



MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK ... BY THE NUMBERS

Families with at least one child living at home ⁱ

126,495 – The total number of families in New Brunswick with at least one child of any age living at home in 2006:

- 29,150** female lone parents.
- 6,435** male lone parents.
- 77,745** opposite-sex married couples.
- 30** same-sex married couples.
- 13,075** opposite-sex common-law couples.
- 60** same-sex common-law couples.

New birth mothers by age group ⁱⁱ

7,332 - The total number of live births in New Brunswick in 2008 (births to N.B. residents):

- 487** births or **7%** of all births were to teen mothers (Canada: 4% in 2007).
- 3,932** births or **54%** of all births were to mothers aged 20 to 29 (Canada: 46% in 2007)
- 2,777** births or **38%** of all births were to mothers aged 30 to 39 (Canada: 47% in 2007)
- 127** births or **2%** of all births were to mothers aged 40 years and over (Canada: 3% in 2007)

Average age of mothers at childbirth ⁱⁱⁱ

26.4 years for *first-time* mothers in 2007, up from **23.4** in 1979 (Canada: 29.8 years in 2007; 24.8 in 1979).

27.8 years for *all* mothers who gave birth in 2007, up from **24.9** in 1975 (Canada: 29.3 years in 2007; 26 in 1975).

Adoptions ^{iv}

679 children aged 2 and over, special needs children and sibling groups in the permanent care of the N.B. Minister of Social Development placed for adoption from 2002 to 2007 (55 in 2001/02).

12 infants (aged 0-2 years) in the permanent care of the Minister placed for adoption in 2007/08 (10 in 2001/02).

Typical wait time for Ministerial adoption of a healthy New Brunswick infant is about 8 years.

19 private adoptions (where birthparents arrange for the child's placement with someone they know) were processed by the N.B. Department of Social Development in 2007/08 (21 in 2001/02).

48 international adoptions (adoption of a child living in another country or a N.B. child adopted by someone outside Canada) were processed by the N.B. Department of Social Development in 2007/08 (23 in 2001/02).

Experience of violence during pregnancy ^v

14% of New Brunswick women who have recently given birth say they've experienced one or more acts of physical or sexual abuse in the past 2 years (**37%** say that the abuse occurred during the pregnancy).

Caesarean section versus vaginal birth ^{vi}

28% of all births were by C-section in 2008/09, up from 22% in 1997/98 and 15% in 1979 (28% for Canada in 2007/08; 19% in 1997/98; 15% in 1979).

22% to 38% – The range of regional C-section rates noted within New Brunswick in 2008/09 (low – Saint John area; high – Campbellton area).

15% - Maximum C-section rate recommended by the World Health Organization, or else there may be inappropriate use of the surgical procedure.^{vii}

Postpartum depression ^{viii}

Approximately 13% of new mothers in New Brunswick, Canada and other western countries suffer from postpartum depression - the most common health problem women experience following childbirth, often undiagnosed and untreated.

Postpartum care ^{ix}

75% of New Brunswick mothers who participated in the Maternity Experiences Survey of 2006/07 said they were contacted at home by a health care provider following the birth, on average **11.8 days** after their hospital discharge. (Canada: 93% were contacted, on average 4.4 days after discharge).

Breastfeeding initiation and duration ^x

75% of mothers who gave birth between 2003 and 2008 started breastfeeding, up from 64% of those who gave birth between 1998 and 2003 (88% of Canadian mothers in 2008; 85% in 2003).

23% of mothers who gave birth between 2003 and 2008 breastfed exclusively for at least 6 months, as recommended by the World Health Organization, up from 17% of those who gave birth between 1998 and 2003 (28% of Canadian mothers in 2008; 23% in 2003).

61% to 85% - The range of breastfeeding initiation rates in 2007/08 (low – Miramichi area; high – Fredericton area).

Paid work during pregnancy ^{xi}

83% of New Brunswick mothers participating in the Maternity Experiences Survey of 2006/07 had worked at a paid job or business at some point during their pregnancy (Canada: 79%).

Parental leave-takers ^{xii}

2,810 women collected parental leave benefits through the Employment Insurance program in 2008, up from 617 women in 1997. Women still account for 9 in 10 parental leave-takers in New Brunswick (and in Canada).

233 men collected parental leave benefits through the Employment Insurance program in 2008, up from 15 men in 1997.

Adoption leave-takers ^{xiii}

30 women collected adoption leave benefits through the Employment Insurance program in 2008, up from 7 in 1997.

6 men collected adoption leave benefits through the Employment Insurance program in 2008, up from 1 man in 1997.

Return to work after birth ^{xiv}

15% of New Brunswick mothers participating in the Maternity Experiences Survey of 2006/07 returned to work within six months of the birth (Canada: 12%).

Dual-earner and single-earner families ^{xv}

80% of families with at least one child under age 16 were 2-parent families, **20%** were lone-parent families in 2009.

70% of the 2-parent families are dual-earner families, with both mother and father employed in 2009 (Canada: 67%).

17% of the 2-parent families had an employed father and a stay-at-home mother in 2009 (Canada: 18%).

8% of the 2-parent families had an employed mother and a stay-at-home father in 2009 (Canada: 7%)

4% of the 2-parent families had no earner parents in 2009 (Canada: 4%).

68% of lone mothers were employed in 2009 (Canada: 69%).

71% of lone fathers were employed in 2009 (Canada: 82%).

Mothers and full-time employment ^{xvi}

76% of all mothers with at least one child under 16, and **73%** of those with a child under 6, had part-time or full-time employment in 2009 (Canada: 73% under 16; 66% under 6).

68% of lone mothers with at least one child under 16, and **56%** of those with a child under 6, had part-time or full-time employment in 2009 (Canada: 69% under 16; 56% under 6).

82% of all *employed* mothers with at least one child under 16, and the same proportion of those with a child under 6, worked full-time for pay in 2009 (Canada: 76% under 16; 75% under 6).

80% of *employed* lone-parent mothers with at least one child under 16 and the same proportion of those with a child under 6, worked full-time for pay in 2009 (Canada: 82% under 16; 78% under 6).

Supply of regulated child care spaces ^{xvii}

18,398 – regulated child care spaces in New Brunswick in 2009, including:

1,283 for infants.

8,144 for preschoolers.

8,971 for afterschool care.

19% – The proportion of children 0-12 years for whom there is a regulated child care space in 2009 (Canada: 19% in 2008).

Average monthly parent fee for full-time regulated child care ^{xviii}

\$592 - for infants in early 2009.

\$502 - for preschoolers in early 2009.

\$288 - for school-age (after-school care) in early 2009.

Payment of child support ^{xix}

13,015 cases with payments for children only were registered with the New Brunswick Family Support Orders Service in 2008/09, while another 350 cases included payments for a spouse and children.

87% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2008/09, up from a collection rate of 82% in 2006/07.

\$11.4 million dollars in family support in cases involving children was due but not paid in 2008/09.

Poverty in lone-parent and two-parent families (at least one child under 18 years) ^{xx}

30% of lone mothers and their children lived with income below the Statistics Canada after-tax poverty line (Low-Income Cutoffs) in 2007, or 37% before tax (Canada: 24% after-tax; 36% before-tax).

? of male lone-parent families are poor: Statistics Canada considers the data too unreliable to publish, because of small population numbers and low survey samples. The Canadian rate in 2007 (after-tax income) was 11% (19% before-tax).

4% of two-parent families lived below the Statistics Canada after-tax poverty line in 2007, or 10% using before-tax income (Canada: 5% after-tax; 9% before-tax)

14% of female lone parents working for pay lived with income below the Statistics Canada after-tax poverty line in 2007, or 22% using before-tax income (Canada: 17% after-tax; 32% before-tax).

Poverty in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families ^{xxi}

22% of Aboriginal identity children living off-reserve, 15 years and under, lived below the Statistics Canada after-tax poverty line in 2005, 31% using before-tax income (Canada: 28% after-tax, 36% before-tax).

12% of non-Aboriginal children aged 15 years and under lived below the Statistics Canada after-tax poverty line in 2005, 17% using before-tax income (Canada: 13% after-tax, 18% before-tax).

Time spent doing unpaid housework ^{xxii}

54% of women aged 25 to 54 years spent 15 hours or more per week in 2006 cooking, cleaning, doing yard work, or home maintenance without pay (49% of Canadian women).

29% of men aged 25 to 54 years spent 15 hours or more per week in 2006 cooking, cleaning, doing yard work, or home maintenance without pay (24% of Canadian men).

Time spent on unpaid child care ^{xxiii}

37% of women aged 25 to 54 years spent 15 hours or more per week looking after children without pay in 2006 (37% of Canadian women).

23% of men aged 25 to 54 years spent 15 hours or more per week looking after children without pay in 2006 (23% of Canadian men).

Time spent on unpaid care or assistance to seniors ^{xxiv}

10% of women aged 25 to 54 years spent 5 hours or more per week providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors in 2006 (9% of Canadian women).

6% of men aged 25 to 54 years spent 5 hours or more per week in 2006 providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors (5% of Canadian men).

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- ⁱ Statistics Canada, 2006 Census online table, catalogue no. 97-5533-X2006007, www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=97-5533-X2006007&lang=eng
- ⁱⁱ Service New Brunswick, *Vital Statistics Annual Report 2008*, www.snb.ca/e/1000/1000-01/e/annual-e.asp ; Statistics Canada, Births 2007, cat. no. 84F0210XIE, www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=84F0210X&chroprg=1&lang=eng
- ⁱⁱⁱ Statistics Canada, *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, 1994 & 2005 and 2006 editions, www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=91-209-X&chroprg=1&lang=eng ; Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 102-4504, cansim2.statcan.gc.ca; Statistics Canada, *Births and Deaths 1995*, cat. n° 84-210, www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=84-210-x&chroprg=1; additional data provided by Statistics Canada, Health Statistics & Demography Divisions.
- ^{iv} N.B. Department of Social Development/Family & Community Services, *Annual Report*, 2001/02, 2007/08, www.gnb.ca/0017/statistics/index-e.asp
- ^v Public Health Agency of Canada, *Maternity Experiences Survey 2006/2007*, Data tables, www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/rhs-ssg/survey-eng.php
- ^{vi} Data provided by N.B. Department of Health.
- ^{vii} B. Chalmers, V. Mangiaterra and R. Porter, "WHO Principles of Perinatal Care: The Essential Antenatal, Perinatal, and Postpartum Care Course", *Birth* (Sept. 2001), vol 28, issue 3, p. 202-207, www.fims.uwo.ca/NewMedia2007/page63414317.aspx; www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119023288/issue
- ^{viii} Nicole Letourneau et al., *Identifying the Support Needs of Fathers Affected by Postpartum Depression: A Pilot Study, Final Report*, Jan. 2010, www.unbf.ca/nursing/child/documents/DADsFinalReportJan2010.pdf; Canadian Paediatric Society, Position statement on Maternal Depression and Child Development, reaffirmed Jan. 2009, www.cps.ca/English/statements/PP/pp04-03.htm
- ^{ix} Public Health Agency of Canada, *Maternity Experiences Survey 2006/2007*, Data tables, www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/rhs-ssg/survey-eng.php
- ^x Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM table 105-0501, www.statcan.gc.ca
- ^{xi} Public Health Agency of Canada, *Maternity Experiences Survey 2006/2007*, Data tables, www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/rhs-ssg/survey-eng.php
- ^{xii} Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Statistics, custom tabulation & CANSIM table 276-0001, www.statcan.gc.ca
- ^{xiii} *Ibid.*
- ^{xiv} Public Health Agency of Canada, *Maternity Experiences Survey 2006/2007*, Data tables, www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/rhs-ssg/survey-eng.php
- ^{xv} Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review 2009*, cat. no. 71F0004XVB, Table 217.
- ^{xvi} *Ibid.*
- ^{xvii} New Brunswick space data as of November 2009, provided by N.B. Department of Social Development; Canada: Martha Friendly et al., *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada, 2008* (Sept. 2009), www.childcarecanada.org/ecec2008/
- ^{xviii} Based on average daily fee data as of April 2009, provided by N.B. Department of Social Development.
- ^{xix} Data provided by N.B. Department of Justice & Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service.
- ^{xx} Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007*, cat. no. 13F0022-XIE, www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=13F0022X
- ^{xxi} Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, cat. no. 97-564-XCB2006002, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/sip/rp-eng.cfm?lang=e&apath=3&detail=0&dim=0&fl=a&free=0&gc=0&gid=0&gk=0&grp=1&pid=97446&prid=0&ptype=97154&s=0&showall=0&sub=0&temporal=2006&theme=73&vid=0&vnamee=&vnamef
- ^{xxii} Statistics Canada, 2006 Census online table, cat. no. 97-559-XCB2006015, www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/retrieveproducttable.cfm?alevel=3&apath=3&catno=&detail=0&dim=&ds=99&fl=0&free=0&gal=0&gc=99&gk=na&grp=1&ips=&meth=0&order=1&pid=92108&ptype=88971&rl=0&s=1&showall=no&startrow=1&sub=745&temporal=2006&theme=74&vid=0&vnamee=&vnamef
- ^{xxiii} Statistics Canada, 2006 Census online table, cat. no. 97-559-XCB2006015, link as above.
- ^{xxiv} *Ibid.*