NOT WITHOUT US

STATUS REPORT

Author: Dr. Tammy Bernasky
for the Nova Scotia League for Equal Opportunities

Status Report on the Recommendations made in the Not Without Us report

November 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction 3
Background and Data Collection 3
Status of Recommendations 4
Overview of Developments in Nova Scotia Since 2020 4
Government follow-up on the Not Without Report 4
Recommendation Area 1: Accessibility Surveys 5
Recommendation Area 2: Education and Training 7
Recommendation Area 3: Education on domestic violence and accessibility 9
Recommendation Area 4: Navigation and outreach 9
Recommendation Area 5: Community Leadership 10
Recommendation Area 6: Home Care 10
Recommendation Area 7: Accessible Housing Database 11
Recommendation Area 8: Cultural Considerations 11
Conclusion 12
References 13
Appendix A: Transition House Accessibility Audit Report Timeline 15

Table of Tables

Table 1: List of Representatives 5

Introduction

According to DAWN Canada, “In Canada, one in three women live with a disability. Many face heightened risks of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and other forms of abuse, often compounded by systemic barriers that limit their access to care and support. Survivors frequently endure long-term physical, cognitive, and psychological impacts, further restricting their ability to rebuild their lives. Despite these realities, the unique risks faced by disabled women and gender-diverse people, especially those from marginalized communities, remain largely overlooked in research and policy” (DAWN Canada, 2024).

In 2019, the Nova Scotia League for Equal Opportunities partnered with Easter Seals Nova Scotia on a project funded by a Standing Together grant from the Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women. The goal of the project was to hear from women with disabilities who had experienced domestic violence about their experiences with support seeking. Twelve community sessions were held across Nova Scotia with women with disabilities as well as staff from organizations who support domestic violence survivors. “Not Without Us: What we Heard - a report about changing the response for women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence” (NSLEO and Easter Seals, 2020) documents insights gained from those sessions and makes recommendations on improving accessibility for domestic violence survivors with disabilities across Nova Scotia.

This report measures progress made on the recommendations made in the Not Without US report to improve accessibility for women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence in Nova Scotia.

Background and Data Collection

The Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women (herein referred to as Status of Women) provided funding to NSLEO to follow up on progress related to the recommendations made in the Not Without US report. Data was collected from several sources. From January to October 2025 consultations were held with various stakeholders involved in the Not Without Us project on progress made regarding accessibility. This included Nova Scotia government representatives from Status of Women, The Department of Justice, The Accessibility Directorate, and The Nova Scotia Disability Supports Program. Women Centres Connect, Transition Houses Association of Nova Scotia, 211, the facilitator from the Not Without US project, and an independent accessibility auditor were also consulted. Since the initial project, some individuals from the original working group have changed roles, however, many of the individuals involved in the project were consulted. After meeting with Women Centres Connect, a survey was also sent to their Women Centres across the province to determine if they had specific updates they wanted to share. The Women Centres were given eight weeks to respond. Unfortunately, no responses were recorded. Additionally, a scan of 23 organizational websites was conducted to review for public-facing information on accessibility and disability-based content regarding supports for women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence.

Status of Recommendations

Below is an overview of realities of gender-based violence in Nova Scotia including developments related to commissions, inquiries, and legislation within the province since the Not Without Report was released in 2020. This is followed by progress made on the recommendations in the Report. Status updates are organized into recommendation areas that align with the original report.

Overview of Developments in Nova Scotia Since 2020

Some important developments have occurred in Nova Scotia since the Not Without Us report was released in 2020. For context, in 2023, the police-reported rate of IPV among women and girls in Nova Scotia was over three times higher than the rates for men and boys. Similarly, the police reported rate of family violence against women and girls was 65% higher in rural areas and two times higher in urban areas of Nova Scotia compared to the rate for men and boys (Statistics Canada, 2023). Notably, this does not include incidents that are not reported to police. That same year, 2023, the Mass Casualty Commission (2023) released its findings on the deadliest mass shooting in Canadian history which took place in Nova Scotia in April 2020. Twenty-two people were killed and 3 others were injured.

Follow up actions from the Mass Casualty Commission (Government of Nova Scotia, n.d.) included resources on gender-based violence and intimate partner violence (see Government of Nova Scotia, n.d.a., p. 1). Among these references is the Not Without Us report. In 2024, the final report of the Desmond Fatality Inquiry (2024) was released which makes broader recommendations on gender-based violence. Intimate Partner Violence is prevalent in Nova Scotia. Recent news reports indicate that six women were killed by their male partners over a three-month period in 2024-2025 with over 1600 domestic violence cases reported last year (Guye, 2025). The recognition of intimate partner violence as an epidemic is evidenced by the introduction of *Bill 482, Intimate Partner Violence Epidemic Act* in September 2024 (Nova Scotia Legislature, 2024). A Minister's Table on Gender Based Violence was subsequently established in October 2025 (Government of Nova Scotia, n.d.b.).

Government follow-up on the Not Without Report

In the late fall of 2020, the Nova Scotia Accessibility Directorate worked with the Status of Women to determine interest from other government departments and non-profit organizations in coming together to review the Not Without Us recommendations. In September 2020, NSLEO and Easter Seals presented the Not Without Us report and recommendations to the Accessibility Advisory Board. In 2021, a group of community organizations and government representatives got together and began meeting to discuss the report, and possible next steps or action. The group members are outlined in Table 1 on the next page. These meetings lasted until February of 2022.

	Community organizations	Government departments
1	Nova Scotia League for Equal Opportunities	NS Advisory Council on the Status of Women
2	Alice House	NS Accessibility Directorate (Dept. of Justice)
3	Bryony House	Domestic Violence Initiatives Unit (Dept. of Justice)
4	Millbrook Family Healing Centre	Municipal Affairs and Housing
5	Inclusion Nova Scotia	Seniors and Long-Term Care (formerly Health and Wellness)
6	Strait Area Women's Centre	Community Services
7	Transition House Association of Nova Scotia	
8	Delmore Buddy Daye Learning Institute	
9	Tri-County Women's Centre	
10	Immigrant Migrant Women's Association of Nova Scotia	
11	Nova Scotia Association of Black Social Workers	
12	Nova Scotia Easter Seals	

Table 1: List of Representatives (provided by the Accessibility Directorate)

In 2024-25, the Accessibility Directorate contacted various government departments for an update. This included the Status of Women, Department of Opportunities and Social Development, Seniors and Long Term Care, and the Department of Justice. A representative to the Accessibility Directorate indicated that gender-based violence is a priority for the Government of Nova Scotia and the original Not Without Us Report informs the work.

The Not Without Us report included several recommendations organized into nine areas related to education and training, accessibility, navigation and outreach, home care, housing, and intersectionality. Some recommendations have multiple action items. Progress on each action item is outlined below.

Recommendation Area 1: Accessibility Surveys

This recommendation area pertains to the accessibility of transition houses and women's resource centres in Nova Scotia as well as public awareness about any accessibility features of these organization. To review this recommendation interviews were conducted and organizational websites we reviewed. Progress is reported in three sections.

1a. Complete accessibility surveys of all transition houses in Nova Scotia as well as other safe places such as women's resource centres used by women with disabilities who need to flee situations of domestic violence. All accessible features should be included on the transition house website.

Some important progress was made in this area. As a result of the Not Without US project, The Accessibility Directorate assisted THANS in applying for funding through the Community Housing Capacity Building Program (2021-2022). Employment and Skills

Development Canada provided funding to do accessibility audits of transition houses in Nova Scotia based on National Standards of Canada, B651-18: "Accessible design for the built environment." According to the reports that were completed for each audit, "The B651-18 standards are used by the Rick Hansen Foundation for Accessibility Certification (RHFAC) assessments. Most of the current Nova Scotia Building Code regulations are aligned with B651-18." Michelle Mahoney, RHFAC Professional, completed these audits at nine houses across Nova Scotia and a report was provided to each house between June 2022 and August 2023 (see Appendix A). One house was not accessed because it did not have an accessible entrance and the assessor could not enter it. A second house was not assessed because it was newly built and already met accessibility standards.

The assessments included a range of recommendations to improve accessibility at the houses including: 1) Parking; 2) Exterior approach and stairs; 3) Exterior and Interior Doors; 4) Interior circulation: hallways and stairs; 5) Interior services: offices, kitchen, living/meeting room, laundry room; 6) Sanitary facilities: washroom and shower; 7) Temporary accommodation: bedrooms; 8) Emergency system, and 9) Signage. The assessments also included diagrams of accessibility standards based on CSA B651-18 and key built environment accessibility features for persons who are neurodivergent.

Coordinator of The Transition Houses Association of Nova Scotia noted that the audits resulted in some change and that the reports and the Not Without Us work highlighted for them that there remain ongoing challenges with accessibility. She indicated that it has made accessibility 'front of mind' for THANS. She further noted that the Association tries to integrate accessibility into their work. In short, the process has raised the profile of accessibility and raised awareness about the barriers Transition Houses currently face in Nova Scotia.

Employment and Skills Development Canada also provided funding to assess websites at Transition Houses for technical accessibility and reading comprehension. They also funded the implementation of updates to the websites based on these assessments.

A scan of 23 websites for Transition Houses and Women's Centres was completed for this review. The scan found that three organizations mentioned accessibility features on their websites. One organization had photos of their accessible spaces but did not mention these features within the information available on their site. One organization mentioned a ramp upgrade. Three organizations indicated that they are accessible to women with disabilities. Nine organizations had reference materials that included women with disabilities or mentioned that disability impacts experiences. Three organizations specifically mention supporting women with disabilities. These efforts are important however, more work needs to be done within service organizations across the province to: 1) intentionally promote and highlight any accessibility features within organizational websites so that women with disabilities know what spaces are available to them, and 2) develop resource materials, and share them publicly, that identify the specific kinds of violence and barriers women with disabilities experience.

1b. Work with the leadership and staff of each transition house and women's resource centre to upgrade the facilities to include as many accessible features as possible.

According to THANS, the accessibility audit reports for transition houses noted above were used as a basis to request funding for accessibility upgrades at some of the houses. Funding was identified as a barrier for some of the larger scale recommendations. The reality for many of the transition houses in Nova Scotia is that they are located in older buildings that were retrofitted to be a shelter. Some gains were made in this area. Examples of upgrades included funding to one house to have the outdoor ramp levelled out and funding to another house to renovate their kitchen to be accessible.

According to Women Centres Connect upgrades also occurred at Women Centres including a parking lot being paved, a ramp being installed, and table height adjustments to accommodate wheelchair users.

Recommendation Area 2: Education and Training

Develop a program around accessibility for police and staff at organizations that serve women with disabilities leaving situations of domestic violence. This program of accessibility-informed care can help anyone working with women with disabilities at any stage understand what it means to live with a disability and how these women navigate the systems, their communities, and world. Such a program should include women with different disabilities, including physical, cognitive disabilities, and those women who are blind or partially sighted, Deaf or hard of hearing.

An online virtual interactive training module was piloted in September 2021 that forty organizations helped design including service providers in the province. One of the case studies featured a woman with a disability which highlighted access issues. The training can be done in one day and it is intentionally online in order to reach the entire province. One of the challenges noted is understanding among various stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities of different organizations and processes.

The review did not uncover any additional training programs for police or staff at other organizations on accessibility informed care. Nor did it uncover a wide range of disability experiences represented in training sessions. Women Centres Connect indicated that staff are trained generally on how to recognize abuse and that Centres would ensure all of the training and support offered through their organizations is inclusive. They noted that for privacy reasons demographic data is not always collected so it is unknown how many women with disabilities may be accessing services at Women Centres in the province.

No training programs on recognizing the signs of abuse unique to women with disabilities have been identified through this review but as noted earlier several organizations have resource materials that include women with disabilities. One such example is a resource entitled, *Safely on Your Way* which is a guide that includes safety planning for women with disabilities, the kinds of abuse they experience, information on legal services (see Legal Information Society of Nova Scotia, 2024).

Develop tools to educate and support women with disabilities at organizations on how to understand and develop healthy relationships. As well, this program can teach them about reporting their abuse, reaching out, and where to go for accessible supports in their communities.

There were no updates regarding educational tools developed specifically to educate and support women with disabilities. Where educational resources exist on health relationships, they aren't directly focused on women with disabilities. The abovementioned resource Safely on Your Way (Legal Information Society of Nova Scotia, 2024) has valuable information pertaining to women with disabilities.

Develop a training program for staff at organizations that work with women with disabilities so they can recognize the signs of domestic violence and know how and where to report that abuse.

After the completion of the Not Without Us Project the One Action Campaign was launched in 2021. It was an awareness campaign about the vulnerabilities and barriers that women with disabilities face. The campaign was shared through print and a social media campaign shared through networks at NSLEO, Easter Seals, Transition Houses Association of Nova Scotia, Women's Resource Centres, health care providers and other organizations that work with women with disabilities. The campaign is now a permanent webpage on the NSLEO Website serving as a broader public awareness campaign. The page can be found here: https://nsleo.com/one-action/

The Mass Casualty Commission's Recommendation C.17 includes the following action item: "(b) Provincial and territorial governments should develop and implement a mandatory gender-based violence and bystander intervention training curriculum in the school system commencing in kindergarten and continuing until Grade 12." (Mass Casualty Commission, 2023). This has led to the development of Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Bystander Intervention Education Resources for Grades Primary to 12 found online (see Government of Nova Scotia, 2025). Some resources such as the Educator's Guide identify the importance of understanding how disability and other aspects of identity shape individual experiences.

While the Nova Scotia College of Social Workers was not a focus of this work, it is worth noting briefly here that the College mandates its members to complete 40 hours of professional development each year and six of those hours must be used on mandated topics. Included in the options for mandated topics are ableism and a second option on trauma informed care. While there is no specific training on the gender-based violence experienced by people with disabilities, this is noted here because of the option for professional development related to ableism (see Nova Scotia College of Social Workers, 2025).

Recommendation Area 3: Education on domestic violence and accessibility

Create a community awareness campaign on domestic violence and accessibility. Neighbours, Friends, and Family is a domestic violence awareness program currently in Ontario. They previously worked on an NFF program around the particular circumstances for women with disabilities in situations of domestic violence. The NFF program hosted some training sessions in Nova Scotia at least 10 years ago.

The Neighbours, Friends, and Family (NFF) program material is used by Women Centres in the province. It is also linked on many of the organizational websites. This is a domestic violence awareness training that is supported by the Status of Women Canada and includes information on what makes women with disabilities vulnerable to abuse. The portal can be found here: https://women.novascotia.ca/gender-based-violence-resource-portal. Additionally, THANS received funding from the Department of Justice Gender-Based Violence Division. A Train the Trainer session was held and feedback was received. Community consultations continue as THANS continues to build content for the training.

Create community task forces that can help understand, implement, and monitor accessibility in their communities. These task forces should include survivors of domestic violence, women with disabilities, as well as local elected officials, staff who work with women with disabilities and those experiencing domestic violence, and local/municipal planners in each community.

No community task force as described in the recommendations has been established to supporting women with disabilities at risk of gender-based violence and accessibility within communities. However, Women Centres participate in various inter-agency tables and working groups in the province.

Recommendation Area 4: Navigation and outreach

During the sessions, many of the survivors and staff spoke about the need for a navigator in their community. Staff at transition houses, women's resource centres, and other safe spaces for women need a navigator who can help them direct women with disabilities to the appropriate resources. This could be a central phone line or person who can do intake and direct staff to resources throughout the province. The province currently has a 211 service via telephone and online. Complete an audit to confirm that all accessible features of resources women with disabilities need are included in 211 listings.

Women Centres have client navigator roles within each individual organization. Clients are referred to 211 if services are not available in the Centre or surrounding community, or if they don't have a contact within the Centre's network. Centres recognize the importance of local services especially in rural and remote communities, and for clients who cannot easily travel. A representative from 211 indicated that their databases do not include specific accessibility features of support services for survivors of domestic violence who have disabilities. However, agents work with clients on an individual basis to transfer them to services they can access. In short, more work needs to be done to inform 211 of accessibility features at various organizations across the province.

More outreach resources for women with disabilities, including an accessible mobile unit through which these women can not only work with a navigator to create a safety plan, but also receive other information on health and wellness, mental health resources, and more.

While no specific outreach resources for women with disabilities were identified through this review, a new Mobile Mental Health Unit was launched in an area of Dartmouth and Eastern Passage in October 2025. 211 agents have been trained about the program and the dispatch process. *The Care Team* is a non-violent crisis intervention team. When 211 is contacted about someone experiencing a mental health crisis, the mobile mental health unit is dispatched based on level of violence risk. The vehicle is wheelchair accessible and the unit can transport people to safety. The safe location will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The Unit is currently in its initial phase and has not been expanded yet outside the area noted above. While this Unit isn't tailored to women with disabilities experiencing violence, it is mentioned here because it was identified during consultations. It is not yet clear how or if this service could be expanded to support women with disabilities at risk of or experiencing domestic violence.

Recommendation Area 5: Community Leadership

Develop safe spaces for women with disabilities who experienced domestic violence, as well as for staff who work with these women. One of the benefits of the community sessions was the networking opportunities they provided for survivors of domestic violence and the staff at the organizations that serve these women. Many who attended sessions said they were glad to have a chance to share their stories and ideas. Separate meetings can take place for victims and staff.

While transition houses and women centres have programs that support all women, no programs specifically for women with disabilities were identified during the review.

Recommendation Area 6: Home Care

Develop a pilot program that includes Home Care Nova Scotia, Caregivers Nova Scotia, Transition House Association of Nova Scotia, and the Nova Scotia Health Authority to find ways to have home care transition to shelters for those women with disabilities who require such care. Home care is an essential service for some women with disabilities, and this service must move with them when they are in a transition home. This pilot will be a top-level project. Transition house staff along with home-care operators in each community can work together to customize how providing home care will work best for them. All home-care organizations and staff who work in transition houses must abide by the rules of confidentiality, not only to protect women with disabilities in those shelters, but also the other residents there. Any home care provided to women with disabilities in transition houses should be funded by the province of Nova Scotia.

According to THANS, Coordination of home care services was attempted with connections made between continuing care and transition houses. A list of continuing care coordinators across the province was cross listed with Transition Houses in the region. However, due to transitions of people into and out of various roles across the

province, the list has not been maintained and while THANS made initial connections between organizations, active follow-up has not been ongoing.

Recommendation Area 7: Accessible Housing Database

Create an online, searchable database of accessible housing in the Housing Nova Scotia inventory. This database should be available to leadership and staff at transition houses whose clients are searching for accessible housing. The database would include the details of accessible features in each housing unit. Such online registries already exist elsewhere, including The Social Registry of Ottawa, non-profit organization that maintains the central waiting list for people applying for rent-geared-to-income (RGI) housing. The registry includes units for those with special needs, including wheelchair access. https://www.housingregistry.ca/

Many challenges were identified with meeting the objective this recommendation. Given the housing crisis in Nova Scotia and the reality that the housing market moves fast, developing and upkeeping an accessible housing database would be a challenge. There were no plans for such a database identified among the individuals and organizations consulted for this review. In the case of Disability Support Program (DSP) clients, the importance of clients having a choice on where to live was emphasized. That said, most DSP clients who access that program and require transitional support are not typically in need of support a result of violence, but rather due to other changes in family circumstances.

Transition House staff support clients fleeing domestic violence in finding suitable housing. There is also second stage housing in which individual organizations own and manage housing where clients can stay for up to two years. Some clients have had to be turned away due to high demand and limited housing.

It was also noted that the Nova Scotia Provincial Housing Agency gives priority access to those in urgent situations including those experiencing family violence. The Priority Access Referral form includes consideration of accessibility requirements and requires that applicants acknowledge a number of criteria. Among them is the statement which applicants must check, “Only the number of bedrooms I need, accessibility requirements, and housing needs (Section B.2.) will be considered when determining suitable units for my household.” (Nova Scotia Provincial Housing Agency, n.d).

In short, there is currently no accessible housing database in Nova Scotia and no plans are currently underway to develop one.

Recommendation Area 8: Cultural Considerations

Work needs to be done to reach into African Nova Scotian, Indigenous, and LGBTQ communities where women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence face additional barriers, including racism and stigma.

THANS, in their efforts to update their training, continue their community consultations and are working with NS Association of Black Social Workers and the Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Centre on this.

Women's Centre Connect highlighted that they use a feminist and intersectional approach in their work, but no specific initiatives for women with disabilities were identified.

It was also noted that the Nova Scotia Office of Equity and Anti-Racism was emerging at the time of the Not Without Us Report and they have been a part of different Commissions and Inquiries at the provincial level.

While some progress is being made in this area, more concentrated work still needs to be done across the gender-based violence sector to meet the needs of women with disabilities in African Nova Scotian, Indigenous, and LGBTQ communities.

Conclusion

Some progress has been made in areas related to the Not Without Us report recommendations. However, overall policy development is lacking regarding specialized supports for women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence. More attention needs to be given to training for organizations on the specific kinds of violence women with disabilities experience, recognizing the signs of abuse and offering specialized supports. Training is also needed for women with disabilities in recognizing the signs of abuse and how to get support.

Efforts have been made to improve accessibility at various organizations, but a more coordinated effort is needed to improve accessibility at all points of access for women with disabilities and, importantly, to increase public awareness about accessibility based services.

The Not Without Us report and resulting recommendations has made an impression on service providers and organizations consulted for this review. There is a general sense that there has been some progress in awareness about women with disabilities and specific concerns they have in seeking GBV support.

There is an opportunity to build on the momentum resulting from the Not Without Us project, and even this follow up review, by developing a more robust, coordinated, and strategic plan to fully meet the goals of the abovementioned recommendations. This should be done so that service organizations, in government and community alike, feel equipped to effectively meet the needs of women with disabilities affected by gender-based violence and that those women in turn feel supported in having their specific needs met.

References

DAWN Canada. (2024). *Centering disabled women and gender-diverse people in the fight against GBV. Found at:* https://dawncanada.net/centering-disabled-women-and-gender-diverse-people-in-the-fight-against-gbv/

Desmond Fatality Inquiry (2024). *Final report and recommendations.* Found at: https://www.desmondinquiry.ca/

Government of Nova Scotia. (2025). *Gender-based violence prevention and bystander intervention education.* Found at: https://curriculum.novascotia.ca/gender-based-violence-prevention-and-bystander-intervention-education

Government of Nova Scotia. (n.d.). *Nova Scotia's commitment to action - Advancing work on the recommendations in the Mass Casualty Commission final report*. Found at: https://novascotia.ca/commitment-to-action-advancing-work-on-the-recommendations-in-the-mass-casualty-commission-final-report/

Government of Nova Scotia. (n.d.a.). *Tips resource: Tips for engaging on gender-based violence topics.* Found at: https://novascotia.ca/commitment-to-action-advancing-work-on-the-recommendations-in-the-mass-casualty-commission-final-report/docs/tips-engaging-on-gender-based-violence-en.pdf

Government of Nova Scotia. (n.d.b.). *Ministers' Table on Gender Based Violence*. Found at: https://novascotia.ca/ministers-table-gender-based-violence/

Guye, A. (2025). *'It's gotten worse': gender-based violence on the rise in Nova Scotia.* CBC News. Found at: https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/domestic-gender-based-violence-epidemic-addressing-1.7433215

Legal Information Society of Nova Scotia. (2024). *Safely on Your Way: A legal information and resource guide for survivors of intimate partner violence and their service providers in Nova Scotia.* Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Found at: https://www.legalinfo.org/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=657-safely-on-your-way-final-version-july-2024&category_slug=legal-questions&Itemid=1359

Mass Casualty Commission. (2023). *Final report – Turning the tide together – in Truro, Nova Scotia.* Found at: https://masscasualtycommission.ca/final-report/

Nova Scotia College of Social Workers (2025). *Professional development standards*. Found at: https://nscsw.org/practice/professional-development-standards/

Nova Scotia League for Equal Opportunities and Easter Seals (2020). *Not Without Us: What we Heard - a report about changing the response for women with disabilities experiencing domestic violence.* Found at: https://nsleo.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Not-Without-Us-Final-Report-2.pdf

Nova Scotia Legislature. (2024). *BILL NO. 482: Intimate Partner Violence Epidemic Act*. 1st Session, 64th General Assembly Nova Scotia. Private Member's Bill. Found at: https://nslegislature.ca/legc/bills/64th_1st/1st_read/b482.htm

Nova Scotia Provincial Housing Agency. (n.d). *Priority access referral: Family violence.* Found at: https://www.nspha.ca/applicants/priority-access

Statistics Canada. (2023). *Rural crime fact sheets, 2023: Nova Scotia.* Found at: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2025001/article/00006/ns/ns-eng.htm

Appendix A: Transition House Accessibility Audit Report Timeline

	Name of Transition House	Date Report Submitted
1	Autumn House	June 4, 2022
2	Harbour House	June 14, 2023
3	Juniper House	April 15, 2023
4	Leeside Transition House	August 4, 2022
5	Millbrook Family Healing Centre	June 30, 2023
6	Tearmann House	August 12, 2023
7	Third Place Transition House	June 23, 2022
8	Waycobah Family Healing Centre	September 20, 2022
9	Willow House *(Cape Breton Transition House)*	July 23, 2022