

Sydney as an efficient department of health

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Macroeconomics

Introduction

Sydney is in the east coast of Cape Breton. It serves as the capital of Cape Breton. The city has many properties due to its extensive and good developed roads. Ashby, Whitney Pier and Hardwood Hill are some of its distinctive neighbors. The sea mainly influences the city's economy. Its harbors serve as military bases in times of war.

The People

Urban Centers

Sydney continues to experience rural to urban migration since the famous Confederation. Despite this shift, the rural population of Nova Scotia remains high at 40% of the population.

Labor Force

Sydney employs approximately 102000 workers. Despite the sea being the main driver of the economy, 60% of the employees work in the service sector. Education, healthcare, social assistance and trade are the top employers in this sector. In the past, Sydney had higher unemployment rates in comparison to the national average and other regions of Nova Scotia (LFS December 2014).

Language and Ethnicity

The ethnic groups that are mostly found in Sydney are mostly French, Canadian, Scottish, English, and Irish. There might also be a visible small population of Chinese, Arabs, and Africans. According to a recent census, 65% of the big population reports to have England as their original motherland and thus English as their mother tongue. The rest of the

population that report to have French and other non-official language as their mother tongue are almost equal, 15% and 13%. The Francophone and Acadian are not concentrated in Sydney as they are in other counties such as Richmond, Digby and Halifax. Despite Christianity taking dominance in this population, the practice of Islam, Buddhism, and Judaism is exhibited. In the total population, 75% practice Christianity, 5% practice Judaism, Buddhism, and Islam while the rest 20% have no religious affiliation (Sylvester, 2001).

Economy

From the 2011 census, the population practices Agriculture though not in large scale. They mostly cultivate vegetables to feed the people that live in Sydney . They build dykes along the tidal marshes so that they can secure salt that they use to cure salt. Fishing is a large contributor the economy of Sydney. This makes it a leader among a majority of fisheries in the Atlantis coast. Due to this, salt and dried fish is the main export commodity to other parts of the world such as Latin America. There is presence of valuable fish in their markets such as cod and haddock. Crustaceans such as lobsters and scallops are also present.

Sydney does not have a large presence of manufacturing industries. It accounts for less than three percentages of the manufacturing sales in Canada. However, the region manufactures wood, plastics, and food. The tourism in the community is relatively active, employing 7200 workers. The sea is a main source of transport despite the region having other transport services such as railway and road. This is mainly due to its deep water and ice-free harbor that links to Europe giving it an advantage over its American competitors. Sydney has one of the largest harbors in the region

and has the second largest container ports in Canada. The railway offers services to passengers to other stations in Springhill Junction and Halifax. The Sydney Airport is the one of the busiest airports in Canada . The locals of Sydney enjoy the air services to major national and international points in the region (Canadian journal of political science).

Sydney has an efficient department of health that administers its service extensively. It has a medical research faculty in Dalhousie University, one of its prestigious learning centers. Other learning centers in the region are Victoria regional school and Cape Breton University.

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