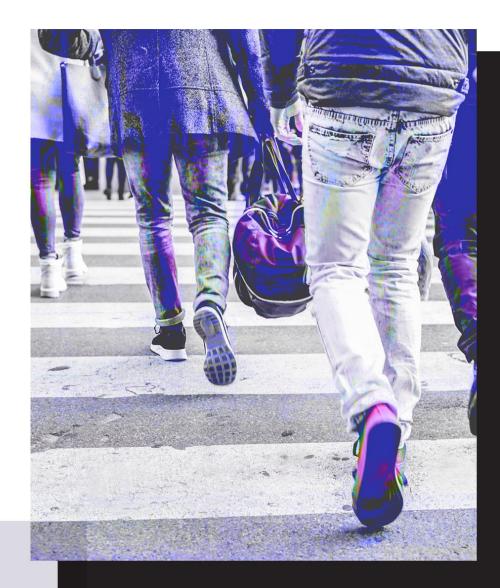


Tapping into the Immigrant Talent Pool

Addressing Underemployment and Credential Devaluation of Skilled Immigrants

PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2019

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Agenda

> Immigrants in the Canadian Labour Market
> Diversity Institute
> Immigrant Entrepreneurship as Self-Sufficiency
> Innovative Training Model
> Inclusive Innovation Ecosystem



Immigrants in the Canadian Labour Market



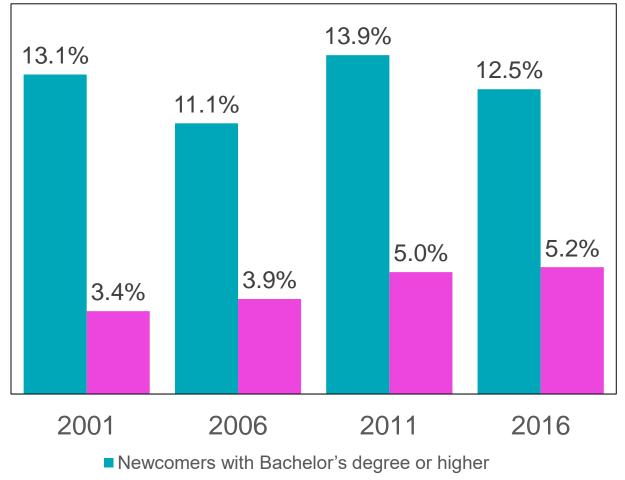
Immigrant Labour Participation

- Immigrants will occupy a larger share of Canada's population; 24.5% to 30.0% in 2036 vs 20.7% in 2011 (StatCan)
- As the Canadian population ages, immigrant contribution to Canadian society and economy will increase
- As other societies face an aging population, Canada will face more competition for skilled immigrants
- How is immigrant integration into Canadian workforce?



Unemployment – Canadian-born vs immigrants

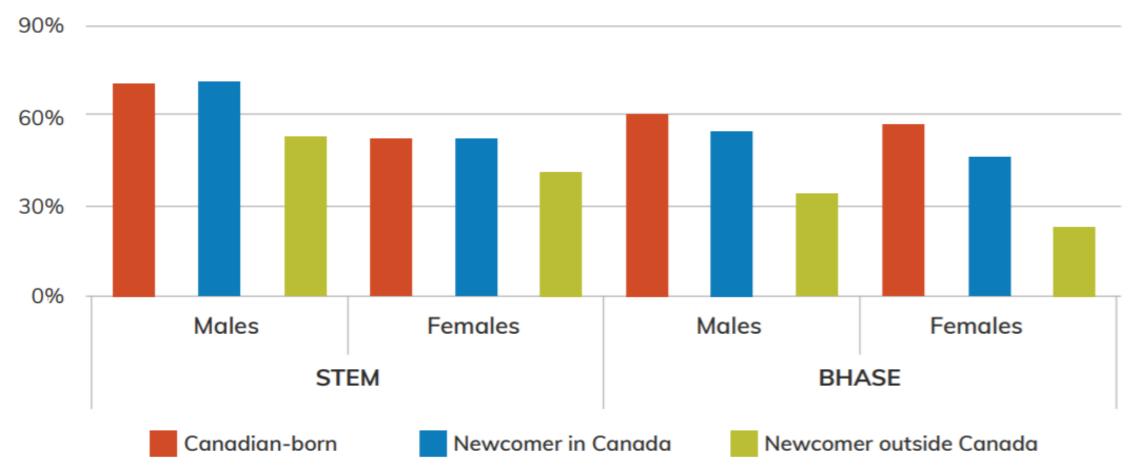
- While unemployment numbers are narrowing, there is still a gap in employment between Canadian-born individuals and immigrants (TRIEC)
- What are the types of jobs that immigrants are finding?



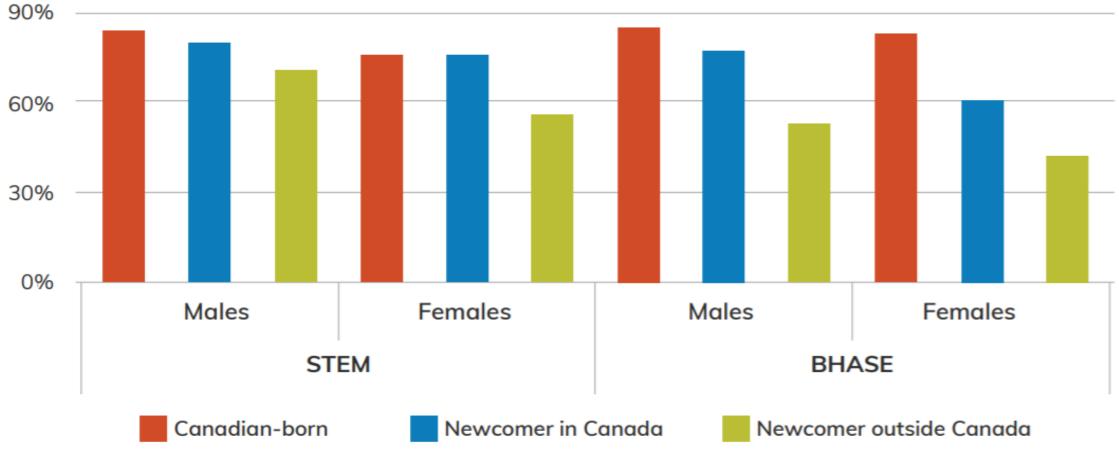
Canadian-born with a Bachelor's degree or higher



Underemployment – Canadian-born vs immigrants (with a Bachelor's degree)

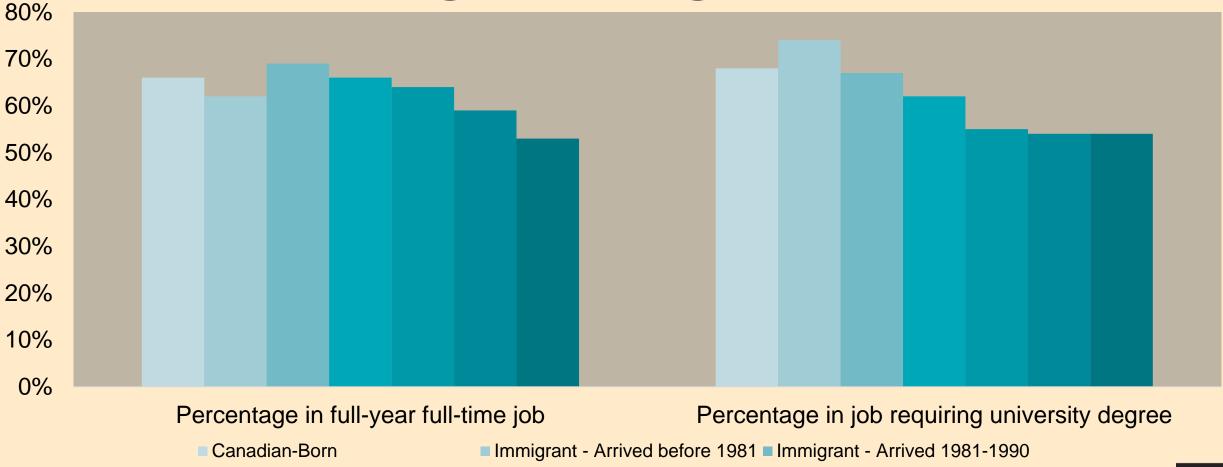


Underemployment – Canadian-born vs immigrants (with Masters or higher)





Underemployment over time – Men with a Bachelor's degree or higher

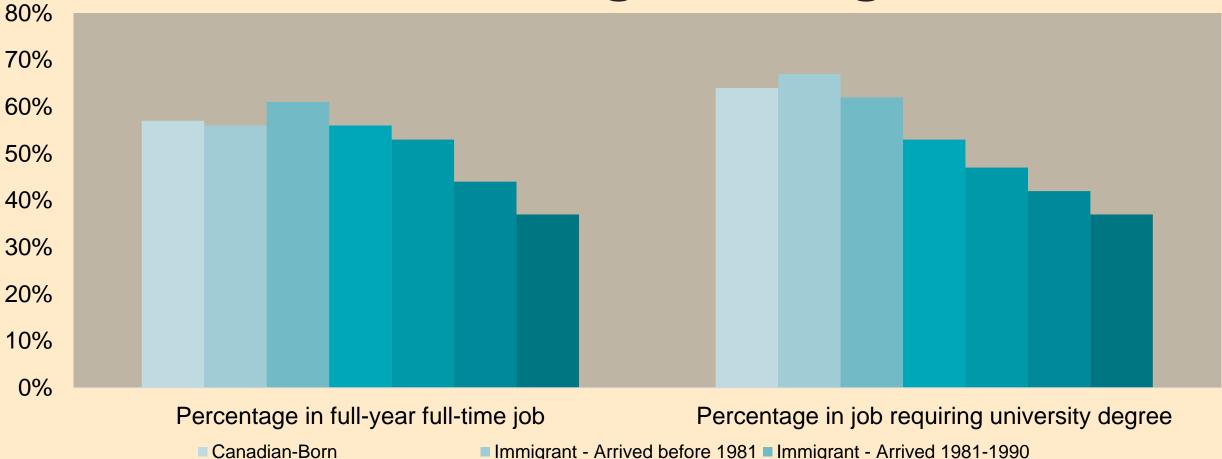


Immigrant - Arrived 1991-2000 Immigrant - Arrived 2001-2005 Immigrant - Arrived 2006-2010

Immigrant - Arrived 2011-2014



Underemployment over time – Women with a Bachelor's degree or higher



Immigrant - Arrived 1991-2000 Immigrant - Arrived 2001-2005 Immigrant - Arrived 2006-2010

Immigrant - Arrived 2011-2014



Racialized immigrants

- Racialized immigrants may face additional barriers:
 - 2012 UofT and Ryerson joint study found that applicants with "Asian" names were 45 to 60% less likely to be called to an interview than those with Anglicized names



Immigrant Entrepreneurship

Benefits of Immigrant Entrepreneurs

- International trade immigrant entrepreneurs mobilize sociocultural networks to commercialize innovations in world market (Lin & Tao, 2008; Sui & Morgan, 2014)
- Businesses established by immigrants are more likely to enter global markets and expertise, the hallmark of growth (Sui, Morgan & Baum, 2015).
- Almost two-thirds of immigrants who enter self-employment and remain self-employed even if offered a job with comparable income (Hou & Wang, 2011).



Reasons for Becoming an Entrepreneur

tors	Found an opportunity	<mark>86%</mark> 79%
I Factors	Entrepreneurship as a desirable career	76% 62%
Pull	Increased flexibility in my work	<mark>71%</mark> 74%
ors	I had difficulty in finding employment	58% 38%
h Factors	Difficulty getting foreign credentials recognized	37% 19%
Push	Job Dissatisfaction	31% 58%

Immigrants Non-Immigrants



Challenges Faced by Entrepreneurs (Immigrant and Canadian-Born)

Selling the business's products/services to customers	71.6% 68.8%
Understanding legislation and rules	67.7% 42.5%
Understanding the market	63.5% 42.5%
Obtaining finance	63.2% 55.0%
Taxes and regulation	60.0% 50.0%
Getting in contact with and selling the idea to investors	58.3% 38.8%
Establishing the business organization	56.8% 40.0%
Locating and hiring the right employees	53.7% 46.3%
Language and culture	33.3% 11.3%



Service Provider Challenges

- Uneven awareness of the issues among Service providers
- Issues identified with:
 - Immigration policies e.g. students cannot easily transition into entrepreneurship
 - Access to finance,
 - Networks and mentoring
 - Knowledge of processes
- Most settlement agencies and support organizations focus on language training and traditional employment pathways
- Organizations designed to support entrepreneurs had limited understanding of the challenges that newcomers face
- Some focused on the need for newcomers to learn language and culture, while others stressed the importance of service providers becoming more inclusive



Innovative Training Model - Newcomer Entrepreneurship Hub

Free Training	Mentorship Matching	Turn your BUSINESS IDEA INTO REALITY with our HANDS-ON testing & training program for NEWCOMERS.
Product Testing	Childcare & Transportation	
Marketing Support	Settlement Services	9 Weeks of Training Every Saturday from September 8th to November 17th, 2018 Follow us on Facebook: @NEHbySCCC

Info & Registration: 416-392-0335 x310 amoh@scaddingcourt.org www.scaddingcourt.org/neh



Addressing gaps in current services

- One-stop service hub for newcomer entrepreneurs (settlement, language, entrepreneurship, childcare, testing opportunities)
- Entrepreneurship training for newcomers with low levels of English
- Collaborative model which coordinates service providers supporting newcomers and entrepreneurs
- Partnership between SCCC and the Ted Rogers School of Management's Diversity Institute



Program overview

- In partnership with Scadding Court Community Centre, evaluating models for supporting women and newcomer entrepreneurs
 - 45+ hours of training led by industry professionals and TRSM faculty
 - Business mentorship matching
 - Low-risk market testing opportunities at Market 707, and other locations
 - Wrap-around supports such as free on-site childminding and TTC tokens
 - Subject-specific language training through weekly conversation circles (NEH)



Vendor stories

- Thein Zaw Htun & his wife July have started Delightfully Delicious, a Myanmar & Asian food business at Market 707
- Mufit Aydin had a stall at the Halal Food Festival for his engraving business and has since opened a second shop location in Mississauga as of September 2018
- Two participants have secured internships in their perspective fields
- Rubina Shaheen opened a smoothie stall at Market 707
- Rahila Gul Mohammed has launched her online clothing business Raleen Clothing. She has been featured at two GTA Eid Bazaars in August





Lessons learned

- Breadth of business types requires variety of testing opportunities (commercial kitchen, catering opportunities, co-working spaces, market pop-up spaces, and Market 707 shipping containers)
- Many participants are not ready to start running a business full-time or need an income while they gain start up capital
- High demand for NEH program, interpretation supports and popularity of conversation circles supports idea that newcomers want to learn English and start making money concurrently
- Newcomer entrepreneurship programs should support the economic success of newcomers who choose not to start a business as well – success is not just "# of businesses launched"



Thank you!

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