

Appendix 1

Report on Publicly Available Data
to
Support Gender-Based Analysis Plus
in
Nova Scotia

For the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada

Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development in Nova
Scotia

Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women

August 30, 2024

Acknowledgments

CRIAW-ICREF respectfully acknowledges our presence and work on Indigenous territories and recognizes the legacy of colonization upon Indigenous peoples and all Canadians.

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Suggested citation:

Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. (2024) Report on Publicly Available Data to Support Gender-Based Analysis Plus in Nova Scotia for the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada and the Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development in Nova Scotia. Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women. Ottawa.

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to 1) identify and obtain the most up-to-date information to support an intersectional or GBA Plus analysis, and 2) identify gaps in data (e.g., disaggregated data that is not available, data on sensitive issues that is not available, or collection not possible etc.). This research is being done for the [Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development in Nova Scotia](#) to help plan for a more equitable distribution of benefits from this emerging industry.

This report summarizes publicly available data that could be useful for Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) in an impact assessment of offshore wind development in Nova Scotia for baseline studies and to measure changes for diverse populations. A companion excel sheet (Appendix 2) provides the detailed list of data tables we reviewed and includes the data survey or report name, hyperlink, dates the data was collected and published, and how or whether the data is disaggregated. The most promising data from Appendix 2 is highlighted in the excel sheet and summarized here.

This report on public data for intersectional and GBA Plus starts to identify what data is currently available for intersectional and/or GBA Plus analysis, what data is not available (data gaps), and sources for helpful data in future. The accompanying Final Report builds on the findings here and the data tables in Appendix 2 to discuss the identification of key indicators and a plan to gather additional qualitative and quantitative data to fill data gaps and support intersectional GBA Plus analyses of offshore wind development in the Nova Scotia.

Overview of the Report

This report starts with a summary of key findings about the data we analyzed – the strengths, the gaps in the data, and additional, potential data sources we were not able to examine. This is followed by an explanation of the methods used to select, gather and analyze data summarized here and listed in the accompanying excel spreadsheet (Appendix 2).

Table 1 below summarizes the disaggregated and intersectional information available from specialized data hubs at Statistics Canada (StatsCan), the Nova Scotia

Government Open Data portal, and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). These are worth visiting and revisiting as information is updated from time to time. Table 2 below is a detailed summary of applicable and publicly available data.

Key Data Findings

Data Strengths

- Statistics Canada provides the most extensive data for Nova Scotia with the potential for an intersectional data for GBA Plus in impact assessment
- Statistics Canada provides regular reports on a wide range of issues, often disaggregating the data by province, age and sex. Some surveys provide additional disaggregated data of one or a combination of the following factors: Indigenous identity, Disability, Race and/or Ethnicity, Sexual Orientation. (See Appendix 2, Excel Report on public data disaggregation for details).
- Public data may be disaggregated by one or two factors, but specialized data runs may be requested from Statistics Canada for some data sets, to combine factors (age, sex, Indigenous identity, income, etc.) to create a more intersectional analysis.
- The Statistics Canada data hubs (specifically the Gender, Diversity and Inclusion hub and the Sex, Gender and Sexual Orientation Statistics hub) are useful because the data is intersectional and has been organized to bring out variables, such as gender, ethnicity, and disability, so those factors are clearly represented and explained.
- The data from the Statistics Canada Canadian Survey on Disability is useful but the data is only national or provincial. Community level data is not possible given small sample sizes. However, the questions in the survey could be helpful for gathering community-level data
- The Nova Scotia Accessibility Directorate and the Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women get their data from Statistics Canada and the Nova Scotia Open-Source Data Portal.

Data Gaps

- Statistics Canada rarely publishes data on specific regions or communities except for Census data on Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) every 5 years). Halifax is frequently the only community in Nova Scotia that is reported on.
- The Nova Scotia Government Open Data Portal has some baseline data for the Census Municipal Area of Halifax, but much of this data needs to be updated.
- Data are constantly being updated and/or archived or discontinued. As time progresses and information is updated the hyperlinks in this document and the excel spreadsheet of data sources (Appendix 2) may become inactive. For this reason, and because new data may become available, it will be important to review and update the spreadsheet to ensure that it continues to be useful.

Data Sources Not Reviewed

Not all data possibilities were examined given time limitations. Specific data and data sources were targeted for this analysis to stay focused on data relevant for a GBA Plus analysis in Nova Scotia. There could be more data sources that we were not able to review in the time we had.

This includes:

- The Statistics Canada [Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity Statistics](#), [Statistics on Indigenous Peoples](#), and [Rural Canada Statistics](#) were not deeply analyzed for this summary due to time constraints, but each hold significant data.
- Census data was not investigated.
- Environmental and agricultural data, data on fisheries and aquaculture, as well as finance and treasury board data were not included in the excel spreadsheet (Appendix 2) because these topics are typically already covered by well-established environmental and business impact assessments.

Methods

Statistics Canada and Open Data Nova Scotia were selected for an initial search as the most comprehensive public data sources. Data from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) on housing, which is derived from Statistics Canada, was also included.

All the data sets reviewed from these sources are listed in Appendix 2. The information there is organized by topic providing the data source (eg. Statistics Canada or Nova Scotia), a link to the data, a brief description of what it contains, the time period it covers, release date, frequency of publication and the title of the data report. Most important for GBA Plus purposes, the spreadsheet indicates whether disaggregated data is provided through that data source and if it is disaggregated, by gender, sexual orientation, Indigenous identity, ethnicity, race, age, (dis)ability, education, geography, language, religion, income, employment and/or unemployment rate.

Government of Nova Scotia

The [open-source data portal for the Government of Nova Scotia](#) was the first database analyzed for relevant data collections. It houses 693 datasets as well as other information. 40 datasets and one data report were selected to be included in the excel spreadsheet of potential GBA Plus data sources (Appendix 2).

Provincial departments listed in the Government of Nova Scotia data portal with GBA Plus data include: Communities, culture, tourism and heritage; Education and early childhood development; Health and wellness; Justice; Labour, skills and immigration; Municipal Affairs and housing; Seniors and long-term care; and Service Nova Scotia.

Much of the data available from Open Data Nova Scotia comes originally from Statistics Canada, and also from the province's medical examiner's office, the Nova Scotia Medical Examiner Service, which is the province's medical examiner's office. This rich data portal also includes surveys and data commissioned by the Government of Nova Scotia from Atlantic Quarterly, now called Narrative Research, a non-partisan market research company that provides "qualitative and quantitative research services, working

extensively with public, private and non-profit sectors clients across Canada” (“About Us,” n.d.).

The data sources included in Appendix 2 were chosen by scanning the online data catalogue on the Nova Scotia Government Open Data Portal. Sources were chosen based on relevance to potential impacts of offshore wind development, level of disaggregation, and date (we focused on more recent).

For example, an increase in out-of-province workers who would need housing is likely during construction of new offshore wind projects and could influence housing availability and accessibility for residents. Given the importance of housing costs, type, and accessibility and the impacts this can have on diverse populations during resource development, data for the number of Disability Support Program participants in community-based living¹ was included in Appendix 2. These data are collected monthly and offer information on the number of participants accessing housing supports for baseline data and subsequent monitoring. But the data are not disaggregated by any other variable and are only available for the province, not by communities in Nova Scotia.

Statistics Canada

As the national statistical agency of Canada, [Statistics Canada](#) has 11,296 data tables, 2,660 statistics in brief, 6,979 articles and reports, and 218 data visualizations at the time of writing. Statistics Canada is an important data source for GBA Plus given the scope of its data, existing and emerging disaggregation of data, and the opportunities to request customized data by subject and other factors.

Data from Statistics Canada was selected and included in Appendix 2 based on subject matter relevant to GBA Plus, variable disaggregation, and data publication dates. We focused on recent data (published within 10 years) and did not include archived data. The greatest limitation of Statistics Canada data is that some of it is not disaggregated

¹ Community-based living may include Alternative Family Support, Developmental Residences, Flex Independent, Flex In Home, Group Homes, Independent Living Support, Supervised Apartment and Small Options Homes.

by province and most of the data is not broken down beyond province to report on regions and/or communities within the province. Despite these limitations, the extensive data provided by Statistics Canada provides the potential for intersectional analysis essential to GBA Plus. Moreover, [customized surveys, data runs and analysis can be requested of Statistics Canada](#) to provide more detailed, intersectional information for the province. It is also possible for researchers with approved projects to be given access to data bases in Statistics Canada [Research Data Centres](#) in universities and government departments across the country.

Statistic Canada's specialized data hubs, described below, also provided a significant amount of data for Appendix 2, the excel spreadsheet. More data could be included in future, as new data is published, and relevant surveys are updated.

The [Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics \(GDIS\) Hub](#) is the Statistics Canada platform for data related to gender, diversity, and inclusion. This hub "enables data users to more easily find disaggregated and intersectional data, analytical products and insights" (Government of Canada, 2018). From the GDIS Hub, data users can access data on the Transgender and Non-Binary population, gender-based violence, and Indigenous peoples and visible minorities.

The [Sex, Gender and Sexual Orientation Statistics](#) is another subject matter hub with data significant to GBA Plus. This hub houses the Gender Results Framework Data Tables. Many of these tables were included in Appendix 2 because they are relevant and recent. These data are sourced from different Statistics Canada surveys and statistical programs and then organized into data tables accessible to the public. While the GDIS Hub provides unique, intersectional, and disaggregated data on a growing number of topics, it does not often provide data by province or by region or communities within a province.

The [Accessibility Statistics Hub](#) and the [Dimensions of Poverty Hub](#) were also reviewed and analyzed for relevant data. The Accessibility Statistics Hub draws on the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD), which collected employment related data on labour market opportunities, work potential, workplace accommodations for people with disabilities, and employment equity. Data indicators are provided for each of these

areas. Data reports here can be desegregated and tailored to select geography, age group, gender, and disability.

The Dimensions of Poverty Hub has data on access to health care, food insecurity, education, and income inequality. Most of the information available here is in the form of previously published Statistics Canada articles and reports that draw on survey data but include limited disaggregated data.

Emerging reports from Statistics Canada are beginning to provide stronger intersectional data. For example, in recognition of Pride Season, a fact sheet titled "[A profile of 2SLGBTQ+ persons with disabilities, 2022](#)" was released to provide a snapshot of the experiences of Canadians with disabilities who reported being a 2SLGBTQ+ person.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

The [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation](#) (CMHC) has a small selection of publicly available data applicable to GBA Plus. The CMHC data comes from Statistics Canada surveys and is organized and presented by CMHC to provide narratives around housing. The CMHC data paints a picture of housing conditions, especially for populations of interest, including Indigenous peoples. Data tables from the CMHC were examined and housing data that relates to marginalized groups was included in Appendix 2.

Data Sources

Data on Indigenous Peoples

The Government of Canada web site provides several sources of data about Indigenous Peoples in addition to the Statistics Canada surveys listed in the tables below. This includes information about Indigenous Peoples, such as [First Nation Profiles](#) developed by Indigenous Services Canada with information on the reserve(s), governance, federal funding, geography, registered population statistics and various Census statistics. And data on the [Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, 2021](#).

There are several data sources pertaining to Indigenous health, such as [short term drinking water advisories](#) and a [map of long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserves](#). A [national scope study on the benefits and risks of food and water in First Nation communities](#) is also available. The [First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program](#) supports First Nations communities in identifying, investigating and characterizing the impact of exposure to environmental hazards. This could be an important future data source.

An important gap in Statistics Canada reports on Indigenous disability is that data is only available for off-reserve Indigenous people, Metis and Inuit, and does not include on-reserve Indigenous folks. See for example: [Hahmann, Tara, et al. 2019. Indigenous People with Disabilities in Canada: Statistics Canada](#).

The [Community Well-Being \(CWB\) index](#) produced by Indigenous Services Canada is another important data source. It provides a systematic and reliable way to track the socio-economic well-being of communities over time. It also illustrates gaps in well-being between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities, as well as variations across First Nations and Inuit communities. The Overview of Community Well-Being Index, 1981-2021 reports on long-term trends in CWB scores and changes in the gap between First Nations and Inuit communities and non-Indigenous communities over a 40-year period. This includes changes in education, labour force participation, and housing.

The [First Nations Baseline Assessment Program on Health and the Environment \(BAPHE\)](#) is a research program that brings together First Nations communities, principal investigators, and scientists to develop and gather baseline data on human health and the environment. Applications are open until November 2024. This program could provide important data in the future.

The [First Nations Information Governance Centre](#) is an independent non-profit organization that works to ensure “that data gathering is done ethically, and that First Nations communities are empowered to use their data for their needs” (“What We Do,” n.d.). FNIGC “works in coordination with regional partners to provide oversight on a number of national survey initiatives” and would be an asset to involve in the gathering of data on Indigenous groups in Nova Scotia (“What We Do,” n.d.). They administer surveys on First Nations health, early childhood, education and employment, labour and

employment development survey, an oral health survey and a community survey that asks about shelter, infrastructure, housing, education, employment and social services. This could be a potential data source in future if developed to be helpful for intersectional Gender-based Analysis Plus.

Currently, these sources of data on Indigenous peoples, while important, do not provide much disaggregation and for that reason have not been included in the data tables below.

Promising Data Sources

[Engage Nova Scotia](#) is a non-profit organization founded in 2012 (“Our Story,” n.d.). Their primary focus is the Nova Scotia Quality of Life Initiative, which “aspires to centre wellbeing as a measure of success and progress” and collect information on a “Quality of Life Survey every 5 years” (“What We Do,” n.d.). This includes many measures under 8 main headings: community vitality; leisure and culture; overall health and wellbeing; healthy populations; democratic engagement; living standards; time use, environment and education. Engage Nova Scotia gets funding from three levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal) as well as some private funding.

Engage Nova Scotia generates data that could be very helpful for future intersectional GBA Plus analysis. They provide survey data every five years on many dimensions of wellbeing for regions and communities in Nova Scotia that can be disaggregated and combined by sex, sexual orientation, age, income, disability or chronic illness and other aspects.

For example, their [Data Mapping Tool](#) provides open access to the 2019 NS Quality of Life Survey by area (based on FSA – Forward Sortation Area – the first 3 postal code characters). In addition, the [supplementary analysis of the 2020 Quality of Life Survey](#) available online provides data for 10 regions in the province and provides information on quality of life for older adults, lower income residents, single parents, those with a disability or chronic illness, and new residents. Their data can be disaggregated by more than what is publicly available on their web site. For example, it can be broken down further by sex, FSA postal code, and other factors, [including sexual orientation, ethnicity, age, household income level, presence of disability or chronic illness, etc.](#)

Work is currently underway preparing for the 2025 survey, which will be conducted in April, May, and June with results published beginning in the fall of 2025. Engage Nova Scotia currently gathers data on 30 personal attributes and is planning to target

marginalized communities in Nova Scotia (LGBTQ, Black and African, low-income) to strengthen their data and ability to provide intersectional analysis. They plan to have open access data so that it can easily be used by the community and to partner with organizations for deeper, customized data analysis (Personal communication. Stinson. Aug. 27, 2024).

Engage Nova Scotia's data is not included in the tables below because it is not publicly available in tables like Statistics Canada data. However, Engage Nova Scotia data could provide an important contribution to future intersectional GBA Plus analysis in Nova Scotia.

Valuable data on the experiences of African Nova Scotians is being gathered and published. This includes the 2024 release of the first [African Nova Scotian Prosperity and Well-being Index \(ANS Index\)](#) by the African Nova Scotian Road to Economic Prosperity.

Organizations like these could be supported or commissioned to gather more disaggregated and intersectional data for GBA Plus in impact assessment.

Specialized data sources useful for GBA Plus analysis

Below, Table 1 lists specialized data sources that we selected as relevant for GBA Plus in impact assessment. Most of the data sources listed below provide links to several different relevant data reports or tables and are worth exploring in detail. Some data tables have been selected from these sources for inclusion in Table 2 below, a Summary of Publicly Available Data for GBA Plus.

The information in Table 1 is organized alphabetically by topic (the left column). The title of the data source associated with that topic is provided in the next column with a hyperlink to it. The frequency of data publication is indicated in the next column, followed by information on the data type. As discussed above, Statistics Canada has created several relevant data hubs that provide an access point for various related data in different forms – surveys, data tables, data visualizations and reports created from survey data. The Data Summary column describes what the source reports on. The final

column on the right indicates what this data source could be a possible indicator of for Gender Based Analysis Plus.

Table 1 – Specialized Data Sources for GBA+

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
(Dis)Ability	Accessibility Statistics	Ongoing	Data Hub	Data on - Built environment, Communications, Design & delivery of programs & services, Employment, Information & Communications technology, Transportation. Links to data tables, infographics & data visualization tools.	Labour market opportunities for people with disabilities – employment rates, proportion full-time, self-employed, overqualified, discouraged workers, trouble changing jobs/ getting a promotion; Youth not in training or employed; proportion of employees with disabilities in unionized positions; Workplace accommodation – those who required & were provided accommodation, proportion who feel uncomfortable asking for accommodation.
Gender	Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics (CGDIS)	Ongoing	Data Hub	Statistics Canada’s primary platform for gender, diversity & inclusion disaggregated and intersectional data, reports and data visualization tools.	Gender, diversity and inclusion

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
Gender	Sex, Gender and Sexual Orientation Statistics	Ongoing	Data hub	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Age, Education, Income, Employment Rate, Unemployment Rate	2SLGBTQ+ Population. Data disaggregated by sex
Gender	Gender Statistics Program	Ongoing	Program	Will present sex disaggregated data and whenever possible, geography, age groups and other intersecting characteristics.	Education, labour, income, health and justice.
Health	Nova Scotia Action for Health - Public Reporting	Ongoing	Data hub	Geography (Provincial) NS Health data on hospital volumes, occupancy, surgery, continuing care, EHS, primary care by hospital and zone	Demands on health care services
Income	Canadian Income Survey	Annual 2022 data most recent	Survey	Gender, Ethnicity, Age, (dis)Ability status, Geography (Provincial), Income Different disaggregation for different data tables.	Proportion of family income spent on child care, by economic family type, Income of individuals by disability status, and by age, sex and income source; Poverty and low-income status by disability status, and by selected demographics; income by family type; Low-income cut-offs by community size & family size; Food insecurity by economic family type, selected demographics, Unmet health care needs by sex and age;

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
					Average gender pay ratio.
Indigenous Population	Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS)	Every 5 Years	Survey	Gender, Age, (dis)Ability, Geography (Provincial), Income disaggregation.	Childcare, Children and youth, Education, literacy and skills, Families, households and housing, Health and well-being, Indigenous peoples, Labour, Languages and cultures, Lifestyle and social conditions, Living arrangements of individuals, Population characteristics, Victims and victimization
Justice	Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS)	Every 5 Years 2018 most recent	Survey	Gender-based violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2018: Initial findings from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces by gender, type of behaviour and province	Unwanted sexual behaviours in public in past 12 months, by type of behaviour, gender, province 2018, frequency in past 12 months, in CMAs, change in personal behaviour as a result, unwanted sexual behaviours at work, self-reported sexual assault, self-reported physical assault, emotional impacts.

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
Justice	Survey on Sexual Misconduct at Work (SSMW)	Every 5 Years 2021 most recent release	Survey	Gender, Sexual Orientation, Geography (Provincial)	Inappropriate sexual behaviours; discriminatory behaviours based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity; and sexual victimization within Canadian work-related settings
Labour	Labour Force Survey	Monthly	Survey (Report & data tables)	Geography (Provincial), Sex, Age, Immigrant status, visible minority groups, education, family structure	Population, Labour force, Employment by industry, Unemployment Rate, Participation rate, Part-time employment by reason, Hours worked by job type, industry, multiple jobholders, job tenure, wages, union coverage, reasons for leaving job, and more.
Population	Nova Scotia Culture Survey 2022 Report	2022 survey, Conducted in previous years by NS Dept of Communities, Culture and Heritage.	Report	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Race, Immigration, Education, Sexual Orientation, Age, Region, Income	Attitudes about racism and discrimination, cultural diversity

Summary of Publicly Available Data for GBA Plus, Potential Indicators

A more detailed breakdown of publicly available data tables that could be helpful for Gender-based Analysis Plus indicators are provided in the following table. The information is organized alphabetically by topic that could be relevant for an intersectional or GBA Plus of offshore wind development. The name of the data survey and a hyperlink to the source is in the left column, followed by a description of the data available, how frequently the data is published, how it is disaggregated (e.g. Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender) as well as what it could be used as an indicator of. While this is a long list, it is not an exhaustive one. There could be other and more relevant data sources that we overlooked given the time constraints.

Table 2 – Summary of Publicly Available Data for GBA+

Data Available	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators	
(dis)Ability				
Community Living - Disability Support Program	Data that shows the number of Disability Support Program participants currently in community-based living.	Monthly	(dis)Ability, Geography (Provincial)	Number of participants in community-based living
Presence of barriers to accessibility for persons with disabilities	Data Table: 13-10-0901-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Occasional	Age, (dis)Ability, Geography (Provincial)	Presence of barriers to accessibility for persons with disabilities
Severity of disability for persons with disabilities	Data Table: 13-10-0375-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender	Quality of life

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Type of disability for persons with disabilities	Data Table 13-10-0376-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender	Quality of life
Labour force status of persons with and without disabilities	Data Table: 13-10-0377-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender	Quality of life, accessibility to jobs for persons with disabilities
Level of needs met for workplace accommodations for employed persons with disabilities by age group and gender	Data Table: 13-10-0896-01. derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Gender, Geography	Needs met for workplace accommodation (All, some, none)
Disability status, disability severity class and labour force status by First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, age group and gender	Data Table: 41-10-0062-01 derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Occasional	Age (Group), Gender, Indigenous Identity, Geography	Employment numbers & rate, Unemployment, numbers & rate Not in labour force, participation rate For off-reserve Indigenous people by disability status.
Labour market characteristics of persons with and without disabilities, 2022	The Daily. 2023-08-30 Disability Screening Questions (DSQ) collected through the Labour Force Survey	One time	Age Gender Severity of disability	Employment rate by severity of disability, by age, employment sector, hours of work, median hourly wages

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Occupations of persons with and without disabilities aged 25 to 64 by sex.	Data Table 13-10-0752-01	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Gender Geography	Number of percent of people with and without disabilities by 4-digit National Occupation Code
Highest certificate, diploma or degree for persons with and without disabilities	Data Table: 13-10-0378-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender, Education	Access to education for persons with disabilities
After-tax total income for persons with and without disabilities	Data Table 13-10-0379-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Every 5 Years	Age (Group), Geography (Province), (dis)Ability, Gender, Income	Income equality
Earnings pay gap among persons with and without disabilities	The pay gap is examined by looking at sociodemographic factors and employment characteristics. Key findings are included as well as raw data. Data from the 2019 Canadian Income Survey (CIS) are used for this report.	One-time	Disability, Gender, Age, Education, Geography (Canada)	Income equality
A first look at characteristics of 2SLGBTQ+ persons with disabilities.	Fact Sheet Derived from the 2022 Canadian Survey on Disability	One-time	Sexual orientation Age Type of disability Barriers to accessibility Employment outcomes	Extent and types of disability, Barriers to accessibility, employment outcomes, employment rate For 2SLGBTQ+ people with a disability

Data Available	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Climate			
Climate Change Survey Results	A survey of Nova Scotians' opinions on climate change and carbon pricing.	One-time	Gender, Age, Education, Geography (Provincial), Income Opinions on climate change and carbon pricing.
Education			
Postsecondary Enrollments	Data are drawn from the Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS). Table: 37-10-0011-01	Annually	Gender, Education, Geography (Provincial) Gendered enrollment in postsecondary institutions
Literacy, Numeracy	Average scores and distribution of proficiency levels, by sex and age group	Occasional	Gender, Age, Education Literacy and numeracy in the population
Gender			
Canada's Transgender and Non-Binary Population	Data visualization tool that shows a map of Canada's transgender and non-binary population. Data is pulled from Table 98-10-0036-01 Broad age group and gender: Canada, provinces and territories and Table 98-10-0037-01 Broad age groups and gender: Canada and census metropolitan areas.	As Needed	Gender, Geography (Provincial) Shifts in the transgender and non-binary population
Health			
Notifiable Diseases Counts and Rates By Age Group	Counts and rates (per 100,000 population) notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by age group.	Annually	Age, Geography (Provincial) Notifiable disease counts

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Notifiable Diseases Counts and Rates By Sex	Counts and rates (per 100,000 population) notifiable diseases reported in NS by sex.	Annually	Gender, Geography (Provincial)	Notifiable disease counts
Mortality rate by sex	Mortality rate by sex	Annually	Gender, Geography (Provincial)	Mortality rates
Suicide Mortality Rate by Sex	Numbers and rates of suicide fatalities in NS by year, month, sex, and health zone of residence.	Annually	Gender, Geography (Provincial)	Suicide rates
Atlantic Quarterly Spring 2018 - DHW (Perception of Health Care)	Results of commissioned questions in a public opinion survey conducted in May 2018 via Atlantic Quarterly, Corporate Research Associate's omnibus survey.	One-time	Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Income	Perception of Health Care
Family Pharmacare Program – Payment and Utilization by Age Group and Sex	The Nova Scotia Family Pharmacare Program is a provincial drug insurance plan designed to help Nova Scotians with the cost of their prescription drugs. This dataset lists the payment and utilization of the program by Age Group and Sex.	Annually	Gender and Age	Pharmacare utilization
Unmet health care needs by sex and age group	The data are derived from the Canadian Income Survey and only show national numbers. Data Table: 13-10-0836-01	Annually	Geography (Canada), Age (Group), Gender	Health care accessibility and availability
Dental insurance coverage and dental visits , by age group and gender	Source survey is the Canadian Community Health Survey. Data Table: 13-10-0877-01	Occasional	Geography (Provincial), Age (Group), Gender	Dental coverage

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Mean Annual Suicide Rate	Mean Annual Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex (Filter by Years Averaged)	N/A	Age, Gender	Suicide rates
Housing				
Data Report Title	Description	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Home Equity and Net Worth by Tenure	Provincial data for the home equity and net worth data for all homeowners, renters and for all households together in Canada. Type of housing by tenure. Sourced from Statistics Canada Survey of Financial Security.	As Needed	Geography (Provincial)	Home Equity and Net Worth
Core Housing Need Characteristics by Population and Gender	This data details core housing need status for individuals in Canada, the provinces and territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Organized by gender and characteristics like tenure, age, living arrangements, Aboriginal identity, immigrant status, education, work status and income.	One-Time	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Age, Income, Geography (Census Metropolitan Areas)	Housing needs
Immigration				
2019 Q1 Immigration Phone Survey Results	This data set is the result of commissioned questions in the Atlantic Quarterly omnibus public opinion survey conducted in February 2019.	As Needed	Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Income	Opinions on immigration

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
2019 Q1 Immigration Online Survey Results	This data set is the result of commissioned questions in the Atlantic Quarterly omnibus public opinion survey conducted in February 2019.	As Needed	Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Income	Opinions on immigration
2018 Q2 Immigration Survey Results	Data set is the result of commissioned questions in the Atlantic Quarterly omnibus public opinion survey conducted in May 2018.	One-Time	Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Income	Opinions on immigration
Income				
Data Report Title	Description	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Income inequality statistics across Canada	Table 98-10-0096-01: This data table shows income inequality statistics in Nova Scotia.	Occasional	Income, Geography (Provincial)	Income equality
Low-income statistics by age, sex and economic family type	Source surveys for this data table are the Survey of Consumer Finances, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, and Canadian Income Survey. Table: 11-10-0135-01	Annually	Geography (Province), Gender, Age (Group), Income	Income equality
Percentage of persons in low income by sex	This information is derived from the Survey of Consumer Finances, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, and the Canadian Income Survey. Table: 11-10-0135-02	Annually	Geography (Provincial), Gender, Income	Income equality

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Food insecurity by selected demographic characteristics	Source surveys for this data table are the Canadian Income Survey. Table: 13-10-0835-01	Annually	Gender, Age (Group), Indigenous Identity, Visible Minority	Food Insecurity
Food Insecurity by Economic Family Type	The source survey is the Canadian Income Survey. Table: 13-10-0834-01	Annually	Geography (Provincial), Age (Elderly), Income	Food Insecurity
Indigenous Population				
Data Report Title	Description	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Access to and use of health care services by Aboriginal identity, age group and sex	This information is sourced from the Indigenous Peoples Survey. Table: 14-10-0040-01	Occasional	Geography (Atlantic Provinces), Indigenous Identity, Gender, Age(Group)	Access to health care services
Adult Admissions to Correctional Services by Indigenous Identity	Data Table: 35-10-0016-01 Derived from the Adult Correctional Services Survey.	Annual	Geography (Provincial), Indigenous Identity	Adult Admissions to Correctional Services by Indigenous Identity
Self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous people	Table: 35-10-0168-01 derived from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces	Every 5 Years	Geography (Provincial), Indigenous Identity	Gender-based violent incidents and violence against Indigenous people
Adult admissions to community services by Indigenous identity	Data Table: 35-10-0020-01 Derived from the Adult Correctional Services Survey.	Annual	Geography (Provincial), Indigenous Identity	Adult admissions to community services by Indigenous identity

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Housing Conditions of Off-reserve Status Indians	Statistics on housing conditions of Indigenous households living off-reserve. Summarizes how many households are living in acceptable housing, and how many are in core housing need.	One-Time	Indigenous Identity	Housing Conditions of Off-reserve Status Indians
Housing Conditions of Aboriginal Households Living On-Reserve	Statistics on Indigenous households living on reserve in Canada. The data are broken down by provinces and territories. Included are average household income, "living in or able to access adequate and suitable housing", and "living below adequacy and suitability standards and unable to access suitable housing".	As Needed	Indigenous Identity and Income	Housing Conditions of Aboriginal Households Living On-Reserve
Justice				
Nova Scotia Department of Justice - Perceived Safety from Crime when Walking Alone in Area After Dark	This dataset provides data on the level of perceived safety from crime felt by Nova Scotians walking alone in their area at night and is based on a question included in the Atlantic Quarterly survey administered by Corporate Research Associates (CRA).	Annual Last updated 2018	No Disaggregation	Perceived Safety from Crime when Walking Alone in Area After Dark

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Intimate partner violence , since age 15 and in the past 12 months, by selected characteristics of victim	This data table is compiled using survey information from the Gender Statistics Program.	Multiple	Gender, Age (Group), Geography (Atlantic Provinces), Indigenous identity, Race/ethnicity, Immigrant, Disability, Education, Income, Urban/Rural, Marital status	Emotional, psychological violence or financial exploitation; Physical violence, Sexual violence, Totals
Self-reported sexual assault since age 15	Table: 35-10-0166-01 derived from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces	Every 5 Years 2020 release date	Gender, Sexual Orientation, Indigenous Identity, Immigrant, Age, Disability status, Geography (Provincial)	Gender & Racialized Violence - Sexual assault
NS Adult Admissions to Custody by Gender	The data are sourced from the Nova Scotia Department of Justice's Justice Enterprise Information System (JEIN).	Annual Updated 2022	Gender, Geography (Provincial)	Offenders in adult facilities by gender
Adult Admissions to Correctional Services by Sex	Data Table: 35-10-0015-01 Derived from the Adult Correctional Services Survey.	Annual	Geography (Provincial), Gender	Adult Admissions to Correctional Services by Sex
NS Adult Admissions to Custody by Ethnicity	The data is sourced from the Nova Scotia Department of Justice's Justice Enterprise Information Network (JEIN).	Annual	Ethnicity and Indigenous Identity	NS Adult Admissions to Custody by Ethnicity

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Population				
Population Estimates	Table 17-10-0134-01: Populations estimates by health region and peer group, using the 2018 boundaries. Data gathered from the Census of Population and Annual Demographic Estimates.	Annual	Geography	Population rates
NS Births by Age of Parents	Number of births by year by age of parents for all of Nova Scotia.	Annual	Gender, Age	Births with age of parents
Sexual Orientation				
NS Same Sex Marriages by Age Group	Number of marriages, by age group, by year, for same sex couples	One-Time	Gender, Age (Group), Sexual Orientation, Geography (Provincial)	Same sex marriages
NS Same Sex Marriages by Marital Status	Number of marriages, by marital status, by year, for same sex couples.	Annual	Gender, Sexual Orientation, Geography (Provincial)	Same sex marriages
Work and Labour				
Atlantic Quarterly Summer 2017 Perceptions of Opportunities for Youth	Data set is results of commissioned questions the Atlantic Quarterly omnibus public opinion survey conducted in August 2017.	One-Time	Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Income	Public opinion regarding perceptions of career opportunities and role of young Nova Scotians in the provincial economy

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Employee wages by industry	Employee wages by industry	Annual	Gender, Age, Geography (Provincial), Income	Wages by industry
Labour Force Characteristics	Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group. Table: 14-10-0017-01	Monthly	Gender, Age, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate	Population of the labour force
Proportion of employees who self-report being harassed or sexually assaulted in the workplace	Table: 14-10-0407-01 derived from the Survey on Sexual Misconduct at Work. This data table is also available through the Gender Results Framework - Data Tables.	Every 5 Years 2020 data 2024 release date	Gender, Sexual Orientation, Indigenous Identity, Ethnicity, Age, Disability, Geography (Provincial)	Workplace harassment, sexual assault, inappropriate sexualized behaviours, discriminatory behaviours,

CONCLUSION

The preceding tables show that Statistics Canada provides the most extensive array of data for Nova Scotia with potential use for GBA Plus in impact assessment. There are regular reports on a wide range of relevant issues, often disaggregating the data by province, age and sex. Some surveys provide additional disaggregated data of one or a combination of the following factors: Indigenous identity, Disability, Race and/or Ethnicity, Sexual Orientation. (See Appendix 2 Excel spreadsheet for a more extensive list of data, identifying whether and how it is disaggregated).

Closer examination of the public data reveals significant gaps in data that otherwise could be used for an intersectional GBA Plus analysis of offshore wind development in Nova Scotia. One major shortcoming is that little data is disaggregated to the community level. At best it may be possible to get data for Halifax or a few other communities in the province from Statistics Canada. Another shortcoming is that data tables may provide disaggregated data for one or two factors, but often not much

beyond that. Intersectional data, which combines different identities to get at lived experience is even more rare.

There are promising developments in generating intersectional and disaggregated data. Statistics Canada is working toward providing more disaggregated and intersectional data. For instance, the creation of its data hub for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion is a very important development. This hub enables users to draw on disaggregated and intersectional data and offers products like infographics and insights through reports. Gaps in disaggregated and intersectional data may also be filled through specialized data runs requested from Statistics Canada to create an intersectional analysis. As well, Engage Nova Scotia offers disaggregated and intersectional data on indicators of wellbeing for large and small communities throughout Nova Scotia.

However, existing publicly available data currently falls short of what is needed for an intersectional GBA Plus. This gap should be filled by more detailed information gathered by provincial or community-based organizations that are already collecting relevant data. See the full report – Gender-based analysis plus in offshore wind development: Data and community engagement strategies for a more equitable future for Nova Scotians – for suggested strategies to fill existing data gaps in order to provide an intersectional analysis of offshore wind development in Nova Scotia.

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