

Canada – Working/Studying /Visas

Canada – General Country Information

Canada is the second largest country in the world it stretches from the north of the United States to the Arctic in the far north and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is a place with vast, wide-open spaces and rich in natural resources -forests rivers lakes and mountains. It is also member of the G8 group of leading industrial countries, and enjoys a high standard of living, excellent public infrastructure, a highly educated and skilled labour force and a world class educational system. With a rich history of immigration, Canada is an extremely pluralist and multicultural society. According to the United Nations, Canada offers one of the highest standards for quality of life in the world.

Canada has ten provinces and three territories, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon Territory.

Area: The total area of Canada is 9 984 670 kilometres square. Of this, 9 093 507 kilometres square is land and 891 163 square kilometres is fresh water.

Geography: Canada's geography is highly varied. The West coast is mountainous, and mainly covered in an old-growth rain forest. The Prairies of Western Canada are flat with wide-open space. Central Canada is scattered with many lakes and rivers. Southern Ontario and Quebec are home to fertile farmland and hundreds of cities and towns. The East coast is known for its attractively rugged Atlantic shore and windswept beaches

Population: 37.28 million (April 2019.)

Government: Constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Canada became a self-governing dominion in 1867 but retained ties to the British crown

Capital: Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, population of approximately 940,179(April 2019)

Other Major Cities: Toronto 3.0412 million (estimated for 2019); Montreal 1.87384 million (estimated 2019) ; Vancouver 634,750.8 (estimated 2019); Calgary 1.4368 million (estimated 2019).

Currency: One Euro is roughly equivalent to 1.50 Canadian Dollar (April 2019).

Climate: There are many climatic variations, ranging from the permanently frozen icecaps of the north to the rich vegetation of British Columbia's west coast. Canada's most populous regions, which lie in the country's south along the U.S. border, have four distinct seasons, with daytime summer temperatures rising to 35°C and higher, while lows of minus 25°C are not uncommon in winter.

Ethnic Origin: Irish origin 13.4%, British Isles origin 18.3%, French origin 13.6%, other European 15%, Amerindian 4%, other, mostly Asian, African, Arab 6%, mixed background 22%

Language: Although English and French are the only two official languages in Canada, almost every language and culture in the world can find some representation in Canada.

Time Zones: Canada has six time zones. The easternmost, in Newfoundland, is three hours and 30 minutes behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The other time zones are Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Rocky Mountain and, farthest west, Pacific, which is eight hours behind GMT.

Religion: The largest faith in Canada was Christianity. About 22,102,700, or two-thirds of Canada's population (67.3%), reported that they were affiliated with a Christian religion. Roman Catholics were the largest Christian religious group in 2011. About 12,728,900 people identified themselves as Roman Catholic, representing 38.7% of Canada's population as a whole.

Consistent with changing immigration patterns, there were growing proportions of the population who reported religious affiliations other than Christian. These religions included Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist. In 2011, about 2,373,700 people, or 7.2% of Canada's population, reported

affiliation with one of these religions. This was up from 4.9% a decade earlier, as recorded in the 2001 Census. In 2011, people who identified themselves as Muslim made up 3.2% of the population, Hindu 1.5%, Sikh 1.4%, Buddhist 1.1% and Jewish 1.0%.

Roughly 7,850,600 people, or nearly one-quarter of Canada's population (23.9%), had no religious affiliation. This was up from 16.5% a decade earlier, as recorded in the 2001 Census.

Economy: Canada ranks among the top ten industrial powers, and is a member of the G8 group of leading industrial countries. Leading industries include automobile manufacturing, pulp and paper, iron and steel work, machinery and equipment manufacturing, mining, extraction of fossil fuels, forestry and agriculture. Canada's leading exports are; Oil (22% of total exports), Vehicles (13.5%), Machines, engines, pumps (7.7%), Gems, precious metals (4.0%), Electronic equipment (3.2%), Plastics (3.0%), Aircraft, spacecraft (2.4%), Wood (3.2%), Aluminium (2.2%) and Paper (1.8%).

Wood is the fastest-growing among the top 10 export categories, up 28.5% for the 5-year period starting in 2011.

The country is rich in natural resources and industries such as forestry, mining, oil and gas, farming and fishing are important sources of jobs and export earnings. Canada is also a world leader in telecommunications, biotechnology, aerospace technologies and pharmaceuticals. Canada's proximity to the United States makes cross-border trade easy and efficient. Most of Canada's exports are sold to the American market. The USA also supplies the bulk of Canada's imports.

Considering full 2018, the economy grew **1.8 percent** easing from a **3.0 percent** in 2017. The Canadian economy grew **0.5 percent** quarter-on-quarter in the third quarter of 2018, following a 0.7 percent expansion in the previous period. Unemployment rate was estimated at 4.2% in June 2018.

- **CIA Factbook** <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ca.html>
- **Statistics Canada** <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>
- **Canadian Embassy** <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ireland-irlande/>
- **The Government of Canada** www.gc.ca
- **Canadian economy** <http://www.canadabusiness.ca/eng/page/2826/>

Canadian Embassy

7-8 Wilton terrace

Dublin 2

Tel.: (+ 353 1) 234 4000

E-mail: dublin@international.gc.ca

www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ireland-irlande

Embassy of Ireland

Suite 1105, 11th Floor, 130 Albert Street

Ottawa

Ontario, K1P 5G4

Telephone 1-613-233-6281 Fax +1-613-233-5835

Email: ottawaEmbassy@dfa.ie

www.embassyofireland.ca

Canada – Working

CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES

Relations between Ireland and Canada are close and are largely based on family and cultural ties. Almost 4.5 million Canadians, or 14% of the population, (37.28 million in 2019) claim some Irish ancestry. The economic crisis has had consequences for the Canadian labour market but Canada's economic situation remains relatively strong. Canada was the last major industrialized country dragged into the global recession. And yet by mid 2009 its economy had edged back into positive growth. The Canadian economy is expected to recover quickly and when this happens, industry and the public sector will be in need of the expertise of this year's graduates. With this in mind Canada is now becoming an increasingly popular destination for Irish students and graduates. However it is important to note that a work permit and approval to immigrate does not guarantee employment, even if you are highly skilled. There is currently a demand in areas such as:

- **Accounting and finance** – although not a growth sector at the moment long term there will be a need for well-trained and experienced staff
- **Aerospace** - Bombardier, has started recruiting again due to the positive development of their latest aircraft projects
- **Agriculture** - plays an important role in the economy.
- **Biotechnology** - over the last 20 years, biotechnology has been growing continuously
- **Chemical Manufacturing** - opportunities lie in synthetic resin, petrochemical and organic chemical manufacturing
- **Construction** -this sector is slowing down but the government is trying to revive it by providing billions of dollars for green infrastructure constructions
- **Healthcare and Social care professionals**
- **ICT and e-commerce** - are the biggest growth sectors in at the moment with further growth expected
- **Mining** – Canada has the second most drilling sites in the world
- **Oil and gas** - there has been a surge of production in recent years
- **Restaurant and food-service professionals**

If you speak French, there are special opportunities in Quebec Province, which has separate immigration procedures (See <http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca>)

With the graduate market being more competitive as a result of recession it is advisable to identify your skills and target appropriate sectors before you travel. It is also vital that you learn as much as possible about working in Canada before going as this can pay dividends when you arrive.

- **Statistics Canada** www.statcan.gc.ca Canadian government site with useful information on the current state of the economy
- **The most in demand jobs in 2019** <https://www.randstad.ca/best-jobs/top-15-jobs/>
- **Going to Canada** www.canadainternational.gc.ca is a good site with links to general information and services when planning a temporary stay or making Canada your new home.
- **Working in Canada** www.workingincanada.gc.ca is comprehensive source of information on regulated trades and professions in Canada.
- **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC)** www.hrsdc.gc.ca has

information on unemployment, training programs, job searches, labour market trends, and it is linked to the national job bank in Toronto and Montreal and other cities,

- **Canadian federal and provincial governments** www.canadaonline.about.com - news, issues, how they are organized, how they work, and the services they provide

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

Permanent Employment

If you are looking to migrate to Canada and secure permanent employment you could look to apply in the skilled worker/professionals category called the Federal Skilled Worker (FSW) There are a number of assessed criteria (points-based) to be considered if your application is to be successful and these focus on your education, English and/or French language ability, work experience, age, if employment has been arranged in Canada and your adaptability. (This scheme has now been re-opened as of January 1st 2015). For more details see <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=106&top=29> For information on The Business Immigration Program for Investors, Entrepreneurs and self-employed see <https://canadianvisa.org/canada-immigration/business>

Temporary Employment / Working Holiday

If you are going to Canada as a student or are under 35 you can visit under the **International Experience Canada (IEC)** programme which now has 3 categories “Young Professionals, International Coop (Internship) and Working Holiday. For further information and eligibility requirements see; <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/iec/eligibility.asp> Individuals have two options in applying for a working holiday in Canada - ‘Independent Travel in Canada’ or ‘Travel in Canada through a Recognized Organisation’ (e.g. USIT ‘Work in Canada’ programme). Many applicants engage private third-party organisations for a fee, and these can provide advice and support in putting together an application, and help with booking flights etc. There are no restrictions on the type of work you do or where you do it, or indeed the number of jobs you hold at one time. However searching on the web before you go could be very useful. You should note that you will be required to have a medical examination and submit a medical report as part of your application if you want to work in the fields of health sciences, clinical laboratory workers, patient attendants in nursing and geriatric homes, teachers of primary or secondary schools or other teachers of small children, domestic work, workers who can give in-home care to children/elderly/disabled persons, or day nursery workers, Remember that if you want to work in Quebec that you should have very good skills in written and spoken French.

Internships are great opportunities to get practical training in your field of study in another country. Here is a list of useful websites:

- **Ontario Internship Program (OPS)** www.internship.gov.on.ca The Ontario Internship Program provides two-year work placements, with the Ontario Public Service, for recent college and university graduates. Jobs will be available in several areas of public administration, including Human Resources, Policy Development, Communications, Organizational Development and Financial & Business Planning.
- **Enterprise Ireland** www.enterprise-ireland.com Post-Grad Work Experience Abroad with Enterprise Ireland.
- **The International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE)** www.iaeste.org www.leargas.ie The IAESTE Programme is an exchange programme for penultimate and final year students of Engineering, Science, IT and Architecture to gain work experience abroad in their field of study.
- **Career Edge** www.careeredge.ca A private sector not-for-profit organization offering up

to 12 month internships with Canadian employers to recent graduates of all disciplines.

- **AIIESEC** www.aiesec.org An international, non-political, non-profit, student-run, independent, educational organization.
- **Intern abroad** <https://www.goabroad.com/>
- **Internship Abroad** www.internshipabroad.net

VOLUNTEERING

Working as a volunteer can give you Canadian work experience, allowing you to practice French, expand your network and develop contacts in your sector and help your employability Check out Volunteer Canada <https://volunteer.ca/>

HOW TO FIND A JOB

Internet

The internet is particularly good if you are looking for a job in a specific field or area. If for example you wanted to work in a hotel you could contact all the hotels in a particular area. The Canadian Yellow pages www.yellowpages.ca allows you search Canada's telephone directory online.

Walk-in

Often this can be the best way of finding a short term job. Just walk into a shop, restaurant, bar, hotel and ask for the manager, even if they don't have anything at the moment leave your CV. This is often the best way to find temporary employment.

Using an Exchange Organisation

If you are travelling with USIT www.usit.ie or www.bunac.org/uk/workcanada or any other International exchange organisation they will provide advice and assistance in pre- arranging work and accommodation. Their directories have listings from employers who wish to employ summer/part-time staff and can help take a lot of stress out of job hunting.

Networking

Using your contacts friends, colleagues, professional associations and business contacts is often a very successful way of getting a job. To find out about Irish companies trading in the Canada or Irish companies with interests in Canada it is worth checking out Enterprise Ireland <http://www.enterprise-ireland.com/en/> Also the local chamber of commerce may be of use in providing local business lists see www.chamber.ca The Ireland Canada Business Association (Dublin) www.irelandcanada.com, promotes and develops two-way trade and could be useful in identifying companies. Social Networking WebSites such as Facebook www.facebook.com, Twitter www.twitter.com and LinkedIn www.linkedin.com have increased in popularity for both graduates and employers

Graduate Careers Fairs

Can be useful way of finding work and may also provide an opportunity to find out about graduate schemes being offered by companies. Many fairs offer other facilities such as CV workshops, and a chance to network. Check out the Opportunities Abroad Expo (www.workingin-events.com) and the Working Abroad Expo (www.workingabroad.net). Toronto also has the annual National Job Fair & Training Expo (www.thenationaljobfair.com).

Youth Information Centres <http://www.youthcentrescanada.com> can also be helpful and it may be worth looking at before you go abroad.

University/College Careers Offices

As in other countries the careers office in most universities/colleges provide careers information, education and guidance for graduates and post up graduate vacancies on the websites. So even if you haven't graduated from that particular institution it is worth checking out sites of universities/colleges in the area you intend to work. See the Canadian Universities and Colleges Resource www.campusaccess.com for links to third level institutions.

Employment Services/Recruitment Agencies

Using employment services, recruitment agencies and also making speculative approaches to recruiters is, like in most other countries, a common practice for students or graduates.

- Job Bank – www.jobbank.gc.ca Government job hunting site
- WorkBC – www.workbc.ca Govt. Of British Columbia Jobs Site.
- Workopolis Canada www.workopolis.com - Workopolis is the largest Canada-based online job site joint venture of Canada's two largest papers The Globe and Mail and Toronto Star.
- Workopolis Campus Jobs Site www.workopoliscampus.ca
- Web portal to job opportunities, Manitoba <https://jobsearch.gov.mb.ca/>
- Monster www.monster.ca searchable job listings or post your cv online
- Canadajobs <http://www.canadajobs.com/> job site that can be browsed by region
- Careers in Federal Public Service www.jobs.gc.ca
- Jobs.ca www.jobs.ca Search jobs by category. Includes summer jobs.
- Career Owl www.careerowl.ca
- Allstars www.allstarjobs.ca portal for local ,national guides, jobsites, recruitment agencies
- CoolJobs www.cooljobscanada.com - tourism and hospitality jobs in Canada
- <http://www.careerjet.ca/>
- <http://www.indeed.ca/>
- CACEE - (Canadian Association of Career Educators and Employers) www.cacee.com
Canada's biggest job site for students and recent graduates
- Canadian Career www.canadiancareers.com List of Canadian job sites.

Job Listings in Newspapers

The traditional method of replying to job advertisements in papers is still popular. There are two main national newspapers which can be consulted:

- The Globe and Mail <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/>
- The National Post www.nationalpost.com
- The Toronto Star www.thestar.com although concentrated in Ontario, is also very popular and has a wide circulation.
- The Montreal Gazette www.montrealgazette.com
- The Vancouver Sun www.vancouversun.com
- Canada Employment Weekly www.mediacorp.ca is the largest career newspaper in the country and is distributed in every province and territory.
- Canada East www.canadaeast.com Links to newspapers and job vacancies
- Postmedia Network publishes several English-language newspapers across Canada
- Nunatsiaq News is aimed at the Eastern Arctic region.

Working Conditions

- Employment and working conditions are strictly regulated in Canada through federal and provincial laws. The average working week in Canada is typically between 35 and 40 hours.

- Public holidays vary across each province although there are a number that are celebrated on a national level. Important dates to note are Victoria Day (Monday preceeding May 25), Canada Day (July 1st), Labour Day (first Monday in September) and Thanksgiving Day (second Monday of October). Holidays do not tend to be as generous as those in Europe.
- An average graduate starting salary for an Honours degree graduate is \$64,000 but can vary greatly due to company, location, industry, experience and benefits.
<http://www.simplyhired.com/salaries-k-college-graduate-jobs.html>
- Minimum wages are set by each individual province or territory. Current minimum **wages (2019)** are:
 - Alberta: **\$15.00**
 - British Columbia: **\$13.85**
 - Manitoba: **\$11.65**
 - New Brunswick: **\$11.50**
 - Newfoundland : **\$11.40**
 - Northwest Territories: **\$13.46**
 - Nova Scotia: **\$11.55**
 - Nunavut: **\$13.00**
 - Ontario: **\$14.00**
 - Prince Edward Island: **\$12.25**
 - Quebec: **\$12.50**
 - Saskatchewan: **\$11.06**
 - Yukon: **\$12.71**

Some occupations, particularly those in the service industry or specific trades, will have different legislated minimum wage levels. For more information see
<http://canadaonline.about.com/od/labourstandards/a/minimum-wage-in-canada.htm>

You will need a Social Insurance Number to work in Canada. Learn more about applying for a Social Insurance Number www.servicecanada.gc.ca

- Tax - foreign workers are subject to Canadian income tax rates, although special regulations apply for newcomers (immigrants) during their first tax year www.cra-arc.gc.ca .

CV/ Résumé/Interviews

A résumé in Canada is usually two pages in length and is a summary of personal, education, and experience qualifications . Remember as always to target the résumé towards the position for which you are applying and focus on areas that are related to the job. Online applications are becoming more commonplace but remember they need just as much attention – always double check your application before pressing send. A concise application email in formal writing should accompany your résumé Canadajobs.com and Working in Canada have further information on writing a résumé. Both one-to-one and panel interviews are common in Canada. Although it is not necessary to send copies of your degrees/diplomas with your application, it is recommended you have copies for the interview.

Most employment recruitment sites offer examples and good general advice. Careerowl www.careerowl.ca is worth a look.

Canada – Study

Canadians place great importance on learning and have developed a first-rate education system. More than 572,415 international students were living and studying in Canada in 2018 up from 492,545 the previous year. Some reasons why students are attracted to Canada include:

- Canada's education system is excellent and ranks among the best in the world.
- A Canadian degree or diploma is instantly recognised around the world as being of the highest standard.
- There are state of the art research facilities
- Canada has been ranked by the UN as one of the best places in the world to live
- Good post-graduate employment opportunities.
- Canadian tuition fees are among the lowest in English-speaking countries.

You do not require a study permit/visa if you are studying in Canada for one semester, however, a study visa/permit is necessary if you intend working part-time or intend studying for more than a semester. Check out the Edu Canada website at <https://educanada.ca/study-plan-etudes/before-avant/permits-visas-permis.aspx?lang=eng> Irish applicants must apply to the Canadian High Commission in London www.canadainternational.gc.ca/united_kingdom-royaume_uni/.

In Canada, third level institutions are divided into two major types:

- Universities provide academic and professional training, and research leading to degrees.
- Colleges offer certificate and diploma programmes in career and vocational training. They can also be known as Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology.

There are also several university colleges, which straddle the line between universities and colleges. They offer selected undergraduate programs but not graduate programs. At most universities and colleges, instruction is in one of the two official languages of English and French although a few use both.

As of 2016 there are 96 universities with 1.8 million students enrolled and over 200 colleges and technical institutes, there are numerous courses available in Canada. Admission requirements, programmes and courses available, and fees vary from one institution to another. You can get information from the International Education Office of the province where you wish to study:

- Alberta Education <http://education.alberta.ca/>
- Ministry of Education British Columbia www.gov.bc.ca/bced
- Department of Education & Advanced Learning, Manitoba www.gov.mb.ca/educate
- Department of Education & Early Childhood Development, New Brunswick www.gov.nb.ca/education
- Department of Education Newfoundland www.gov.nf.ca/edu
- Department of Education Northwest Territories www.ece.gov.nt.ca
- Department of Education Nova Scotia www.ednet.ns.ca
- Ministry of Education Ontario www.edu.gov.on.ca
- Department of Education & Early Childhood Devl. Prince Edward Island www.gov.pe.ca/education
- Ministère de l'Éducation Québec <http://www.mels.gouv.qc.ca/>
- Ministry of Education Saskatchewan <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/government-structure/ministries/education>

- Department of Education Yukon Territory www.education.gov.yk.ca

For international students check out;

https://www.internationalstudent.com/study_canada/schools/ or Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials <http://cicic.ca/>

Most universities and colleges employ advisors to help international students integrate into the academic community, and provide help and advice during the student's period of study. Application deadlines for postgraduate study are considerably earlier in Canada than in the UK and Ireland. Most programmes accept applications approximately one year before the intended start date of study.

EMPLOYMENT

Working while studying in Canada: Eligibility. International students in Canada with a study permit who are enrolled full-time in a Designated Learning Institution (DLI), can work off campus without a work permit. This means you can work for any employer in any occupation anywhere in Canada.

Students can work full time off campus during co-op terms and can earn approximately C\$ 10 - C\$ 15 per hour, amounting to C\$ 400 to C\$ 1,000 per month. You are allowed to work in Canada for 1 to 3 years after completing your academic programme depending on the length of the program.

To work in Canada after you graduate, you need a work permit. The work experience you gain while working may help you qualify for permanent residence. Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) How long your PGWP is valid for depends on the length of your study program. If your program was:

less than 8 months

you aren't eligible for a PGWP

more than 8 months but less than 2 years

your PGWP may be valid for up to the same length as your study program (for example, if you completed a 9-month program, a work permit may be issued for up to 9 months)

2 years or more

a PGWP may be issued for 3 years

If you completed more than one program, you may be able to get a PGWP that combines the length of each program. For this, each of the programs you completed must be:

PGWP-eligible and

at least 8 months in length.

You can't get a PGWP if you already had one after completing an earlier program of study.

Graduates of certain designated learning institutions are eligible for this work permit.

Other types work permits; If you are not eligible for a PWGP, you may still be able to work in Canada after you graduate. Find out if you are eligible for another type of permit.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/work-permit-types.html>

The Cost of Studying in Canada

Compared to many countries, studying in Canada is very affordable. You will likely need between C\$20,000.00 and C\$30,000 annually to cover tuition and living expenses. However, this cost range is an average only and will vary according to the institution and programme in which you are enrolled, your location and your living expenses.

Tuition

Tuition fees for international students vary across provinces and programmes.

Click on <https://www.universitystudy.ca/plan-for-university/what-does-it-cost-to-study-in-canada/> to see the table of weighted average tuition fees (in Canadian Dollars) for full-time foreign students, by field of study.

Canada – Visas

Canada does not require Irish citizens to have a visa when visiting, studying or doing business in Canada for a period up to six months. All that is required is a return ticket and sufficient funds to cover your stay. If you do wish to work or study for longer periods a visa is required. The Canadian Embassy in Dublin does not provide an immigration service. Immigration applications for residents of Ireland are processed by the **Canadian High Commission in London** www.canadainternational.gc.ca/united_kingdom-royaume_uni/index.aspx

Also, it is useful to check out Canada's official site for Citizenship and Immigration www.cic.gc.ca which provides information and application procedures for temporary and permanent immigrants.

The International Experience Canada programme now offers a specific internship visa aimed at Irish students currently in full time education who need to complete a work placement as part of their curriculum. Full information is available <http://www.canadavisa.com/international-experience-canada-program.html>

STUDENTS

A study visa/permit is required if you wish to study in Canada for 6 months or more, or if you intend working part-time on campus. To qualify for a Study Visa, you will need:

- Acceptance to a university, college or technical institution in Canada.
- A valid passport
- Proof of financial support which shows that you can support yourself while you are studying in Canada.
- To have no criminal record or be a security risk.
- To be in good health.
- Proof that you intend to return home or to another country after completion of studies. For further details contact: Canadian High Commission in London http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/united_kingdom-royaume_uni/index.aspx?lang=eng

Full-time Irish students can apply to work in Canada on a temporary basis. This temporary working holiday visa has been extended to non-students. To qualify you must: be an Irish citizen and have been resident in Ireland, be aged between 18 and 35, hold a valid passport during your stay in Canada, have appropriate medical insurance, must have sufficient funds to cover expenses during your initial period of stay in Canada and be in possession of a departure ticket for the end of your stay (or the funds for a ticket). Applications can be made through either the Student General Working Holiday Program administered by the Canadian High Commission in London, or USIT www.usit.ie

TEMPORARY/PERMANENT WORKERS

If you want to work temporarily in Canada you will need a work permit. This is usually only issued on the basis of an offer of employment that has been confirmed by a Canada Employment Centre. Usually the employer must prove that the position could not be filled by a Canadian citizen or resident. However, certain jobs are exempt from the requirement for a work permit. More information can be found at Citizen and Immigration Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/immigration-citizenship.html>.

For those seeking a more permanent move there are options such as skilled worker, business and family class immigration. Immigration at this level is built around a points system. Applicants must fulfil certain criteria, and earn enough points in a number of areas including education, language ability, work experience, age, arranged employment adaptability and meeting the minimum financial requirement. Additional points are awarded for family connections with Canada. Up-to-date information and a self- assessment tool that enables you to see if you qualify as a skilled worker is available Citizenship and Immigration Canada website <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/immigration-citizenship.html>. Also, see the TU Dublin Career Development Centre Hand out on 'Working in Canada'.

Canada also admits immigrants under the Business Immigration program which comprises three sub-categories including Investors, Entrepreneurs and the Self-Employed. <https://canadianvisa.org/canada-immigration/business>

There have been major changes recently to the application procedure for Canadian working holiday visas and this information is all covered on the [working holiday visa in Canada guide](#) and [Moving to Canada](#), Getting Started Guide. This information will help students and graduates plan and complete their move overseas with confidence. Also, go to [Moving2Canada](#) which offers free resources and information on selecting a visa, the application process and practical planning information to help with the move.

The government of Quebec selects its own immigrants in co-operation with the government of Canada. If you want to work in Quebec a *Certificat d'acceptation du Québec* (CAQ) may be needed from the Québec government <http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/> website. Most provinces in Canada have an agreement with the Government of Canada that allows them to play a more direct role in selecting immigrants. Applications must be made direct to the province. Information is available on the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/index.asp?_ga=1.257543627.1509179750.1481208895

Canadians place great importance on learning, and have developed a first-rate education system. The latest federal government data shows that Canada had just fewer than 500,000 international students at the end of 2017. To put things into context, Canada's international student population has nearly tripled over the past decade. In 2014, the federal government set a goal of having 450,000 international students in the country by some reasons why students are attracted to Canada include:

- Canada's education system is excellent and ranks among the best in the world.
- A Canadian degree or diploma is instantly recognized around the world as being of the highest standard.
- There are state of the art research facilities
- Canada has been ranked by the UN as one of the best place in the world to live
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USEFUL RESOURCES

You can get information from the International Education Office of the province where you wish to study:

- Alberta Education <https://education.alberta.ca/>
- Ministry of Education British Columbia www.gov.bc.ca/bced
- Department of Education & Advanced Learning, Manitoba www.gov.mb.ca/educate
- Department of Education & Early Childhood Devl. New Brunswick www.gov.nb.ca/education
- Department of Education Newfoundland www.gov.nf.ca/edu
- Department of Education Northwest Territories www.ece.gov.nt.ca
- Department of Education Nova Scotia www.ednet.ns.ca
- Ministry of Education, Ontario www.edu.gov.on.ca
- Department of Education & Early Childhood Devl. Prince Edward Island www.gov.pe.ca/education
- Ministère de l'Éducation Québec <http://www.mels.gouv.qc.ca/>
- Department of Education Saskatchewan <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/government-structure/ministries/education>

Department of Education Yukon Territory www.education.gov.yk.ca

Or check Universities Canada at <https://www.univcan.ca/> or Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials <http://cicic.ca/>

Most universities and colleges employ advisors to help international students integrate into the academic community, and provide help and advice during the student's period of study. Application deadlines for postgraduate study are considerably earlier in Canada than in the UK and Ireland. Most programmes accept applications approximately one year before the intended start date of study