

ENDNOTES

INTRODUCTION:

¹ For information on defining “rural” and “rurality”, see the documents located at the Rural Development Institute at Brandon University
www.brandonu.ca/organizations/RDI/Defining%20Rural.html

² Nova Scotia Department of Finance, Statistics Division (2003). *Nova Scotia at a Glance 2002*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/publications/publications.asp?id=Pub08>

³ Statistics Canada (2001). Data quality.
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/census96/dqual.html#other%20non%20sampling>

⁴ Wilkinson, R. (1996). *Unhealthy societies. The afflictions of inequality*. New York: Routledge.

DEMOGRAPHICS:

⁵ Nova Scotia Department of Finance, Statistics Division (2003). *Nova Scotia at a Glance 2002*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/publications/publications.asp?id=Pub08>

⁶ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). 2001 *Census of population: 2001 population and dwelling counts*.
 Link for entry point:
http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_1

⁷ Statistics Canada (2002). E-Stat. 2001 *Census of population: 2001 citizenship, immigration, birth-place, generation status, ethnic origin, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples*.
 Link for entry point:
http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_5

⁸ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). 2001 *Census of population: 2001 languages, mobility and migration*.
 Link for entry point:
http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_4

⁹ Statistics Canada (2002). E-Stat. 2001 *Census of population: 2001 citizenship, immigration, birth-place, generation status, ethnic origin, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples*. Link for entry point:
http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_5

¹⁰ Atlas de la Francophonie. (1998). Nova Scotia.
<http://franco.ca/atlas/francophonie/english/impre.cfm?Id=11>

¹¹ Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agencies (2003). *Annual reports and initiatives*.
<http://www.acoa.ca/e/library/reports/action0204/ns.shtml>

¹² Atlas de la Francophonie. (1998). Nova Scotia.
<http://franco.ca/atlas/francophonie/english/impre.cfm?Id=11>

¹³ Rural Communities Impacting Policy (2003). *A brief overview of policy issues related to rural Nova Scotia's Black community*.

¹⁴ Nova Scotia Office of Aboriginal Affairs (2001). *Report - strengthening Aboriginal participation in the economy* – May 11, 2001. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/abor/pubs/FPTA.pdf>. Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/abor/content/pubs.htm#Reports/Studies>

¹⁵ The 13 Mi'kmaq Bands include Acadia First Nation, Afton First Nation, Annapolis Valley First Nation, Bear River First Nation, Chapel Island First Nation, Eskasoni First Nation, Glooscap First Nation, Indian Brook First Nation, Membertou First Nation, Millbrook First Nation, Pictou Landing First Nation, Wagmatcook First Nation, and Waycobah First Nation. Five of these Bands are located on Cape Breton Island. Nova Scotia Office of Aboriginal Affairs (2000). *First Nations of Nova Scotia*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/abor/content/first.htm>

¹⁶ Statistics Canada (2001). 2001 *Aboriginal population profile*. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01ab/Metadata/ab_id_prov.cfm?LANG=E&PROV=12&SEARCH=&Province=10&PlaceName= Link for entry point: <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01ab/PlaceSearchForm1.cfm>

¹⁷ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). *2001 Census of population*. Link for entry point: <http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?ESTATFILE=EStat\English\E-Main.htm>

¹⁸ Coastal Communities Network (2003). *Between the Land and the Sea: The Social and Economic Value of Wharves and Harbours in Nova Scotia*.

¹⁹ A predominantly rural region is defined as having more than 50 percent of its population living in rural communities, where a rural community is defined as having a population density of less than 150 persons per square kilometer.

²⁰ Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1996 as reported in Bollman, R. (2001) *Rural and small town Canada: An overview*. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21F0018XIE/free.htm>

²¹ Coastal Communities Network (2003).

²² Notes:

1. Total population 1 year and over by mobility status 1 year ago - 20% Sample Data. Total population 5 years and over by mobility status 5 years ago – 20% Sample Data. Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier (or five years earlier). A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago or 5 Years Ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.
2. Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one year earlier (or five years earlier).
3. Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier (or five years earlier).
4. Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier (or five years earlier).
5. Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one year earlier or five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier or five years earlier (external migrants).
6. Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier (or five years earlier), in the same province.
7. Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier (or five years earlier), in a different province.

- ²³ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). 2001 *Census of population: 2001 languages, mobility and migration*. Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_4
- ²⁴ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). 2001 *Census of population: 2001 Population by age and sex*. Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CN5MCG1.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SDZ001_2
- ²⁵ Statistics Canada. From the 1996 Census as reported in Statistics Canada (1999). *The profile of census divisions and subdivision in Nova Scotia*.
- ²⁶ Refers to all census divisions of Nova Scotia with the exception of the Halifax census division.
- ²⁷ Statistics Canada. CANSIM II. Table 051-0016. *Estimates of population, by sex and age group, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 1996 census boundaries*. Link for entry point: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E
- ²⁸ Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1996 as reported in Bollman, R. (2001) Rural and small town Canada: An overview. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21F0018XIE/free.htm>.
- ²⁹ Statistics Canada. E-Stat (2002). 2001 *Census of population: 2001 Marital status, common-law status, families, dwellings and households*. Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_3
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Singh, V. (2002). Rural income disparities in Canada: A comparison across the provinces. *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, 3, (7): 1-18. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/21-006-XIE01007.pdf>. Link for entry point: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/free.htm>
- ³² Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Statistical profiles*. Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Nova Scotia Department of Finance. (May, 2003). <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/default.asp>
- ³⁵ Statistics Canada. E-Stat. (2002). 2001 *Census of Population: 2001 School Attendance, Education, Field of Study, Highest Level of Schooling and Earnings*. Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_7
- ³⁶ Statistics Canada (2003). *Low income rate (income for the year prior to the Census)*. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/00503/defin2.htm#45>
- ³⁷ Singh, V. (2002). Rural income disparities in Canada: A comparison across the provinces. *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, 3, (7): 1-18. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/21-006-XIE01007.pdf>. Link for entry point: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/free.htm>

³⁸ Statistics Canada (2002). *2001 Census of Population: 2001 Income and Social and Economic Characteristics of Individuals, Families and Households; Housing Costs and Religion*.

Link to entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_8

ECONOMY

³⁹ Government of Canada (2001). *Canadian rural partnership “Rural Canadians speak out”* summary of rural dialogue input for the national rural workshop. http://www.rural.gc.ca/discpaper_e.phtml

⁴⁰ Statistics Canada CANSIM II data defines rural as non-census metropolitan areas and non-census agglomerations. Census agglomerations are “large urban areas (known as urban cores) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban cores. A census metropolitan area (CMA) has an urban core population of at least 100,000 and a census agglomeration (CA) has an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 based on the previous census.”

⁴¹ Statistics Canada CANSIM II. Table 282 0066. *Labour force survey estimates (LFS) by urban and rural areas, sex and age group, annual (Persons unless otherwise noted)*. Link for entry point: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E

⁴² Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2003). *Labour force data, historical, 1993-2002*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/empsit/hist2002.pdf>

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Statistics Canada CANSIM II. Table 282 0066. *Labour force survey estimates (LFS) by urban and rural areas, sex and age group, annual (Persons unless otherwise noted)*. Link for entry point: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E

⁴⁵ Statistics Canada CANSIM II. Table 282 0066. *Labour force survey estimates (LFS) by urban and rural areas, sex and age group, annual (Persons unless otherwise noted)*. Link for entry point: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E

Note: “Rural” as defined by non-census metropolitan areas and non-census agglomerations.

⁴⁶ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2003). *Labour force data, historical, 1993-2002*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/empsit/hist2002.pdf>

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada (2002). E-Stat. *2001 Census of population: 2001 labour force activity, class of worker, occupation, industry, place of work, mode of transportation, language of work and unpaid work*. Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_6

⁴⁸ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf> Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

⁴⁹ Statistics Canada. CD-ROM No. F0004XCB,1999

⁵⁰ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf> Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

- ⁵¹ Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). *Licensing statistics*.
Link for entry point: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/LICENSES/LIC_E.htm
- ⁵² Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). *Landings information*.
Link for entry point: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/stat_e.htm
- ⁵³ GPI Atlantic (2002). *The Nova Scotia GPI fisheries and marine environment accounts*.
http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/SDIndicators/Program_Research/Background_Documents_Fisheries_e.htm List of GPI publications: <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/pubs.shtml>
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>
- ⁵⁶ Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (2003). *Nova Scotia aquaculture statistics*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/nsaf/aquaculture/stats>
- ⁵⁷ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>
- ⁵⁸ Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (1999). *Forest inventory*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/forestry/inventory/pro1.pdf>
- ⁵⁹ Net merchantable volume is the net volume of wood that is usable and excludes irregularities in the tree's growth patterns. Source: Brack, C. (1999). *Tree volume*.
<http://sres.anu.edu.au/associated/mensuration/volume.htm>
- ⁶⁰ Round wood is when a tree is cut length-wise to form a round cross-section. Source: USDA Forest Service. 1989. Interim Resource Inventory Glossary. Document dated June 14, 1989. File 1900. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 96 p. Source found at <http://forestry.about.com/blforgls.htm>
- ⁶¹ Statistics Canada (2002). *Net merchantable volume of roundwood harvested*. <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/prim41.htm>
- ⁶² Statistics Canada (2002). *Forest land harvested and clearcut*.
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/envir03.htm>
- ⁶³ Statistics Canada (2002). *Forest fires and forest land burned*.
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/envir02a.htm>
- ⁶⁴ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Statistics Canada. CANSIM II. Table 20001. *Farm cash receipts*.

Link for entry point:

http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E;

Table 20008. *Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender, annual, dollars*. Link for entry point:

http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E;

Table 20009. *Income of farming operators from farming operations, annual, dollars*. Link for entry point:

http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?CANSIMFile=CII/CII_1_E.HTM&RootDir=CII/&LANG=E

⁶⁷ “Census-farms” refers to farms of all sizes, a great proportion of which are considerably smaller than what would commonly be considered a professional farm.

⁶⁸ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

⁶⁹ Russell, S., Mitchell, E., & Brown-Fulton, A. (1994). Nova Scotian’s attitudes, opinion and awareness of agriculture. In K.B. Beesley & P.J. MacIntosh (Eds.), *Rural research in the humanities and social sciences: Selected papers* (pp. 53-74). Proceedings of the Inaugural Colloquium of the Rural Research Centre, Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

⁷⁰ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (1997). *Tourism insights 1996 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=29

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷¹ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (1998). *Tourism insights 1997 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=28

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷² Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (1999). *Tourism insights 1998 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=27

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷³ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (1998). *Tourism insights 1997 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=28

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷⁴ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (2000). *Tourism insights 1999 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=3

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷⁵ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (2001). *Tourism insights 2000 year in review*.

http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=15

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷⁶ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

⁷⁷ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (2001). *News Release. Nova Scotia rises to tourism challenges*. <http://www.nstpc.com/news.html>

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷⁸ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture (2003). *Tourism insights 2002 year in review*. http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp?TI_IssueID=24
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁷⁹ Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture Department (2003). *Tourism insights May 2003 highlights*. http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_issue.asp
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/index.asp>

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Nova Scotia Tourism Partnership Council (2000). *The business case for growing tourism in Nova Scotia*. http://www.gov.ns.ca/dtc/pubs/insights/view_feature.asp?FeatureID=3

⁸² Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*

⁸³ Figures for “other” industries includes industry data that is confidential or not included in the other categories. *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

⁸⁴ Nova Scotia Department of Finance (2002). *Nova Scotia statistical review 2002*.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/statsrev/sr2002.pdf>

Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/index.asp>

⁸⁵ Ibid. Note: 1. x represents that the information is confidential.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

Note 1. Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Lunenburg, and Pictou all have two beverage and tobacco products plants

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Statistics Canada. Estat (2002). *2001 Census of Population: 2001 School attendance, education, field of study, highest level of schooling and earnings*.

Link for entry point: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&DBSelect=SD2001_7

EDUCATION

⁹¹ Nova Scotia Department of Education. Research and Statistics Division. *Statistical Summary 2001-2002*.
<ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/stats-summary/statssum0102.pdf>
 Link for entry point: <http://stats-summary.ednet.ns.ca/statssum.shtml>

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid. Notes:

1. Calculation of overall rural average was weighted by total enrollment for each School Board.
2. Elementary class size is defined as the homeroom class size at each grade.
3. Junior class size is defined as the Language Arts or French Language Arts class at each grade.
4. Senior class size is defined as any group of students, regardless of size, that occupies one teacher for one full period of instruction.

⁹⁴ Economic Council of Canada (1992). *A lot to learn: Education and training in Canada*. Ottawa: Economic Council of Canada, p. 12.

⁹⁵ Ted Vaughn, *Department of Education*, April 4, 2003.

⁹⁶ Nova Scotia Department of Education. Research and Statistics Division. *Statistical Summary 2001-2002*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/stats-summary/statssum0102.pdf>
 Link for entry point: <http://stats-summary.ednet.ns.ca/statssum.shtml>

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Nova Scotia Department of Education. Testing and evaluation. *Results for 2002. Assessment results 2002*. Link for entry point. <http://plans.ednet.ns.ca/min-reports.shtml>. *Nova Scotia examinations chemistry 12 2002 results*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/plans/chem12-02.pdf>; *Nova Scotia examinations English 12 and English/Communications 12 2002 results*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/plans/english12-02-atlantic.pdf>; *Nova Scotia physics 12 2002 results*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/plans/physicsreport2002.pdf>

¹⁰² Ted Vaughn, *Department of Education*, April 4, 2003

¹⁰³ Nova Scotia Department of Education. Research and Statistics Division. *Statistical Summary 2001-2002*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/stats-summary/statssum0102.pdf>
 Link for entry point: <http://stats-summary.ednet.ns.ca/statssum.shtml>

¹⁰⁴ Ted Vaughn, *Department of Education*, April 4, 2003

¹⁰⁵ Nova Scotia Department of Education. Research and Statistics Division. *Statistical Summary 2001-2002*. <ftp://ftp.ednet.ns.ca/pub/educ/stats-summary/statssum0102.pdf>
 Link for entry point: <http://stats-summary.ednet.ns.ca/statssum.shtml>

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- ¹⁰⁷ See: <http://www.firstnationhelp.com>
- ¹⁰⁸ Maritime Provinces Private Schools (n.d.). Private schools. <http://privateschool.about.com/cs/canadamaritimes/>
- ¹⁰⁹ Maritime Muslim Academy (n.d.) Maritime Muslim Academy. <http://www.maritimemuslimacademy.ca/>
- ¹¹⁰ The Shambhala School (2003). The Shambhala School. <http://www.shambhalaschool.org/>
- ¹¹¹ Landmark East School (2003). <http://www.landmarkeast.org/>
- ¹¹² Department of Education (n.d.). *Choose Nova Scotia – Canada’s education province*. <http://international.ednet.ns.ca>; Department of Education. *Universities and colleges in Nova Scotia*. <http://international.ednet.ns.ca/resources.html>
- ¹¹³ Nova Scotia Community Colleges Campuses (2003). <http://www.nsc.ca/>
- ¹¹⁴ Collège de l’Acadie (n.d.). *Information and evolution of programs*. <http://www.ccfne.ns.ca/english.htm>
- ¹¹⁵ Collège de l’Acadie (n.d.). *Les Centres de formation du Collège*. <http://www.ccfne.ns.ca/centres.htm>
- ¹¹⁶ Collège de l’Acadie, Murielle Comeau, *Office of the Registrar*, July 18, 2003
- ¹¹⁷ Association of Atlantic Universities (2003). *2002-2003 preliminary survey of enrollments*. http://www.dal.ca/~aau/aa_u_2828.html
- ¹¹⁸ Nova Scotia Department of Education (March 4, 1996). News Release. *Education/Culture - Forum on literacy*. <http://www.ednet.ns.ca/news/index.html>
- ¹¹⁹ Nova Scotia Department of Education (September 8, 2000). News Release. *Provincial international literacy day celebrations*. <http://www.ednet.ns.ca/news/index.html>
- ¹²⁰ Nova Scotia Department of Education (n.d.). *Nova Scotia centre for adult learning*. <http://nssal.ednet.ns.ca/index.shtml>
- ¹²¹ Government of Nova Scotia (November 22, 2002). News Release. *Adult learning conference*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/news/printpage.asp?id=20021122009>
- ¹²² Centre Community Technology Access Site (n.d.). *About the C@P program*. <http://centrecap.ednet.ns.ca/cap.html>
- ¹²³ Nova Scotia Economic Development (2002). *Information economy initiative*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/econ/iei/default.asp>

¹²⁴ Nova Scotia Department of Education (1999). *About EDnet*. <http://about.ednet.ns.ca>. For more information contact the Information Technology Services Division of the Department of Education at 424-5571 or e-mail Webmaster@Ednet.ns.ca

¹²⁵ Nova Scotia Provincial/Regional Libraries. *Annual report: Access the world 2001-2002*. http://www.library.ns.ca/regionals/annual_02.pdf.
Link for entry point: The Nova Scotia Provincial/Regional Libraries Annual Report. <http://www.library.ns.ca/publications/index.htm>

¹²⁶ Ibid.

ENVIRONMENT

¹²⁷ Nova Scotia Department of the Environment and Labour (1998). *The state of the Nova Scotia environment report 1998*. <http://www.gov.ns.ca/enla/pubs/envdoc.PDF>

¹²⁸ Environment Canada. Greenhouse Gas Division (2002). *Canada's greenhouse gas inventory, 1990-2000*. Ottawa: Environment Canada. Also found online: http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/1990_00_report/foreword_e.cfm

¹²⁹ Environment Canada. Greenhouse Gas Division (2002). *Canada's greenhouse gas inventory, 1990-2000*. Ottawa: Environment Canada.

¹³⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2003). *Air quality where you live*. <http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html>.

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¹⁴⁸ Jordan Mooers, *Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Public Works; Environmental Services*, March 20, 2003.

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¹⁵³ Ibid. p. 9.

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Notes:

1. All graphics portrayed here were derived from the Nova Scotia Property Records Database (NSPRD) and the Nova Scotia Topographic Database (NSTDB) as of May 2000.
2. Country of origin was determined by analysis of the Mailing Address component of the NSPRD.
3. Not all nonresident landowners use their out-of-province addresses for assessment notice purposes. Therefore total nonresident land ownership may not be captured on this map.
4. The Provincial Crown Land portrayed here is based on The Department of Natural Resources Crown Lands Database as of January 2000.
5. Errors and omissions may exist.

¹⁶⁴ Modified from GPI Atlantic (2001). *The Nova Scotia genuine progress index forest accounts: Volume 1: 33.* List of GPI publications: <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/pubs.shtml>

¹⁶⁵ Hardwood trees are deciduous trees that have leaves that are broad and flat. Source: USDA Forest Service. 1989. Interim Resource Inventory Glossary. Document dated June 14, 1989. File 1900.Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 96 p. Source found at <http://forestry.about.com/blforgls.htm>

¹⁶⁶ Softwood trees are coniferous trees that have cones, needles, or scalelike leaves. Source: USDA Forest Service. 1989. Interim Resource Inventory Glossary. Document dated June 14, 1989. File 1900.Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 96 p. Source found at <http://forestry.about.com/blforgls.htm>

¹⁶⁷ GPI Atlantic (2001). *The Nova Scotia genuine progress index forest accounts: Volume 1.* Pages viii, 34, 54. List of GPI publications: <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/pubs.shtml>

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ GPI Atlantic (2002). *The Nova Scotia GPI fisheries & marine environment accounts*. http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/eng/programs/Current_Programs/SDIndicators/Program_Research/BackgroundDocuments_Fisheries_e.htm

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¹⁷¹ The Committee on the Status of Wildlife defines “extinct” as “a species that no longer exists”. Committee on the Status of Wildlife (2003). *COSEWIC designation process*. <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/statusca.htm>

¹⁷² The Committee on the Status of Wildlife defines “endangered” as “a species facing imminent extirpation (a species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada but exists somewhere else) or extinction.” Committee on the Status of Wildlife (2003). *COSEWIC designation process*. <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/statusca.htm>

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¹⁷⁴ The Committee on the Status of Wildlife defines “special concern” as “a species of special concern because of characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events..” Committee on the Status of Wildlife (2003). *COSEWIC designation process*. <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/statusca.htm>

¹⁷⁵ Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada. *Database. Search by Province* (Nova Scotia). www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct1/index_e.cfm

¹⁷⁶ GPI Atlantic (2002). *The Nova Scotia GPI fisheries and marine environment accounts*. p. 20. List of GPI publications: <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/pubs.shtml>

¹⁷⁷ Fisheries and Oceans Canada (2001). *The eastern Scotian shelf integrated management (ESSIM) initiative*. <http://www.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/e/essim/essim-reports-issues-e.html>.

¹⁷⁸ Biomass is the “total mass of living matter in a given unit area.” Ansme (2001). *Dictionary – biomass*. <http://define.ansme.com/words/b/biomass.html>

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¹⁸³ Statistics Canada. Estat. (2002). *Human activity and the environment. Annual Statistics 2002*. <http://estat.statcan.ca/content/english/articles/other/other-envi1.pdf>: 61. Link for entry point: <http://estat.statcan.ca/content/english/overview/envi-o.shtml>

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¹⁹⁰ Health Canada (2001). *The population health template: Key elements and actions that define a population health approach*. Health Canada, Population and Public Health Branch, Strategic Policy Directorate.

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¹⁹³ See <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/21-006-XIE/free.htm>

¹⁹⁴ For further reading, see the Population Health Template available on Health Canada's website: <http://www.hc-sc-gc.ca/hppb/phdd/resources/index.html>

¹⁹⁵ Nova Scotia Department of Health (2001). *Healthy People, Healthy Communities: Using the population health approach in Nova Scotia*.

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/health/publichealth/content/pubs/Population%20Health%20Approach.pdf> .
Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/health/publichealth/>

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¹⁹⁹ Nova Scotia Department of Health (2001). *Canadian community health survey summary report to the district health authorities*. http://www.gov.ns.ca/health/downloads/cchs_dha.pdf. Link for entry point: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/health/reports.htm> The survey results from the Nova Scotia Department of Health used a “bootstrapping method” to calculate the point estimates using 500 different weights. A mean value was created for the point estimate and then the variance and 95% confidence interval for that point estimate were calculated. For more information, please refer to *Canadian community health survey summary report to the district health authorities*.

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²⁰⁴ Throughout the Health Section the term “significant” is used in a statistical sense, meaning that the findings would be the same 95 times out of 100, even if different people in the population were surveyed. For more information on statistical significance, visit Creative Research Systems (2000). *Statistical significance*. <http://www.chartwellsystems.com/signif.htm>

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List of GPI publications: <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/pubs.shtml>

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<http://www.cancer-care.ns.ca/inside.asp?cmPageID=178>
- ²²⁷ Statistics Canada (2002). *Community Health Survey, 2000/01*.
- ²²⁸ The reported $p < 0.05$ means that there is less than a 5% chance that the conclusions are not valid.
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