- Buying local, quality grown products benefits our producers, rural communities and creates a secure food supply for consumers and contributes to growing our economy.

- Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has completed an integrated food self-sufficiency analysis model[1] for the province. This analysis utilizes national per capita food data[2] as a proxy for Nova Scotia consumption, then combines that with annual, provincial agriculture production data[3] to evaluate the province's ability to meet its consumption and livestock feed needs.

- A self-sufficiency ratio of 100% would indicate there is enough locally produced product to meet Nova Scotia consumption.

- The results of the model show that, based on data from 2021, Nova Scotia's production of seafood, milk and milk products, and eggs exceeds consumption needs.

- The production of most vegetables, fruits, grains and oilseeds, meat, and honey does not fully meet consumption needs.

- For commodities with a self-sufficiency ratio of greater than 100%, the data suggests opportunities for export market or value-added product development.

- Commodities that Nova Scotia has a 100% or more self-sufficiency ratio in 2021:

Commodity	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2019	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2020	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2021
Apples	171	209	235
Blueberries	797	980	840
Carrots	348	488	540
Chicken	116	113	119
Eggs	116	109	109
Milk and milk products	123	120	124
Onions	135	110	102
Pumpkin and squash	95	103	106
Seafood	1161	1109	1176

- For commodities with a self-sufficiency ratio of less than 100%, the data suggests Nova Scotia could increase production for local consumption, offsetting imports.

- Ratios close to 0% indicate that Nova Scotia may not have ideal growing conditions for this commodity, or the cost of production is not competitive.

- Commodities that Nova Scotia has less than a 100% self-sufficiency ratio in 2021:

Commodity	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2019	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2020	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (%), 2021
Barley	7	6	10
Beans	8	15	10
Beef	22	15	20
Broccoli	42	43	33
Cabbage	43	43	23
Canola	0	0	0
Cauliflower	31	22	17
Corn for grain	50	55	57
Cranberries	40	91	85
Cucumbers	45	49	52
Grapes	6	6	7
Honey	21	26	27
Lamb	41	31	26
Maple syrup	109	49	40
Oats	12	24	32
Pork	3	3	4
Potato	34	53	29
Rutabagas and turnips	92	85	69
Soybean	22	24	33
Strawberries	51	43	45
Sweet corn	10	13	15
Tomatoes	8	7	8
Turkey	91	90	94
Wheat	6	10	10

Footnotes:

1. The Nova Scotia Food Self-Sufficiency Model was adapted from a model used by New Brunswick (first developed in 2010).
2. Statistics Canada table 32-10-0054-01, Food available in Canada, is used along with Nova Scotia population estimates to estimate consumption.
3. Livestock feed requirements are from Statistics Canada reports/tables, with advice from Perennia and commodity associations.