

Agenda

Who are we?

Who are you?

Why data advocacy?

What is "quality data"?

Disaggregated data

Intersectionality

Accessibility of data

Putting it all together

Examples

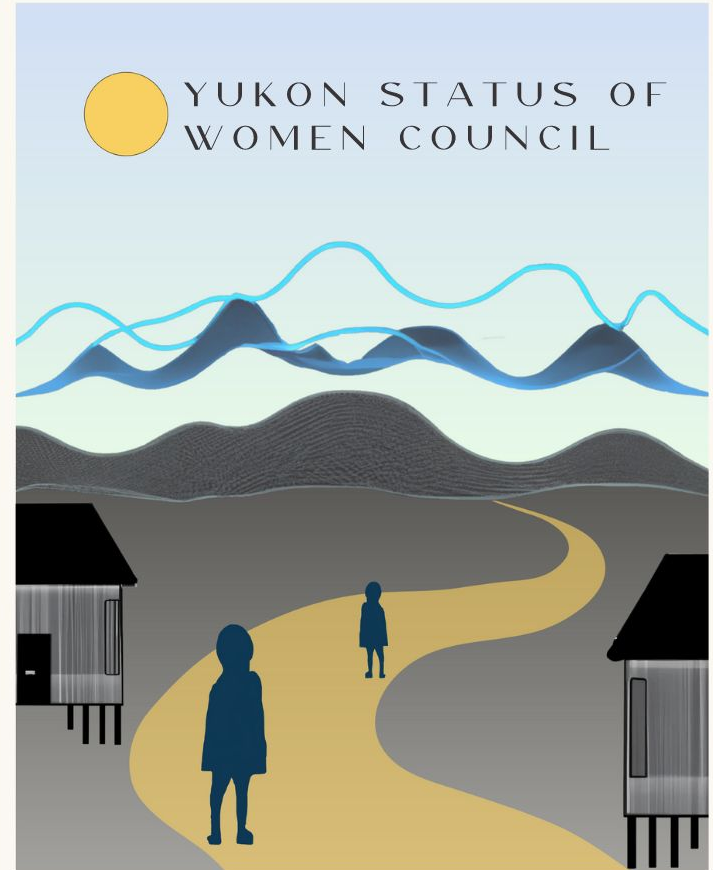
Toolkit

We promote gender justice and systemic change using the tools of:

- **research**
- **policy analysis**
- **education**

YSWC has benefited from the peoples and lands of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council for 50 years.

Who are you?

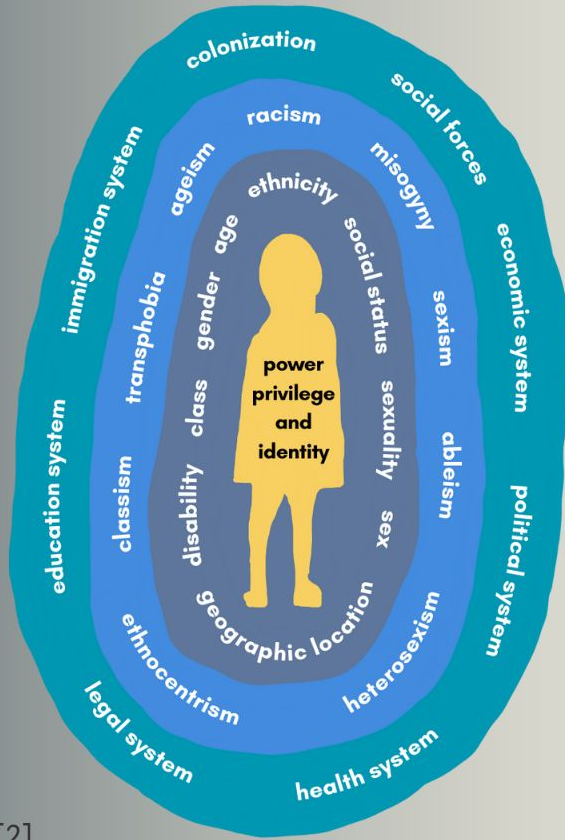


Why do we need data advocacy?

The quality of data is **low** – especially in rural, remote and northern contexts.

Effective responses require **evidence-based** policy and decision making – and you need **quality data** to do that. [1]

We need resilient, well-resourced communities and systems that support everyone, especially those "**in the margins of the margins**".



What is "quality data"?

It's intersectional.

An intersectional analysis considers specific **aspects of identity** (eg. sex, gender, ethnicity) and how they relate to **systems of power, institutions & structures**.

A person's **power and privilege** are affected by their **aspects of identity**.

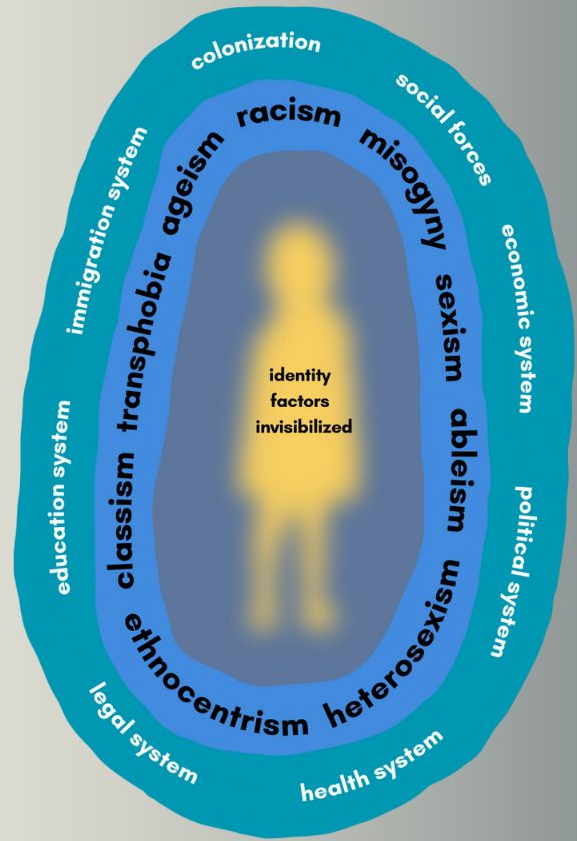
What is "quality data"?

An intersectional analysis requires **disaggregated data**.

Disaggregated data has been broken down by a person's **aspects of identity** (eg. sex, gender, ethnicity).

[3]

Without disaggregated data, we cannot make links between a person's **aspects of identity** and how those aspects relate to **systems of power, institutions & structures**.



What is "quality data"?

Quality data allows for an intersectional analysis, which means it includes disaggregated data, but it also needs to be **accessible**.

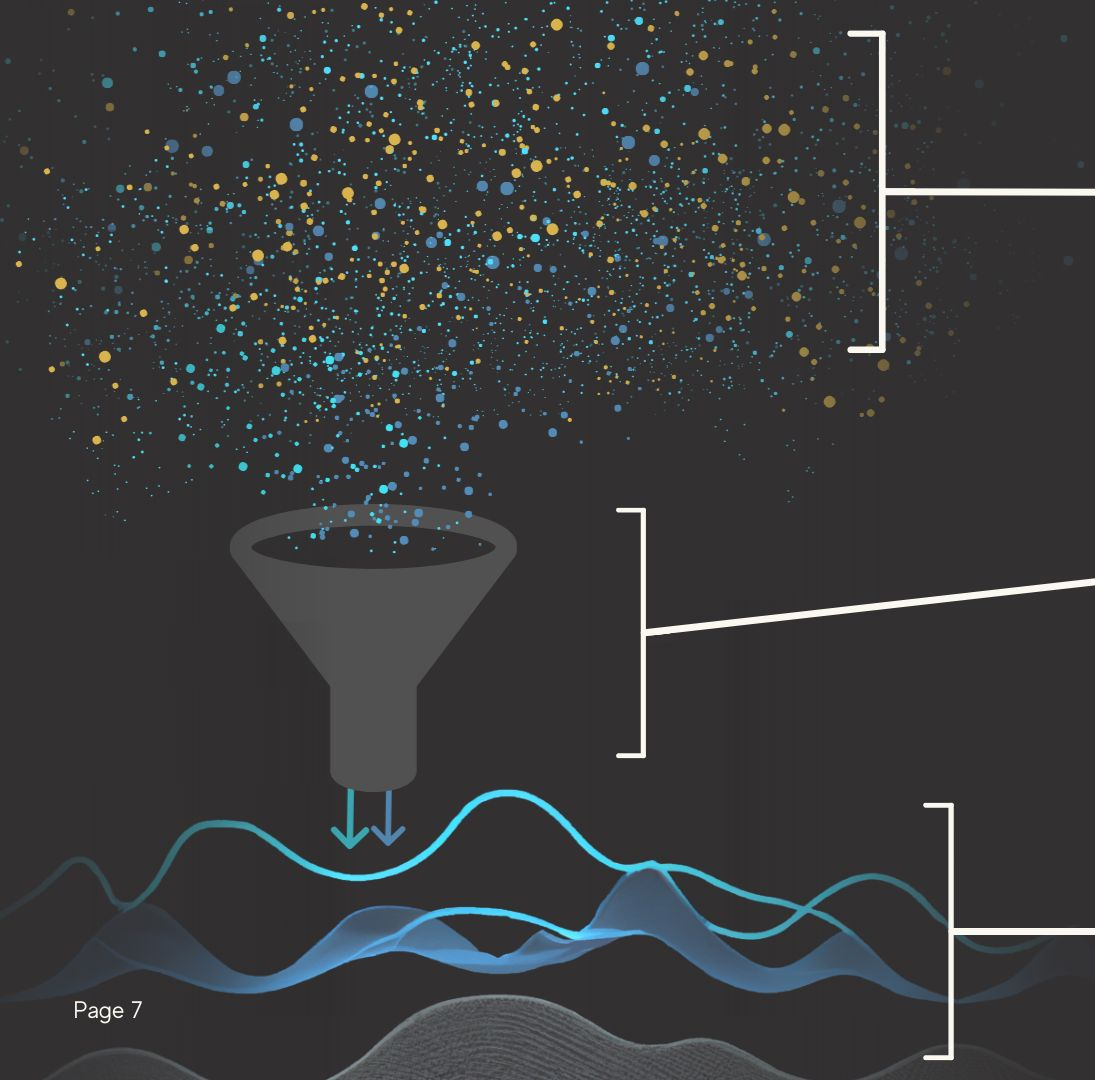
Legislation related to privacy shapes **accessibility** to disaggregated data.

- Federal Privacy Act
- Territorial and provincial legislation
 - Yukon's Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
 - Yukon's Health Information Privacy and Management Act



Why is the quality of data so low in RRNs?

- Aspects of identity (eg. sex, ethnicity, sexuality) are not always collected, or use non-comparable categories
- Legislative, policy, and practice frameworks are built with the prioritization of anonymity of the individual, so disaggregation is not possible and data is made less accessible
- Community-based research is not prioritized or funded
- NGOs that are on the frontline lack capacity to collect data
- Gender-based violence is underreported



All GBV Occurrences

- Yellow dots represent GBV that is **unreported** and therefore never captured as data
- Teal dots represent GBV that is captured as **survey data**
- Blue dots represent GBV that is captured as **administrative data**

GBV Data Collected

GBV data is collected via **administrative data** (eg. RCMP, coroners etc) and **survey data** (eg. General Social Survey, research etc.)

In rural, remote and northern contexts, access to quality data isn't currently possible.

GBV Response Systems

Most GBV is **unreported**. The response systems are built from the remaining low quality data.



The quality of social and demographic data is low in rural, remote and northern contexts.

Example: Most GBV is **unreported**.

Notice the yellow infusing the system.
Effective systemic responses require evidence-based policy and decision making.
We need **high quality data** to build effective systems.

High quality data requires an intersectional analysis where the **lived experiences of people** inform and infuse systems. Based on legislative and policy limitations, one of the best ways to do this is through **community-based research**.

Heads Up

We're going to talk about the opioid overdose epidemic and sexualized violence - especially as these impact Indigenous women.

I'm going to be giving real examples of everything we've talked about so far.

Let's look at some examples

Keep in mind:

- Is this disaggregated?
- Are we able to do an intersectional analysis?
- Is this accessible?
- Is this a decision made from quality data?

Update from Chief Coroner regarding recent deaths due to toxic illicit drugs

May 5, 2023 – The Yukon Coroner's Service confirms that eight deaths in the Yukon between April 7 and 27, 2023 were related to substance use. Since January 1, 2023, there have been a total of 11 substance use deaths, eight of which involved opioids. Toxic illicit drugs including cocaine, opioids and benzodiazepines continue to take lives in the Yukon, and alcohol is found to be a common contributor in some cases.

The Yukon has now recorded 85 opioid-related deaths since April of 2016.

Of the eight tragic deaths that have occurred between April 7 and 27, 2023:

- six occurred in Whitehorse and two in other Yukon communities;
- four of the deceased were female and four were male;
- four were members of Yukon First Nations;
- ages ranged between 22 and 52;
- four appear to have been using alone;
- one death was caused by cocaine poisoning;
- two deaths involved cocaine and alcohol intoxication;
- three deaths involved cocaine and fentanyl;
- one death involved cocaine, fentanyl and benzodiazepines in the form of etizolam and bromazolam; and
- one death is still pending toxicology results.

Bromazolam is a novel benzodiazepine that was first identified in illicit drugs in 2016. Little is currently known about the potency of this drug. However, it is expected to have similar potency to alprazolam, which is a prescription medication also known as Xanax, often used to manage anxiety disorders. Toxicity associated with alprazolam includes drowsiness, confusion, hypotension (low blood pressure) and tachycardia (racing heart rate). This is the first known finding of bromazolam in a death investigated by the Yukon Coroner's Service. Furthermore, etizolam has been seen in cases investigated by the Yukon Coroner's Service

Are we able
to tell how
many First
Nations
women died?

Are we able to tell how many sexualized assaults were against Indigenous women?

Geography ^{6, 7}		Watson Lake, Yukon, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, rural [60708] (map)		
Violations		Sexual assault, level 3, aggravated [1310]	Sexual assault, level 2, weapon or bodily harm [1320]	Sexual assault, level 1 [1330]
Statistics	Reference period	Number		
Actual incidents	2017	0	0	9
	2018	0	0	5
	2019	0	0	8
	2020	0	0	9
	2021	0	0	5

[5]

Is this an example of a decision that was made from quality data?



**Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act
Decision Document – Executive Committee Screening**

This is the consolidated Decision Document of Natural Resources Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Government of Yukon issued in accordance with the requirements of the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) as Decision Bodies for the Kudz Ze Kayah Project (the Project).

1 Project

Project Name: Kudz Ze Kayah Project

Proponent Name: BMC Minerals Limited

YESAB File No.: 2017-0083

F	YESAB: The Government of Yukon or a delegate body shall establish a monitoring program, after consulting with LFN, RRDC, LAWS, and Yukon Status of Women Council (YSWC) to measure potential project effects against pre-project baseline data. This program shall determine the extent to which the Project's effects are associated with violence against women (with special consideration for Indigenous women) and gender and sexual minorities in Ross River, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse. The development of the monitoring program should consider currently known effects but should also remain flexible so that unforeseen effects can be	Accept
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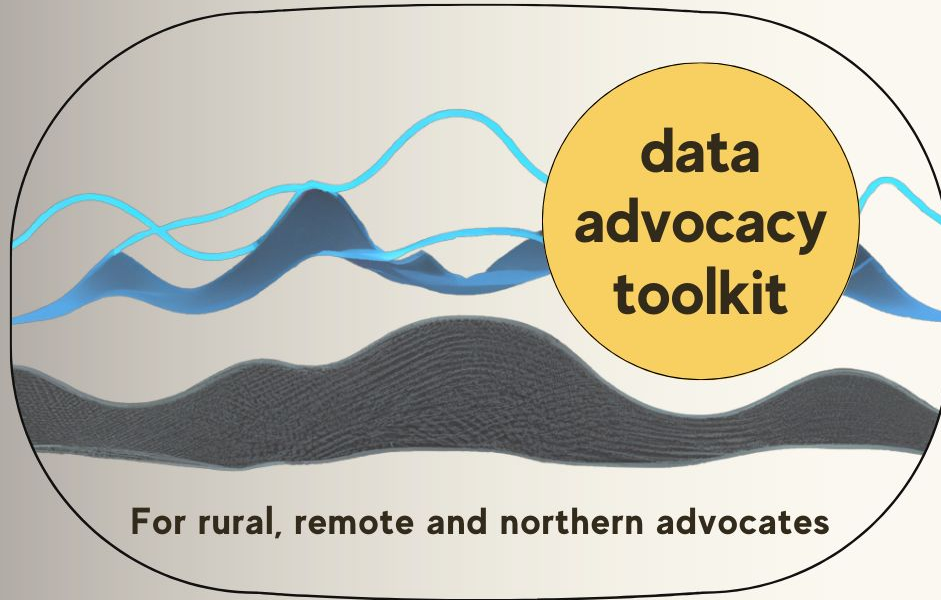
Remember:

We need resilient, well-resourced communities and systems that support everyone, especially those "**in the margins of the margins**".

In order to do this, we need **evidence-based** policy and decision making that uses **quality data**.

Quality data needs to be **disaggregated**, so we can apply an **intersectional analysis**, and it needs to be **accessible**.

Tools and Solutions



www.datatoolkit.yswc.ca/data-solutions

Our work would not be possible without the collaborations, connections and coalitions with these people and organizations.

Within the Yukon

Yukon Women's Coalition
Liard Aboriginal Women's Society
Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition
Safe at Home
Bloodties 4 Directions
Queer Yukon
Children of the Taku
Yukon University

Outside the Yukon

Sunny Marriner
Pamela Cross
Ending Violence Association of Canada
NAWL
SWAN Vancouver
WomenatthecentrE
CRIAW
CAEFS

This initiative was made possible by WAGE's Capacity Building Funding and through CWF's Shockproofing Communities Funding



Women and Gender
Equality Canada

Femmes et Égalité
des genres Canada



References

- [1] Evidence-based policy: principles and requirements
- [2] Adapted from Kimberlé Crenshaw and CRIAW
- [3] Definition of disaggregated data (BC Human Rights Commission)
- [4] Yukon Coroner's News Release, May 2023
- [5] Statistics Canada.
Table 35-10-0185-01 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in the Territories
- [6] Kudz Ze Kayah Decision Document, YESAB