

7. If one has explicit regard to incidence of poverty among given groups, the highest incidence is found in families with young female heads, and in families without employment, each having over a 90 per cent level of incidence.
8. Poverty in Nova Scotia is the result of a complex set of forces. This brief indicates these forces and shows how they interact and affect particular groups. The division of poverty groups into the potentially employable groups and those requiring specific assistance, which is drawn in the Definition, is not explicitly referred to in the brief. With the exception of this latter group, the brief demonstrates that poverty is the result of in-built social and physical immobilities.
9. Economic development in Nova Scotia has become largely service oriented. Primary sectors have required a progressively smaller labour force as technology and changing market conditions have limited employment opportunities therein. In certain cases these developments are accentuated by physical resource depletion. While employment has declined in primary sectors, the service sectors have grown rapidly; this is closely related to the growth of urban areas. These developments have required physical movement of populations, whether it be within the province or away from the province. Factors affecting the physical mobility of persons have left certain groups stranded outside the mainstream of economic progress.
10. Factors affecting social mobility are derived largely from inadequate training and education. If the poor cannot utilize educational facilities, they are trapped in a "vicious circle" of poverty. Additional problems obtain in the Black community, where racial prejudice has directly affected social mobility.