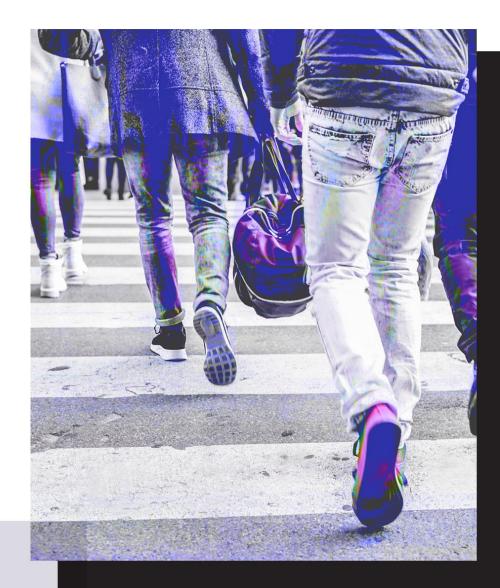


Tapping into the Immigrant Talent Pool

Addressing Underemployment and Credential Devaluation of Skilled Immigrants

PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2019

Henrique Hon M.Eng., MBA Data Analyst Ted Roger's School of Management, Diversity Institute Ryerson University



henrique.hon@ryerson.ca

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



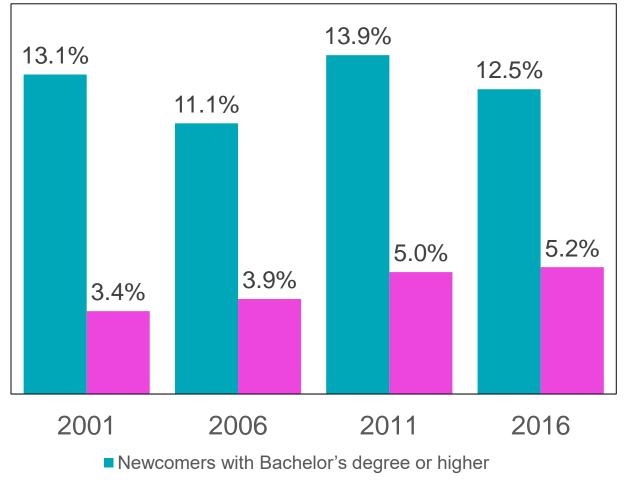
Immigrant Labour Participation

- 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

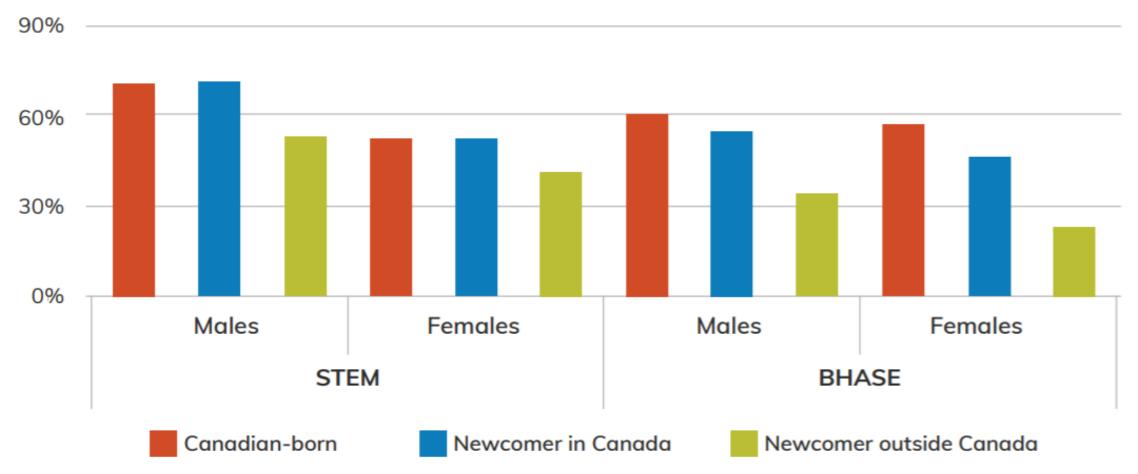
- While unemployment numbers are narrowing, there is still a gap in employment between Canadian-born individuals and immigrants (TRIEC)
- What are the types of jobs that immigrants are finding?



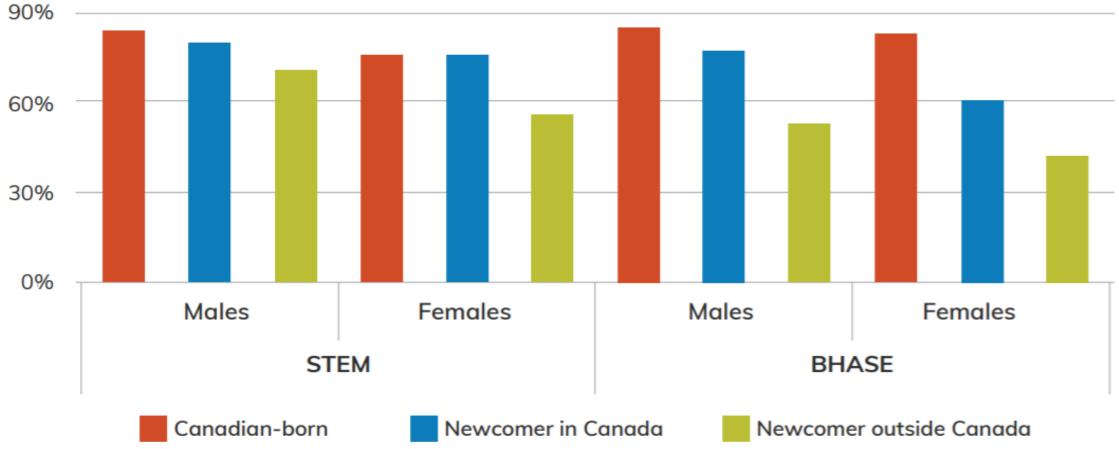
Canadian-born with a Bachelor's degree or higher



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

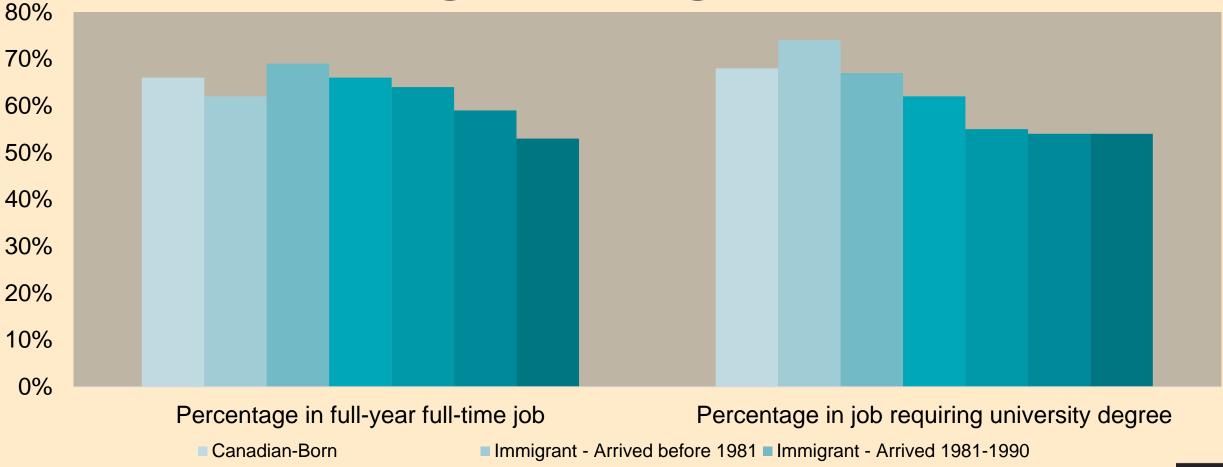


Underemployment – Canadian-born vs immigrants (with Masters or higher)





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

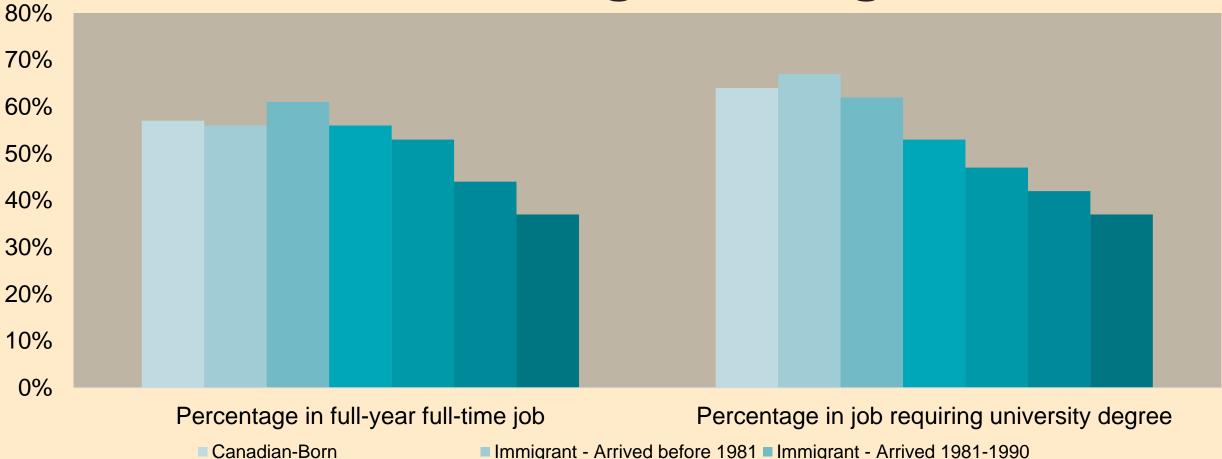


Immigrant - Arrived 1991-2000 Immigrant - Arrived 2001-2005 Immigrant - Arrived 2006-2010

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!

Get in touch:

ryerson.ca/diversity

diversityinstitute@ryerson.ca

@RyersonDI

416-979-5000 x6740





