

ii) Blacks A history of oppression, discrimination and prejudice has produced the down-trodden Black communities of Nova Scotia. The 11,900 Blacks (1961) characterized by lack of education, are found mainly at the urban fringe or in remote parts of the province.

(e) Findings and Observations

i) Education The relationship between educational attainment and poverty is striking, as is the relationship between income of family head and educational attainment of dependents.

ii) Housing The immobility of the rural poor is increased on account of house ownership. By contrast, the urban poor generally rent or lease housing. Public housing appears to have a number of beneficial effects.

iii) Transportation The poor are highly dependent on public transportation; however, public attention is rarely drawn to this aspect of transportation. The poor will need, increasingly, public modes of transportation as the necessity of long-distance travel to work grows.

iv) Retraining General retraining programs have been of limited success. Specific training for a particular job appears to be a better answer for retraining and relocation.

v) Technological Change Gains through productivity should be made at minimum cost to individual workers.

vi) Guaranteed Annual Income An acceptable rationale for adoption of a universal guaranteed income is needed and can be aided by a program of experimentation.

vii) Organized and Unorganized Labour Less than a quarter of the labour force are organized. Improvements