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Cities at the Vanguard
Toronto Simulation

Toronto, Canada

Briefing Paper

Introduction

Toronto has served as a beacon of hope and safety in the face of an ongoing global crisis. Standing as a pillar of Western democracy and development, our city believes in the protection, safety, and health of all people, migrant or otherwise. We hope that through discussion and open communication we can help other cities provide quality care for both migrants and native born, while facilitating open borders and peace within global communities. We approach this conference with an open mind and open arms, and expect the same from attending nations.

Our primary goal is to partner with other cities in open communication, security, technological advancement, and immigrant distribution to not only provide migrants with a new life, but also help boost countries who need the help. Immigration has been approached with an eye of disdain, and we seek to end that disdain, and create a more positive outlook on immigration and how we can use the present crisis for the development of the global economy. We want to continue the discussion with NGOs and government organizations to come up with solutions for today's migration crisis.

Demographics

- Toronto has a population of 2,731,571 people, of which 51.5% represent the visible minority. The Toronto metropolitan area has a population of 5,928,040. Foreign born residents make up 47% of our total population.
- Most of our migrants are South Asian, Chinese, and Black.
- Toronto is home to over 200 different ethnic groups and 120 different languages, with English as the official language.
- The religious majority is split between Christian (54.1%) and no religion (24.2%)

Key Bullets

- Ensuring the safety and health of immigrants on a global scale
- Establishing open communication and information based studies to facilitate migration and assimilation
- Development of governmental and medical systems to further aid migrant communities
- Facilitate discussion concerning human rights violations within the migrant population

Background

Following a period of PaleoIndian settlement, European settlers arrived onto what is today known as Canada. In 1534 the French established the colony known as New France in the wake of these long-gone tribes. In 1763, however, France ceded all of its land to the United Kingdom

following the Seven years War. From this emerged Upper and Lower Canada -- modern day Quebec -- which was later unified in 1841 as one Canada. Joining with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Canada expanded as a self-governing entity, finishing with Newfoundland and Labrador in 1949.

In 1763 Canada officially came under British rule, officially called the Canadas with the Constitutional Act of 1791. In 1840 the two Canadas, today known as Quebec, were joined as the United Province of Canada. In 1867 the United Province was broken up into four distinct provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. At this point Canada, though possessing autonomy over domestic affairs, was still under British domain as a colony, and thus subject to British law and Parliament. That all changed in 1931 with the Statute of Westminster. The Statute finally recognized Canada as an independent peer equal with the United Kingdom, established a Parliament of Canada and legislative rights over all federal affairs. In 1982, with the Canada Act, they gained the ability to change constitutional laws and thus become a fully independent entity, free from legislative dependence on the United Kingdom.

At its founding, fur and timber were the primary export for most of North America, including Canada. The lucrative fur trade gave Canada a voice in colonial politics, until the market crashed, only to be replaced by timber. Quebec became the primary port and shipping hotspot for timber, and over 75% of all timber shipped to Europe came through Quebec city, supporting a massive economic boom, and a baseline on which to build a technologically and culturally diverse nation. Today our main exports are machinery and equipment, crude oil, and consumer goods, contributing to \$416 billion on the global market. We are considered one of the world's energy superpowers attributed to our abundant oil reserves and logging industry. We are also leaders in global software industry. Since our inception, Canada's main trade partner has been the United States. Following the Canadian-American Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, we have maintained and fostered trade with our closest ally. As of 2017 76.2% of all Canadian exports have gone into the United States with the European Union's coming second at 7.7%.

Canada has tried to avoid war and involvement in international conflict. During the American Revolution, however, Canada was split between Upper and Lower Canada concerning support for British Colonial rule. Upper Canada remained in favor of colonial rule, housing Loyalist slaves, and later abolishing slavery. Upper Canada also housed over 8,000 loyalists, becoming a place where British colonial law could be sustained and practiced. Lower Canada, however, patriot support was popular. The war was partially fought on Canadian ground, specifically Montreal and Quebec.

The War of 1812 was another fought on Canadian lands, in which Canadians themselves had very little involvement. The newly formed United States seized Fort York and Lake Erie, though faced significant push back from Loyalist who preferred British rule over that of the United States. In 1814 Americans were driven out and, in English Canada especially, was seen as a victory against the Americans.

Fast forward to 1914, where, under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom, Canada declared war against Germany. We mobilized 620,000 Expeditionary Forces to aid Britain in the war, resulting in 72,000 dead and three times that wounded. Our involvement in the war created a

deep divide between English Canadians and French Canadians, but ultimately defined Canada as an independent entity, capable of federal action and law making. Involvement in WWII was similar. Spurred by Germany's invasion of Poland, we sent out over 1.1 million troops, either in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, or in the Army across the Commonwealth. The war led to substantial development of our navy and air force, which became 5th and 4th respectively worldwide.

The Constitution Act of 1867 was the start of an independent ruled Canada. The base is an unicameral parliament, originally split into the 4 provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Brunswick. The government was broken down into provincial government and federal governments, modeled after those in Britain. The federal government covered immigration, indirect taxation, criminal justice, defence, trade, and commerce, while the provincial government governed education, health and social services, administration of justice, direct taxation (sales tax). In 1949 the Supreme Court of Canada replaced the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London as the highest court for legal issues pertaining to provincial and federal governments. The Constitution Act of 1982 fully established Canada as a fully independent entity, as well as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms which secures fundamental freedoms, democratic rights, mobility, and legal rights to Canadian citizens independent of the United Kingdom.

Today Canada is a federation of ten provinces and three territories. Canada itself is a federal state, a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy. Under the federal state there are three government sectors: provincial, federal, and municipal which focuses on local services region to region. In the Parliamentary Democracy the people elect members to the House of Commons, responsible primarily for keeping the government accountable. **Senators** are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister and serve until age 75. Both the House of Commons and the Senate consider and review **bills** (proposals for new laws). No bill can become law in Canada until it has been passed by both chambers and has received royal assent, granted by the Governor General on behalf of the Sovereign. In the constitutional monarchy the King or Queen is the Head of State, and our Prime Minister--- Justin Trudeau --- is head of government. The Head of State plays a non-partisan role in citizenship and allegiance, standing primarily as guardian of constitution freedoms. The Head of Government, the Prime Minister, is in charge of the actual governing of the country.

Canada has always been fairly open with immigration laws. The Immigration Act of 1869 focused on the protection of immigrants traveling into Canada. 1885, however, was marked by restrictions on Chinese immigrants, requiring a \$100 fee, the first law to flag immigrants based on their racial origin. The Immigration Act of 1906 further restricted immigration, creating systems for deportation, and permitted arbitrary exclusion. This theme of systematic exclusion continued until 1922. This time was marked by anti-african, anti-asian, and anti-immigrant protocol. In 1922 immigration laws began to open up, allowing farmers and agrarian workers to enter. Heavy restrictions were still placed against Asian and African immigrants, deemed necessary following the Great Depression. In 1962 restrictions were quickly lifted with the Order-in-Council, while largely eliminated racial bias from migration acceptance. In 1967, to increase objectivity, our modern-day point system was put in place, followed by the Canadian Multiculturalism Policy, which promotes and ensures the preservation, acceptance, and

protection of diverse cultures through open migration and aid in assimilation. Since then, Canada has continued to pass and revise legislature that would ensure the development and representation of its racially and culturally diverse demographics.

Issues

Leadership and Governance

- Protection of the rights and representation of immigrants and holding governments accountable for their treatment of migrants
- Further funding for NGOs

Urban Planning

- Establishing accommodations and affordable housing for migrants
- Establishing an international partnership for influx and transport of migrants

Economic Integration

- Incorporating immigrants into the workforce
- Developing programs to aid in the assimilation and naturalization of immigrants

Social Cohesion

- Incorporating immigrants into the global economy
- Terminating racial, ethnic, gender, or nationality bias in migrant acceptance

Youth & Education

- Furthering the development and education of immigrant families
- Increased awareness on mental health issues within school

Health

- Making affordable health care more available and advanced through international communication
- Reducing food insecurity among the immigrant population

Resilience

- Developing open communication systems with surrounding nations
- Development of technology and protocol to ensure the safety of citizens and immigrants

Leadership and Governance

Toronto proudly stands as a city of 3.006 million people, as of 2018, and the fifth largest city in North America. We are located in the province of Ontario. Toronto houses various ethnic neighborhoods including Little Jamaica and Little India. The ethnic composition of Toronto follows as thus: English 13%, Chinese 11%, Canadian 12%, Italian 6.9%, German 5%, French and Polish 3%. Other groups include Portuguese and Russian. All citizens of Toronto are entitled to rights including democratic rights, language rights, equality rights, legal rights, mobility

rights, freedom of religion, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association. A person can become a citizen through birth or the naturalization process.

Migrants are classified as one of three types: family class, economic immigrants, or refugees. These different classifications can earn migrants citizenship. All immigrants are granted many freedoms, but do not have access to the democratic rights of Canadian Citizens, including the right to vote and be a candidate for political elections, until they become a Canadian citizen. Voting gives *all* citizens power over their political representation. The Ontario New Democratic Party has adopted a quota for ethnic minority candidates, to ensure political representation of our diverse body of citizens. We hold the rights and representation of our citizens from all backgrounds as the utmost importance of our country, and hope other nations can follow our inclusive example.

Our aim is to protect and serve as many people as possible without nation and our city. As such, we follow a policy of maximum inclusion, thus our policy favors the protection of minorities for the sole reason that a vast majority of Canadians are immigrants or recent descendents of immigrants. Toronto is often viewed as exceptional: among the most multicultural and cosmopolitan urban areas in the world. Forty-seven percent of our population reports that they identify as a visible minority. The rights and protection of our citizens are very important to us and we have been recognized for our efforts as UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues commented in the Report of Mission to Canada in 2010: “Canada [is] a leader in fashioning a State policy of multiculturalism”. All places in Canada are ruled by The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. One of our Fundamental Freedoms in The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees, “freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression” and the Equality Rights of our Charter clearly states, “Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability”. The protection of these rights is stated in the Enforcement section of our charter, “Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.” We acknowledge the rights of minority citizens as written in our Minority Language Educational Rights section of our Charter, “where the number of [non French speaking or English speaking] children so warrants, the right to have [the children] receive... instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds”. We hope that with progressive policies and rights for all of our residents we may continue to lead the way for a sustainable, multicultural, and minority-protective country. In our fight for an inclusive environment, we have established a system by which immigration and assimilation can flow smoothly. Our central government has been shaped over the last few centuries to withstand massive immigrant flow and acceptance. There are three levels of government in Canada: the federal level, the provincial level, and the municipal level. The federal level deals with foreign affairs, and thus all provincial levels and municipal levels are required to follow the federal government on its decisions about foreign affairs. Toronto is therefore responsible to follow our policy of accepting immigrants. Our policy is thus: new immigrants can apply for a permanent resident card or Canadian citizenship. Anyone who arrives in Canada can apply for refugee status at any border, airport, or immigration office. We also give

immigrants support with our language training program and access to the nation's national health care and social welfare programs.

Unfortunately, we are one of only a few nations to openly accept and welcome immigrants. Recently, Canada has spoken up about our feelings on the US's actions. We do not like the tariffs imposed on goods recently, and we have made our position and opinions clear. The tariffs placed on goods are affecting the Canadian steel and aluminum industries, and may cost many people their jobs. We have also recently spoken up about our dissent with Saudi Arabia's jailing of Samar Badawi and Nassima al-Sadah on public forums. Where we can, we fund and partner with local and international NGOs to provide aid and protection for those we can not yet reach, and those rejected by other nations. We are interested in sustainable development globally and locally, and this interest fuels some of our funding for NGOs. Over time we developed systems that give new life to our immigrants, and thus we are able to focus NGO attention on other countries and other families who could use all the help they can get.

As much as we pride ourselves on our outside ability, a city must not forget those within its own borders. A majority of our immigrants are refugees, and so we have specific systems to ensure ease and comfort of transition. Once a person has received refugee status, he or she can apply for permanent residency." The first step in the process is for a refugee to submit a claim to Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). CIC then determines within a three day timespan whether the claim is applicable to be sent to the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB), the body that makes the final determination as to whether the applicant will receive protected status. We also issue a large number of invitations to potential immigrants based on education, age, language proficiency, and other factors. This helps to speed up the process of admitting refugees to Toronto.

Once these immigrants are accepted, they are permitted the same treatment as our native-born citizens. In Toronto, we allow all residents, including undocumented migrants and those without status, to enjoy the amenities and privileges as those who were born and raised in Toronto. We try and are currently trying to get undocumented migrants the ability to have access to city services, including police protection and medical care. In 2013 we decided that this was necessary to the wellbeing of all citizens, even those who don't have full status and or documents. It is our belief that all people have the right to living space, medical care, and food. Although other nations prefer to limit such privileges from immigrants, we prefer to uphold our moral standings and ideologies.

Canada proudly holds a reasonably liberal policy for acceptance of migrants. To ensure security for the country, however, various safety measures have to be put in place to ensure that Canada remains free from threats. We have attempted various policies over the years including in June 2006 when Canadian immigration officials announced a field trial of a "face and fingerprint biometric screening system" at certain points of entry and immigration offices.

Currently, Canada sends immigration officers overseas to identify undocumented travelers, or those with fraudulent documents, to prevent them from going to Canada to seek asylum.

Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade reports this program prevented over 6,000 people from entering the country in 2004. To ensure that our application process doesn't bar eligible people from entering, Canada has reduced the backlog of cases and sped up

the application process. We welcome people of various backgrounds while ensuring measures to keep those we permit in and who live in Canada safe.

With so many new people and cultures coming into Toronto, it is important that each person has a voice and a say in the systems that will inevitably affect their daily lives. The many health care and wellbeing technologies that are coming out now can make it easier for these services to be more widely spread, to the groups who historically may not have been as represented in studies about the health in Toronto, and online voting may make access to the polls easier than in the past for people who may not have had the opportunity historically. Online programs for education that have developed may make it easier for poorer or unavailable minorities and marginalized people to get higher education. This would make it possible for them to speak up and represent themselves better in politics and otherwise.

As has been made clear, the attitude of Toronto toward migrants does not differ from that of Canada. Canadian residents maintain an overall positive attitude toward migrants. Proof of how comfortable migrants feel with Canadian residents is reflected in the *2018 World Happiness Report* which lists Canada as seventh out of 156 countries for immigrants' happiness. Friendliness to migrants can also be seen through government policies and actions including easy and accessible steps located on the Government of Canada website for immigrating to Canada and becoming a permanent resident or Canadian citizen. A survey by Environics further supports positive Canadian attitudes towards migrants finding that eighty percent of people surveyed believe the economic impact of immigration is positive, and that most people surveyed also disagreed that immigration levels are too high. We hold ourselves to a high moral standard and are ready to welcome immigrants of all backgrounds to Canada through the work of our government and the friendliness of our citizens.

Urban Planning

Toronto has grown rapidly since the early 1900s. In 1931, the metropolitan area had little more than 800,000 residents. About 80% of these (630,000) lived in the former city of Toronto. Since that time, nearly all of the growth in the Toronto metropolitan area has been in the suburbs. The area of the former city of Toronto has added little more than 100,000 residents while the suburban areas have added approximately 4.7 million. The city has an important role in ensuring the provision and maintenance of a diverse range of housing across the city in terms of building form, tenure and affordability. Through development review we secure new affordable housing and protect the rental housing stock. We also conduct research and analysis to develop and recommend policies that meets the city's future housing needs, all of which helps preserve and increase the city's affordable housing stock. With the limited supply of new rental housing and rising home ownership costs, the city prioritizes preserving and replenishing rental housing in Toronto. We are the most populous city in Canada and the largest urban and metro area, with a population density of 4,149.5 people per square kilometer (10,750/sq mi). The metro area of the city sprawls outward to a total surface area of 5,905.71 km² (2,280.21 sq mi). Populations in Toronto are more provincial. The term "Greater Toronto" was first used in writing as early as the 1900s, although at the time, the term only referred to the old City of Toronto and its immediate townships and villages, which became Metropolitan Toronto in 1954 and became the current city of Toronto in 1998. The use of the term involving the four regional municipalities

came into formal use in the mid-1980s, after it was used in a widely discussed report on municipal governance restructuring in the region and was later made official as a provincial planning area. Recent immigrants comprised 3.6% of Canada's population in 2006 and 3.5% in 2016. For Toronto, the proportion dropped from 10.8% of the population in 2006 to 7.0% in 2016. Toronto is home to the largest number of recent immigrants of any Canadian city. In 2016, Toronto was home to 17.5 % of all recent immigrants to Canada, while Toronto comprises 7.8 % of the country's population. Toronto showed a higher concentration of immigrants who landed in Canada from 2001 to 2005, from 1991 to 2000, and from 1981 to 1990. Most immigrants are located in urbanized areas, in temporary shelters or hotels. With the influx of migrants there is less space available for them to stay, so we plan to set up temporary tented communities and more housing to shelter them. Shelters and hostels are two common examples of emergency housing, as well as smaller religious or community-based organizations. Usually these facilities are specified towards to men, women, youth or other groups with specific needs, such as victims of abuse. Some facilities offer counselling and group support and refer clients to legal, health, employment and other services. You may be able to access these services even if you are not staying there, if they have daytime "drop-in" programs.

Recently, however, we have been facing a major housing shortage. Due to the vast amount of migrants that come into our country, housing fills up very fast. We have tried to combat this issue by opening up college dorms to migrants in the summer, but when the summer ends they have nowhere to go, as our temporary communities, hostels, and current housing projects have reached capacity. As more and more immigrants come into our city we strive to develop more resources and improve access to welfare programs for everyone no matter what part of the city they live in. Toronto's public transport system has struggled to keep up with the growth of the city, and the demands that places on its infrastructure. Immigrants unfortunately don't have much access to public transportation, because the transit doesn't cover a wide range of the city. In recent years we have pushed to expand the subway and other forms of public transit, and are currently pushing for further reforms.

Economic Integration

We are Canada's business and financial capital. Our economy has performed well since the global financial crisis of 2008, however, growth has been uneven across the city, which has contributed to increased inequality and economic disparities. Different actions taken to promote the local economy will be mitigated by external factors such as international trade and global markets. A few actions under our City Council's consideration are evaluation of tax policy tools to support small businesses, strategy to support our main street retail areas (including businesses impacted by major construction projects), and strengthening of the Imagination, Manufacturing, Innovation, and Technology (IMIT) Property Tax Incentive Program to ensure that developments supported through IMIT provide quality employment opportunities for our residents. Our region's GDP accounts for 18 percent of Canada's total GDP and our economy grew by 2.4 percent in 2014. In 2017, our region's GDP grew by approximately 3.3 percent. We are home to Canada's five major banks, and the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX): the world's principal exchange for mining, oil, and gas, and a leader in cleantech listings.

Our growth is attributed to our switch into a competition and information based economy. We are competitive in almost every other major business sector from technology and life sciences to

green energy, from fashion and design to food and beverage, from film and television production to music and digital media. Our rich industrial diversity drives growth, innovation, and cross-sectoral synergies. Knowledge spillovers have spawned new leading-edge hybrid sectors including med-tech, green-tech and food-tech. Our most prosperous and important sectors are business, financial services, and agriculture on account of our location. Our economic success is based in large part on a diverse and highly-educated labour force. We are home to the largest number of recent immigrants of any Canadian city. In 2016 Toronto was home to 8 percent of the country's population, of which 18 percent were recent immigrants to Canada. Recently, a great abundance of skilled immigrants have become involved in our technology industry.

These immigrants are vital for our workforce, and proof that we are doing our job: connecting refugees to jobs and living ability. In the past we have been seen as the diaspora nation but we have made significant strides in spreading immigrants and migrants throughout the country and city to make it so that there are opportunities from every background for people coming from every background. There are certain groups of people that have participated in an informal market due to certain conflicts within the community. But that was in the past and there are fewer informal market jobs in our city.

Being a business hub we certainly have the best environment for entrepreneurship. There are plenty of different companies, much like the ones that are put in place to assist immigrants with finding jobs, that help the immigrant community continue on their path of successful entrepreneurship. Whether immigrants come to Canada with millions of dollars to invest, have PhDs and hope to find work, or arrive with nothing but the shirts on their backs, they all have the opportunity to seek political stability through entrepreneurship and trade. Recent data released by Statistics Canada noted that immigrants across various categories of entry are more likely than the Canadian-born to start their own businesses. They employ other Canadians, innovate new products and services, disrupt business models and generate wealth and prosperity for the nation and those within it.

Unfortunately, not all people possess the skill set to work in business or entrepreneurship. As such, there are services in place to assist migrants with finding work. There are different companies and organizations that they should have access to both online and in company buildings. Together, these organizations work to combat unemployment levels, and have succeeded in such. The nation's share (66%) of national employment gains between 2016 and 2017 was accounted for by immigrants of core working-age (25 to 54 years) and Canadian-born workers aged 55 and older. The unemployment rate for core-aged immigrants edged down to 6.4% in 2017, the lowest rate since the start of the LFS immigrant series in 2006. At the same time, their employment rate rose to 78.9%, the highest rate recorded during the 12-year period. In comparison, the employment rate for the Canadian-born was 84.0% in 2017, up 0.8 percentage points from the previous year, and their unemployment rate was 5.0%, down 0.5 points. The employment-rate gap between immigrants and the Canadian-born narrowed for three consecutive years, after increasing in 2014. The gap in 2017 was the lowest since 2006 (start of the series). At the same time, the unemployment-rate gap was stable in 2017, but narrower than it was in 2014. The largest share of the immigrant employment increase from 2016 to 2017 was accounted for by those who had been in the country for more than 10 years (established immigrants). However, over one-third (35%) of this increase was attributable to very recent immigrants (in Canada for 5 years or less). Most of the growth in immigrant employment was in professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing services;

manufacturing as well as health care and social assistance. For university-educated immigrants, employment increased between 2016 and 2017, mainly in full-time work and among those who were established (in the country for more than 10 years). For the university-educated, Canadian-born, employment also increased, pushing up their employment rate to 91.4%, the highest level since 2006. Employment gains for university-educated immigrants helped lift their employment rate to a record high of 82.1% in 2017. Consequently, the gap between them and their Canadian-born counterparts narrowed to its smallest size since 2006. Core-aged immigrants born in the Philippines continued to have the highest employment rate of all immigrant groups, even higher than the Canadian-born, followed by immigrants born in Europe. African-born immigrants had the lowest employment rate and highest unemployment rate of all immigrant groups, and these rates' differentials with the Canadian-born were particularly high for the African-born who had been in Canada for 5 years or less.

The biggest issue within employment is known as 'brain waste,' where new immigrants are forced to take on jobs below their initial skill set and ability. There are instances where skilled performers are placed in jobs or situations below their brain level everywhere. In the past, most recently 2002, we struggled to find a plan to place skilled immigrants into positions that would be best for them and best for our economy. But recently skilled technicians and engineers are no longer flipping burgers or driving taxi cabs but working in the aerospace industry or with our growing technology industry.

Even though we are able to provide aid and employment to most of our influx, there are still those who struggle within our system. Nevertheless, it is our responsibility to provide for and protect these people. As such, we have a welfare plan for migrants. Recently with a large influx of migrants, we resorted to setting up large tented communities that serve as temporary shelter until the asylum seekers began receiving welfare from our government. Once our systems kick in, these families will be able to leave the temporary shelter and find a more permanent location, leaving space for more migrants. Our welfare programs allow us to accept a higher migrant population than almost any other city, and in humane, clear, safe conditions. Our biggest concern, however, is still our ability to withstand such an influx of migrants. Luckily for us, our government and welfare programs make it so that immigrants are not a strain on our social services system. There are many different social services set in place for immigrants that wish to be apart of our community and they aren't difficult to access.

These groups of people moved for a chance at life, and so we seek to give them just that. In fact, migrants are seen as primary contributors to the economy. Although there is a large amount of controversy in the whole topic of immigrants they add something irreplaceable to our economy. Our entrepreneurial immigrants do more than open convenience stores, ethnic restaurants or dry cleaners: the businesses many people may think of when they think about immigrant entrepreneurs. Increasingly, they bring "creative destruction" to our knowledge sector. Data now reveals that Canadian immigrant entrepreneurs are more likely than others to innovate, invest in research and development and introduce new products. Immigrant entrepreneurs are not just diversifying our choice of products in Canada; they are also better at diversifying our exports. In a highly competitive global environment where Canadian firms must take advantage of rising purchasing power in more populous countries, pursue new and untapped markets to reduce risks from fluctuations in the domestic market, and find younger demographics in foreign markets, immigrant entrepreneurs are proven to be highly successful at this over any other native-born Canadians. While Canadian businesses are notoriously risk-averse and concentrate their exports

to the United States for ease of doing business, immigrant entrepreneurs challenge this corporate culture and are far more likely to seek out new markets beyond our southern neighbour. Immigrant entrepreneurs take advantage of international networks and markets, exporting far more than other all other businesses.

Social Cohesion

Foreign born people account for almost half of the population of Toronto, the second highest in the world only after Miami. Christianity is the most common religion with Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, and Buddhism populations as well though nearly a quarter of the population does not have any religious affiliation. Toronto is not characterized by only one culture of immigrants, making it one of the most diverse cities in the world. Though families and individuals of varying ages migrate to Toronto, it is also a hub for international college students with its large number of universities. The median age of Toronto's entire population however is just under 40 years old.

The dynamic between Toronto locals and entering migrants is friendly. Since so much of the city's population is made up of immigrants, the city is generally very accepting towards these groups. Toronto is home to many ethnic neighborhoods such as "Little India, Greektown, Corso Italia, Chinatown and Little Jamaica" (worldpopulationreview.com).

These ethnic neighborhoods are one of the appeals to migrants, providing them with a haven of those sharing their culture within the city. Many displaced peoples may also wish to come to Toronto in search of better job opportunities or a higher quality of life than that of a third world country which they may be fleeing from. In Toronto, they also may be allowed much more political and religious freedom than they otherwise would be given in their original country. Other major pull factors for many immigrants to Toronto are the education opportunities, the better medical care, and the security that would be provided to them here.

Recently, Canada has become much more welcoming towards migrants than we have in our history. After the first world war which caused hysteria within Canada and led to cruelty towards European immigrants, we eventually opened our doors to all European immigration, first favoring those from the United Kingdom and Western Europe who were traditionally preferred, but eventually to the rest of Europe though approaching the Cold War, Eastern European immigrants were again stopped.

Although restrictions on account of race or national origin are gone, we still have strict criteria for determining who is and who is not considered desirable as a candidate for Canadian entry. A point system was introduced in the late 1960s to measure how desirable individuals applying to immigrate to Canada were. After World War II, Canada established a new Immigration Act which established our commitment towards the resettlement of oppressed refugees. After the events of 9/11, our immigration policies have been tightened with the passing of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) which placed restrictions on the admission of "specific classes of less wealthy immigrants, required higher qualifications, and changed employment requirements in order to give preference to multi-skilled workers in an ever-changing labour market" (thecanadianencyclopedia.ca). This legislation also expanded authorities' powers to "arrest, detain and deport permanent residents suspected of engaging in activities that threatened

public security” and introduced more stringent requirements for refugees. Yet, despite the strengthening of our immigration policy, Canada remains one of the most open immigration countries in the world.

While Toronto has policies prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, gender identity, sexual orientation, in the recent years, Toronto has had issues with discrimination in regards to racial profiling. A recent report by the Ontario Human Rights Commission found that black people were detained by the police at a much higher rate on little legal basis; the report also revealed that police used force on a much higher level for black people than other racial groups. Efforts have been made by the Toronto Police force to ensure that racial profiling will not be tolerated and will continue collecting data regarding the role of race in use of force and police detainment.

54.1% of the Toronto population is made up of Christians, but a significant part of the city is made up of people with no religious faith as well as those believing in Islam. In fact, Islam is currently the fastest growing religion. Toronto also recently hosted over 200 religious leaders at the 2018 Parliament of the World’s Religion. The diverse nature of the Toronto demographic in terms of religion suggest a welcoming environment for migrants.

While Canada has been known to accept migrants regardless of gender, the government has also recognize the challenges faced by migrant women. Oftentimes, migrant women must balance their roles as both mothers and breadwinners for the family. In addition, migrant women face unreported violence and abuse due to the language barrier and social isolation. In April 2018, organizations, such as the Women’s Centre, hosted a Social Issues Discussion to raise awareness of the challenges faced by migrant women, and these organizations are also proposing policies to alleviate their grievances.

The media has portrayed Toronto as well as Canada as a place that welcomes immigrants also recognizes the interests of its people. In 2018, the Canadian government expressed interest in welcoming over 1 million migrants to its country over the next three years. The government cites that immigration provides great benefits to the Canadian society including influx of labor force, economic productivity and innovation. Canada also recognizes the need to protect the nation from particular security threats and has announced its plan to deport those deemed a security threat.

While technological innovations do not currently impact the lives of migrants significantly, the technological industries in Toronto and in Canada have provided jobs for a large group of immigrants on a variety of occupations. Recent reports indicate that immigrants not only benefit from economic security as a result of job security in the technological field, but these companies will also benefit from the innovations and creativity of these immigrants, resulting in an increase in economic productivity by these companies.

Youth and Education

Our city of Toronto is one of the most populous in Canada and is the provincial capital of Ontario. The city has an education system consisting of four different levels: elementary,

secondary, post-secondary, and supplementary schools. These four types of schools operate as either French or English based first language and as either secular or separate school boards. Our post-secondary education consists of five universities, four of which are public. We, the Toronto District School Board (TDSB), prides ourselves by being one of the most multicultural and multilingual school boards in the world. We have 173,000 elementary students, 73,000 high school students, 2,200 international students, 140,000 continuing education students, 29,000 students enrolled in immersion and extended French programs, 23% were born outside of Canada and over 120 languages spoken by TDSB students and their families. Out of 582 schools total, 471 are elementary, and 111 are secondary. As of 2018 Lucile Packard Foundation for Children’s Health, the enrollment of races in Ontario-Montclare are as follows: African American/ Black-504, American Indian/Alaska Native-128, Asian/Asian American-402, Filipino-112, Hispanic/Latino-18,989, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander-62, White-637, Multiracial-266. All of our public schools are in close proximity of downtown Toronto but are located in neighborhoods that are unique unto themselves. As of October 31, 2017, the TDSB’s graduation rate was 3,022 (86%) and 668 (4%) were still enrolled in the TDSB, as well as 1,513 (10%) that had dropped out and were no longer in the TDSB. Busing in our city of Toronto for the public schools is available for going to school at the beginning of the day and coming home from school at the end of the day, but does not accommodate for before or after school activities. Like other school systems, our transportation may be affected by seasonal weather and families are updated via a transportation portal. Students in Kindergarten-Grade 5 are eligible for busing to school if they live in a 1.6 km radius or further from school and students in grades 6,7,8 may receive public transportation cards if they live 3.2 km or more from school. Our schools are generally well-resourced due to the population we serve and the diversity of our students. On our school board website that all families and students have access to, we have a list of resources our schools provide including but not limited to: mental health programs and help, health and active living/ nutrition guide, abuse and red flags in relationships and much more to help make our students better people. Our website serves as a great resource for the Toronto Public School community.

We have 17,000 permanent teachers and 5,800 occasional teachers as well as 15,500 support staff in our public school system. TDSB is one of the largest school boards in Canada as well as one of the most diverse. We have “a dynamic, challenging work environment and unmatched career opportunities for our staff”.

	Total Teacher Labour Force	Visible Minority Teacher Population	Percentage Visible Minority Teachers	Percentage Total Visible Minority Population	Percentage Difference
Canada	412,955	22,415	5.4	13.4 ⁸	7.6
Quebec (Prov)	96,190	2,690	2.7	6.9	4.2
Montreal	42,905	2,305	5.3	13.5/22.7 ⁹	8.2/17.4
Ontario	162,240	12,055	7.4	19.0	11.6
Toronto	62,950	9,260	14.7	36.8/42.4	22.1/27.7
B.C.	52,055	4,645	8.9	21.6	12.7
Vancouver	25,730	3,935	15.2	36.8/49.0	21.6/33.8

Our schools are very ethnically diverse and consist of many students from backgrounds across the globe and as a result, our teachers also speak multiple languages. In our schools there are

special programs for students who speak either only french or only english to learn the other language to better prepare them for life in Canada. Like other countries, education is a guaranteed right in Canada and we believe education is the key to a successful and happy life and for this reason, as well, public education in Canada is free due to its importance. As stated previously, education is free and a right and this holds true for all provinces in Canada.

The city's public school system is secular, but there are special schools outside of the system that are non-secular such as schools that are based around religions of Islam, Judaism, Hindu, and Christianity. These non-secular schools are usually private. Schools that are religiously affiliated have a "dual track" curriculum which includes both secular and religious teachings. In the religion based schools, students participate in prayers and rituals although they aren't forced to and some don't even require students to be of that religion to attend the school. The benefits of religious-affiliated schools are that kids form a connection with their religion at a young age that can later influence their life decisions and be a guiding light for students in their later lives.

Some problems facing the youth of Canada is mental health issues and cyberbullying, especially in Yukon and PEI. Schools like those part of the Toronto District School Board is working hard to teach students about mental illness and how to cope with them, because as we have learned, "cure" is not an accurate way to phrase the fight against mental illnesses. As previously mentioned, the TDSB has resources on its main website regarding mental health information and support. All students and families have access to this information. Another problem facing the youth of Canada is the challenging history of the Native Americans. Children who were born into the Native American culture who were taught and raised in typical Canadian culture seem to have identity confusion due to the many cultures they face. The only way to face this dilemma is to teach students that they don't have to "pick" a piece of their identity to follow, but rather to adopt and love each side of who they are and who they are raised to be.

In Canada, migrant children are guaranteed access to education because in the system the only impact they could have is positive. The migrant children that live in Canada is what makes our country so prosperous and diverse. Students who come to Canada in the hopes of assimilating are more than likely to be successful in our nurturing and diverse environment. In numerous cases, students only took four years to master English. In general, 30% of Canadian students are immigrants or have one parent not born in Canada while we also have one of the best performing school systems in the world, according to the Program for International Assessment. Immigrants to Canada are widely seen as important and beneficial for the country and its economic success, especially educating the youth that come as well. Students who arrive from other nations are tested before entering school on their knowledge of English and steps are taken from these to put students into special programs to get them up to speed about learning the language. In 2016 the province of Ontario took over 10,000 refugees from Syria, of which over half were children. In Toronto, we have a program called Literacy Enrichment Academic Program (LEAP) where students are expected to make double the academic performance in one year of their classmates in order to catch up in their studies with the hope of being fully prepared to enter normal schooling in three years. In Ontario, we have a program called Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies that works in conjunction with Peel CAS in launching a Child Welfare Immigration Center of Excellence to aid children arriving in Ontario who suffered from "abuse, neglect, and abandonment". Due to the rise of migrants coming from the United States and the

multiple migrations happening from the Middle East, organizations like these strive to serve the youth coming into Canada to make their transitions easier. The Child Welfare Immigration Center of Excellence “is staffed by 10 multilingual child protection workers and two team leaders”. The organization doesn’t provide legal assistance but rather offers referrals to local support instead.

Health

We believe that all people have the right and should have the ability to take care of themselves and their families. We have worked for and established a system by which all people are able to receive the necessary care. Anyone who is a resident of Toronto has access to free medical care, and if you are a resident of Toronto for three months, you are entitled to free health care paid by the Ontario Health Insurance plan. Ontario has an insurance plan for residents who mainly live within state limits, and Toronto follows this plan. Some of the money from taxes goes to OHIP, and if in need, you can use some of this money to pay for doctor services.

We aim to provide the same services to migrants, documented or not. The three month waiting period is standard for almost every immigrant, but many apply early for OHIP. During this time, many use the Federal Health program to temporarily cover their health care. However, due to language differences, and low income and necessary government restriction, some may not be able to obtain free health care. Many countries have very restrictive policies, and it is almost impossible to get free health care, and so many come to Toronto for a better life. If one has not been denied to come to Canada, and meet the requirements to apply, you can apply for our innovative Health Insurance plan.

Our Health Insurance plan is available to all, and for those who do not have the means to pay for health care services are paid by the government publicly. Some services not under this plan are payed out of pocket, or some have another private insurance. Through taxes, citizens pay for our healthcare. There are also numerous volunteer clinics someone can go to if they cannot pay for healthcare, or other medical needs not paid for by federal aid. While other nations may prefer to profit from medical needs, we do our best to provide the basics of life for every person within our borders

It is one thing to provide universal health care, but the next step is to make that health care worthwhile and meaningful. As such, we have a well rounded health care system in Toronto. We have services including immunization, dental care, birth control, sexual health clinics Tuberculosis screening and treatment for newcomers, and much more. Toronto benefits from being a medical research center, and is home to institutions such as the McLaughlin Centre for Molecular Medicine and the Medical and Related Sciences Centre. These institutions draw in many world renowned medical professionals which increase the overall quality of our city’s healthcare providers. We have health care plans to treat anyone, and if needed, many go to volunteer-run clinics if they need to follow up any treatments. You can also visit your primary care physician or another doctor for follow ups on treatment plans.

One of our biggest challenges is providing the same quality health care to immigrants within our city limits. There are an estimated 500,000 people in Ontario who are denied healthcare coverage

due to their immigration status. This includes new migrants in the three-month waiting period, temporary foreign workers between contracts, some international students, non-status individuals pending response to various immigration claims, and even returning Canadian citizens who have left the country for a period of time. Thus clinics have opened that serve the uninsured, but since many are volunteer-run, they are not long-term solutions for providing quality and accessible healthcare. To serve migrant communities, we will need to make more changes with the OHIP. Our plan is to end the three month waiting period for new immigrants, temporary foreign workers, migrants newly approved for Permanent Residency, and returning Canadians. Second is to provide OHIP coverage to people uninsured with temporary status, including temporary foreign workers between contracts and international students. We can provide OHIP coverage to people left uninsured while inland immigration sponsorship, humanitarian, and compassionate status applications are pending. Also, we can provide OHIP coverage to people left uninsured due to being non-status while residing in Ontario. These solutions do take work, and we are working to reach as many people as we can, regardless of migrant status.

Another issue that all countries face amid the immigrant influx is food. We found that 1 in 7 families have trouble with food insecurity, but we started using Ontario's NFB, or Nutritious food basket, to ensure a balanced and fruitful meal for all residents. This measures the minimum cost of eating healthy, and regulates cost jumps in foods. It makes sure that all healthy, nutritious food is affordable for everyone. We are proud to say that since 2016 there was a 13 percent increase of people going to the Toronto Food banks in 2017, showing just how reliable our systems have become, and just how many people our systems are able to support. From 2008 to 2017 there was a 68 percent increase, and in 2017 almost 1,000,000 people came to the food banks. From 2010 to 2017, the average time of stay at the food banks went from 12 months to 24 months. We are working on growing these food banks to support the recent influx. Even though about only a quarter of the people who face food insecurity come to these food banks, our numbers have been going up since the early 2000s.

Lower income households are connected with more health problems, malnourishment, and poverty. Since migrant communities tend to be lower income, a higher rate of migrant families are malnourished, and have a higher rate of nourishment-related health problems, but we have the Nutritious Food Basket to help change that. Migrant communities face higher food insecurity, but we have food banks, and the NFB to help change the problem moving forward in the communities.

To tackle the dilemma of food insecurity and malnutrition within migrant communities, we work with clinics and local scientists to develop new and innovative ways to support a growing migrant population. We are proud to announce that Dr Stanley Zlotkin made a new micronutrient powder to go on food that addresses iron deficiency, and gives kids and new incoming malnourished migrants the vital nutrients that they need. Malnourished migrants will have to go to clinics and primary care doctors to be hospitalized and get the help that they need. This powder can be widely distributed, and works with diverse immune systems to get the body back on track.

Canada, and Toronto specifically, is known for its high refugee population. As such, migrants with PTSD and mental health trauma are no rare case. All citizens are free to check into the ER

at any time for any physical and/or mental issues they may be having. Currently, mental health treatment is not provided in our free healthcare system, however we do have hotlines for people struggling with different mental health issues. These hotlines are operating twenty-four seven and can be accessed for free by anyone.

As our systems are already vast and difficult to maintain, we do not plan on having to expand these services we offer to our citizens, although we do plan on having to expand the number of public hospitals and clinics, in order to offer our world class care to our growing migrant population. With nearly two dozen public hospitals already located in Toronto, we already have a sizeable healthcare system.

Sanitation systems have always been key for the health and safety of any civilization. As such, we have built reliable systems that ensure the quarantine of unsafe waste material. We currently have four water treatment plants, that all either meet or exceed standards set by the province and federal government. All sewage that flows from Toronto residents and businesses go to one of these four treatment plants. Toronto has 3,730 km of sewers, 507,543 sewer service connections, and 87 wastewater pumping stations.

The vast majority of the public are connected to this system with indoor plumbing. Our homeless population, around 5,300, makes up the majority of people living without indoor plumbing. Our city provides public washrooms accessible to the anyone for a quarter, allowing all people the dignity of being clean and healthy. In terms of our migrant population, most immigrants have indoor plumbing in Toronto, but a big problem that has come up is lead in the water. Like Flint Michigan, and many other places, we have a problem of lead in the water, and a lot of poorer people, migrants among them, have this issue. However, we are doing the best we can to maintain this issue, and give the best possible sanitation services to all of our citizens. In addition to lead contamination, recent health concerns have been youth drug use, vaping, and mental health issues in the workplace.

In addition to plumbing sanitation, we are responsible for the waste collection of our citizens. Each household is provided with a garbage bin, a blue bin, and approximately 460,000 houses, as well as apartments, condos, and City-owned buildings have green bins. Blue bins are used for recycling in our cities efforts to reduce our environmental impact. Our city has also introduced a new green bin for organic waste, this waste once collected is turned into compost and is used in public parks. The green bin project is still in testing and has not yet been fully instrumented. The garbage bins make up for the rest of the non-recyclable or non-organic waste. Green bins are collected weekly, while the blue and garbage bins are collected every other week.

The city is responsible for the waste collection of all houses, apartments and condos, however they can opt out of city waste collection. Businesses must apply and reach certain requirements for city waste collection. Our city only has resources to collect waste from formal settlements, however anyone can drop off waste at our seven 24-hour waste collection sites for a fee depending on the type of waste.

We can use technology to track the payment of patients, and statistics on how these migrants in our city need emergent medical care. To help these migrants get the best possible care, we can

set up programs to more efficiently give our best care in volunteer run and bigger hospital organizations.

Resilience

Toronto has always been a city of immigrants, and as such we have had the opportunity to grow and develop systems that provide for as many people as possible while also providing the highest quality care and protection. Here, we provide incoming migrants with a sort of safety net, as many come with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. At first, migrants would stay in hostels and hotels as they waited for our welfare and housing programs to kick in. Recently, however, we have had to set up large tented camps with similar housing amenities to provide shelter for the sudden influx. As we are reaching our maximum holding capacity, we are working hard with the federal government to provide necessary aid to all who need it. As living in Toronto can be too expensive for most refugees, we provide free housing and welfare programs until we can provide them with jobs and the necessary tools to fully assimilate and succeed in our nation.

Part of the assimilation is adapting to language and recovering, both mentally and physically, enough to enter the workforce. In Toronto we provide language classes and training programs that help migrants communicate in interviews, with lawyers, and with government officials. Our health care programs, as explained above, are free and accessible to most people within our borders. These operations ease away some of the concerns immigrants face in a new country, and helps them fit in better than in most other countries. In fact, our main goal and success is getting most migrants into the workforce, even if those jobs are initially below their skill set. Our language and training classes have worked to reduce this disparity since its inception. Volunteer-run and free clinics provide emergency medical aid, and our free health care programs kick in after a three month waiting period. We provide free care to our native-born residents, and to our undocumented migrant population through these clinics and through our affordable welfare programs.

However, these clinics rarely provide the necessary mental health care programs that are needed by those requesting refugee status. We are working towards establishing a peer counseling network on a local scale. To elaborate on said network, this could become the platform where successful immigrants counsel/give advice to other immigrants who have not quite been able to settle or fully integrate. This plan could and would benefit many people who may have just been lost in the new country and couldn't find their way back to progress on their own. A last benefit of this would be the high comfort level the immigrant would have compared to if they had just talked to some life coach who hadn't been through the same experiences as they had.

We allow any person who arrives in Canada can apply for refugee status at any border, airport, or immigration office within the country. To do this we use a system called Citizen and Immigration Canada (CIC) where immigrants apply for asylum with the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). Upon receiving refugee status they may further apply for a permanent residency. While we have all of these steps our initial acceptance rate is still well over 50%. To make the process easier, we send envoys overseas searching out migrants with fraudulent papers

to prevent them from immigrating into Canada illegally. These migrants are only those with known criminal records, terrorist labels, or notable potential for bringing harm to Canadian residents. While we are welcoming to all who wish to take refuge here, we do have to take the necessary precautions to maintain a sustainable immigrant population. Thus, we rely on a point system to create a decision process. We reward points according to education, and work experience. Today, since our economy is information based, we reward higher points to immigrants with a background in information, or to those with flexible skills sets, making it easier for them to gain entrance to our country. These people are first on the list. We also, however, give refuge to asylum seekers and work with a handful of resettlement humanitarian resettlement program to ensure an equal and controlled influx.

With such a large migrant influx, security becomes ever more important. Since migrants are subject to careful screening upon entering Toronto, violence by migrants is rare, however we do abide by the Smart Border Declaration (SBD), signed with the United States in 2001. The aim of the plan is to continually improve border security, information sharing and law enforcement cooperation between the two nations, including open communication, transparent trade, and cargo scanning. The information sharing refers to data exchange, later implemented as protocol and border security. The 30-point plan covers security protocol such as refugee claims, aerial protection, forms of resident identification, commercial processing, infrastructure and transportation security, and anti-terrorist protection protocol. Working with the United States protects both the people of Canada and those of the United States.

As much as the SBD has worked in protecting our residents, a recent discovery and break up of an Al-Qaeda group forced us to question the flaws within the system. We knew about these men for over a year and have had them under surveillance thanks to our FBI, and were able to intercept them before any harm could be done. These men were illegal within our country, and are one example of few. Although they may have been outliers, we have worked with the United States in open communication to strengthen the SBD and the flaws within it.

In addition to the SBD, we have the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, which ensures the rights and protections of Canadian immigrants. The policy ensures and upholds the multicultural fabric of the nation, promotes successful integration and development, protects the health and safety of migrants and native-born alike, and upholds the humanitarian moral fibre that our nation seeks to establish. The act makes sure that we as a nation and as individual cities will take in and support not only the required quota of migrants, but as many as we can possibly support with crippling our own economy. Part of the policy is to ensure quality health care, and ensure that families are reunited at or after the border, unlike surrounding nations who deem it necessary to separate migrant families for security purposes.

While we respect the treatment of migrants by the United States and surrounding first world countries, we urge them to break down barriers of hatred and mistrust, and use our system as a model for the good we can do together. During the International Refugee Rights Conference of 2018, we worked with NGOs, refugee nations, UNHCR representatives, and academics to create international communications and better the systems by which we protect and provide for those seeking aid on a global scale. This conference ensured that not only was Canada following humanitarian laws, but it also created an outlet through which we can work internationally to

increase education, better public opinion, support the development of NGOs, and ensure the global protection of immigrants across national borders. As a city, we do work with our national government to ensure that we are following international humanitarian laws. One of the ways that we have accomplished this is by having meetings about them. Doing so keeps the news right here and less likely to be brushed off as it will be more important to us specifically.

Toronto itself is a hub for technological advancements, IT, and media development. Our technology sector alone accounts for \$8 billion dollars alone in annual employee wages, and allows us to move forward in the comfort, health, and safety of our residents. In terms of medical care, our systems are fast paced and built to withstand large influxes, including that of the migrant population. In terms of identification and protection, we are working with the US and the SBD to develop fingerprint scanning, cargo scanning, and activity monitoring that will ensure the safety and protection of civilians. In the past, our discoveries in Insulin, open heart surgeries, and cystic fibrosis have changed the medical scene. Even today we continue to provide new and innovative ways to support our growing population. Pablum and micronutrient powder have served as lifesaving nutrient boosters, that provide the kickstarter for malnourished migrant families. We have also led the way for many recently advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence in robots, self driving vehicles, and the newest life-saving medical devices. Along with these, other very important technologies that we have are technologies such as implemented fingerprint scanning and biometrics. Since we have these things it will create quite a difficult task for someone else to falsely impersonate someone, that in turn reducing crime and protecting those living within our city limits and national borders.