

Draft Report on
Publicly Available Data
to
Support Gender-Based Analysis Plus
in
Newfoundland and Labrador

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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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Introduction

This draft report summarizes the accompanying tables that identify the most up-to-date, publicly available statistical data that could be useful to support an intersectional or GBA Plus¹ analysis of offshore wind development in Newfoundland and Labrador. It contributes to developing, scoping, and planning for a data collection strategy that considers the intersection of sex and gender with other identity factors as part of the work of the Regional Assessment (RA) of Offshore Wind Development in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) to help plan for a more equitable distribution of benefits from this emerging industry.

Companion excel sheets (Appendices 1, 2 and 3) provide the detailed lists of data and includes the data survey or report name, a hyperlink to the data table, the date the data was collected and published, and how or whether the data is disaggregated.²

The most promising Statistics Canada data is highlighted in the excel sheet and summarized in the tables in this report.

Our closing report will include a final version of publicly available data and it will provide a detailed discussion of the likely impacts of offshore wind development on diverse populations in the province, potential indicators relevant for a GBA Plus analysis, the limitations, gaps or omissions in the publicly available data, (e.g., disaggregated data that is not available, data on sensitive issues that is not available, or collection not possible etc.), and a proposed data collection strategy to fill those gaps.

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 spreadsheets (Appendices 1, 2 & 3).

A summary of the disaggregated and intersectional information available from specialized data hubs at Statistics Canada is presented below in Table 1. Table 2, below, provides an extensive list of publicly available data from Statistics Canada, the

¹ Plus is added to GBA to indicate additional dimensions of analysis in addition to gender such as, age, ability, Indigenous identity, race, income and more factors. The terms GBA and GBA+ or GBA Plus are used interchangeably in this report.

² Please note the Excel files could not be added to the Registry. Please contact OffshoreWindNL-EolienneExtracotiereTNL@iaac-aeic.gc.ca to receive a copy of the Excel files.

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's Statistical Agency (NLSA) and the province's Community Accounts that could support Gender-based Analysis Plus.

The sources cited here are important to revisit periodically as information is updated and new information is added from time to time.

Key Data Findings

Data Strengths

- Statistics Canada provides the most extensive data for Newfoundland and Labrador 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 Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency (NLSA), and Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts websites frequently provide data tables from Statistics Canada.
- The NL Community Accounts website is a unique source of data on many topics which may be disaggregated within the province by communities, neighbourhoods, local areas, regional local area, economic zones, rural

secretariat regions, police regions, health authorities, school boards, school regions and schools.

Data Gaps

- Statistics Canada rarely publishes data on specific regions or communities except for Census data on Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) every 5 years). St. John's is frequently the only community in Newfoundland and Labrador that Statistics Canada reports on.
- While the NL Community Accounts publishes unique data for NL that is disaggregated by community, area, etc. it does not often provide disaggregation for many characteristics other than sex and age.
- Data are constantly being updated and/or archived or discontinued. As time progresses and information is updated the hyperlinks in this document and Appendices of data sources 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 Newfoundland and Labrador. 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.
- Environmental and agricultural data, data on fisheries and aquaculture, as well as finance and treasury board data were not included in the Appendices because these topics are typically already covered by well-established environmental and business impact assessments.

Methods

Three major data sources were reviewed to identify what publicly available data could be helpful for GBA Plus analysis. We started by analyzing the two provincial sources:

- 1) **Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency (NLSA)**
(<https://www.stats.gov.nl.ca/Statistics/>), and

2) Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts (NL Community Accounts)

(https://nl.communityaccounts.ca/tablesandcharts.asp?_vb7En4WVgbOxz7Zj).

We then turned our attention to the federal agency, **Statistics Canada** (Stats Can) (<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/start>).

For each data source a table was compiled listing the data surveys selected as potentially relevant to support Gender-based Analysis Plus, providing a hyperlink to the source, noting the date and frequency of publication and the type of disaggregated data that is provided. The most relevant ones from the three sources were selected and summarized in the tables below.

Data Sources

The **Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency (NLSA)** is part of the Economics and Statistics branch of the Department of Finance. They are the central statistical agency for the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, and the provincial focal point for Statistics Canada. Therefore, the NLSA data set is derived from Statistics Canada surveys. However, it may contain information that is more detailed for NL than can be easily accessed through the federal Statistics Canada website. For example, population estimates are broken into 11 regions across Newfoundland and Labrador, in addition to the Census Metropolitan Area of St. John's. They provide data on a range of topics that could be helpful for a GBA Plus analysis. Appendix 2 lists the data surveys accessible through the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency website that could be helpful for GBA Plus analysis, provides a hyperlink to the source and details on the disaggregated data provided.

The **Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts (NL Community Accounts)** provides a single comprehensive source of community, regional, and provincial data for public access. Information can be retrieved according to 400 communities, 80 census consolidated subdivisions (local areas), 20 economic development zones, by Health Authorities, School Districts, the province and more. Users can generate tables and infographics on a range of social and economic indicators to gain a better understanding of changes in their communities and regions, including for a series of wellbeing indicators. Appendix 3 lists the data surveys accessible through the Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts website that could be helpful for GBA Plus analysis, provides a hyperlink to the source and details on the disaggregated data provided.

The two major provincial public data sets provided largely unique data on different topics. A few of the topics overlapped both provincial data sets.

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 a very 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 1 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 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 1, 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.

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 1.

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 Newfoundland and Labrador (“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.

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 Statistics Canada 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
Gender	Sex, Gender and Sexual	Ongoing	Data hub	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Age, Education, Income, Employment	2SLGBTQ+ Population. Data disaggregated by sex

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
	Orientation Statistics			Rate, Unemployment Rate	
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.
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; 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	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

Topic	Data Source	Frequency	Data Type	Data Summary	Possible Indicators of
				Spaces by gender, type of behaviour and province	as a result, unwanted sexual behaviours at work, self-reported sexual assault, self-reported physical assault, emotional impacts.
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.

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			
Persons With and Without Disabilities by Age Group and Sex -	NLSA	2017	Age, Sex, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, total population, with and without disabilities
Disability Type by Age Group and Sex - Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2022 & 2017	NLSA	2017 and 2022	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Age, Gender, Disability type
Severity of disability for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over, by age group and gender, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2022 and 2017	NLSA	2017 and 2022	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Age, Gender, Severity of disability (mild, moderate, severe, very severe)
Labour Force Status of Persons with or Without Disabilities by age group and gender	NLSA	2017 and 2022	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador,
Presence of barriers to accessibility for persons with	Data Table: 13-10-0901-01 - derived from the Canadian Survey on Disability.	Occasional	Age, (dis)Ability, Geography (Provincial)

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
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
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.

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
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
Occupations of persons with and without disabilities aged 25 to 64 by sex,	Statistics Canada 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,	Extent and types of disability, Barriers to accessibility,

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
			Employment outcomes, Geography (Canada)	employment outcomes, employment rate For 2SLGBTQ+ people with a disability
Education				
Major Field of Study by Age and Gender.	NL Community Accounts	2021 Census	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) Age, Gender	Gendered fields of study
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, Geography (Provincial)	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

Data Available	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators	
Health				
Canadian Community Health Survey	The central objective of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is to gather health-related data at the sub-provincial levels of geography (health region or combined health regions).	Annually	Age, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Education, Income, Immigrant status	Activity, Chronic disease, food insecurity, health indicators, work activity...
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
Housing				
Subsidized Housing Profile	NL Community Accounts	2016	Age, Gender, Marital status, Education	Use of subsidized housing by community, region, etc.
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. CMHC	As Needed	Geography (Provincial)	Home Equity and Net Worth
Core Housing Need Characteristics by Population and Gender	Data for Canada, provinces and territories, and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Organized by gender, tenure, age, living arrangements,	One-Time	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Age, Income, Geography	Housing needs

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
	Aboriginal identity, immigrant status, education, work status and income. CMHC		(Census Metropolitan Areas)	
Immigration, Race, Ethnicity, Religion				
Visible Minority by Gender, Showing Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, 2021	NLSA	2021 Census	Gender, Ethnicity, Race Immigrant status and period of immigration	Population changes
Ethnic or Cultural Origin by Gender - Newfoundland and Labrador.	NLSA	2021 Census	Gender, Ethnicity	Population changes
Visible Minority by Generation Status and Age Group Newfoundland and Labrador 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Ethnicity	Population changes
Ethnic Origin, 2016 and 2011 Statistics Canada. National Household Survey.	NL Community Accounts	2016 and 2011	Gender, Indigenous Identity, Race/Ethnicity Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Population changes
Immigrant Population, 2016 and 2011.	NL Community Accounts Based on 2016 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada	2016 and 2011	Age, Gender Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas,	Population changes

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
			Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	
Citizenship and Immigration, 2016 and 2011. 2016 Census and 2011	NL Community Accounts Based on 2016 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada	2016 and 2011	Gender, Race/Ethnicity Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Population changes
Visible Minorities, 2016 and 2011	NL Community Accounts Based on 2016 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada	2016 and 2011	Gender, Race/Ethnicity Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Population changes
Income				
Income Groups by Age and Gender - Newfoundland and Labrador. 2021	NLSA	2021 Census data	Age, Gender	Income equality
Total Income Groups by Age and Gender for the Population 15 years and older	NLSA	2010-2021	Newfoundland and Labrador Age, Gender	Income equality

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Sources of Income by Gender	NL Community Accounts	1997 to 2021	Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Sources of Income
Income Support Benefits 1991 to 2022	NL Community Accounts	2017 to 2022	Age, Education, Occupation, Family type by Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Sources of Income
Income inequality statistics across Canada	Table 98-10-0096-01: This data table shows income inequality statistics in Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Low Income Prevalence and Number Below Threshold by Family Type	NL Community Accounts	2016 to 2021	Age, Gender By NL local areas, economic zones, etc.	Low income by family type

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Newfoundland and Labrador: Employment Insurance 1992 to 2022	NL Community Accounts	2017 to 2022	Age, Gender, Type of Claim, Occupation	Unemployment
Newfoundland and Labrador: Labour Force Income Profile, 1999 to 2020	NL Community Accounts	2016 to 2021	Gender, Province, Neighbourhoods, Local areas, Regional Local area, Economic Zones, Health regions...	Average income by gender
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
Minimum Wage Rates for Employees, 1953-2023, NL	NLSA	Annual	Gender	Income equality
Profile of Minimum Wage Earner in Newfoundland and Labrador, Annual Average 2022 (Revised) and for all years, 2010 to 2022.	NLSA	Annual	Age, Gender Education, industry groups, occupation type, job tenure, job permanence, full time/part-time status	Income and employment precarity
Profile of Minimum Wage and Low Wage Earners in Newfoundland and Labrador, Annual	NLSA	Annual	Age, Gender, Family status	Income equality

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Average 2022 and for all years to 2016.				
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				
Indigenous Identity by Age and Gender 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Province, Age, Gender, Indigenous Identity	Population
Indigenous Identity by Registered or Treaty Indian Status and Gender, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador and St. John's CMA	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender, Indigenous Identity, Geography	Population
Indigenous Identity, showing Residence by Indigenous Geography and Gender, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender, Geography	Population

Data Available		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
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. CMHC	One-Time Published 2022 2006, 2011 and 2016 data.	Geography (Provincial), Indigenous Identity	Housing Conditions of Off-reserve Status Indians
Housing Conditions of Aboriginal Households Living On-Reserve	Indigenous households living on reserve in Canada. Included are average household income, "living in or able to access adequate and suitable housing", and	Published 202 The data includes 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016.	Geography (Provincial), Indigenous Identity and Income	Housing Conditions of Aboriginal Households Living On-Reserve

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
	"living below adequacy and suitability standards and unable to access suitable housing". CMHC			
Justice				
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
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
Mobility & Migration				
Province or Territory of Residence 5 Years Ago. Canada,	NL Community Accounts	2021 Census	Age, Gender	Population changes

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Provinces and Territories 2021 Census			Interprovincial migration 5 years and older	
Census 2021: Senior Profile by Mobility Status. Statistics Canada,	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender Mobility status 1 year ago, 5 years ago for non-movers, migrants and non-migrants, internal, intra and inter-provincial mobility	Population changes
Interprovincial Workers by Age, Gender and Industry, 2002-2019	NL Community Accounts		Age, Gender, Industry	Population changes
Interprovincial In-Migrants by Age Groups and Sex Newfoundland and Labrador 1971-72 to 2021-22	NLSA		Age, Gender, Mobility	Population changes
Interprovincial Out Migration by Age Group and Sex - Newfoundland & Labrador; 1971-2022	NLSA		Age, Gender, Mobility	Population changes
Interprovincial Net Migration by Age Group and Sex - Newfoundland &	NLSA		Age, Gender, Mobility	Population changes

Data Available	Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators	
Labrador; 1971-2022				
Population				
Population Estimates by health region and peer group, using the 2018 boundaries.	Table 17-10-0134-01: Data gathered from the Census of Population and Annual Demographic Estimates.	Annual 2018 - 2022	Geography	Population rates
Age and Gender Population Newfoundland and Labrador 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender	
Age and Gender Population Newfoundland and Labrador by Census Division Total, 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender	
Selected Age and Gender Population Newfoundland and Labrador by Community, 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender	
Broad Age Groups 15 plus years and Gender Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender, Sexual orientation	Data on Cisgender women, Transgender persons, Transgender men, Transgender women, non-binary persons

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Census 2001 to 2021: Detailed Populations by Age and Gender.	NL Community Accounts based on information provided from the Census of Population Statistics Canada	2021 Census	Age, Gender	Population changes
Work and Labour				
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	Characteristics of the labour force
Labour Force Characteristics, 2006-2023, St. John's CMA, NL	NLSA	Annual	Age, Gender Annual Averages; population 15+, Labour force, employment (total, Both sexes; full-time, part-time), unemployment, participation rate	Characteristics of the labour force
Labour Force Estimates by Age Group and Gender, NL (Unadjusted),	NLSA	Monthly	Age, Gender	Anticipated labour force
Labour Force Estimates by Detailed Industry, NL (Unadjusted), Current Month	NLSA	Monthly	Gender labour force, employment, full-time, part-	Characteristics of the labour force by industry

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
			time, unemployment	
Employment by Detailed Industry and Gender, 2006-2022	NLSA	Annual	Gender labour force, employment, full-time, part-time, unemployment	Gendered Characteristics of the labour force by industry
Labour Force Characteristics, Monthly, Labour Force Economic Regions, (Unadjusted)	NLSA	Monthly	Age, Geography population, labour force, employment, FT, PT employment, unemployment, not in labour force, participation rate.)	Characteristics of the labour force
Youth Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, Monthly, NL (Unadjusted)	NLSA	Monthly	Age, Gender Pop., labour force, employment, FT, PT employment, unemployment, not in labour force ,part. rate.	Youth in labour force
Youth Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, 1976- 2022	NLSA	Annual	Age, Gender	Youth in labour force
Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, NL	NLSA	Monthly (Seasonally Adjusted)	Gender	Gendered labour force

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
Labour Force Characteristics by Gender, NL, 1976-2023	NLSA		Age, Gender Annual Averages; population 15+, Labour force, employment (total, full-time, part-time), unemployment, participation rate)	Type of employment by gender
Employed Labour Force by Detailed Industry and Gender. Newfoundland and Labrador 2021 Census.	NLSA	2021 Census	Age, Gender	Gendered employment by industry
Employment by Industry, Monthly, NL 2023 Both sexes, 15 years and over.	NLSA	2023	Age, Geography	Employment by age and industry
Employed Labour Force by Detailed Occupation and Gender, Newfoundland and Labrador 2021 Census	NLSA	2021 Census	Gender	Occupational employment by gender
Census 2016: Labour Market Profile Age Groups 50 and Over	NL Community Accounts	2016	Within NL by community, economic zone, health authority, etc.	Elder employment

Data Available		Frequency	Disaggregation	Possible Indicators
			Age (50 & over, 55 & over, 65 & over, 75 & over) Work Activity Class of worker	
Newfoundland and Labrador: Employment Insurance 1992 to 2022	NL Community Accounts	Years: 2017 to 2022	Within NL by community, economic zone, health authority, etc. Age, Gender, Income, Occupations	Unemployment by age, gender, occupation
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 is the main source for the most extensive array of data for Newfoundland and Labrador 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 the Appendices 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 Newfoundland and Labrador. One major shortcoming is that many data reports do not disaggregate below the provincial level to the community level. Even in the case of NL

Community Accounts tables that do provide important data disaggregation by regions, communities and other areas in the province often do not provide disaggregation by many identify factors. 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.

However, existing publicly available data currently falls short of what is needed for an intersectional GBA Plus. We will address strategies to fill the data gaps in order to provide an intersectional analysis of offshore wind development in our final report.

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