

54. The Nulife Study makes clear that significant hard-core poverty exists within Halifax City, despite the fact that the Halifax economy is the most buoyant in Nova Scotia and that there are over 80 welfare agencies and associated institutions in the Halifax metropolitan area. These facts, and the presence of poverty in all major cities, indicate that a buoyant economy, progressive economic development, and welfare services are by themselves insufficient weapons against poverty.
55. The recent history of Halifax City affords, however, an illustration of desirable social and economic effects of research, study, and action focused on urban development, with particular attention to poverty conditions. The well-known Stephenson Report,¹ a redevelopment study of Halifax City, described the local situation in 1957, with special reference to the structure of the city, population, health, housing, welfare, children and their troubles, police problems, fire fighting problems, buildings and their uses, overcrowded families, unwholesome sanitary conditions, condition of residential buildings, and property values. Research into these areas was used as the basis for a series of urban renewal projects.
56. The Stephenson Report has become a classic document in Canadian urban development. By detailed study of households, blocks, and neighbourhoods, Stephenson showed conclusively the costs of slum

¹Gordon Stephenson, A Redevelopment Study of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1957, (Halifax, Nova Scotia: Corporation of the City of Halifax, 1957); and Supplementary Volume, prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, 1957.

The Stephenson Report is discussed in "A Regional City Plans Its Future", by Guy Henson, reprinted from Community Planning Review, Vol. XI, No. 1, 1961.