

descent. After the War of 1812, several thousand Blacks, including the Chesapeake Blacks, settled in the Halifax area; today over 15 000 residents of the province have Black origins. More recent immigrants to Nova Scotia have included Chinese, Indo-Chinese, African, Asian and eastern European groups.

Almost 22 000 residents of Nova Scotia have Aboriginal origins, and primarily belong to the Micmac Nation.

The largest concentrations of population are found in the Halifax metropolitan area with a population of 320 000 and the Sydney urban area with 116 000. Major towns include Yarmouth, Kentville, Bridgewater, Truro, Amherst and New Glasgow.

The Economy

Nova Scotia's economy is highly diversified, having evolved from resource-based employment to include many types of manufactured goods as well as business and personal services.

The resources sector started with the sea and the teeming fish of the Scotian Shelf. This resource, particularly cod, has been hit by dwindling stocks in recent years, and quotas are affecting those who derive their livelihood from this sector. In 1992, approximately 20 000 workers were directly employed in fishing and fish processing and many more jobs were indirectly created by activity in the sector. The catch is composed mainly of cod, haddock and pollock, as well as lobsters, scallops and crab.

For a small province, Nova Scotia has a highly developed forestry sector with four pulp and paper mills and several hundred sawmills.

The mining sector is dominated by coal production of four million

tonnes. The province also produces 5.3 million tonnes of gypsum, over 85 percent of the Canadian total. Other mining activity includes salt, barite, crushed stone, peat and sand and gravel. Extensive exploration of offshore oil and gas has been undertaken in the past decade, and in 1991 the first commercial production of oil began near Sable Island.

Nova Scotia has a highly specialized commercial agriculture sector. Dairy is the largest sector, followed by horticultural crops, poultry, eggs, beef cattle and hogs. Export commodities include blueberries, apples and processed fruits, vegetables and juices.

Tourism is an important sector in the provincial economy. Total tourism receipts exceed \$800 million and over 30 000 are employed in the many aspects of the industry. More than a million persons visit the province each year, with almost one quarter of these coming from outside Canada. 

