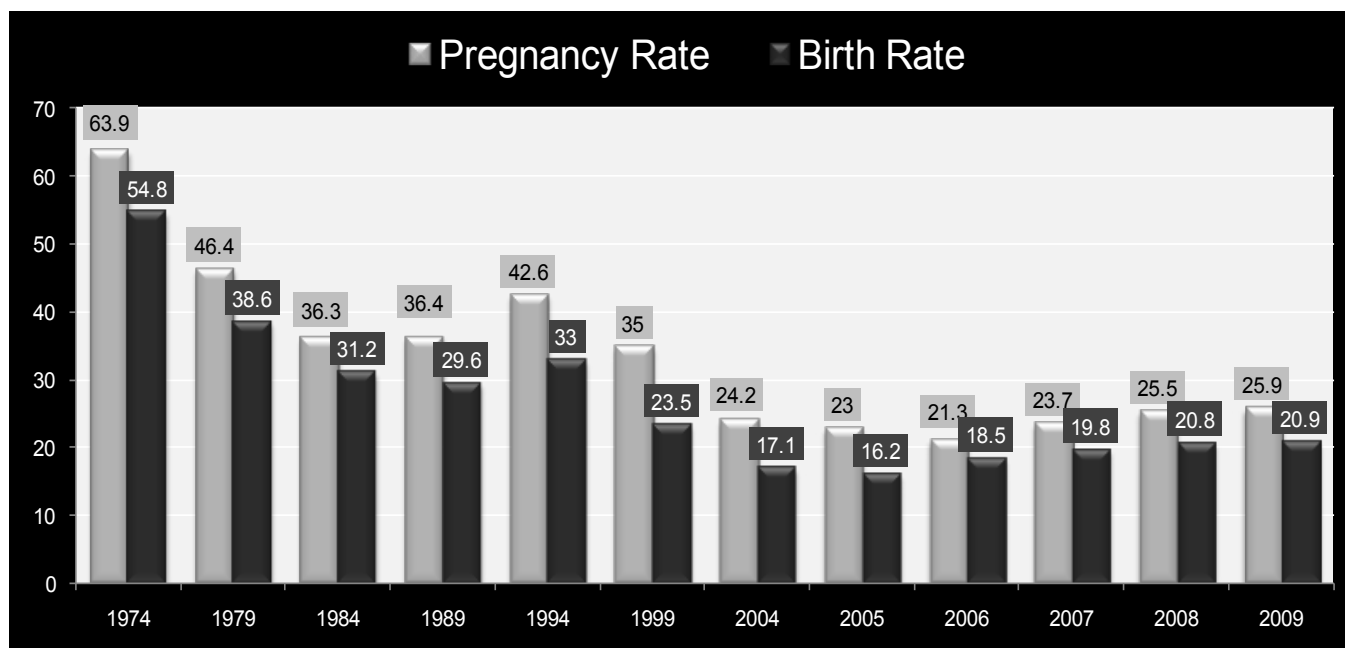
40 to 44: 9 (1981: 3)

45 to 49: 0.4 (1981: 0.1)

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., 1974 – 2009



Note: Statistics Canada’s calculation of teenage pregnancies includes abortions performed in clinics and hospitals in and outside N.B. on N.B. residents, 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 do not include abortions performed in private clinics or outside the province, spontaneous abortions or other fetal losses.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births 2009 ; Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health.

Teen pregnancy and birth rates have decreased substantially since the 1970s, but a break in the long-term trend is noted since 2006. New Brunswick’s birth rate was 20.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years in 2009, up from a low of 16.2 in 2005. The Canadian average birthrate has also increased slightly since 2006.

New Brunswick’s teen pregnancy rate has remained below the Canadian rate since the late 1970s, but the birth rate is significantly higher in New Brunswick than the national average.

The long-term decrease in the teen birth rate is more a result of pregnancy prevention than of recourse to abortion. The N.B. teen abortion rate is significantly lower than the Canadian average.

Among 18 and 19 year olds, the pregnancy rate in 2009 was higher than in 2005 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 has increased by 6 to 8% every year since 2005.



Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates

CANADA

Teen pregnancy rate (15 to 19)

2005: 29.2 / 1,000

1974: 53.9 / 1,000

Teen birth rate

2009: 14.3 / 1,000

2005: 13.3 / 1,000

1974: 35.7 / 1,000

Teen birth rate, selected countries, 2008

Netherlands 4 / 1,000

France 8 / 1,000

Italy 7 / 1,000

% of all births to teens

2009: 4.1%

2005: 4.1%

1974: 11.8%

Teen induced abortion rate

2005: 15.3 / 1,000

1974: 13.9 / 1,000

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births 2009; OECD, Doing Better for Children (2009); United Nations, World Fertility Data 2008.

Teen births and abortion rate, N.B.

2010: 548 births were to girls aged 19 or under, including 3 births to girls under age 15.

% of all N.B. births to teens

2009: 6.6% (488 births)

2005: 5.6% (386 births)

1974: 17.2% (1,971 births)

Induced abortion rate

(per 1,000 15-19 year olds):

2005: 6.4

1974: 4.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births 2009.

Pregnancy rates by teen age groups, N.B.

18 or 19 years of age:

2009: 43 per 1,000

2005: 35 per 1,000

1992: 62 per 1,000

15 to 17 years of age:

2009: 15 per 1,000

2005: 10 per 1,000

1992: 27 per 1,000

Source: N.B. Dept of Health.



1.5 Teen Pregnancy Rates by County, N.B., 1991 – 2009

County	1991	1994	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Albert	22	28	22	24	14	12	17	17	23
Carleton	50	50	21	24	27	30	38	32	33
Charlotte	40	62	29	24	31	26	34	34	27
Gloucester	24	27	23	16	16	14	17	28	27
Kent	35	51	39	22	17	14	22	18	20
Kings	27	25	18	13	12	13	16	16	18
Madawaska	25	20	19	13	14	11	21	19	12
Northumberland	45	38	33	18	11	30	21	25	35
Queens	301	31	30	33	15	26	35	18	15
Restigouche	27	38	24	12	17	12	22	22	27
Saint John	49	54	30	36	33	39	42	46	42
Sunbury	50	46	38	18	28	22	21	16	18
Victoria	38	31	30	31	33	14	22	27	26
Westmorland	44	44	24	19	18	21	24	25	28
York	48	48	34	20	24	26	19	22	18
NEW BRUNSWICK	37.6	39.0	26.7	20.5	20.2	21.3	23.7	25.5	25.9

Note: Rates per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years, N.B. residents only.

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, and abortions performed in N.B. hospitals, but does not take into account abortions performed in clinics or outside of the province, miscarriages or other fetal losses. This may explain the gap in provincial rates cited by the N.B. Department of Health and Statistics Canada.

Source: N.B. Department of Health.

The teen pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among New Brunswick counties during the 1990s and in recent years. Saint John remains the area with the highest pregnancy rate at 42 per 1,000 15 to 19 year-old females in 2009. Rates below 20 per 1,000 teens prevail in certain counties such as Madawaska and Kings.

The rate of actual births to teen mothers also varies significantly among counties. Rates have increased since 2006 in most counties.



Variations in teen fertility rate (actual births per 1,000 teenage females), some N.B. counties

2009:

11 per 1,000 in Madawaska County
15 per 1,000 in Kings & Queens Counties
29 per 1,000 in Carleton
32 per 1,000 in St John County

2005:

10 per 1,000 in Kings County
27 per 1,000 in St John & Victoria Counties
18 per 1,000 in Charlotte

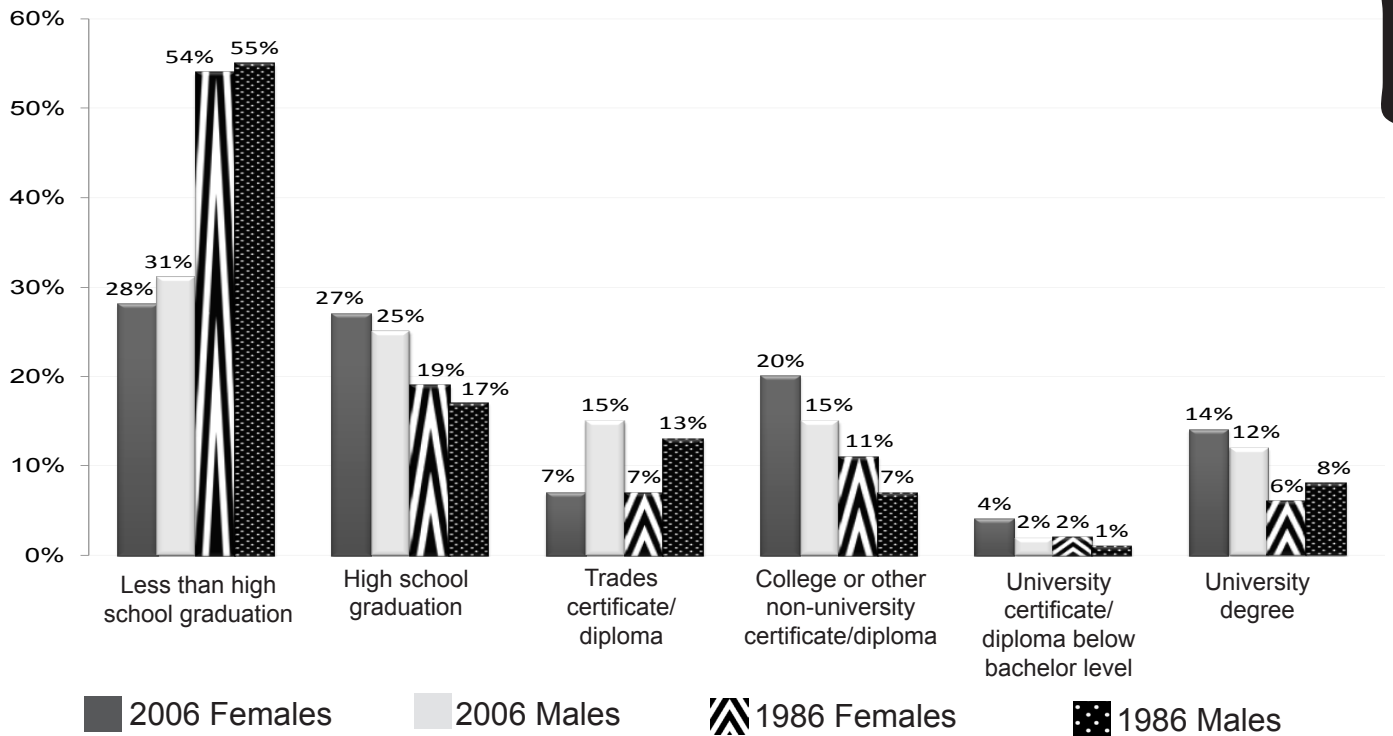
1992:

22 per 1,000 in Albert County
51 per 1,000 in St John County
45 per 1,000 in Carleton & Charlotte Counties

Source: N.B. Department of Health.

2. Education and Training

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



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.

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 2006, 14% of N.B. females and 12% of N.B. males aged 15 years and over had university degrees, more than double the proportion of women degree-holders in 1986.

Aboriginal women, Francophone women and women living with disabilities in N.B. are also better educated than their male counterparts, but less likely than other women to have finished high school or to have a university degree.

More than half of N.B. women and men have literacy levels below the minimum considered necessary to function effectively in today's society. Literacy rates are lower than the Canadian average, particularly among men and Francophones.

CANADA 15 years and over, 2006

High school graduation:

27% of females (22% in 1986)
24% of males (19% in 1986)

University degree:

18% of females (8% in 1986)
18% of males (11% in 1986)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.

25 – 34 year olds with postsecondary credentials, N.B., 1986 and 2006

Women, 2006 67%
Men, 2006 56%

Women, 1986 36%
Men, 1986 39%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.

Highest Level of Schooling Completed By Sex

N.B. Aboriginal identity population, 15 years and over, 2006

Less than high school:
38% of females (37% in 1996)
41% of males (43% in 1996)

High school graduation:
23% females (10% in 1996)
19% of males (10% in 1996)

University degree:
8% females (6% in 1996)
4.5% males (4.5% in 1996)

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2006 Census.

Francophones and Anglophones, 15 years and over, N.B., 2006

Less than high school:
35% of Francophone females
25% of Anglophone females
39% of Francophone males
27% of Anglophone males

High school graduation:
23% of Francophone females
30% of Anglophone females
20% of Francophone males
28% of Anglophone males

University degree:
13% of Francophone females
14% of Anglophone females
10% of Francophone males
13% of Anglophone males

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Persons with disabilities, 15 to 64 years, N.B., 2006

Less than high school:
30% of females (42% in 2001)
38% of males (48% in 2001)

High school graduation:
25% of females (24% in 2001)
22% of males (19% in 2001)

Bachelor's degree:
7% of females
(13% of females without disabilities)
5% of males
(10% of males without disabilities)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.

Literacy, 16 years and over, % of population with difficulties understanding basic written material, 2003

N.B.
Females 54% (53% in 1994)
Males 59% (65% in 1994)

Francophones (both sexes), 66%
Anglophones (both sexes), 50%

Canada
Females 47% (45% in 1994)
Males 49% (50% in 1994)

Source: Statistics Canada, International Adult Literacy Survey: A N.B. Snapshot, 1998; & International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, 2003 & custom table for N.B.

Highest Level of Schooling Completed By Sex

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.

Persons with disabilities: Those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

Postsecondary credentials: Completed certificate, diploma or degree - trades, apprenticeship, college or university - past high school.



2.2 School Dropout Rate, Grades 7 – 12, N.B. Public Schools, 1998/99 – 2009/10



School Year	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10
All NB. girls	2.4% (717)	2.1% (622)	2.2% (632)	1.9% (541)	2% (561)	1.8% (489)	1.8% (464)
All N.B. boys	4.0 % (1,287)	3.6% (1,108)	3.4% (1,027)	2.8% (850)	2.8% (828)	2.5% (706)	2.2% (605)
Aboriginal girls**	4.4% (19)	3.7% (16)	3.4% (13)	7.2% (32)	6% (30)	4.8% (23)	6.6% (34)
Aboriginal boys**	4.5% (20)	8.6% (38)	3.0% (14)	7.6% (39)	8.3% (43)	6.9% (36)	6.1% (33)
Anglophone girls	Not available	2.3% (457)	2.3% (463)	2.1% (423)	2.1% (423)	2.1% (395)	2.0% (370)
Anglophone boys	Not available	3.3% (713)	3.1% (668)	2.8% (614)	2.7% (578)	2.5% (516)	2.2% (445)
Francophone girls**	Not available	1.8% (165)	1.9% (169)	1.4% (118)	1.7% (138)	1.3% (94)	1.3% (94)
Francophone boys**	Not available	4.0% (395)	3.9% (359)	2.7% (236)	3.1% (250)	2.4% (190)	2.2% (160)

*% 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.

**On-reserve Aboriginal students attending N.B. public schools.

Source: N.B. Department of Education.

Dropout rates have improved for both male and female youth in recent years, except for aboriginal children living in First Nations communities who attend an off-reserve public schools. Overall, more boys than girls leave school without a diploma, though aboriginal girls have a higher rate than aboriginal boys in the latest year.

In 2009/10, 2.2% of boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 quit school (605 male students), compared to 1.8% of girls (464 female students). Francophone girls drop out less than any other group.

The dropout rates of Aboriginal youth who live on a First Nations and study in an off-reserve public school are more than double the provincial average. Rates have fluctuated over the years, but are higher than a decade ago.

Canada-wide, drop-outs are mostly motivated by “personal reasons”, with a few for “academic reasons”.

The circumstances surrounding the dropout and the characteristics of the students are quite different for males and females.

School Dropout Rate



CANADA Drop-out circumstances

Reason cited:

Personal reasons (expecting/caring for a child, health or family problems):

28% of female dropouts
7% of male dropouts

Wanting/needing to work:

15% of female dropouts
33% of male dropouts

Academic reasons:

37% of female dropouts
41% of male dropouts

Characteristics:

Had 1 or more children:

29% of female dropouts
6% of male dropouts

Had repeated a grade in primary school:

25% of female dropouts
35% of male dropouts

Did not know main parent's education:

13% of female dropouts
19% of male dropouts

Source: Youth in Transition Survey, 2002.

CANADA % of high school drop-outs among 20- to 24-year-olds

2009/10

6.6% of women
10.3% of men

2000/01

8.9% of women
13.2% of men

1990/91

14.0% of women
19.2% of men

Source: Statistics Canada, Education matters.

2.3 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, N.B., 1985/86 - 2011/12

Year	
2011/12	49% female (3,008 women)
2008/09	37% female (2,826 women)
2006/07	36% female (2,678 women)
2001/02	38% female (2,909 women)
1995/96	42% female (7,659 women)
1988/89	46% female (7,176 women)
1985/86	38% female (618 women)

Source: N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training & Labour.

Women make up 49% of full-time regular students of the New Brunswick Community College in the current year 2011/12.

Female community college students continue to cluster in programs that prepare for work in traditionally female sectors, such as clerical jobs and health care.

Women make up only 2% of those in apprenticeship training programs in New Brunswick. In Canada, the proportion of female apprentices as a whole has risen substantially since the 1990s.

Women as % of registered apprentices in training programs, N.B., 2009

All occupations:

2% (123 of 5,163) (1999: 2%)

Selected occupations:

Carpenter	3% (18 of 675)
Electrician	2% (21 of 1,167)
Plumber	1% (12 of 630)
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer	8%
Painter & Decorator	18%
Cook	35%

Source: N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training and Labour.

CANADA

Females as % of full-time community college enrolments:

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

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

2009	13%
1999	8%
1992	5%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 477-0053.



Women as a % of full-time N.B. Community College enrolment (anglophone sector), February 2012

NBCC: 46% female, 1,854 of 4,018 students including:

Fredericton campus 69%

Miramichi campus 48%

Moncton campus 33%

Saint Andrews 46%

Saint John 49%

Woodstock 58%

Representation of women in selected programs:

0% in Bricklaying, CNC Machining, Sheet Metal Fabrication, Industrial Mechanics, Marine Diesel Mechanics, Heavy Equipment Service, Sheet Metal Fabrication, Steel Fabrication, and others.

10% or less in Carpentry (7 of 92), Electrical (11 of 105), Automotive Service Technician (2 of 81), Welding (4 of 87).

13% in Engineering technology courses (Power, Civil, Electrical, Electronics, Mechanical) (64 of 487).

16% in Information Technology (31 of 194).

23% in Police Foundations (12 of 52), 31% of Correctional Techniques (23 of 74).

57% in Business Administration (223 of 392).

84% in Human Services.

90% or more in Personal Support Worker (132 of 147); Practical Nurse (348 of 377); Office Administration (202 of 209); Early Childhood Education (143 of 146).

100% of Digital Photography (16).

Source: NBCC.



Women as a % of full-time students at Collège communautaire du N.-B. (francophone sector), February 2012

CCNB : 53% female (1,137 of 2,153 students) :

35% at Bathurst campus

81% at Campbellton campus

53% at Dieppe campus

48% at Edmundston campus

67% at campus in Acadian peninsula

Representation of women in selected programs:

0% of students in Communication radiophonique, Mécanique de machines fixes, Métaux, Technique d'entretien industriel, Technologie de l'ingénierie industrielle, Technologie instrumentation et automatisation, Tuyauterie, Briquetage-maçonnage, Engins de pêche, Navigation maritime, and others.

1 to 8% in Plomberie (1 of 36), Chauffage, réfrigération et climatisation (1 of 23), Électricité (1 of 54), Soudage (1 of 50), Technologie du génie électronique (1 of 15), Mécanique d'équipement lourd (1 of 27), Charpenterie (2 of 61), Technologie du génie civil (3 of 47), Technologie en informatique (4 of 78).

100% or almost in Éducation à l'enfance (14), Secrétariat (256 of 260), Assistance dentaire (12) and Technique réadaptation (19).

88% in care-related courses (Soutien soins/ Soins infirmiers auxiliaires/ Soins palliatifs/ Soins aigus/ Soins prolongés, 272 of 310).

About one-third in Débosselage et peinture carrosserie (4 of 12), Technologie de l'environnement (6 of 19) and one-quarter in Techniques policières (16 of 62).

About half in Gestion PME (46%, 21 of 46) and 54% in Administration des affaires (152 of 280), and 58% en Photographie numérique (7 of 12).

Source : NBCC.

2.4 Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolments by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2010/11

Field / Year	1980/81	1990/91	1996/97	2001/02	2005/06	2009/10	2010/11
Agricultural & Biological Sciences	51%	59%	65%	64%	67%	65%	64%
Arts or Science - General	50%	58%	61%	62%	63%	62%	62%
Commerce & Administration	36%	45%	47%	48%	46%	42%	43%
Education	63%	65%	66%	71%	71%	72%	72%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	9%	13%	22%	19%	17%	20%	20%
Fine & Applied Arts	61%	63%	66%	66%	71%	71%	71%
Health Professions & Occupations	98%	86%	86%	89%	86%	86%	86%
Humanities & related	62%	50%	58%	48%	71%	60%	62%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	30%	26%	24%	22%	24%	25%	25%
Social Sciences & related	53%	64%	65%	74%	70%	70%	70%
TOTAL – ALL FIELDS	45%	52%	57%	58%	58%	59%	59%

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

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

Since the late 1980s, female students outnumber male students in New Brunswick universities as across Canada. In 2010/11, women accounted for 59% of full-time students in the province, up from 45% in 1980/81.

Women are still a small minority in engineering, applied sciences, mathematics and physical sciences.

Six years after enrolling in a Maritime university, significantly more female than male students have graduated. No gender difference is noted after the first year, only in subsequent years. Women show higher degree completion rates in all fields within the Applied or Professional programs, including those where they form a majority (education, health professions), or a minority (engineering and computer science).

Significantly more New Brunswick women than men study in their home province.

Women as % of Full-Time University Enrolments

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

2008/09	47%
U de Moncton	55%
UNB	44%
2001/02	60%
U de Moncton	72%
UNB	55%
1980/81	37%
U de Moncton	33%
UNB	39%

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

CANADA University enrolments

Full-time 56% female in 2008/09 (46% in 1981/82)

Part-time 61% female in 2008/09

Engineering (undergraduate)

2010 18%

2009 17%

2001 21%

1991 16%

Ph.D. 46% female (31% in 1981/82)

Master's 55% female (41% in 1981/82)

Source: Statistics Canada, Education Indicators in Canada & Women in Canada, 2000, 2005; Engineers Canada.

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

2008/09 Ph.D. 47%
Master's 56%

2006/07 Ph.D. 46%
Master's 56%

1980/81 Ph.D. 13%
Master's 36%

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

Women as % of Full-Time University Enrolments



% who have graduated 6 years after enrolment, by sex, all Maritime universities combined, 2006

61% of female students
53% of male students

% still enrolled after the first year:

79% of women
79% of men

% still enrolled after 6 years without having completed a degree:

3% of women
5% of men

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

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

2008/09: 64% are women (21% of female students and 17% of male students are part time)

2000/01: 65% are women (22% of female students and 17% of male students are part time)

1980/81: 60% are women (32% of female students and 20% of male students are part time)

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

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

2006

20% of females
12% of males

2002

20% of females
12% of males

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.



3. Health

3.1 Physical Activity Level by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 1994/95 – 2010

% of age group who are moderately active or active during leisure time	N.B. females	Females Canada	N.B. males	Males Canada
12-19 years				
1994/95	61%	50%	67%	65%
2005	63%	65%	74%	77%
2008	64%	61%	72%	77%
2010	64%	65%	74%	76%
20–34 years				
1994/95	36%	36%	46%	43%
2005	50%	53%	53%	58%
2008	51%	49%	55%	57%
2010	53%	52%	62%	59%
35 - 44 years				
1994/95	31%	34%	31% (E)	38%
2005	42%	49%	47%	49%
2008	53%	45%	57%	49%
2010	58%	48%	56%	51%
45 – 64 years				
1994/95	27%	37%	32%	35%
2005	43%	48%	44%	49%
2008	43%	46%	45%	49%
2010	49%	49%	47%	50%
65 years & over				
1994/95	17% (E)	28%	45% (E)	37%
2005	27%	38%	40%	50%
2008	29%	37%	39%	50%
2010	36%	38%	42%	47%

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

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, 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.

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

Physical Activity Level

In past years, self-reported survey data (which can be unreliable) showed that New Brunswick females of all age groups were even less likely to be physically active in their leisure time than their male counterparts. In 2010 for the first time, women aged 25 to 64 were slightly more likely than men in that age group to be physically active. The lowest activity levels are found among seniors: in 2010, only 36% of senior women reported being at least moderately active (equivalent to walking 30 minutes day or taking an hour-long exercise class at least three times a week) compared to 42% of men in their age group. Even among 20 to 34 year olds, only about half of New Brunswick women did some physical activity. New Brunswick women have similar activity levels as Canadian women generally.

The proportion of female and male New Brunswickers who are overweight or obese (severely overweight) remains high, worse than the national averages. In 2010, according to self-reported data – which can be unreliable - 60% of women and 66% of men in New Brunswick were overweight or obese, compared to Canadian averages of 44% of women and 61% of men. There has been an especially large increase in the proportion of self-reported overweight or obese women in the province in the last decade, though the rate for females is still better than the male's.

% of 12 to 17 year olds who are overweight or obese, N.B. & Canada, 2010, 2008 & 2003

N.B. female youth:

22%* in 2010
16%* in 2008
24% in 2005

N.B. male youth:

18%* in 2010
32% in 2008
30% in 2005

Canadian female youth:

16% in 2010
14% in 2008
15% in 2005

Canadian male youth:

24% in 2010, 2008 & 2005

Note: Based on self-reported body mass index.

* Use with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.

% of adults who are overweight or obese, N.B. and Canada, 2010, 2008 & 2003

N.B. women:

60% in 2010
53% in 2008
51% in 2003

N.B. men:

66% in 2010
69% in 2008
63% in 2003

Canadian women:

44% in 2010
44% in 2008
41% in 2003

Canadian men:

61% in 2010
59% in 2008
57% in 2003

Note: Based on self-reported body mass index.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.

3.2 Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2009

Cause of death – Females (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	915	28.7%	244
Heart diseases	613	19.3%	164
Respiratory system diseases	274	8.6%	73
Cerebrovascular diseases	212	6.7%	57
Alzheimer's disease	110	3.5%	29

Cause of death – Males (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
Cancer	1,008	31.5%	286
Heart diseases	687	21.4%	193
Respiratory system diseases	292	9.1%	82
Cerebrovascular diseases	147	4.6%	41
Diseases of the digestive system	108	3.4%	30

Source: Service N.B., Vital Statistics, 2008 Annual Report.

Cancer was still the leading cause of death for New Brunswickers of both sexes in 2009, 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 is on women's top five list; it is number 10 on men's list, causing 1.7% of men's deaths. Similar gender differences appear in the Canadian mortality rankings.

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 – five times higher than for females in New Brunswick in 2009 - 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 – 149 per 100,000 girls compared to 49 per 100,000 boys of that age group.

No information is obtainable on suicide rate 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, 2008 (% of all causes of death)

Females (all ages):

1. Cancer (28%)
2. Heart diseases (20%)
3. Cerebrovascular diseases (7%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.4%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (3.9%)

Males (all ages):

1. Cancer (31%)
2. Heart diseases (22%)
3. Accidents (unintentional injuries) (5%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.8%)
5. Cerebrovascular diseases (4.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM.

Breast cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. & Canada, 2011

Breast cancer accounts for...

26% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women (550 of 2,100) (Canada: 28%)

14% of all estimated cancer deaths among N.B. women (Canada: 15%)

Incidence per 100,000 females:

N.B.: 99
Canada: 102

Estimated mortality rate per 100,000 females:

N.B.: 20
Canada: 21 (30 in 1979)

Source: Canadian Cancer Society/Public Health Agency of Canada/Statistics Canada.

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

N.B. females, 2009: 4 (15)
N.B. males, 2009: 20 (72)

Canadian females, 2008: 5.5 (928)
Canadian males, 2008: 16.8 (2,777)

Source: Service N.B., Vital Statistics, 2009 Annual Report; 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., 2009

Age Group	Females	Males
15-19	149	49
20-24	97	70
25-29	123	83
30-34	77	102
35-39	117	96
40-44	159	99
45-49	53	92
50-54	74	53
55-59	70	58
60-64	60	56
65-69	22	34
70 and over	*	*
TOTAL, all ages	80	67
All Ages, Canada, 2009	75	54

Source: CIHI, Discharge Abstract Database.

Lung cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. & Canada, 2011

Lung cancer accounts for...

15% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women (320 of 2,100) (Canada: 14%)

26% of all estimated deaths from cancer among N.B. women (Canada: 27%)

Incidence per 100,000 population:

N.B. females: 55

Canadian females: 51 (20 in 1979)

N.B. males: 87

Canadian males: 65

Estimated mortality rate per 100,000 female population:

N.B.: 39

Canada: 39 (16 in 1979)

Source: Canadian Cancer Society, Provincial/ Territorial Cancer Registries, Public Health Agency of Canada, Statistics Canada.



3.3 Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of All Births, by N.B. Health Region, 1997/98 - 2010/11

Health Region (as of Sept. 2008)	1997/98	1999/2000	2001/02	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*	2010/11
1 – Beauséjour (A – Zone 1)	15.3%	20.2%	23.1%	20.6%	26.8%	24.9%	30.2%	29.7%
1 – South East (B – Zone 1)	23.3%	22.5%	27.55	30.45	32.6%	34.3%		
2 – Saint John (B – Zone 2)	20%	23%	25.5%	25.1%	21.9%	22.3%	24%	21.6%
3 – Fredericton (B – Zone 3)	21.7%	24.7%	26.7%	32.2%	30.3%	27.6%	30.5%	28.6%
4 – Edmundston (A – Zone 4)	27.6%	28.4%	28.5%	29.2%	28.3%	28.4%	31.4%	28.4%
5 – Campbellton (A – Zone 5)	29.5%	32.6%	28.5%	48.2%	34.9%	37.8%	37.4%	35.6%
6 – Bathurst (A – Zone 5)	22.7%	28.1%	29.5%	25.2%	28.1%	27.2%	25.9%	27.9%
7 – Miramichi (B – Zone 7)	24.2%	27.9%	26.2%	31.7%	31.8%	32.2%	35.6%	31.8%
NEW BRUNSWICK – AVERAGE	22.1%	24.7%	26.6%	28.8%	28.3%	27.8%	28.9%	27.4%

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: Region A with head office in Bathurst, and Region B, based in Miramichi, each with 4 zones.

Source: N.B. Department of Health. Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009-10. Statistics Canada, Health Profile.

New Brunswick's rate has been well above the World Health Organization benchmark of 15% for a few decades. In recent years, New Brunswick's rate has hovered around 28%, which is often above the Canadian average. Significant regional differences are noted.

C-section rates for Canada and other western countries have also increased over time. In 2009/10 in Canada, 27% of all births were by C-section, up from 15% in 1979. Recent rates for European countries vary significantly but several 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 should be scrutinized to understand the influence of physician practice patterns and other factors. Hysterectomy rates decreased over the past decade, but have risen lately. New Brunswick women remain significantly more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2010/11, there were 399 procedures per 100,000 women in New Brunswick, down from 770 in 1997/98, but still higher than the Canadian average of 325 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

2010/11

N.B. 399 (Fredericton, 329; Miramichi area, 522, Campbellton area, 704)
Canada 325

2009/10

N.B. 436 (Saint John area, 352; Miramichi area, 620; Campbellton area, 831)
Canada 328

2008/09

N.B. 379 (Saint John area, 240; Campbellton area, 790)
Canada 338

2000/01

N.B. 730 (Fredericton area, 540; Bathurst area, 993)
Canada 446

1997/98

N.B. 770
Canada 484

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

CANADA Caesarian sections as a % of all births

2010/11 27%

2009/10 27%

2008/09 27%

2001/02 23%

1999/2000 20%

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

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

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




C-sections as % of live births, selected European countries, 2008

Finland	17% (1997: 16%)
Germany	29% (1997: 18%)
Iceland	16% (1997: 15%)
Netherlands	14%* (1997: 10%)
Norway	18% (1997: 13%)
Sweden	17% (1997: 13%)
U.K.	23% (1997: 17%)

*2007

Source: World Health Organization, European Health for All database.

3.4 Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 1992 - 2010



	FEMALE			MALE		
	N.B.		Canada	N.B.		Canada
Year	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
2010	1,259	328.8	-	566	153.4	-
2009	1,086	284.6	339.9	483	131.3	175.2
2008	993	260.9	327.4	395	107.7	168.7
2006	968	254.9	277.3	378	102.3	145.9
2004	961	252.5	267.2	400	107.9	131.6
2002	948	249.7	244.9	368	99.3	112.3
2000	916	241.5	211.6	324	87.3	88.9
1998	800	211.2	183.1	249	67.0	73.7
1996	665	175.4	174.0	168	44.9	56.6
1992	1,109	293.9	247.1	230	62.0	76.9

Source: N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health; Public Health Agency of Canada.

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection among females and males and has generally been on the rise since the late 1990s in New Brunswick as in Canada. Females are disproportionately affected by the infection's complications, including infertility and an increased risk of HIV. Females accounted for 69% of all new genital chlamydia cases diagnosed in New Brunswick in 2010. In recent years Canadian male and female rates have been worse than those in New Brunswick.

Teens and young adults have the highest rates of genital chlamydia. In 2008, the rate among 20 to 29 year old New Brunswick females was 1,236 per 100,000 population, more than double that of their male peers. Girls and young women under the age of 30 accounted for more than nine in ten reported female cases in 2008. The gender difference is noted also in Canada.

In New Brunswick and Canada-wide, more males than females are diagnosed with AIDS or test positive for the virus that causes it, but women account for a growing proportion of new cases: 1 in 4 AIDS diagnoses in Canada in 2008, up from less than one in 10 between 1979 and 1998.

Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex

Genital chlamydia rates, teens and young adults, N.B., 2008

19 years & under

F: 450 / 100,000 (359 of 993 cases)

M: 93 / 100,000 (79 of 395 cases)

20-29 years

F: 1,236 / 100,000 (562 / 993 cases)

M: 546 / 100,000 (254 / 395 cases)

Source: N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health; Public Health Agency of Canada.

Reported cases of HIV and AIDS

HIV, 1985-2009 (total for period)

N.B.:

56 females

331 males (M-F ratio: 6:1)

Canada: ratio: 5:1

AIDS, 1979-2009 (total for period)

N.B.:

20 females

156 males (M-F ratio: 8:1)

Canada: ratio: 9:1

New reported AIDS cases, all ages, 2009

N.B.: 1 female, 1 male

Canada: 43 females, 181 males

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada, HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to December 31, 2009.



3.5 Number of Abortions Performed in Canadian Hospitals for N.B. Residents and in the N.B. Clinic; Rate per 1,000 Females, 2007-09

	Number performed in Canadian hospitals ⁴ for N.B. residents (rate)						Number performed in N.B. clinic ⁵	Total
	19 and under	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35+	Total performed in hospitals		
2009	125 (5.3)	158 (6.9)	108 (4.7)	57 (2.4)	52 (1)	500 ¹ (3.5)	615	1,115 (7.7)
2008	111 (4.7)	157 (6.9)	98 (4.3)	53 (2.3)	50 (0.9)	469 ² (3.2)	628	1,097 (7.5)
2007	99 (4.2)	126 (5.2)	91 (4)	61 (2.5)	32 (0.6)	409 ³ (2.7)	674	1,083 (7.2)

Notes:

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. In bracket are rates per 1,000 females.

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

The abortion rate in New Brunswick is significantly lower than the national rate, for all age groups. In 2009, the provincial rate was 7.7 abortions per 1,000 females 15 to 44; the Canadian rate was 13.6.

Of the abortions performed in hospitals on New Brunswick females, the majority, 54%, were for women in their twenties. 25% were for teenagers.

In 2009, 55% of abortions were done at the private clinic in Fredericton and 45% in hospitals.

Between 1992 and 2009, abortions in a hospital constituted almost one-quarter of reported teen pregnancy outcomes, with the proportion higher among younger teens compared to older teens. The drop in abortions for teenagers between 2002 and 2003 was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of pregnancies resulting in births, especially among younger teens; the drop was possibly related to the 2002 decision of a regional health authority to stop performing abortions.

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 or historical purposes.

Number of Abortions

Number of Abortions Performed in Canadian Hospitals and Clinics for N.B. Residents and 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)	5.7 (143)	2.5 (6.7)	x	941 (6.1)
2004	157 (6.5)	327 (13.2)	194 (8.1)	123 (4.9)	86 (3.1)	x	920 (5.8)
2003	173 (7.1)	395 (16.1)	195 (8.1)	103 (4.0)	45 (1.6)	25 (0.8)	944 (5.9)
2002	226 (9.2)	363 (14.8)	235 (9.6)	116 (4.5)	66 (2.2)	29 (0.9)	1,045 (6.5)
1998	253 (10.0)	422 (16.2)	210 (8.0)	105 (3.6)	76 (2.4)	35 (1.1)	1,106 (6.5)
1992	155 (5.4)	259 (9.0)	135 (4.3)	71 (2.2)	35 (1.1)	13 (0.5)	671 (3.7)
1986	107 (3.6)	121 (3.6)	68 (2.1)	27 (0.9)	22 (0.8)	8 (0.4)	358 (2.0)
1980	188 (5.2)	143 (4.2)	59 (1.9)	35 (1.3)	25 (1.2)	8 (0.6)	467 (2.8)
1974	157 (4.4)	151 (4.9)	54 (2.1)	33 (1.7)	19 (1.2)	11 (0.7)	440 (3.1)

Notes:

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

- In bracket are rates per 1,000 females of the age group.
- 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.
- 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.

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

Percent of teen pregnancies resulting in therapeutic abortions in hospitals, by age group, N.B., 1992-2009

Year	17 and younger	18 - 19 years
2009	27%	17%
2008	28%	14%
2007	18%	16%
2006	24%	10%
2005	24%	15%
2004	21%	12%
2003	18%	13%
2002	36%	22%
1999	24%	19%
1992	20%	14%

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Health Indicators, 2011.



Number of Abortions



CANADA Induced abortions and rates per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years, 1974 – 2009

2009	13.6 (15-19 years: 13.5)
2005	14.1 (15-19 years: 15.3)
2000	15.5 (15-19 years: 20.1)
1992	15.0 (15-19 years: 20.5)
1974	10.2 (15-19 years: 13.9)

Source: Statistics Canada/Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey, Discharge Abstract Database/National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, 2009.

Induced abortions per 1,000 live births, selected countries, 2009

Belgium	148
Netherlands	153
Germany	166
Finland	173
Iceland	193
Norway	255
U.K.	256
Sweden	336

Canada	246
N.B.	150

Source: European Health for All database. Canadian Institute for Health Information, Discharge Abstract Database 2009.

4. Income and Poverty

4.1 Total Income, by Sex, N.B., 2009

<p>300,450 females have income Median income: \$21,130 (66% of male's income)</p>	<p>282,890 males have income Median income: \$32,040</p>
<p>59,650 females have an income below \$10,000 (20% of females)</p>	<p>36,600 males have an income below \$10,000 (13% of males)</p>
<p>141,870 females have an income below \$20,000 (47%)</p>	<p>83,820 males have an income below \$20,000 (30%)</p>
<p>221,680 females have an income below \$35,000 (74%)</p>	<p>155,240 males have an income below \$35,000 (55%)</p>
<p>3,600 females have an income above \$100,000 (1%)</p>	<p>13,630 males have an income above \$100,000 (5%)</p>

Note: Includes, if any, employment earnings, investment income, pension income, social assistance, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0008.

Almost half (47%) of all New Brunswick females with income had income of less than \$20,000 in 2009. 30% of males had income of less than \$20,000.

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 2000, females' average total income from all sources was 62% of male's income.

CANADA

Median income of Canadians with income, 2009

Females \$23,700 (67% of male)
Males \$35,400

Total income less than \$20,000
 43% of females
 30% of males

Total income less than \$35,000
 66% of females
 50% of males

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0008.

Average total before-tax income, women 15 years and over, by certain characteristics, N.B., 2005

Aboriginal identity
 - all \$17,650
 - living on-reserve \$16,774

Recent immigrants
 \$17,818

Living with disabilities, 15-64 yrs
 \$19,858

Francophone
 \$22,302

Anglophone
 \$23,268

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; Portrait of Official-Language Communities in Canada; & Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.



4.2 Population Living in Poverty, Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2000 – 2009

Year	Females - all ages	Males – all ages	Unattached women, 18-64 yrs	Unattached men, 18-64 yrs	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)	Unattached senior men (65+)	Lone mothers
2009	12.4%	10.0%	42.0%	32.3% (E)	6.5% (E)	2.6% (E)	17.2% (E)	F	45.0%
2008	12.5%	10.5%	48.4%	32.9%	5.3% (E)	1.4% (E)	11.3% (E)	F	34.3%
2007	13.1%	11.7%	38.0%	29.2% (E)	3.5% (E)	2.8% (E)	8.1% (E)	F	41.4%
2006	14.7%	13.2%	45.1%	35.1%	8.3% (E)	2.3% (E)	19.7% (E)	12.0% (E)	47.9%
2005	14.0%	12.2%	49.4%	38.2%	6.8% (E)	5.1% (E)	14.7% (E)	14.8% (E)	44.7%
2004	13.1%	12.1%	40.2%	34.1%	8.0% (E)	4.4% (E)	14.5% (E)	9.2% (E)	51.5%
2003	13.6%	13.0%	39.9%	32.4%	7.7% (E)	3.5% (E)	13.8% (E)	8.4% (E)	54.7%
2002	14.2%	13.5%	42.8%	39.1%	8.8% (E)	4.1% (E)	19.0% (E)	13.4% (E)	54.0%
2001	13.5%	12.3%	46.0%	42.0%	7.8% (E)	4.3% (E)	14.7% (E)	F	57.1%
2000	14.2%	13.3%	45.0%	40.1%	10.4%	3.9% (E)	21.6%	15.4% (E)	50.0%

Notes:

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. 2008 base.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Population Living in Poverty

When all New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, 12.4% of females and 10% of males lived with low income in 2009, 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, shows a better picture.

57% of the 83,000 New Brunswickers who lived in poverty, according to the Market Basket Measure in 2009, 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, but in 2009, still nearly half of these families (45%) in New Brunswick and one in four (25%) in Canada lived in poverty, based on the Market Basket Measure. The number of poor lone-parent men in N.B. is too low for the rate to be considered reliable and so was not published for 2009.

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 30 years. From more than 19% in 1980, New Brunswick senior women's poverty rate is less than 2% in 2009 (using after-tax measures). The same trends are seen in Canada.



Food bank use

Of the 18,500 people receiving help from N.B. food banks in March 2011:

- 50% were women and girls
- 2% were Aboriginal persons
- 22% were lone-parent families
- 19% were two-parent families

Source: Hunger Count 2011, Food Banks Canada.

Number of persons living in poverty, Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2009

47,000 females, including:
10,000 girls
32,000 females aged 18 to 64

36,000 males, including:
10,000 boys
25,000 males aged 18 to 64

Source: Statistics Canada, table 202-0802.

Population Living in Poverty

Population Living in Poverty, Using Statistics Canada Low Income Cut-Offs, Before-Tax and After-Tax Rates N.B., 1980 – 2009

Year	Females - all ages	Males – all ages	Unattached women, 18-64 yrs	Unattached men, 18-64 yrs	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)	Unattached senior men (65+)	Lone mothers
2009	After-tax	7.2%	35.2%	26%	1.8% (E)	0.8% (E)	3.5% (E)	(F)	25.1%
	Before-tax	10.8%	41.4%	34.7%	10.8%	2.7% (E)	30.3% (E)	(F)	35.8% (E)
2000	After-tax	9.4%	42.1%	34.8%	5%	1.2% (E)	11.2% (E)	(F)	37.6%
	Before-tax	16.1%	47.9%	43.8%	20.1%	7.3%	44.1%	33.7%	50.9%
1990	After-tax	11.8%	29.4%	29.4%	7.1%	3.9%	17.9%	24.3%	52.2%
	Before-tax	18%	32.9%	32.9%	20.5%	9.5%	47%	41.7%	65.4%
1980	After-tax	14.2%	24.9%	24.9%	19.1%	10.3%	51.1%	42%	35.4%
	Before-tax	19.9%	30.8%	30.8%	38%	22.4%	76%	48.6%	41.4%

Notes:

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, 1992 base.

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

CANADA Population living in poverty, Market Basket Measure, 2009

Females, all ages 10.7% (12.6% in 2000)
Males, all ages 10.5% (11.1% in 2000)

Lone mothers 24.8% (37% in 2000)
Lone fathers 12.3%* (15.5%* in 2000)

Women 65 yrs+ 4.7% (3.8% in 2000)
Men 65 yrs+ 3.6% (3% in 2000)

Unattached women 65 yrs+ 8.4% (6% in 2000)
Unattached men 65 yrs+ 9.2%* (8%* in 2000)

Unattached women under 65 yrs
31.6% (39.5% in 2000)
Unattached men under 65 yrs
29.4% (28.5% in 2000)%

** Statistics Canada advises to use with caution.*

Source : Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802

The working poor, N.B., 2009

% living in poverty where there is 1 earner:

- 37%* of female lone-parent families with 1 earner
- 30% of unattached 18-64 year-old female earners
- 17%* of unattached 18-64 year-old male earners
- 16%* of two-parent families with 1 earner
- 8%* of married couples with 1 earner.

% living in poverty where there are 2 earners:

- 26%* of female lone-parent families with 2 or more earners
- 5%* of two-parent families with 2 earners.

% living in poverty where there are 3 earners:

- 4%* of two-parent families with 3 earners.

** Statistics Canada advises to use with caution.*

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0804.



How poor are the poor? N.B. and Canada 2009

% by which low-income persons' income is below the low-income line, on average

Using the Market Basket Measure, 2009

N.B. 34%

Females 32%

(2007: 28%, 2000: 32%)

Males 36%

(2007: 34%, 2000: 34%)

Canada 34%

Females 33% (2007: 32%. 2000: 32%)

Males 35% (2007: 35%. 2000: 33%)

Using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs, after tax, 2009

N.B.: 38%

Females 37%

(2007: 26%. 2002: 28%. 1992: 28%. 1976: 33%)

Males 40%

(2007: 35%. 2002: 31%. 1992: 30%. 1976: 25%)

Canada: 34%

Females 33% (2007: 31%. 1976: 34%)

Males 35% (2007: 35%. 1976: 33%)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Measuring poverty

The **Market Basket Measure** (MBM), developed by Human Resources and Skill Development Canada, is reportedly more sensitive to regional differences in living costs than the Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs), "a compromise between subsistence and social inclusion". MBM is an estimate of the cost of a basket of goods and services (food, shelter, clothing, footwear, transportation, other expenses) representing a basic standard of living for a family of a couple aged 25 to 49 & 2 children aged 9 and 13 in various areas of each province. The cost of the basket is compared with the disposable income of families to determine if they were in low income. Compared to LICOs, MBM's definition of family disposable income is more stringent, taking into account more necessary expenses such as payroll deductions, spending on child care; non-insured health-related expenses, etc. For New Brunswick in 2009, the MBM threshold for the reference family was between \$30,000 and \$32,000 depending on the size of their community. Some concern has been expressed since 2010 by anti-poverty advocates about MBM's low housing estimates.

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% 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.

4.3 Child Poverty

Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families,
Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2000 - 2009

Year	All children	Children in 2-parent families	Children in female lone-parent families
2009	14.6%	7.3% (E)	48.4%
2008	13.9% (E)	8.4% (E)	35.8% (E)
2007	16.2%	8.0% (E)	43.9% (E)
2006	18.4%	9.6% (E)	52.9%
2005	14.5%	6.4% (E)	47.2%
2004	15.3%	8.2% (E)	54.1%
2003	15.9%	8.8% (E)	56.1%
2002	15.6%	7.8% (E)	56.6%
2001	13.9	5.9% (E)	61.9%
2000	16.3%	10.8% (E)	55.1%

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Aboriginal identity children, 15 years & under, income below the poverty line, 2005

Aboriginal children (off-reserve only)

N.B.

22.2% after-tax

30.6% before-tax

(Canada 27.5% after-tax / 36.1% before-tax)

Non-Aboriginal children

N.B.

11.8% after-tax

16.6% before-tax

(Canada 12.9% after-tax / 17.5% before-tax)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Child Poverty

Percentage of Children Living in Low-Income Families, Statistics Canada Low-Income Cut-Offs, Before and After Tax Rates, N.B., 1980 - 2009

	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
2009	7.5% (E)	9.9% (E)	3.1% (E)	3.7% (E)	26.4% (E)	37.4% (E)
2008	5.4% (E)	12.0%	1.7% (E)	6.7% (E)	19.1% (E)	34.5% (E)
2007	9.2% (E)	16.7%	2.7% (E)	10.2% (E)	31.7% (E)	37.5% (E)
2006	11.7% (E)	16.8%	6.2% (E)	7.9% (E)	33.3% (E)	50.6%
2005	10.3% (E)	15.9%	4.0% (E)	6.4% (E)	36% (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%	42.2%	48.4%

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Child Poverty Rate

Child poverty rates have fluctuated over time in New Brunswick as in Canada, showing a slight downward trend in recent years. In 2009, almost 15% of all New Brunswick children live in a family with low income, based on the Market Basket Measure (MBM).

Census data shows that Aboriginal identity children living off-reserve have poverty rates more than double the New Brunswick and national averages (rates not available for children living in First Nations communities).

Children living in female lone-parent families are much more likely to be poor than those in two-parent families. In 2009, almost half of children in female lone parent families were living in poverty in New Brunswick (MBM). Over 7% of those living with two parents live 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, over 26% of children in female lone parent families were living in poverty in New Brunswick in 2009.



Child poverty, Canada & selected OECD countries, 2008

% of children living in households with incomes of less than half of the national median:

Denmark	4%*
Finland	5%
Norway	6%
Sweden	7%
Germany	8%
France	9%
U.K.	13%
Canada	15%
U.S.	22%
OECD 34-average	13%

* 2007

Source: OECD Family Database.

CANADA Child poverty rates, Market Basket Measure

All children under 18 years

2009	11.6%
2005	11.8%
2000	14.1%

In 2-parent families

2009	8.8%
2005	7.6%
2000	9.7%

In female lone-parent families

2009	27.2%
2005	34.8%
2000	40.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

4.4 Social Assistance Income as a Percentage of Market Basket Measure, N.B., 2009

Household type	Total social assistance income	2009 Market Basket Measure threshold	Poverty gap	Total social assistance income as % of Market Basket Measure Threshold
Single employable person	\$3,773	\$14,373	-\$10,600	26%
Person with a disability	\$8,665	\$14,373	-\$5,708	60%
Lone parent, one child	\$16,171	\$20,326	-\$4,156	80%
Couple, 2 children	\$19,775	\$28,745	-\$8,970	69%

Note: Social assistance benefits calculation includes social assistance, additional benefits such as shelter and school subsidies, Canada Child Tax Benefit, N.B. Child Benefit and GST credit. Recipients may also receive health coverage and access to subsidized child care and housing.

Source: National Council of Welfare, Welfare Incomes, 2009.

In 2009, New Brunswick's social assistance benefits provided 26% to 80% of the amount needed to reach the Market Basket Measure threshold. The single person considered "employable" received less than \$4,000 in welfare income in 2009 – 26% of what they needed according to the Market Basket Measure, followed by the person with a disability who had 60% of the income needed.

The gap between welfare incomes and the poverty line has fluctuated over the last decade. In 2009, compared to 2000, only lone-parent families with one child are slightly better off.

Total social assistance income as % of Market Basket Measure, some other provinces, 2009

Newfoundland & Labrador

Single employable 64%
Lone parent, 1 child 99%

Québec

Single employable 52%
Lone parent, 1 child 96%

Saskatchewan

Single employable 61%
Lone parent, 1 child 96%

Source: National Council of Welfare, Welfare Incomes, 2009.

4.5 Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1985 - 2009

	1985	1995	2005	2008	2009
Total average income of women 65+	\$17,600	\$18,100	\$18,400	\$19,000	\$20,200
Total average income of men 65+	\$23,500	\$27,400	\$29,100	\$30,800	\$30,900
Average employer pension income of women 65+ *	\$8,200	\$9,100	\$11,300	\$9,800	\$11,800
Average employer pension income of men 65+ *	\$12,600	\$15,200	\$17,500	\$17,300	\$17,000
Average CPP benefits of women 65+	\$4,000	\$5,400	\$5,000	\$4,800	\$4,700
Average CPP benefits of men 65+	\$5,500	\$7,200	\$7,000	\$7,300	\$7,300

Note: Average before-tax income from all sources in constant 2009 dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

While far fewer senior women live in poverty compared to two decades ago, their average income from all sources remains significantly lower than senior men's in New Brunswick as in Canada. Senior women in N.B. had 65% of senior men's income in 2009 (Canada: 68%). In 1985, senior women in N.B. had 75% of senior men's income.

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

Fewer female than male taxpayers contribute to Registered Retirement Savings Plans and females make smaller contributions.

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

CANADA Seniors' average income from all sources

2009	Women	\$25,700 (68% of men's)
	Men	\$37,700
1985	Women	\$18,700 (64% of men's)
	Men	\$29,300

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407 (in constant 2009 \$).

Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits

% of seniors with income from employer pension plans, N.B.

2009

43% of senior women
65% of senior men
(Canada: women, 56%; men, 71%)

1985

20% of women
38% of men
(Canada: women, 21%; men, 45%)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

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

2009

83% of senior women
98% of senior men
(Canada: women, 86%; men, 95%)

1985

44% of women
75% of men
(Canada: women, 44%; men, 78%)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

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

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:

2010

Females \$1,860
Males \$2,860
(Canada: \$2,350 for females, \$3,320 for males)

Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area & Administrative Data Division.

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

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)

2002

56% of women
46% of men
(Canada: 42% of women, 30% of men)

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

5. Family Responsibilities

5.1 Percentage of Women with Children Employed, By Age of Youngest Child, N.B., 1976 – 2010

All Mothers				Lone Mothers		
Youngest child under age 3	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
2010	69%	70%	75%	52%	59%	67%
2008	67%	70%	75%	47%	50%	61%
2006	68%	73%	75%	46%	55%	62%
2004	71%	69%	72%	41%	46%	59%
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, Labour Force Historical Review, 2010.

The employment rate of mothers with school-age and younger children has risen dramatically over the past 35 years. Three in four New Brunswick women (75%) with children under 16 years were working for pay or profit in 2010, higher than the Canadian average and up from just one in three (33%) in 1976.

Lone mothers are less likely to be employed than mothers with partners, but the majority of lone parent women hold paid jobs. Employment rates for lone mothers in New Brunswick are below the national average.

Most working women with dependent children who are employed have a full-time job, especially in New Brunswick.



CANADA Employment rates of women with children under 16 years

All mothers		Lone mothers	
2010	73%	2010	69%
2008	74%	2008	71%
2000	69%	2000	63%
1990	63%	1990	55%
1980	47%	1980	54%
1976	39%	1976	48%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force.

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

N.B.
Full-time 84% (72% in 1976)
Part-time 16% (28% in 1976)

Canada
Full-time 76% (69% in 1976)
Part-time 24% (31% in 1976)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2010.

Employment rates of mothers with children under 15 years, selected OECD countries, 2008 or most recent available year

Italy	50%
Japan	53%
U.K.	61%
Germany	63%
France	65%
U.S.	67%
Canada	71%
Netherlands	75%
Sweden	83%
Iceland	85%
OECD average	61%

Source: OECD Family Database.

5.2 Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces, N.B., 1996 – 2011

	2011	2009	2007	2005	2003	1996
Number of licensed child care spaces (infant, preschool and school age)	20,319	18,398	14,170	12,968	11,898	8,342
Number of children aged 0 – 12 in N.B.	97,207	97,563	98,727	102,673	107,436	124,423
Proportion of children aged 0 – 12 who could be accommodated in regulated child care	21%	19%	14%	13%	11%	7%

Source: N.B. Department of Social Development/Family and Community Services; Statistics Canada, Intercensal and Postcensal Population estimates.

There were 622 regulated child day care facilities (518 day care centres & 104 community day care homes) providing 20,319 spaces for New Brunswick children at end of March 2011. That means there were regulated child care spaces for 21% of N.B. children aged 12 and under in 2011, up from 7% in 1996.

Almost half of the 20,319 available licensed child care spaces are for after-school care (9,792 spaces). Another 45% (9,065 spaces) are for preschool-aged children and 7%, 1,462 spaces, are for infants.

About 40% of workers in approved child day care centres in the province have recognized training.

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

Infant

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

Preschooler

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

After-school care

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

Source: Child Day Care Services Annual Statistical Report 2010-11, N.B. Department of Education.

Workers in approved child day care centres, N.B., 2011

Number

3,125 educators

1,272 with recognized training:

1,064 with a B. Ed., ECE, or a university degree in child study

208 with a university degree

Average hourly wages

March 2011

Trained employee \$14.67

Untrained employee \$12.46

October 2001

All employees, from \$6.76 to \$7.00

Source: N.B. Department of Social Development/Family & Community Services/ Education.

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

N.B., 2010/11

37% of the 20,319 regulated spaces are not for profit:

12,742 for-profit
7,577 not-for profit
(1992: 57%)

Regional variation

Edmundston area, 8% of facilities are not for profit
Fredericton area, 46%

Canada, 2008

75% of spaces are not-for-profit (1992: 70%).

Source: Provincial estimate provided by N.B. Department of Social Development; M. Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2008.

Early Childhood Education Index 2011

Points given following an evaluation of funding, access & quality of programming.

Québec 10 points
Prince Edward Island 9.5 points
Manitoba 7.5 points
N.B., B.C. & Sask. 4.5 points
Ontario 6.5 points
Nova Scotia 5 points
Alberta 3 points
Newfoundland & Labrador 1.5 points

Percentage of 2–4-yr-olds:

regularly attending a regulated ECE centre:
36% in N.B. (Canada, 52%).
for whom parental care is the only child care:
41% in N.B. (Canada, 39%).

ECE salaries as % of school teachers': 55% in N.B. (3rd place after Québec & Sask).

Source: Early Years Study 3, Margaret McCain, Fraser Mustard & Kerry McCuaig.

Language of service* in regulated child day care facilities, N.B., 2010-11

56% provide services in English (349)
32% provide services in French (199)
12% provide bilingual services (74)

* based on self reporting by facilities.

Source: N.B. Department of Social Development/ Family & Community Services/ Education.

5.3 Parental Leave Beneficiaries, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2011

	2011	2009	2005	2001	2000	1997
Women	2,806	2,955	2,583	1,273	678	617
Men	238	251	221	102	29	17

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

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 are the ones to take parental leave in over nine out of ten cases (92%). In 2011, 2,806 women and 238 men in N.B. collected parental leave benefits under the Employment Insurance program, up from 617 and 17 respectively in 1997.

CANADA Fathers as % of parental leavetakers

2011	8% (8,648 fathers)
2008	7% (8,186 fathers)
2000	5% (1,613 fathers)
1997	4% (1,147 fathers)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

Use of parental leave by sex, selected OECD countries, circa 2007

Use of parental leave by sex varies widely:

High: 89 fathers per 100 mothers in Iceland; 77 fathers per 100 mothers in Sweden

Low: Fewer than 2 fathers for 100 mothers in Germany, Japan and Korea

Source: OECD Family Database.

Maternity and adoption leave takers, N.B.

Maternity leave

2011	1,325
2009	1,401
2005	1,286
2000	1,161
1997	1,088

Adoption leave

2011	25 women, 0 men
2009	28 women, 0 men
2005	31 women, 4 men
2000	7 women, 0 men
1997	7 women, 1 man

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

Parental Leave Beneficiaries, by Sex

CANADA

Eligibility of mothers for maternity or parental benefits, 2008

Of 386,900 mothers with a child aged 12 months or less:

23% did not qualify for benefits:

15.5% had not worked in the previous 2 years

7.5% for other reasons, including self-employed

9% did not claim benefits

68% received benefits

47% from the EI program

21% from the Quebec program

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Coverage Survey 2008



Did you know?

Paid maternity leave was introduced for biological mothers in Canada in 1971. Mothers who had worked for at least 15 hours per week for 20 or more weeks could claim up to 15 weeks of Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Adoptive parents became eligible for benefits in 1983 and with the introduction of parental leave in 1990, biological fathers and mothers could share a 10 week leave. Since 2001, 35 weeks of parental benefits can be used by either parent or shared between them, bringing the maximum combined maternity and parental leave to one year.

However, eligibility is still tied to restrictive criteria based on previous work experience. Qualified applicants must have worked 600 hours in the last year or since their last claim. Since 2011, the self-employed are allowed to pay for voluntary coverage.

Benefit levels remain at 55% of past earnings up to a ceiling; few employers provide top-ups.

Québec is the only province with its own parental leave plan. Introduced in 2006, it includes the self-employed, is based on minimum earnings instead of hours and offers wage replacement levels up to 75%. A 3 to 5 week paternity leave is reserved for fathers. In 2010, 78% of Québec fathers took some parental leave, up from 28% in 2005.

Source: Shelley Phipps, The Evolution of Maternity and Parental Benefits in Canada (May 2006); Service Canada (as of Jan. 2010). Emploi et solidarité sociale, Québec; Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2008.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.

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 N.B. 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 – 2010/11

	Child support		All family support	
	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations	Amount due	Amount collected on current or past obligations
2010/11	\$44,333,000	\$38,603,000 87%	\$52,600,000	\$45,700,000 87%
2008/09	\$41,332,510	\$35,975,740 87%	\$50,105,690	\$43,933,548 88%
2006/07	\$37,312,350	\$30,600,903 82%	\$43,672,922	\$36,057,434 83%
2004/05	\$37,056,015	\$28,518,391 77%	\$43,234,450	\$33,535,971 78%
1999/2000	\$27,353,080	\$22,654,500 83%	\$31,450,870	\$26,199,540 83%

Source: N.B. Department of Justice and Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service/N.B. Department of Justice, Court Services Division.

87% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2010/11. That meant \$5.7 million dollars was due but not paid in cases involving children.

In 95% of cases where the gender of both parties is recorded (in about 40% of cases), there is a male payor and a female recipient, as of the end of March 2011.

In about 92% of the 13,800 support order cases handled by the New Brunswick Department of Justice, only child support is due. Spousal support only is due in 4% of all cases.

\$4.1 million of the support paid was sent to the Minister of Finance to offset costs of social assistance.



Profile of recipients, N.B. Family Support Orders, 2010/11

Payments were for:

Children only: 12,685 or 92% of cases

Spouse & children: 335 or 2% of cases

Spouse only: 550 or 4% of cases

Source: N.B. Department of Justice and Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service.



Did you know?

Support recipients who have a court order or agreement are not required to participate in the maintenance enforcement program of their province or territory. Just over a third of Canadians who separated or divorced between 2001 and 2006, and who had an agreement for spousal or child support, or both, enrolled in such a program.

New Brunswick is one of six jurisdictions that have adopted an automatic or “opt-out” registration system, where maintenance orders are automatically enrolled with a maintenance enforcement program at the time of the order. Recipients must request withdrawal from the program.

Other provinces and territories have an “opt-in” program, whereby either the recipient or payor can choose to register their order or agreement.

Source: Statistics Canada, Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance and Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2008/09.

6. Labour Force

6.1 Overview of Employed Persons, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2011

Total – employed persons	
352,000	

By sex	
Females	174,700 (50% of employed persons)
Males	177,300 (50% of employed persons)

	Employees	Self-employed
Females	158,500 (91% of employed females)	16,200 (9%)
Males	152,700 (86% of employed males)	24,600 (14%)

Of employed persons:

	Part-time	Full-time
Females	40,400 (23% of employed females)	134,400 (77%)
Males	17,000 (10% of employed males)	160,300 (90%)

Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
Females	132,100 (83% of female employees)	26,400 (17%)
Males	124,400 (82% of male employees)	28,200 (18%)

Of employees:

	Public sector	Private sector
Females	55,500 (35% of female employees)	103,000 (65%)
Males	32,600 (21% of male employees)	120,100 (79%)

Of employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
Females	5,600 (4% of female employees)	10,300 (7%)	8,800 (6%)
Males	12,400 (8% of male employees)	10,800 (7%)	4,800 (3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM tables 282-0002, 282-0074 & 282-0080.



Labour Force

In 2011, 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 (65%) of New Brunswick's female employees and over three-quarters (79%) of male employees worked in the private sector.

Most female and male employees had permanent employment. Of women in temporary jobs, three-quarters had casual or contract jobs. Men were more concentrated in seasonal and contract work. Similar trends are noted in Canada.

CANADA Employed workers, 2011

By sex

Females 50%
Males 50%

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 & 282-0080.

6.2 Labour Force Participation, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1976 – 2011

Year	Females	Males
2011	59%	67%
2008	61%	69%
2004	60%	68%
2000	56%	68%
1990	52%	68%
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 2011, 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 2011, only about 25% of women and 22% of men in the province said working part time was their preference. 31% of women and 35% 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.

Women with disabilities are less likely than other women to have paid jobs and they run a higher risk of unemployment.



CANADA Labour force participation

2011
62% of females, 72% 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, selected OECD countries, 2010

Iceland	86%
Switzerland & Sweden	78%
Norway & Denmark	77%
Canada	76%
Germany & U.K.	72%
U.S.	71%
France	67%
Brazil	65%*
Italy	52%
Turkey	31%
OECD average	64%

* 2009

Source: OECD StatExtracts.

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

2011
Females 7.8% (Canada: 7%)
Males 11.2% (Canada: 7.8%)

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.

Reasons for part-time work, 15 years & over, N.B., 2011

Unable to find full-time work/business conditions
F 31%, M 35%

Personal preference
F 25%, M 22%

Going to school
F 22%, M 34%

Caring for children
F 10%, M *

Own illness
F: 5% M: 5%

Other personal/family responsibilities
F 4%, M *

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Employment and unemployment rates of persons with disabilities, 15-64 years N.B., 2006

% employed

Females with disabilities 47.6%
Females without disabilities 70%

Males with disabilities 47.7%
Males without disabilities 73.5%

Unemployment rate

Females with disabilities 7.9%
Females without disabilities 7.6%

Males with disabilities 13.9%
Males without disabilities 11.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

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

2011

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.



6.3 Labour Force Estimates By Educational Attainment, Selected Age Groups, Sex, N.B., 2010

		Women	Men
25 years & over	Total, all education levels	273,100	251,700
	Less than high school diploma	59,000 22%	59,400 24%
	High school graduate	55,200 20%	49,800 20%
	Some post-secondary	16,000 6%	15,700 6%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	95,700 35%	87,300 35%
	University degree	47,200 17%	39,500 16%
25-54 years	Total, all education levels	157,200	148,100
	Less than high school diploma	15,400 10%	22,000 15%
	High school graduate	34,800 22%	34,900 24%
	Some post-secondary	11,300 7%	10,600 7%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	60,500 38%	55,500 37%
	University degree	35,300 22%	25,100 17%
55-64 years	Total, all education levels	54,500	52,800
	Less than high school diploma	13,300 24%	14,000 27%
	High school graduate	12,000 22%	9,400 18%
	Some post-secondary	2,600 5%	2,300 4%
	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	18,500 34%	18,100 34%
	University degree	8,000 15%	9,000 17%

Note: Values below 500 are suppressed and replaced with 0.

Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2010

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, 52% of women and 51% of men have completed post-secondary education (17% of women have a university degree and 35% 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 51% of males.



6.4 Labour Force Participation and Average Employment Income of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Women and Men, 25 - 54 Years, N.B., 2006

	Women		Men	
	Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal identity	Non-Aboriginal
Labour force participation rate, 25 - 54 yrs	71.9%	80.7%	80.2%	89%
% of employed, 25 - 54 years, who work part-year or part-time	50.3%	43.7%	55.9%	35.8%
Unemployment rate, 25 - 54 yrs	15.6%	7.1%	25.8%	9.4%
Average employment income, 25 - 54 yrs, 2005	\$20,228	\$27,005	\$26,129	\$39,740

Notes:

- Includes Aboriginal identity population living on- and off-reserve. Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.
- Average employment income is in constant 2005 dollars and includes wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Aboriginal women in their prime working years are slightly less likely to be in the paid labour force than their non-Aboriginal counterparts in New Brunswick. In 2006, seven in ten Aboriginal identity women aged 25 to 54 years compared to eight in ten non-Aboriginal women were employed or seeking work.

Results from the last national census highlight other striking differences in the employment situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal New Brunswickers. Aboriginal women are more likely to work part-year or part-time, run a much higher risk of unemployment and earn significantly less on average than other women and men. In 2005, the average employment income for Aboriginal identity females was 75% that of non-Aboriginal females, 77% that of Aboriginal males and only 51% that of non-Aboriginal males.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES **Labour force estimates, Aboriginal identity population 15 years & over, 2011**

Participation rate

Women 60%

Men 68%

Employment rate

Women 52%

Men 58%

Unemployment rate

Women 14%

Men 16%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

CANADA **Employment situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women, 25-54 years**

Labour force participation rate, 2006

Aboriginal identity women 71%

Non-Aboriginal women 81.2%

Unemployment rate, 2006

Aboriginal identity women 12.1%

Non-Aboriginal women 5.4%

Average employment income, 2005

Aboriginal identity women \$25,503

Non-Aboriginal women \$33,314

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.



6.5 Permanent and Temporary Employees, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997 – 2011

Category of employment	2011	2009	2007	2002	1997
Total employees – female	158,500	160,400	159,800	149,200	125,100
Total employees – male	152,700	156,400	155,800	151,100	139,200
- Permanent – female	132,100	136,200	135,400	123,400	103,700
- Permanent – male	124,400	127,000	128,200	123,800	112,700
- Temporary - female	26,400	24,300	24,400	25,700	21,300
- seasonal	5,600	5,400	5,400	5,400	6,300
- term or contract	10,300	10,000	9,600	10,500	7,100
- casual	10,200	8,700	9,500	9,600	7,400
- Temporary – male	28,200	29,400	27,600	27,100	26,500
- seasonal	12,400	12,900	13,200	12,300	13,700
- term or contract	10,800	11,200	8,600	9,100	7,900
- casual	4,800	5,300	5,800	5,600	4,600

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM table 282-0082.

Women in New Brunswick are slightly less likely than men to work in jobs with a predetermined end date. In 2011, 17% of female workers compared to 18% of males had temporary work arrangements. Canada-wide, the proportion of both females and males in temporary jobs is lower than in N.B., 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.

Permanent and Temporary Employees

CANADA Temporary employees

2011

14% of female employees
13% of male employees

Of female temporary employees:

53% have term or contract jobs (males: 50%)
29% have casual jobs (males: 19%)
17% have seasonal jobs (males: 30%)

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.

Multiple job holders, N.B.

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.



6.6 Self-Employed, N.B., 1976 – 2011

Year	Females	Males
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
1991	12,000	24,600
1986	10,300	22,200
1981	9,900	19,600
1976	7,400	17,200

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.

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

The number of self-employed women in New Brunswick more than doubled between 1976 and 1996, but the number has not increased as much since 1996. In 1976, 10% of employed women were self-employed. In 2011, 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 are self employed in N.B. in 2011 (Canada, 19%)

Women who are self employed are younger on average than self employed males: in New Brunswick in 2010, 71% of self employed females are younger than 55 years, compared to 64% of self-employed males. However, compared to the remainder of employed persons, the self-employed are older.

Working conditions remain significantly different for self-employed women and men. In 2011, more than 3 in 4 of New Brunswick's self-employed females worked without any paid help, compared to 1 in 2 of their male counterparts. Men's average self-employment income is higher than women's.

Self Employed

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

2011	F: 79% M: 53%
2009	F: 71% M: 53%
1997	F: 71% M: 48%
1979	F: approx. 80% M: 47%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.

Average self-employment income, N.B. & Canada, 2005

N.B. females: \$9,589 (59% of N.B. male's average of \$16,128)

Canadian females: \$12,784 (60% of Canadian male's average of \$21,258)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

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

2011	F: 9% M: 14%
2010	F: 10% M: 15%
2007	F: 9% M: 14%
2002	F: 10% M: 14%
1976	F: 9% M: 12%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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

2010	F: 11.5% M: 19.5%
2009	F: 11.9% M: 19.9%
2001	F: 11.2% M: 18.7%
1997	F: 13.4% M: 20.4%
1976	F: 8.6% M: 14.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.

% who are 55 or older, self-employed & employed, N.B. & Canada, 2010

N.B.
29% of self employed females
36% of self-employed males
15% of female employees*
17% of male employees*

Canada
28% of self employed females
32% of self employed males
15% of female employees*
15% of male employees*

* excludes self-employed.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.



6.7 Distribution of Employed Workers, Selected Occupation Groups, N.B., 1987 and 2011

Occupation group	Females (as % of total occupation group)		Males (as % of total occupation group)	
	2011	1987	2011	1987
Health	86%	83%	14%	17%
Business, finance & administration (includes clerical jobs)	75%	69%	25%	31%
Social sciences, education, government service & religion	71%	57%	29%	43%
Sales & service	62%	60%	38%	40%
Arts, culture, recreation & sport	58%	50%	42%	50%
Management	39%	28%	61%	72%
Processing, manufacturing & utilities	29%	32%	71%	68%
Natural & applied sciences	20%	18%	80%	82%
Primary industry	15%	11%	85%	89%
Trades, transport & equipment operators	5%	3%	95%	97%

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

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

Working women in New Brunswick predominate in certain occupational groups and continue to be significantly underrepresented in a few others. In 2011 as in 1987, women predominated in health, administrative-clerical 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.

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., 2011

Total

F: 11,200
M: 17,300
(39% female)

Senior management

F: *
M: 1,300

Other management occupations

F: 10,900
M: 16,300
(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., 2011

Goods-producing sector (20% female):

Agriculture 39%
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas 20%
Construction 7%
Manufacturing 27%

Services-producing sector (60% female):

Educational services 65%
Health care and social assistance 85%
Accommodation & food services 71%
Public administration 52%

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

Women in business, finance & administration occupations, N.B., 2011

Total

F: 48,100
M: 16,200
(75% female)

Professional occupations

F: 5,200
M: 3,800
(58% female)

Financial, secretarial, administrative

F: 12,900
M: 2,200
(85% female)

Clerical

F: 30,000
M: 10,200
(75% female)

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



6.8 Average Hourly Wages and Wage Gap, Employees in Selected Occupations, N.B., 2011

Occupation	Average Female Hourly Wage	Average Male Hourly Wage	Wage Gap - Average Female Wage as a % of Male Wage
Health	\$24.38	\$24.19	-1%
Business, finance & administrative	\$18.26	\$19.71	7%
Social science, education, government service	\$23.83	\$28.55	17%
Sales & service	\$12.33	\$15.84	22%
Management occupations	\$27.12	\$33.95	20%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing & utilities	\$12.54	\$17.20	27%
Natural & applied sciences & related occupations	\$23.54	\$28.29	17%
Occupations unique to primary industry	\$11.57	\$17.07	32%
Trades, transport & equipment operators & related occupations	\$14.23	\$18.70	24%

Note: Includes part-time and full-time employees.
 x Data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

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

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 2011, female employees in retail sales, where women account for two-thirds of workers, earned on average only \$12.33 per hour, 22% 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., 2011

Professional occupations

F: \$24.48
M: \$29.06

Financial, secretarial & administrative

F: \$18.35
M: \$22.03

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

Average hourly wages, employees in management occupations, N.B., 2011

Senior management

F: *
M: \$42.37

Other management

F: \$26.52
M: \$33.32

** 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., 2011

Retail salesperson, clerk, cashier

F: \$10.84
M: \$13.61

Chefs, cooks, occupations in food & beverage service

F: \$11.77
M: \$13.14

Childcare & home support

F: \$13.06
M: *

Other sales & service, incl travel, accommodation, recreation

F: \$12.45
M: \$13.70

Wholesale, technical, real estate sales specialist

F: \$17.96
M: \$22.13

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

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



6.9 Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2000 - 2011

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

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

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

In 2011, 12.2% of all female employees and 7.1% of all male employees in New Brunswick were earning minimum wage, a sharp increase since 2009. 9.7% of New Brunswick employees earn minimum wage; 6.8% of Canadian employees. New Brunswick's rate of 12.2 % of all female employees earning minimum wage is the highest rate in Canada. Ontario has a higher percentage of its male workers earning minimum wage than does New Brunswick.

Most minimum wage workers in New Brunswick are women: in 2011, over 6 in 10 (64%) of all minimum wage earners were women.

Over half of male minimum wage workers worked full-time, as do 43% of female minimum wage workers.

The majority of female minimum wage workers (70%) were 20 or over, and, for the first time in 2011, the majority of male minimum wage workers (63%) were also aged 20 or over. 37% of male minimum wage workers and 30% of female were teenagers.

In 2011, one in three of New Brunswick's female minimum wage earners were women aged 45 or over, up from one in six in 1998. For male minimum wage earners, it's one in four who were aged 45 or over in 2011.

Minimum Wage Workers

CANADA Minimum wage work force, 2009

511,400 females or 63% female
305,600 males or 37% male

Of female minimum wage workers:

38% are 15-19 years
18% are 20-24 years
24% are 25-44 years
21% are 45 years & over

Of male minimum wage workers:

46% are 15-19 years
19% are 20-24 years
19% are 25-44 years
16% are 45 years & over

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Perspectives on Labour and Income.

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

2011

F: 44%

M: 53%

2008

F: 43%

M: 45%

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, selected occupations, N.B., 2011

Female minimum wage earners

40% are retail salespersons or cashiers (17% of male minimum wage workers)

20% are in sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including in travel & accommodation, attendants in recreation (32% of male minimum wage workers)

13% work as chefs, cooks, or in food and beverage service (12% of male minimum wage workers)

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

Minimum wage work force by level of education, N.B., 2011

High school graduation or more

66% of female minimum wage workers (12,900 women)

66% of male minimum wage workers (7,200 men)

Post-secondary certificate or diploma

23% of female minimum wage workers (2,500 women)

17% of male minimum wage workers (1,900 men)

University degree

6% of female minimum wage workers (1,100 women)

7% 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., 2011

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

Less than a year:

41% of female minimum wage workers (8,000)

44% of male minimum wage workers (4,800)

1 to 5 years:

44% of female minimum wage workers (8,500)

40% of male minimum wage workers (4,400)

Over 5 years:

15% of female minimum wage workers (2,900)

16% of male minimum wage workers (1,700)

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

% of minimum wage earners who are permanent employees, N.B., 2011

Of female minimum wage workers:

72% (14,000) are permanent employees

Of male minimum wage workers:

68% (7,400) are permanent employees

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

% of workers who are minimum wage earners by occupations, N.B., 2011

44% of women who work as retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers earn minimum wage (30% of men)

31% of women who work as chefs, cooks or in food and beverage service (36% of men)

27% of women who are in sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport (26% of men)

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



6.10 Wage Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, N.B., 1997- 2011

Year		Year		Year	
2011	F: \$18.28 M: \$20.71 11.7%	2006	F: \$15.21 M: \$17.30 12.1%	2001	F: \$12.53 M: \$15.87 21.0%
2010	F: \$17.85 M: \$20.24 11.8%	2005	F: \$14.44 M: \$16.88 14.5%	2000	F: \$12.18 M: \$15.72 22.5%
2009	F: \$17.38 M: \$20.04 13.3%	2004	F: \$13.95 M: \$16.50 15.5%	1999	F: \$11.88 M: \$14.71 19.2%
2008	F: \$16.48 M: \$19.19 14.1%	2003	F: \$13.41 M: \$16.25 17.5%	1998	F: \$11.75 M: \$14.44 18.6%
2007	F: \$15.84 M: \$18.13 12.6%	2002	F: \$12.99 M: \$15.98 18.7%	1997	F: \$11.42 M: \$14.27 20.0%

Note: Includes all employees working part-time and full-time. Current dollars.

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

In 2011, New Brunswick women earned on average 88.3% of what men did, a wage gap of 11.7% when hourly wages for all employees are compared. This is the smallest gender wage gap measured since 1997 when data on the hourly wage gap began to be published. The wage gap is larger in Canada as a whole, at 13.7% in 2011. New Brunswick had the fourth smallest wage gap among provinces in 2010.

The wage gap between women and men with union coverage is much smaller than for non-unionized workers. Union women in New Brunswick earned on average 2% less than unionized men did in 2011, while non-union women were paid 18% less than non union men. Fewer than one in three workers in New Brunswick currently belong to a union. 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 2011, 15 to 24 year old females in New Brunswick earned 6% less than their male counterparts, same as in 1997.

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.



CANADA Average hourly female wage as % of male wage

2011	13.7% (\$21.29 / \$24.66)
2010	14.8% (\$20.74 / \$24.33)
2009	15.2% (\$20.23 / \$23.27)
2000	19.4% (\$14.81 / \$18.38)
1997	18.4% (\$13.94 / \$17.09)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM.

Wage gap, average hourly wages, by provinces, 2010

	Females	Males	Gap
Prince Edward Island	\$18.57	\$18.89	1.7%
Manitoba	\$19.33	\$21.71	11.0%
Nova Scotia	\$18.75	\$21.16	11.4%
New Brunswick	\$17.85	\$20.24	11.8%
Quebec	\$19.78	\$22.46	11.9%
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$19.21	\$22.21	13.5%
Ontario	\$21.48	\$25.02	14.1%
Saskatchewan	\$20.60	\$24.24	15.0%
British Columbia	\$20.65	\$24.97	17.3%
Alberta	\$22.10	\$27.69	20.2%

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

Average hourly wages, by union coverage, N.B.

2011

Workers with union coverage

F: \$24.03 (2% less)

M: \$24.55

(Canada, 5%)

Workers with no union coverage

F: \$15.70 (18% less)

M: \$19.20

(Canada, 19%)

1997

Workers with union coverage

F: \$15.99 (11% less)

M: \$17.88

(Canada, 11%)

Workers with no union coverage

F: \$9.59 (24% less)

M: \$12.59

(Canada, 22%)

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

Average hourly wages, 15-24 year olds, N.B.

2011

F: \$11.81 (6% less)

M: \$12.60

(Canada, 9%)

2000

F: \$8.09 (3% less)

M: \$8.37

(Canada: 11%)

1997

F: \$7.25 (6% less)

M: \$7.72

(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%)

Public/private sector coverage rates, N.B.

Public sector:

2009 F: 83% M: 84%
1977 F: 74% M: 77%

Private sector:

2009 F: 22% M: 28%
1977 F: 15% M: 34%

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

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

2010 F: 30% M: 27%
(Canada: F: 31% M: 28%)

2009 F: 31% M: 27%
(Canada: F: 33% M: 30%)

1997 F: 28% M: 31%
(Canada: F: 32% M: 35%)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.

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.

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 that arises 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.



6.11 Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Females Working Full-Time as a Percentage of Male Earnings, N.B., 1976 – 2010

	Female-to-male earnings ratio	Average annual female earnings	Average annual male earnings
2010	77%	\$38,700	\$50,400
2009	75%	\$38,900	\$51,600
2008	76%	\$37,000	\$48,800
2006	75%	\$36,900	\$49,200
2000	71%	\$33,500	\$47,300
1996	71%	\$32,900	\$46,500
1990	66%	\$32,000	\$48,200
1986	64%	\$30,600	\$48,100
1980	64%	\$30,400	\$47,300
1976	56%	\$27,500	\$49,400

Note: Average earnings for full-time, full-year work in constant 2010 dollars.

Source : Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

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 2010, New Brunswick women earned on average 77 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.

Census and specialized survey results reveal other layers of pay inequality among women and men. Women with disabilities experience a significant earnings shortfall compared to other women and men, as do immigrant women compared to the Canadian-born population.

Gender gap in average earnings of full-time employees, selected OECD countries, 2008

Japan	32%
United Kingdom	24%
United States	23%
Germany	25%
Canada	20%
Australia	19%
France	19%
OECD average	18%
Denmark	15%
New Zealand	13%
Belgium	12%
Spain	10%
Italy	1%

Source: OECD.

Average employment income of persons with disabilities, 15-64 years, N.B., 2005

Females with disabilities

\$20,465

Females without disabilities

\$24,008

Males with disabilities

\$28,685

Males without disabilities

\$35,807

Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.

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

2010 74% (\$47,300 / \$64,200)

2009 74% (\$47,300 / \$63,500)

2008 71% (\$45,500 / \$64,000)

2006 72% (\$44,100 / \$61,300)

2000 71% (\$41,000 / \$58,100)

1996 73% (\$39,400 / \$54,100)

1986 66% (\$35,100 / \$53,600)

1976 59% (\$34,800 / \$58,500)

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102, in constant 2010 dollars.



Median earnings of immigrant and Canadian-born persons, 25-54 years, N.B., 2005

With university degree:

Canadian-born women	\$43,726
(Canada: \$44,545)	
Immigrant women	\$33,339
(Canada: \$30,633)	
Recent immigrant women n/a (count less than 250 persons)	
(Canada: \$18,969)	

Canadian-born men	\$56,621
(Canada: \$62,566)	
Immigrant men	\$53,222
(Canada: \$42,998)	
Recent immigrant men	\$36,838
(Canada: \$30,332)	

Without university degree:

Canadian-born women	\$19,216
(Canada: \$25,590)	
Immigrant women	\$19,517
(Canada: \$22,382)	
Recent immigrant women	\$14,558
(Canada: \$14,233)	

Canadian-born men	\$30,990
(Canada: \$40,235)	
Immigrant men	\$31,392
(Canada: \$33,814)	
Recent immigrant men	\$20,840
(Canada: \$24,470)	

Note: Recent immigrants are those who immigrated between 2000 and 2004.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.



6.12 Average Full-Time Earnings and Gender Wage Gap of Recent Graduates, N.B.

Recent N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2009			
	Female	Male	Female/Male pay ratio
2010 (for 2009 graduates)	\$584	\$645	91%
2009 (for 2008 graduates)	\$576	\$674	86%
2008 (for 2007 graduates)	\$576	\$664	87%
2007 (for 2006 graduates)	\$519	\$651	80%
2005 (for 2004 graduates)	\$546	\$652	84%
2003 (for 2002 graduates)	\$455	\$532	86%
2001 (for 2000 graduates)	\$445	\$540	83%
1999 (for 1998 graduates)	\$412	\$524	79%
1997 (for 1996 graduates)	\$375	\$466	81%

Source: N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Surveys of Community College Graduates.

The gender wage gap between recent community college graduates has improved. In 2010, female N.B. Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 9.5% 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.

There is also a gender wage gap for young university graduates, although it seems to be narrowing over time. The last national census showed that in 2005, New Brunswick women aged 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's degree who worked full-time, year round earned on average 86 cents for each dollar received by their male counterparts. This is an improvement on the 80% ratio in the year 2000 and better than the national average.



Average Full-Time Earnings and Gender Pay Gap

Bachelor's Degree Holders Aged 25 to 34 Years, N.B. and Canada, 2000 and 2005				
		Average employment income – Women	Average employment income - Men	Female-Male earnings ratio
New Brunswick	2000	\$38,884	\$48,903	80%
	2005	\$42,817	\$49,833	86%
Canada	2000	\$44,804	\$58,289	77%
	2005	\$45,179	\$57,205	79%

Note : In 2005 constant dollars.

Source : Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.



7. Positions of Influence

7.1 Representation of Women Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, N.B., 1982 – 2010

Provincial Elections	Candidates			Elected MLAs		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1982	186	19	10.2	58	4	6.9
1991	224	52	23.2	58	10	17.2
1995	226	47	20.8	55	9	16.4
1999	196	46	23.5	55	10	18.2
2003	177	34	19.2	55	7	12.7
2006	162	33	20.3	55	7	12.7
2010	235	71	30.2	55	8	14.6

Candidates by sex and political party, 2010			
	Women	Men	Total candidates
L	12	43	55
PC	14	41	55
NDP	17	38	55
PVNBGP	23	26	49
PANB/AGNB	5	9	14
IND	0	7	7
Total	71	164	235

Source: Elections NB, Report of the Chief Electoral Officer, Thirty-Seventh General Election, September 27, 2010.

Representation of Women

Municipal Councillor Positions						
Municipal Elections	Candidates			Elected		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1983	959	112	11.7	560	51	9.1
1992	934	177	19.0	588	116	19.7
1995	942	177	18.8	566	114	20.1
1998	788	167	21.2	505	118	23.4
2001	814	181	22.2	530	122	23.0
2004	812	188	23.2	526	131	24.9
2008	892	232	26.0	525	150	28.6
2012*	880	252	28.6	536	170	31.7

Mayors						
Municipal Elections	Candidates			Elected		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1983	191	12	6.3	114	3	2.6
1992	195	26	13.3	116	17	14.7
1995	184	25	13.6	108	14	13.0
1998	172	22	12.8	99	14	14.1
2001	173	32	18.5	102	12	11.8
2004	177	22	12.4	102	13	12.7
2008	171	30	17.5	104	16	15.4
2012*	188	38	20.2	105	19	18.1

* 2012 results are unofficial at time of publication.

Source: Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick; N.B. Department of Local Government

Representation of Women

Women remain seriously underrepresented among decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels.

Less than 15% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick were women at the end of 2011, down from a high of 18% in the late 1990s and currently the lowest proportion among the provinces. Federally, one woman sits as a Member of Parliament out of New Brunswick's ten federal ridings. Women have a stronger standing in municipal government in New Brunswick.

Nationally, the proportion of women Members of Parliament is almost 25%. In late 2011, Canada ranked 39th among 187 countries for proportion of women elected to the national government (lower or single house). In 1999, Canada was 20th.

CANADA Women as % of elected officials

Mayors 16% (May 2011)
Councillors 25% (May 2011)

Members of provincial/territorial Legislatures
24% (Dec. 2011)

Members of House of Commons
25% (Dec. 2011)

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

Ranking by % women elected to national parliaments, Canada & selected countries, 2011

1.	Rwanda	56%
3.	Sweden	45%
7.	Iceland	43%
11.	Belgium & Netherlands	39%
39.	Canada & Australia	25%
49.	U.K.	22%
61.	France	19%
71.	U.S.	17%

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (as of November 30, 2011).

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

	New Brunswick	Canada
Female councillors % (number / total councillors)	23% (22 / 94)	29% (776 / 2,646)
Female chiefs % (number / total chiefs)	20% (3 / 15)	20% (117 / 582)

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

The proportion of Aboriginal women in band governments is comparable to the female presence in municipal governments, in New Brunswick and in Canada. In 2011, in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 23% of the councillors and 20% of the chiefs, slightly below previous highs.

Canada-wide, the proportion of female band councillors is higher than in New Brunswick. The same proportion of female chiefs is found in Canada and in New Brunswick.

Did you know?

Aboriginal women living in First Nations communities throughout Canada have only been allowed to hold office on band councils or vote in band elections since 1951, following changes to the federal Indian Act.

The first female band councilor in New Brunswick, Irene Bernard, was elected to the Tobique council in November 1951. Agnes Sanipass of Bouctouche First Nation became New Brunswick's first woman elected chief in 1967.

Source: N.B. Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Celebrating Achievers.

7.3 Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government - Appointed Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1982 - 2012

	Women (% of total)	Men (% of total)
2012	31% (538 / 1,719)	69%
2010	31% (476 / 1,542)	69%
2005	30% (388 / 1,315)	70%
1996	30% (484 / 1,617)	70%
1982	18%	82%

Note: Some members appointed by ministerial authority are not included since Departments do not have to provide this information to the Executive Council Office database. Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government.

Source: 1982: Survey by the N.B. Advisory Council on the Status of Women using government lists; 1996: N.B. Department of Finance; N.B. Executive Council Office.

Women's overall representation on provincial-government appointed agencies, boards and commissions has hovered around 30% for the past 15 years.

Women are particularly under-represented on boards dealing with economic development, planning commissions and resources.



Representation of Women and Men

Gender Imbalance in Selected Agencies, Boards & Commissions, N.B., 2011	
	% female representation (number of women / number of appointed members)
Acadian Peninsula Planning District	14% (1 / 7)
Advisory Committee of the Political Process Financing Act	13% (1 / 8; 20% in 1996)
Assessment & Planning Appeal Board	21% (7 / 27)
Comité consultatif provincial de la mesure et de l'évaluation (francophone schools)	0% 0 / 7
Coroners Act	17% (11 / 65)
Industrial Development Board	13% (1 / 8)
Insurance Board	15% (2 / 13)
Invest NB	18% (2 / 11)
Investment Management Corp.	21% (3 / 14)
Labour & Employment Board	31% (10 / 32)
Legal Aid Services Commission	29% (2 / 7)
Lotteries & Gaming Corp.	0% (0 / 4)
Miramichi Planning District)	0% (0 / 4)
Municipal Finance Corp.	29% (2 / 7)
New Brunswick Museum	35% (6 / 17)
Occupational Health & Safety Act	14% (4 / 29)
Police Commission	13% (1 / 8; 50% in 1996)
Power Generation Corporation	15% (2 / 13)

Representation of Women and Men

Gender Imbalance in Selected Agencies, Boards & Commissions, N.B., 2011	
	% female representation (number of women / number of appointed members)
Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons	72% (10 / 14)
Provincial Capital Commission	27% (4 / 15)
Provincial Curriculum Advisory Cttee (anglophone schools)	85% (11 / 13)
Provincial testing and evaluation Advisory Cttee (anglophone schools)	92% (11 / 12)
Regional Development Corporation	18% (2 / 11)
Research and Productivity Council	13% (2 / 15; 14% in 1996)
Royal District Planning Commission	13% (1 / 8)
Rural Planning District Commission	0% (0 / 5)
Service N.B.	21% (3 / 14)
Sheriffs Act	20% (2 / 10)
Small Claims Complaint Committee	17% (1 / 6)
St. Thomas University Foundation	0% (0 / 5)
Student Aid Review Board	30% (3 / 10)
Wildlife Council	26% (5 / 19)
Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Appeals Tribunal	30% (3 / 10)
Youth Criminal Justice Act	87% (13 / 15)

Source: N.B. Executive Council Office (as of January 18, 2012)



7.4 Representation of Women Among Provincial Court Judges and Among Lawyers with Experience, N.B., 1996 - 2012

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

Year	% of lawyers with 10 years of experience who are female
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 increased significantly over the last fifteen years in New Brunswick and, in late 2011, stands at 8 women out of 31 Provincial Court judges. Canada-wide averages for female judges are slightly higher.

A growing pool of practicing women lawyers in New Brunswick have 10 years or more experience, a criteria for appointment to the bench. In 2012, 271 female lawyers had the minimum years' experience, up from 153 in 2002.

CANADA Women as % of provincially appointed judges, 2009

Canadian average 27%

Lowest
Newfoundland & Labrador, at 14%

Highest
Manitoba, at 43%

Source: Canadian Bar Association (as of 23 December 2009).

Women as % of federally appointed judges, N.B. & Canada, 2012

New Brunswick 26% (12% in 1996)

Other provinces 33%

Federal courts 29%

Supreme Court of Canada 44%

Federal Court of Appeal 39%

Federal Court 24%

Tax Court of Canada 25%

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada (as of February 1, 2012)

7.5 Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Academic Rank, N.B., 1980/81, 2006/07 and 2009/10

	2009/10	2006/07	1980/81
Full Professor	25% 108 / 435	24% 111 / 465	5% 15 / 291
Associate professor	42% 165 / 396	40% 168 / 417	14% 54 / 375
Assistant Professor	49% 108 / 222	48% 123 / 255	24% 72 / 300
Lecturer, Instructor or other	66% 105 / 159	64% 42 / 66	45% 54 / 120
All ranks	40% 489 / 1,212	37% 444 / 1,209	18% 195 / 1,083

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff Survey.

Women have made significant inroads into university teaching over the past 30 years. In 2009/10, women were 40% of the full-time teaching staff in New Brunswick universities, up from 18% in 1980/81. The national average is currently lower.

Women's share of senior administrative positions in the N.B. public school system has increased over the last ten years. Women now account for more than half of the principal and vice-principals.

Instructors in New Brunswick's Community College still cluster along gender lines. The majority of female instructors teach courses preparing for female-dominated jobs, mostly in health and child care, and office administration.



CANADA Women as % of full-time university teachers by academic rank, 2009/10

Full professor (5% in 1980/81)	23%
Associate professor (13% in 1980/81)	38%
Assistant professor (23% in 1980/81)	46%
Lecturer, Instructor or other (35% in 1980/81)	54%
All ranks (15% in 1980/81)	36%

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff Survey.

Women as % of Community College instructors, N.B., December 2011

NBCC anglophone

39% of instructors are female incl. approx.
7% in Trades, Technology, Engineering
90% in Health Care, Social Services &
Early Childhood Education
74% in Office administration & Academic

CCNB francophone

46% of instructors are female incl. approx.
3% in Trades, Technology, Engineering
78% in Health Care, Social Services &
Early Childhood Education
66% in Office administration & Academic.

Source: Compilation based on data from N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training and Labour.

Women as % of N.B. public school administrators and educators, 2009/10

Superintendents (50% in 1999/2000)	43%
Principals (28% in 1995/96)	57%
Vice-Principals (38% in 1995/96)	61%
Teachers (73% in 1999/2000)	77%
Guidance Counsellors (59% in 1999/2000)	72%

Source: N.B. Department of Education, Education Outline.

8. Justice

8.1 Female and Male Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 – 2010/11

Sentence / Number (% of all adult females or males under supervision)	Probation	Conditional Sentence	Incarcerated	Total – adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of adult offenders who are incarcerated
2010/11 F M	360 (52%) 1,384 (37%)	127 (18%) 471 (12%)	211 (30%) 1,927 (51%)	698 (100%) 3,782 (100%)	16%	10%
2007/08 F M	317 (38%) 1,389 (26%)	131 (16%) 463 (9%)	376 (46%) 3,391 (65%)	824 (100%) 5,243 (100%)	14%	10%
2005/06 F M	320 (41%) 1,327 (26%)	114 (15%) 552 (11%)	340 (44%) 3,184 (63%)	774 (100%) 5,063 (100%)	13%	10%
2003/04 F M	298 (44%) 1,441 (28%)	103 (15%) 512 (10%)	283 (41%) 3,135 (62%)	684 (100%) 5,088 (100%)	12%	8%

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.

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety.

The number of women aged 18 years and over in the New Brunswick correctional system has not changed dramatically in recent years, but the percentage of all adult offenders who are female has increased partly due to fewer men becoming involved with the correctional system. Women make up 16% of all adult offenders in the provincial correctional system in 2010/11.

Women more often receive conditional sentences or probation than men. 30% of female offenders in the provincial correctional system are given a sentence which includes incarceration, compared to 51% of men.

Female offenders are more likely to have committed a property crimes than a violent crime. Women in N. B. in 2009/10 were responsible for 17% of Criminal Code offences (16% of crimes against the person, and 25% of crimes against property).

The provincial prison system is made up of 90% male and 10% female offenders in 2010/11. The federal prison system was made up of 94% male and 6% female offenders (2008/09.)

Aboriginal people and especially Aboriginal women continue to be largely over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in New Brunswick and across Canada. Only 2% of adult females in New Brunswick are Aboriginal, but 12% (86) of female offenders in 2010/11 were Aboriginal. Thirty-one of these 86 Aboriginal women were given a sentence including incarceration, representing 15% of all female prisoners. Aboriginal men accounted for 8% of the male offender population and also 8% of the male prisoner population, compared to their 2% representation among New Brunswick men.



Female and Male Adult Offenders

CANADA Women as % of adult offenders serving sentences, 2008/09

Probation (prov./terr.):	18%
Conditional sentence (prov./terr.):	19%
Prison (prov./terr./fed.): (provincial/territorial, 11%; federal, 6%)	11%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

CANADA Women as % of adult offenders in completed cases, by offence category, 2008/09

Crimes against the person,	15%
Crimes against property,	23%
Criminal Code traffic offences,	14%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

Adult offenders in the N.B. correctional system of Aboriginal Identity, by sex

All sentence types 2010/11

Aboriginal women: 86 women or 12% of female offenders
Aboriginal men: 283 men or 8% of male offenders

2007/08

Aboriginal women: 114 or 14%
Aboriginal men: 396 or 8%

Custody 2010/11

Aboriginal women: 31 women 15% of incarcerated female offenders
Aboriginal men: 161 men or 8% of incarcerated male offenders

2007/08

Aboriginal women: 50 or 13%
Aboriginal men: 251 or 7%

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



Number of cases and % of offences by women, adult offenders, N.B., 2009/10

Women

Offences, 1,454 cases (17%)
Criminal Code offences, 1,330 (17%)
 Criminal Code traffic offences, 250 (13%)
 Non-traffic Criminal Code offences, 1,080 (19%)
Crimes against property, 513 (25%)
Crimes against the person, 281 (16%)
 Criminal harassment, 3
 Assault: common, 138; major, 67
 Sexual assault, 0
 Other sexual offences, 1
 Prostitution, 7
 Homicide, 1
 Uttering threats, 58

Men

Offences, 7,150
Criminal Code, 6,328
 Criminal Code traffic offences, 1,697
 Non-traffic Criminal Code offences, 4,631
Crimes against property, 1,508
Crimes against the person, 1,521
Criminal harassment, 46
 Assault: common, 508; major, 286
 Sexual assault, 90
 Other sexual offences, 66
 Prostitution, 23
 Homicide, 8
 Uttering threats, 443

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0044.



8.2 Youth Court Cases by Sex of Offender, Selected Offences, N.B., 1991/92 – 2009/10

	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97	1991/92
Total offences					
F	21% (281 of 1,344)	18% (213 of 1,191)	23% (382 of 1,682)	19% (385 of 1,990)	12% (251 of 2,017)
M	79%	82%	77%	81%	88%
Criminal Code offences					
F	19% (212 of 1,106)	17% (161 of 929)	22% (291 of 1,303)	19% (308 of 1,606)	12% (216 of 1,714)
M	81%	83%	78%	81%	88%
Crimes against person					
F	21% (72 of 342)	24% (67 of 279)	24% (78 of 328)	23% (75 of 331)	25% (77 of 306)
M	79%	76%	76%	77%	75%
Assaults (common & major)					
F	22% (48 of 214)	30% (50 of 165)	27% (51 of 189)	30% (65 of 218)	37% (70 of 190)
M	78%	70%	73%	70%	63%
Uttering threats					
F	24% (19 of 78)	22% (16 of 72)	31% (22 of 70)	16% (7 of 44)	20% (4 of 20)
M	76%	78%	69%	84%	80%
Sexual assault					
F	0% (0 of 22)	0% (0 of 18)	0% (0 of 22)	3% (1 of 38)	0% (0 of 39)
M	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%
Crimes against property					
F	17% (95 of 572)	13% (61 of 467)	21% (157 of 756)	17% (174 of 1,003)	9% (111 of 1,200)
M	83%	87%	79%	83%	91%



Youth Court Cases

	2009/10	2006/07	2001/02	1996/97	1991/92
Theft					
F	27% (61 of 229)	20% (32 of 158)	31% (102 of 331)	24% (90 of 375)	14% (69 of 485)
M	73%	80%	69%	76%	86%
Mischief					
F	13% (15 of 114)	12% (14 of 119)	10% (18 of 176)	13% (22 of 170)	6% (10 of 172)
M	87%	88%	90%	87%	94%
Break & enter					
F	5% (7 of 129)	6% (8 of 128)	5% (7 of 135)	7% (21 of 290)	5% (17 of 369)
M	95%	94%	95%	93%	95%
Drug possession					
F	24% (9 of 37)	14% (6 of 43)	9% (7 of 74)	10% (7 of 70)	16% (3 of 19)
M	76%	86%	91%	90%	84%

Note: Data are collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The individuals involved 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.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0048.

Girls aged 12 to 17 were responsible for 19% of Criminal Code offences in 2009/10 in New Brunswick - 212 cases to boys' 894 cases. There have been small decreases (example: assaults) and increases (example: uttering threats) in girls' involvement in offences since 1991/92, but few substantial changes. 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 significant decrease (21%) in the number of youth aged 12 to 17 in the New Brunswick population, from about 67,500 in 1991 to 53,500 in 2009.

The most common offences committed by female and male youth are crimes against property, 95 cases involving female offenders, 477 involving male, in 2009/10.

About one-quarter of both male youth and female youth's offences are crimes against persons. Girls were charged with 72 crimes against a person, mostly common assaults and threatening, while boys were charged with almost four times that number, 270 cases of crimes against persons involving male youth. Serious crimes against persons, such as sexual assault and assault with a weapon causing bodily harm involve almost exclusively male offenders.

Females in youth correctional services account for a larger proportion of offenders than do women in the adult system, but in both cases, females are a minority. In 2010/11 in New Brunswick, three in four youth offenders (aged 12 to 17 years) was male (75%), compared to five in six (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 2010/11, 13% of female young offenders and 5% of their male counterparts were Aboriginal, much more than their representation among the New Brunswick youth population.



Female and Male Youth Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 - 2010/11

		Probation	Deferred custody & supervision	Open custody	Secure custody	Females as % of youth offenders under supervision
2010/11	F	93	31	14	20	25%
	M	309	80	40	52	
2007/08	F	90	23	14	25	21%
	M	324	93	57	82	
2006/07	F	67	14	18	25	18%
	M	336	77	67	78	
2005/06	F	93	32	26	26	20%
	M	381	113	70	119	
2004/05	F	76	17	17	23	17%
	M	354	90	113	97	
2003/04	F	66	21	30	22	18%
	M	361	90	78	100	

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.

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety.



Aboriginal females and males as % of young offenders, N.B.

All sentence types

2010/11

F: 13% of female youth offenders

M: 5% of male youth offenders

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

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

In secure custody

2010/11

F: 15% of female offenders in secure custody (3 of 20 girls)

M: 6% of male offenders in secure custody (3 of 52 boys)

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

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

Probation or deferred custody & supervision

2010/11

F: 14% of young female offenders

M: 6% of young male offenders

2007/08 F: 12%; **M:** 7%

2003/04 F: 11%; **M:** 6%

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety.





9. Violence

9.1 Woman Abuse Incidents Reported to N.B. Police Forces, 1998 – 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Charges	615	567	627	823	810	894	882	811*
Accused	430	394	433	542	503	581	581	557
Custody Orders	92	99	127	168	113	153	143	94
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)
Fine Orders	31	31	32	23	27	30	23	18
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)
Probation Orders	190	233	261	367	288	353	316	199
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 months 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)
Conditional Sentence Orders	33	46	57	73	76	54	47	43
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)
Peace Bond Orders**	95	93	81	93	93	98	113	108

Notes:

"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 2011, 184 charges have 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.

Source: New Brunswick Department of Justice.



Woman Abuse Incidents Reported

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. The 2011 numbers do not include the outcomes of all charges. 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.

More than a thousand women each year, many of them accompanied by children, stay in New Brunswick's facilities that shelter female victims of violence (transition houses, second-stage housing and other residential shelters). Of the women who stayed in one of the 13 transition houses, at least 75% were not returning to their partner at the time they left the shelter.

Between 1975 and 2004, 52 women were killed by their current or ex-spouse in New Brunswick. The number would be significantly higher if all intimate relationships and all secondary victims were included, for example children, new partners or other family members killed because they were present during the attack or to punish the spouse.

Female victims of spousal/intimate partner homicides

N.B., 1975-2004

52 women*

Atlantic Canada, 2006-10

24 women (a 33% increase from 2006 to 2010 in the rate per 100,000)

Canada, 2000-09

714 women**

** Does not include dating or extra-marital relationships. Includes married, common-law, separated, divorced relationships. When dating partners and other victims (children, mother or friend) killed by the woman's current or ex-partner, over 90 persons were killed in that period, plus at least 13 suicides of the murderer.*

*** Includes married, common-law, separated and divorced spouses as well as current or former boyfriends, girlfriends and other intimate partners.*

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey; Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey; Family Violence in Canada.

Woman Abuse Incidents Reported

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

2009/10	- 1,117 women, 634 children
2007/08	- 1,352 women, 726 children
2005/06	- 1,447 women, 757 children
2003/04	- 1,012 women, 744 children
1999/2000	- 1,038 women, 840 children
1992/93	- 1,117 women, 1,118 children

Source: Statistics Canada, Transition Home Survey.

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
Total	588

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

Destination when leaving N.B.'s transition houses, 2009/10

Returned to mate:
146 of 755 (19%)

Living alone, with relatives / friends or in second stage housing:
564 of 755 (75%)

Unknown:
45 of 755 (5%)

Source: Data reported by the 13 transition houses to N.B. Department of Social Development, 2009/10.



Domestic Violence Prevention Outreach, N.B., 2010/11

The 12 Domestic Violence Prevention Outreach workers working in 2010/11 provided assistance to 918 different individuals*. Many of these persons were seen more than once: the workers had a total of 2,429 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%). Among the 38 males who consulted were violence victims and friends and relatives of female violence victims.

Half of clients (50%) were between the ages of 30 and 49; 8% were teenagers and 5% were seniors. The majority (63%) had children; 13 women were pregnant.

Many clients reported more than one type of violence. While the great majority of clients reported verbal, emotional or psychological abuse (717), almost half reported physical abuse (404), and substantial numbers consulted because of sexual assault (136) or financial abuse (292). Returning clients often disclosed forms of violence not previously mentioned: there were 165 further disclosures of physical violence, 280 of verbal/emotional/psychological abuse, and 76 of sexual assault.

Of the 712 abusers about whom information was provided:

- 38% were **current** partners (19% married partner, 14% common-law partner, 6% dating partner)
- 46% were former partners (22% married partner, 19% common-law partner, 5% dating partner)
- 16% were other relationships.

The Outreach workers provided over 7,800 interventions, mostly information provision, individual support, referrals, accompaniment, safety planning and crisis intervention.

** Since 2010, workers have been added in Bathurst and in Charlotte County, for a total of 14 in 2012.*

Source: Women's Issues Branch, Executive Council Office.



9.2 Selected Results of New Brunswick Attitudinal Surveys on Violence Against Women, 2002 and 2009

In 2009: Survey of 594 New Brunswickers, 18 years & over:	In 2002: Survey of 458 New Brunswickers, 18 years & over:
23% of women and 34% of men agreed that "Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner."	20% of women and 31% of men agreed that "Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner."
27% said it is not a crime for a husband to rape his wife. - 65 years & over 49% - Francophones 48% - Anglophones 21% - Rural 32% - Urban 20%	35% said it is not a crime for a husband to rape his wife.
42% said it is not a crime for a man to slap his girlfriend around because she flirted with another man. - 65 years & over 57% - Francophones 74% - Anglophones 33% -North 70% -Other regions 30% - 43%	48% said it is not a crime for a man to slap his girlfriend around because she flirted with another man.
53% said it is not a crime for a husband to slap his wife on the face after an argument. - 65 years & over 74% - Francophones 63% - Rural 57% - North 71%	59% said it is not a crime for a husband to slap his wife on the face after an argument
72% said it is not a crime for a father to slap his 6-year-old daughter on the face because she broke a vase. - Men 77% - Women 68% - Francophones 83% - Anglophones 69% - East 68% - North 82%	79% said it is not a crime for a father to slap his 6-year-old daughter on the face because she broke a vase.

Note: Telephone survey using a random and proportionate sample of the population 18 years and over. Survey found little or no difference between the responses of women and men on the selected questions, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Attitudinal Survey on Violence Against Women, Decima Research (2002) & Harris/Decima Research (2009) for Government of New Brunswick's Executive Council Office



Attitudinal Surveys on Violence Against Women

In 2009, more than one in five women and more than one in three men aged 18 years and over said that women often provoke violence by nagging or criticizing their partner, a larger proportion than what was found in the 2002 baseline survey.

When asked about four violent scenarios ranging from sexual assault to child abuse, a number of survey respondents said the acts did not constitute crimes. Modest improvement is noted for the general population compared to the 2002 survey results on these questions. Little or no difference between the sexes was noted for three of the situations, but the 2009 survey identified significant variations by age, language and region.



9.3 Victims of Sexual Crimes, By Age And Sex, New Brunswick, 2009

Age	Sexual Assaults - Levels 1 to 3		Other Sexual Violations*		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
< 12	87	32	51	24	138	56	194
12 to 17	193	36	77	22	270	58	328
18 to 24	73	13	5	1	78	14	92
25 to 29	26	4	2	-	28	4	32
30 to 34	16	1	2	1	18	2	20
35 to 39	18	2	-	-	18	2	20
40 to 44	16	2	2	-	18	2	20
45 to 49	22	2	1	-	23	2	25
50 to 54	9	1	-	-	9	1	10
55 to 59	6	2	-	-	6	2	8
60 to 64	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
65 and older	5	1	1	-	6	1	7
	472	96	141	48	613	144	757

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.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey, January 2012 extraction.

There were 568 sexual assaults (levels 1 to 3) reported to police in New Brunswick in 2009. The victim was a child in 61% of cases (a child under 12 in 21% of cases); a female child in 49% of all cases (280); a male child in 12% of all cases (68). The victim was a female (of any age) in 83% of cases (472).



Victims of Sexual Crime

Apart from sexual assaults, there were 189 victims of other sexual violations reported to N.B. police in 2009, mostly offences relating to Criminal Code sections protecting children and persons with a disability, such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, as well as incest.

141 were females and 48 were males (all ages) - 75% female

174 were children under age 18 - 92% children:

128 girls - 68%

46 boys - 24%

When all reports of sexual crimes are included (sexual assaults plus other sexual offences such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation and incest), then there were 757 sexual crimes reported to police in N.B. in 2009. The victim was:

a female in 613 cases, and a male in 144 cases (81% of victims were female).

a child in 522 cases and a person 18 or over in 235 cases (69% of victims were children)

a female child in 408 cases (54% of victims were girls)

The majority of sexual assaults go unreported. National survey results show that sexual assault victims are far less likely than victims of other violent crimes to go to the police. Mandatory reporting of any suspicion of sexual abuse or exploitation of a child likely has an impact on these figures.

N.B., 2009

If reported sexual assault victims were represented as 100 persons:

61 would be children (49 girls & 12 boys)

34 would be females 18 & over

5 would be males 18 & over

Sexual Assaults Seen at Some N.B. Hospitals, 2010

Number of patients registering with complaints of sexual assault*:

Moncton City Hospital: 65 (incl. 4 domestic violence)

Dr. Everett Chalmers Hospital: 32

Saint John Regional Hospital: 44

Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are found in some N.B. hospitals. They are registered nurses with special training to deal with sexual assault victims.

In one hospital where statistics are kept by age, about 44% of patients were under age 16. In another where patients are classified as either adult or pediatric (usually meaning pre-puberty), about 30% of sexual assault patients are pediatric.

** Does not necessarily capture those who registered with other issues but who were later found to have been sexually assaulted; all patients were not necessarily seen by SANEs.*

Source: contact with SANE programs.

9.4 Rate of Reported Sexual Assault per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2010

	1983	1989	1993	1999	2005	2009	2010
N.B.	26	119	173	103	72	76	78
Canada	47	98	121	78	73	61	65

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average most years since the late 1980s. In 2010, there were 585 reported incidents in N.B., for a rate of 78 sexual assaults per 100,000 population. The Canadian rate was 65 per 100,000. In 2009, there had been 572 sexual assaults reported in N.B.

Almost all reported sexual assaults – 582 of 585 incidents - were classified as sexual assault level 1, the least severe of the three levels in the Criminal Code. The other three incidents were sexual assaults level 2, with weapon or bodily harm.



Rate of Reported Sexual Assault

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

2010

Saint John 151
N.B. 78

2008

Fredericton 91
Saint John 141
Codiac RCMP 65
N.B. 77

2006

Fredericton 74
Saint John 108
Codiac RCMP 47
N.B. 67

2003

Fredericton 89
Saint John 117
Codiac RCMP 78
N.B. 86

2001

Fredericton 117
Saint John 242
Codiac RCMP 100
N.B. 113

1993

Fredericton 165
Saint John 227
Moncton 219
N.B. 173

1989

Fredericton 77
Saint John 238
Moncton 141
N.B. 119

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, custom tabulation..

CANADA

% of victims of a violent crime in past year who reported incident to police, 2009

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2009 General Social Survey.

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

** includes friends, neighbours, authority figures, business relationships.*

*** includes siblings, parents.*

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

9.5 Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2009

	1983	1987	1993	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
N.B.	45%	46%	45%	38%	34%	38%	44%	44%	48%
Canada	42%	48%	53%	45%	41%	43%	43%	44%	43%

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Approximately half of reported sexual assaults result in charges in New Brunswick, as in Canada. Of the 559 sexual assaults reported to police in N.B. in 2009, 48% resulted in charges, a better proportion than the Canadian average of 43%.

Of charges laid in N.B. sexual assault cases, more result in convictions than the national average. Unlike most provinces, N.B. 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

N.B.: 43% resulted in charges (248 of 572)

Saint John (city): 13% (13 of 98)

Fredericton (municipal police): 29% (14 of 49)

Moncton (Codiac Regional RCMP): 54% (37 of 68)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, custom tabulation.

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

2009/10

N.B.: 56%

(179 charges, 100 guilty, 14 acquitted, 62 stay/withdrawn)

Canada: 25%

(8,917 charges, 2,245 guilty, 688 acquitted, 5,763 stay/withdrawn)

2008/09

N.B.: 50%

Canada: 27%

2001/02

N.B.: 56%

Canada: 28%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Court Survey.



9.6 Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2009/10

Offence / Sentence	Prison	Conditional Sentence	Probation	Fine	Restitution	Other sentence	TOTAL – Convicted cases
Sexual assaults	49% (32)	14% (9)	47% (31)	23% (15)	2% (1)	50% (33)	100% (66)
Other crimes of violence	26% (281)	9% (93)	61% (660)	34% (363)	0.2% (2)	63% (683)	100% (1,085)

Notes:

- 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.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

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 2009/10 received a conditional sentence than adults convicted of other crimes against the person. Nationally, the conditional sentence option – which was never intended for serious personal injury offences - is used less frequently than in N.B. in sexual assault cases.

CANADA Sentencing for adult sexual assault offenders and other crimes of violence, 2009/10

Of 1,723 sexual assault cases, sentence was:

- Conditional sentence in 12% of cases
- Prison in 55% of cases

Of 48,496 other violent crimes, sentence was:

- Conditional sentence in 5% of cases
- Prison in 31% of cases

Note: Quebec does not report conditional sentencing data at this time.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

9.7 Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/99 – 2010/11

Number of reported situations		
Year	Women, 65 & over	Men, 65 & over
2010/11	514	275
2009/10	417	261
2008/09	319	244
2007/08	315	192
2006/07	248	149
2005/06	179	81
2004/05	152	87
2003/04	158	99
2002/03	139	100
2001/02	139	96
2000/01	131	85
1998/99	126	95

Note: The Adult Protection branch's available data on these cases does not distinguish between neglect and self-neglect.

Source: N.B. Department of Social Development, Adults with Disabilities and Senior Services Branch.

Senior women account for more than 6 in 10 (62%) of the situations of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect brought to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection services (women are 55% of the population 65 and over). The number of reports has increased since 1998: 514 women and 275 men were identified as vulnerable in 2010/11, up from 126 and 95 twelve 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.

Between 2000 and 2009 in Canada, there were 160 seniors killed in a family-related homicide, accounting for 10% of all family-related homicides. Senior women were most likely to be killed by their spouse (41%) or son (36%), while the majority of senior men were killed by their son (72%).



CANADA Senior victims of family violence, 2009 (rate per 100,000 population)

Number of violent crimes reported to police, in which accused was family member and victim aged 65 or over:

1,467 female victims (59 per 100,000 population)
960 male victims (48)

Accused family member was...

Spouse/ex-spouse	466 female victims; 214 male victims
Child	461 female victims; 324 male victims
Extended family	253 female; 190 male victims
Sibling	156 female victims; 114 male victims
Parent	131 female victims; 118 male victims

Family-perpetrated violent crimes, by type of offence:

Common assault:	774 female victims (31 per 100,000 population) 510 male victims (25)
Uttering threats:	304 female victims (12) 216 male victims (11)
Major assault:	163 female victims (7) 141 male victims (7)
Criminal harassment:	79 female victims (3) 24 male victims (1)
Extortion:	7 female & 11 male victims
Homicides/attempts:	10 female & 8 male victims
Sexual assault:	24 female & 1 male victim
Robbery:	12 female & 8 male victims

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Crime Reporting Survey.

Did you know?

Much elder abuse still goes unrecognized or unreported.

The province's Family Services Act mandates protection of vulnerable adults from physical and sexual violence, emotional abuse, failure to provide adequate food or care, or failure to care for oneself or manage one's finances. Financial exploitation is not currently listed as abuse under the Act; the Department only handles financial abuse if there is also neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

An individual is considered an adult protection case in New Brunswick if investigation shows that services are required and the individual's mental competency does not enable her/him to recognize this and accept the needed services. The Department then seeks legal authority to protect these vulnerable persons. Some reported situations involve mentally competent individuals who may accept or refuse the services offered.

