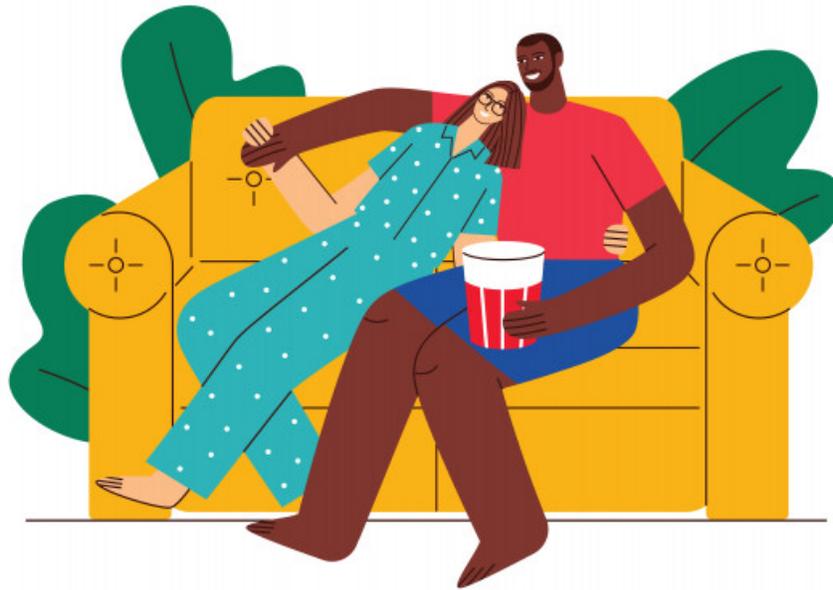


Immigrating with your Spouse to Canada



Courtesy:

Tunde Omotoye

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and

BELLANAIJA
weddings

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About The Author



Tunde Omotoye is a seasoned passionate professional who is presently a Senior Business Operations Analyst in one of Canada's Big 5. In his present role, he oversees the business management operations of the largest Technology Operations department of his organization.

Prior to now, he was the lead operations resource for the networking department in one of the largest insurance companies in Canada. In that role, he maintained a core balance between playing a HR specialist where he looked into creating critical thought process plans for the networking department while having an overview of system related issues country wide.

Tunde is a certified HR Professional who graduated with distinction in Human Resources Management in one of Ontario's best colleges. He is vast in HR policies, governance and capabilities. He also possesses a wealth of knowledge in Financial & Managerial Accounting, Human Resources Management Functions, legal aspects that impact workplaces, Health & Safety regulations, Recruitment

& Selection practices, Change Management & Facilitation, Labour Relations, Training & Development, Strategic Human Resources Planning, Company/Government Benefit plans, Strategic Compensation Management & Payroll Systems, and Human Resources Research, Information and Management Systems.

He regularly shares his professional experience by straddling stories between Nigeria and Canada while using it to inform and educate young professionals. Through doing this, useful practical information on how to prepare for interviews, write resumes, prepare a cover letter and so much more are dispersed. A lot of his followers find this information invaluable where one of his career-related tweets has over sixteen thousand retweets.

Also, in 2019, Tunde helped over 120 professionals review their resumés for free. In light of his selfless attitude and inspiration, he was made a WES Ambassador where he acts as a source of reference to educate, enlighten and advise young professionals and immigrants in Canada.

Tunde is also a published author. His debut novel – **Adelaide Street and Other Short Stories** – is available for sale on digital platforms such as Amazon and OkadaBooks as well as in paperback at Roving Heights Bookstore in Nigeria.

You can follow Tunde on Twitter & Instagram: @TundeTASH

Introduction

There have been a lot of requests from my active followers online to provide a breakdown of what moving to Canada entails, providing the financial breakdown and the streams available.

Disclaimer: I am not a licensed immigration consultant. However, as a Nigerian in Canada with research skills and personal experience, I have carefully put this together for my followers who need it.

Also, I am presently working with some licensed immigration consultants in Canada to bring you well-catered immigration services that will guide you through your Canada immigration needs from start to finish, either as a student or as a skilled worker.

If you have any questions regarding any information here, do not hesitate to reach out - @TundeTASH.



Pros and Cons of Moving to Canada



It is important to note that every country no matter how rosy it might sound actually has its own pros and cons.

PROS

- Strong Employment Market

In order to continue with economic growth and due to skills shortages in many industries the Canadian government continue to emphasise the need to attract foreign workers to the nation. Canada's approach to immigration is nothing new - what has changed, however, over the past two years is the state of the rest of the world. While unemployment continues to grow elsewhere, Canada remains largely unaffected.

Thus expats who have the skills and experience behind them will find that the economic climate in Canada can potentially be more welcoming than those nations hard hit by the global recession.

- Quality Healthcare

With no shortage of jobs in Canada the deal is sweetened for expats by Canada's affordable and high quality healthcare. The country and the government no doubt mean business when it comes to making it as appealing as possible for migrants living in Canada. And did I mention that the healthcare is free? Yes it is!

- A diverse multi-cultural country

Canada has been a welcoming home to immigrants from around the globe. Expats relocating to Canada can expect to find multicultural communities accustomed to interacting and integrating with those from abroad; a point that can make a big difference in initially becoming comfortable in your new environment.

- Low Crime Rate

If you want to move to a place where you feel 100% secure because the crime rate is so low than Canada should be on your short list. Canada experiences one of the lowest crime rates in the world. Canadians experience less violent crimes, less break-ins and less crime overall than many other countries.

- Great Social Programs

Canada offers many social welfare programs that are helpful. While the health care system takes a few hits here and there it

is overall a very good system that treats people fairly. There are many social programs that are focused on education and training to help people get highly skilled jobs.

- Excellent Education

Canada's educational system is a well-balanced system and the country is well known for providing the funding that is needed to make their schools a success.

- Abundance of Natural Resources

Canada has an abundance of natural resources like gems, fossil fuels, wood and other building materials. This abundance of natural resources means that it is affordable to do things in Canada like build homes and make home repairs. Overall Canada is a pretty rich country which bodes well for citizens that need help.

The Great Outdoors really is great

The natural scenery in Canada is as diverse as the population from the oceans to the lakes, to the mountains and snow covered tundra. Canada offers all the beautiful breathtaking beauty you could want.

Canada offers a full range of outdoor activities. If you stay on the east coast in a place like Nova Scotia you have easy access to the ocean for fishing and boating. The central part of the country offers great hunting opportunities. The entire country offers great hiking opportunities. Canada as a whole offers a great deal of natural beauty to explore with a bustling population of wild life.

- A Respected Country

Canada enjoys a reputation of being a great country that treats its citizens well. It is rarely involved in global conflicts and its people while very diverse live in harmony.

CONS

- The Health Care System

Canada has a national health care system (socialized medicine) which some people are very satisfied with while others point out the obvious and say "if you are in a car accident or have a sudden onset illness than Canada is where you want to be but if you have something that requires long term care be prepared to wait a long time". The wait times for things like elective surgeries or care for minor conditions can be very long.

- Government Control

The government is literally in every aspect of a Canadians life from where they go to school to whether they are eating trans-fat in the restaurants. A lot of people feel that there are a lot of rules to deal with in Canada and that the government micro manages citizens. Yet this has resulted in the country being one of the best in the world and when the greater good is considered, it's hard to fault order and regulations that work.

- Cost of Living

Canada might be expensive, this is true with their consumer price index, but disposable income is set at an average and interest rates are a staggering low rate - meaning more money in the pocket of the indebted and making purchasing property and vehicles much easier on the pocket. in Canada your disposable income is at about C\$2,910.44.

- High Taxes

If you aren't used to paying taxes on everything you buy including food, be rest assured that will change in Canada. Canada is one of those countries will high taxes when it comes to consumption and pay.

- Very Cold Weather

Known as one of the coldest countries in the world. If you aren't friends with temperature that go as low as -30 degrees, then there's no need to come to Canada.

In-Demand Jobs in Canada and Where to Find Them



1. Registered Nurse

- Total job openings—157,100
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Good for most except in Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, where demand is fair
- Median hourly wage—\$37
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Nunavut, Northwest Territories, and the Yukon
- Typical entry-level education—Bachelor's degree and registration with a provincial or territorial regulatory authority

2. Truck Driver

- Total job openings—114,700

- Highest-demand provinces and territories—PEI, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and the Yukon
- Median hourly wage—\$21
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Alberta
- Typical entry-level education—Completion of truck driver training; must also obtain appropriate licensing and endorsements

3. College or Vocational Instructor

- Total job openings—42,600
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC, Northwest Territories, Quebec, and the Yukon
- Median hourly wage—\$36.66
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Nunavut, Northwest Territories, and Alberta
- Typical entry-level education—Ranges from diploma (combined with related industry experience) to master's degree

4. Business Management Consultant

- Total job openings—39,900
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, PEI, Quebec, and Saskatchewan
- Median hourly wage—\$36.06
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario
- Typical entry-level education—Business-related diploma or bachelor's degree, combined with relevant industry experience

5. Welder

- Total job openings—24,000
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Fair demand in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, PEI, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and BC
- Median hourly wage—\$24.75
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Saskatchewan
- Typical entry-level education—Completion of vocational training or an apprenticeship program; trade certification may also be required

6. Licensed Practical Nurse

- Total job openings—32,400
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, PEI, Quebec, and Alberta
- Median hourly wage—\$26
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education—Diploma and registration with a provincial or territorial regulatory authority

7. Occupational or Physiotherapy Assistant

- Total job openings—25,800
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC and Saskatchewan
- Median hourly wage—\$23
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—BC, Quebec, and Alberta

- Typical entry-level education—Diploma

8. Software Engineer or Designer

- Total job openings—20,700
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Saskatchewan, PEI, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec
- Median hourly wage—\$43.27
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Alberta, Ontario, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education—Bachelor's degree

9. Aerospace Engineer

- Total job openings—17,000
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Nova Scotia and Quebec
- Median hourly wage—\$43.23
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Quebec, Ontario, and BC
- Typical entry-level education—Bachelor's degree and possibly provincial or territorial licensing

10. Industrial Electrician

- Total job openings—14,500 (includes power system electricians)
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Nova Scotia
- Median hourly wage—\$33.16
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Saskatchewan, Alberta, and BC

- Typical entry-level education—Completion of vocational training or an apprenticeship program; trade certification may also be required

11. Aircraft Pilot

- Total job openings—14,200
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC, Alberta, Nunavut, Quebec, and the Yukon
- Median hourly wage—\$37.50
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta
- Typical entry-level education—Completion of pilot training; must also obtain appropriate pilot licensing

12. Pharmacist

- Total job openings—15,000
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—PEI, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, BC, and Nunavut
- Median hourly wage—\$50.31
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Quebec, Alberta, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education— Bachelor's degree and registration with a provincial or territorial regulatory authority

13. Psychologist

- Total job openings—16,500
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Good in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, where it is fair.

(Demand has not been determined in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.)

- Median hourly wage—\$39.56
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Quebec
- Typical entry-level education—Master's or doctoral degree

14. Steamfitter or Pipefitter

- Total job openings—7,100
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Fair demand in Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and BC
- Median hourly wage—\$36
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education— Completion of vocational training or an apprenticeship program; trade certification may also be required

15. Construction Estimator

- Total job openings—6,400
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—BC, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec
- Median hourly wage—\$29.81
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—BC, Alberta, and Saskatchewan
- Typical entry-level education—Certificate or diploma; Canadian Institute of Quantity Surveyors (CIQS) certification may be required

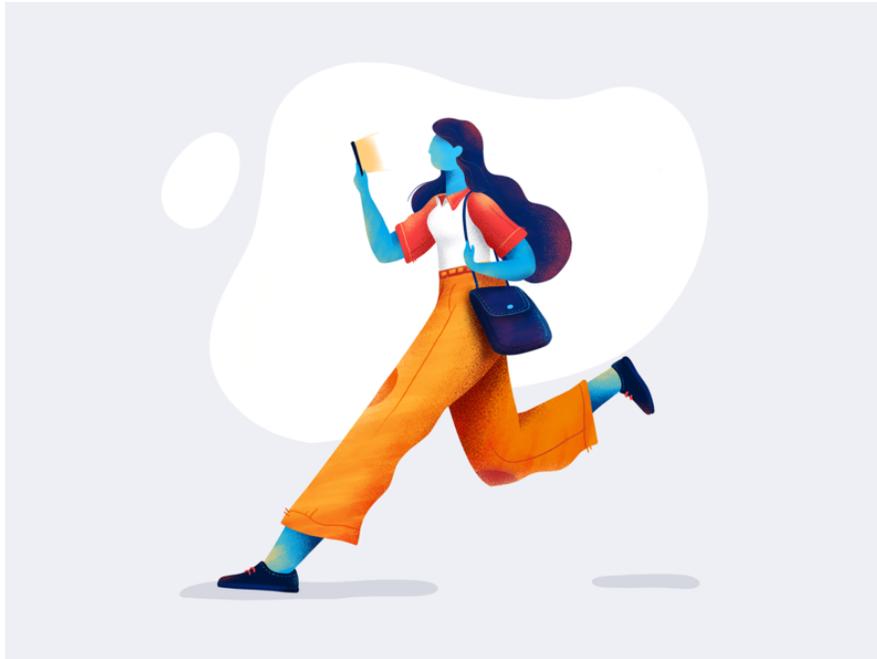
16. Veterinary Technician or Assistant

- Total job openings—5,500
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Fair in all provinces and territories for which forecasts are available
- Median hourly wage—\$17.31
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education—Diploma; registration with a national, provincial, or territorial association may be required

17. Dispensing Optician

- Total job openings—5,700
- Highest-demand provinces and territories—Manitoba, Quebec, and BC
- Median hourly wage—\$24.00
- Highest-paying provinces and territories—Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, and Manitoba
- Typical entry-level education—Diploma and licensing from a provincial or territorial regulatory body

6 Ways to Immigrate to Canada with your spouse



Here are some six ways you can look into immigrating to Canada.

1. Express Entry Program

With express entry, you can live and work in Canada as a Permanent Resident with your spouse, and after 3 years within a 5-year period will be eligible for citizenship.

The program has 3 major classes you can fall under:

- Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSWP)
- The Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP)

- The Canadian Experience Class (CEC)

Generally, the program allows individual provinces & territories use the system to recruit suitable candidates as part of the Provincial Nominee Programs.

2. LMIA Work Visa

For this one, you have to first get a Canadian job offer, apply for a work visa and then on that basis, immigrate to Canada.

The Steps:

- Secure a Canadian job offer.
- Have the Canadian employer apply for an LMIA on your behalf through Service Canada.
- Once LMIA is approved:
- Apply for a Work Permit

3. Family Class Sponsorship

As every other country would, your family can sponsor you to Canada to join them on a permanent basis. They must either be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. However, you can also be granted visa to join your partner if he/she is a student.

A typical sponsor comprises of:

- Spouse
- Children under age of 22 (there are some exceptions to this)

4. The Provincial Nominee Programs (PNP)

This is actually a very popular way to immigrate to Canada.

Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and others have their own immigration programs that often lead to a fast-track process. Only that for this category you are required to reside in the respective province when you arrive in Canada.

5. Study Permit

Of all the ways to immigrate, to me, this is the easiest when it comes to documentation and application. Only that it has the most financial implication because of high international student fees, especially if student isn't on a scholarship.

Thing is, if you can afford it, there is no better way to immigrate than through studying as Canada offers numerous programs. Plus some universities are considered among the best in the world. Check the full list of schools here: <http://bit.do/fiNst>

6. Visitor Visa

Last on the list is a visitor visa. Although, the hardest if you ask me. Also, you cannot work in Canada using a visitor visa.

However, you can communicate with 'potential' employers about future work while visiting.

For more info about each of the specific ways, you can always visit the link to check eligibility, process times and requirements: tiny.cc/9o525y

Types of Provincial Nominee Programs and how they Work



There are now more than 80 provincial immigration streams that can be used to immigrate to Canada through the provincial nominee programs explained below.

1. Alberta Immigrant Nominee Program (AINP)

Alberta's provincial immigration program consists of three streams:

- The Alberta Opportunity Stream
- The Alberta Express Entry Stream, and
- The Self-Employed Farmer Stream.

Alberta issues provincial nominations to foreign nationals who meet program-specific criteria and demonstrate an intention to reside in the prairie province.

More info here: <https://www.alberta.ca/ainp.aspx>

2. British Columbia Provincial Nominee Program (BC PNP)

The BC PNP consists of the Skills Immigration, Express Entry BC and Entrepreneur Immigration Streams. These streams are divided into categories that target skilled workers, international graduates and other professionals with skills, experience and qualifications needed in B.C.

More info here: <https://www.welcomebc.ca/Immigrate-to-B-C/B-C-Provincial-Nominee-Program>

3. Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program (MPNP)

Manitoba's provincial immigration program is comprised of streams designed to nominate skilled workers and their families who wish to work and live in the province permanently. The MPNP is currently undergoing renewal.

More info here: <https://www.immigratemanitoba.com/immigrate-to-manitoba/>

4. New Brunswick Provincial Nominee Program (NBPNP)

The NBPNP is New Brunswick's provincial immigration program with streams targeting entrepreneurs, international graduates, skilled

workers with employer support and skilled workers in the federal government's Express Entry selection system.

More info here: <https://www.welcomenb.ca/content/wel-bien/en/immigrating/content/HowToImmigrate/NBProvincialNomineeProgram.html>

5. Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program (NLPNP)

The NLPNP accepts immigration applications from skilled workers, international graduates and entrepreneurs who meet program-specific criteria such as a job or job offer, intent to reside, and the ability to become economically established in the province.

More info here: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/immigration/newfoundland-and-labrador-nl-immigration-programs-frequently-asked-questions-faqs/>

6. Nova Scotia Nominee Program (NSNP)

The NSNP is Nova Scotia's program for the nomination of eligible skilled workers, international graduates, entrepreneurs and professionals looking to settle permanently in the province. The program has various economic immigration streams with not one, but *three* streams aligned with Canada's Express Entry system.

More Info Here: <https://novascotiainmigration.com/move-here/>

7. Ontario Immigrant Nominee Program (OINP)

Through the OINP, Ontario nominates foreign workers, international students, business owners or entrepreneurs who have

the skills, experience, education and intent to settle in the province as permanent residents.

More Info: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-immigrant-nominee-program-oinp>

8. Prince Edward Island Provincial Nominee Program (PEI PNP)

The PEI PNP is the island province's economic immigration program for skilled workers, international graduates, entrepreneurs who demonstrate the intention to live and work in PEI, and show the ability to become economically established in the province.

More Info Here:

<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/office-immigration>

9. Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP)

The SINP is Saskatchewan's dedicated immigration program for the selection and nomination of eligible foreign nationals through various pathways, including its leading International Skilled Worker: Express Entry and Occupation In-Demand categories.

More info here: <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/>

10. Northwest Territories Nominee Program (NTNP)

The Northwest Territories accepts economic immigration applications to settle in Northern Canada under two main streams – the Employer Driven and Business— one of which has three

distinct streams, including an Express Entry-aligned stream for skilled workers.

More info here: <https://www.itl.gov.nt.ca/en/services/nwt-nominee-program>

11. Yukon Nominee Program (YNP)

Yukon's official provincial immigration program assists eligible employers in Canada's northern territory to nominate internationally-trained foreign workers and businesspeople for Canadian permanent residence.

More info here: <https://yukon.ca/en/doing-business/yukon-nominee-program>

Applying for Canadian Permanent Residence with a Provincial Nomination

Provincial Nominee Programs across Canada are actively seeking and retaining eligible foreign nationals by making the process of applying for Canadian permanent residence more accessible. Whether a provincial nomination certificate is issued via Express Entry or outside the selection system, a nominee is still required to submit a separate application for Permanent Resident (PR) status to IRCC.

The Northern Canada territory of Nunavut does not currently have a PNP and Quebec does not participate in the federal government's PNP. Instead, the Governments of Quebec and Canada have entered into a series of agreements which enables

the province of Quebec to establish its own selection criteria for economic immigration.

A Step-by-Step Guide of The Express Entry Process



1. Check your eligibility:

The Canada Immigration Section on Canda.ca has a 'Check Your Eligibility' section where you can test your self to see if you qualify. If you have not done the IELTS, give yourself a hypothetical test score and fill out your other information so you can check if you qualify.

2. Check your NOC code:

Every job has a distinct code, which Immigration uses to categorise each applicant. Find your NOC [here](#).

3. Register and sit for your IELTS

Time Required: 2 to 3 months

Everyone applying for Canadian PR has to take a language test to show proficiency in either French or English. You get bonus points if you can prove both! I recommend that you give yourself a two to three month window to prepare for the language test. If you and your spouse can sit for the IELTS, the better.

4. WES evaluation:

Cost: from 230 CAD or 62,809 Naira.

Time Required: 2 – 4 months

- Register an account with WES [here](#).
- Better if you and your spouse get WES done.
- Fill out a profile and provide information about your degree(s).
- Pay the evaluation fee and the courier fee.
 - Note: When you put in all your degree details, the WES system will automatically pull out the documents you are required to send to them for verification.
- Send your required documents to WES. Make sure you follow all the instructions. All transcripts and documents must be sealed and signed or stamped across the seal fold of the envelope and every envelope must have your WES number on it.
- Wait for WES to receive your documents and complete your verification.

5. Create an Online Express Entry Profile.

Now that you have your WES evaluation report and your language test results, you are ready to create an Express Entry

<http://tiny.cc/qt8fjz>

6. Wait for an Invitation to Apply (ITA)

While waiting for the invitation to apply, ensure you have collated.

8. Apply for Canadian Permanent Residency.

Documents Required:

- **Your spouse's ECA and IELTS (and other applicable documents)**
- **Application Fee**
- **Test Results**
- **Academic Verification Report**
- **Digital Photographs**
- **Medical Examination**
- **Police Certificates**
- **Passport Biodata Page**
- **Reference or Experience Work Letter**
- **Proof of Funds** – you must provide a letter from your bank vouching for the availability of funds required for relocation.

These are the amount required for relocation:

Transcripts – 20k (Depending on school)

WES – 93K

Passport – 30- 45k

IELTS – 75K

Medicals -46k

Application fee- 1040 CAD

Biometric fee- 170 CAD

Single person - 3.5M

Family of 2- 4.5M

Family of 3 - 5.5M

Family of 4 - 6.5M

- **Other Documents - birth certificate of child(ren), marriage certificate, etc.**

9. Receive a PPR - Passport Request email - Ready for Visa

Once you get this letter, you can send in your passports. Your PR approval will also come with a deadline when you have to enter into Canada or else your PR will be invalidated. This is usually between 6 months to 1 year from the approval. You are ready to go!

IELTS Tips and Tricks



Here are a few tips on how I got an overall band score of 8.0 and CEFR Level C1 (Advanced English User). I am very certain that majority of the points here can help. Truth is, you can actually score 8.5 or 9.0.

It is doable and if one approaches it practically, you'd get a score that increases your chances of schooling abroad or migrating. This applies to both the Academic and General IELTS.

1. Listening:

The listening part is a tricky part of the exam. Tricky in the sense that if your state of mind is not present in the exam room. It's a problem.

Forget the person owing you money. Forget the food you left in the fridge.

Your focus level has to be about 110%.

As you'd see it on the instruction, the narration won't be repeated.

So, there won't be anything like please play/repeat that part again. Hence, paying attention to the details of the info given by the narrator is key.

Write your answers to the questions of what is being narrated.

This will help in case you forget main points while listening.

Giving a precise 1 or 2 word answer is key. Don't go 'oversabi' and be writing all the sentences the narrator said. Just the key answers to the questions

2. Reading

For the reading part, this is where your speed reading skills must come to play.

There are various passages that has to be read, and you can't afford to waste time on just one. However, ensure you read to understand.

Reading to understand the 'question' is also important.

This is because some of the questions might come off as not related to the passage, but that is done to confuse you. Remember also that different questions require different approach. So, be strategic about it.

3. Writing

Here, I goofed a little and here's why. You need to use your paragraphs skillfully to convey several key ideas. Don't go rambling and scattering your key ideas all over your write up. If you are convenient with using less-common vocab naturally, then go for it. Don't go Senator Patrick Obahiagbon on your write up because you want them to know you attended Kings College.

Life is not that complicated.

Remember simplicity is key. If you deliver your points in a precise and concise way, then you are good. Also, if there is a topic you are familiar with, go for it.

Don't go with topics you assume the examiner will find interesting. What he/she is interested in is your grammar.

4. Speaking

To me, this category is added for you to shine, but you must do so in a relaxed way. When the interviewer gives you a topic to talk about and gives you some minutes to prep, don't be thinking of big words in your head.

Think more of your points

Think of the fluency of your English

Think of your answers

Also, relax and enjoy yourself. Smile when talking and don't rush

yourself. Let it flow. When I had mine, it was like I was 'gisting' with the examiner, like we were on a coffee break.
Finally, practice as much as you can before going for your exam.

People will tell you the exam is easy. Yes, it is. But don't be forming 'I Too Know' and let your money and time go down the drain.

There are lots of IELTS practice materials online. Practice as many as possible. For the speaking test, practice with your friends, siblings or colleagues as it eases any tension you might have.

Aim for 9.0. If it doesn't work, you'd probably fall on 8.5 or 8.0.

All the best!

Cheapest Schools in Canada



Here is a rank of the 7 cheapest schools in Canada for International Students (Mix of English & French Schools)

For Undergraduate Studies:

1. Brandon University (Manitoba)
2. Université de Saint-Boniface (Manitoba)
3. Canadian Mennonite University (Manitoba)
4. Université Sainte-Anne (Nova Scotia)
5. Université de Moncton (New Brunswick)
6. Memorial University of Newfoundland (Newfoundland)
7. Concordia University of Edmonton (Alberta)
8. College of the North Atlantic (Newfoundland)

For Graduate Studies:

1. Memorial University of Newfoundland (Newfoundland)
2. University of Northern British Columbia (British Columbia)
3. Simon Fraser University (British Columbia)

4. University of Saskatchewan (includes federated and affiliated colleges) (Saskatchewan)
5. Brandon University (Manitoba)
6. University of Victoria (British Columbia)
7. Canadian Mennonite University (Manitoba)
8. College of the North Atlantic (Newfoundland)

Schools That Do Not Require GRE/GMAT

Here are some schools in Canada that do not require GRE for Masters / PhD.

- Go to the 'Graduate' programs
- Check program relevant to you
- Check admission requirement
- Reach out to faculty for more info
- Submit IELTS exemption letter
- Apply

1. University of Manitoba
2. Carleton University
3. Lakehead University
4. Brock University
5. Laval University
6. Memorial University of Newfoundland
7. Royal Roads University
8. Laurentian University
9. University of the Fraser Valley
10. Trent University

11. University of New Brunswick
12. University of Prince Edward Island
13. University of Ontario Institute of Technology
14. University of Winnipeg
15. Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Step-by-Step guide of How to Apply for a Study Visa Application Without an Agent



Here is a Step-by-Step guide of how to apply online for a Student Visa to Canada by without using an agent.

- Guidelines
- Links
- Required Documents & Forms
- What Makes A Strong Application & Common Rejection Issues.

This step-by-step guide is for those who have been granted admission by an institution in Canada. Basically, you have an acceptance letter at hand and have been informed to apply for a study permit.

1. After you have received your acceptance letter from school, you should check if you need a study permit here: <http://tiny.cc/2y9fjz>

Most likely, the self assessment will indicate you are eligible & need to apply for a study permit. Then click on:

'Apply for Study Permit'.

2. On the 'Apply for Study Permit' page you'd be asked two questions:

(a.) Where are you applying from? Answer: Outside Canada.

(b.) How do you want to apply? Answer: Online.

Then scroll down and click:

'Create An Account and Sign In.'

3. You should see this page after clicking 'Create An Account & Sign In': <http://tiny.cc/l7n7gz>

Once there, click: 'Sign in with GCKey'.

Create your Username, Password & Security Q&As.

Voila! You now have an online profile with a required list of documents to submit.

4. Now gather your Documents.

The 'FORMS' you'd need are:

- (a.) Application of a Study Permit made outside Canada. (IMM 1294)
- (b.) Application for a Temporary Resident Visa made outside Canada. (Optional)
- (c.) Family Information Form (IMM 5645 or IMM 5707)

Here is a link to find all required forms: <http://tiny.cc/j115gz>

*It is best to:

- Download the forms first.
- Go to the 'download folder' in your computer.
- Open the forms from there.

*Also, ensure to install the most recent version of Adobe Reader.

Other Required Documents:

- Acceptance Letter from School
- International Passport
- Digital Passport Photograph (Canada Spec required)

Here is the Canada digital passport specification: <http://tiny.cc/c515gz>

- Proof of Means of Financial Support (Statement of Account)
- ***For Proof of Means of Financial Support, provide your sponsors statement of account as well as your own statement of account.

Also, provide any other document that can support your financial dependency.

- Police Clearance Certificate, PCC (Optional)

The PCC is not a required document listed on the CIC study visa checklist. However, in order to avoid delay in processing time in case they need it, I always advise to include it. I mean, it's just about 7,000 Naira (CAD~25)

- Motivation/ Letter of Explanation

This is where you tell:

- A story unique to yourself.
- Who you are.
- What you presently do?
- Why study in Canada and not some other country?
- Why return to your country after study?
- Why the school?
- Why did you choose the course?
- A letter from Sponsor

Sponsor (preferably Dad/Mum) should write a letter of introduction.

It should include:

- How you are related.
- Why they want you to school in Canada.
- Importance of course.
- Financial capabilities available.
- Concrete confirmation that you'd return.

Most times, there will not be a designated section on your profile to upload any of the following additional/optional documents:

- a. Police report
- b. Sponsor Letter
- c. Resume
- d. Job Offer Letter
- e. Job Promotion Letter
- f. Job Confirmation Letter
- g. Portfolio Information

In this case, use one of the PDF Mergers below to merge above documents in (a-g) to your Motivational Letter.

- PDF Merge
- PDFSam
- PDFbinder
- SmallPDF

If the PDF file is more than 4MB, use one of the following to compress the file:

- FreePDFConvert
- Pdf2Go
- SodaPDF
- PDF24

5. Double check all documents & forms to ensure they've been filled, signed and validated properly.

6. When you are sure all is good, then proceed to submit.

Application fee is:

- Study Permit: CAD150
- Biometrics Fee: CAD85

Total: CAD235.

****Biometrics is done at VFS Office.**

7. After submitting your application, you'd get a 'Biometrics Introduction Letter', which you'd take to the VFS Office for your biometrics.

- Once you receive this letter, check the VFS website and book an appointment here: <http://tiny.cc/hwo7gz>

Finally, work on these for a strong application:

1. Choice of Sponsor: Dad/ Mum usually most preferred sponsor. (Not uncle or aunt).
2. Insufficient Funds: Besides from your schools fees, you should show there is CAD10,000 available for every school year you'd spend in Canada.
3. Improper Documentation: Don't submit Document A for B or vice versa. No one has time to sort documents.
4. No travel history: Even if it is Ghana, travel there. Just get your passport stamped.
5. Not meeting health standard: Here is a link to health issues by CIC: <http://tiny.cc/djv7gz>
6. Possibility of overstaying: This is why you should submit a strong convincing motivational letter along side your sponsor's indicating you'd be returning after your study.

One thing to note is that once you receive a notification from CIC to go for a medical examination, just start getting your bags ready because the study permit is about to be approved.

When applying for Study Visa, only one person can go at a time. Once the person gets to Canada, they can apply for an Open Work permit for their spouse and kid(s) to join them in Canada.

How to Immigrate to Canada as a:



- **Teacher**
- **Doctor**
- **Nurse**
- **Engineer**
- **Lawyer**
- **Pharmacist**
- **Skilled Worker**
- **Truck Driver**
- **Caregiver**
- **Pharmacist**

1. Teacher

If you are Teacher and would love to teach in Quebec, Canada, you can teach subjects in:

- Special Ed.
- English
- Arts
- Phy. & Health Education
- Ethics & Religious Culture
- French
- Maths
- Science & Tech
- Social Sc.

More info here: <http://tiny.cc/d99fjz>

2. Doctor

Here's a simple step-to-step immigration guide on Canadian Immigration for doctors.

Step 1: Find out if your medical degree is listed in the World Directory of Medical school: Check here:

<https://search.wdoms.org/>

Hint: Input your country, select 'Yes' for Operational and search.

Step 2: Apply and qualify for a 'Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada'. To qualify, you must:

- Pass the Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examinations (MCCQE I and MCCQE II)
- Complete a 12 months postgraduate training.

For more info: <https://cutt.ly/veOk3If>

RE: Medical Council of Canada Qualifying Examinations (MCCQE I and MCCQE II):

MCCQE I: This can be written outside Canada. Check to see if there is a "Prometric" Test Centre in your country that facilitates this.

MCCQE II: Can only be written in Canada.

Step 3:

Once Step 2 is completed you receive official certification from any of the below:

- The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
- College of Family Physicians of Canada;
- The College des Medecins du Quebec

If you are busy & would rather outsource the whole process of:

- Applying for exams & medical registration.

- Sharing credentials with medical regulatory authorities & other organizations.
- Transitioning to practice in Canada,

<http://physiciansapply.ca> is your best platform.

3. Nurse

Here is a Step-by-Step guide of how to immigrate to Canada as a Nurse.

Things to note:

- different provinces in Canada have their own mandatory qualification, regulations & requirements that must be met before one can work as nurse in Canada.

- Nursing falls under the 3012 NOC Code & Classified as a Skilled Level A.

- You may apply for a license in any province of your choice to be a:

****Registered Nurse (RN)**

****A Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)**

****Registered Psychiatric Nurse (RPN)**

STEP 1:

Get Your Credentials Accessed by National Nursing Assessment Service (NNAS)

-This is simply converting your qualifications into a North American standard.

NNAS will:

- Verify your credentials.
- Compare & evaluate credentials to Canadian standard.
- Store credentials.

Who is eligible for a NNAS evaluation?

- You graduated from a college or university nursing program outside Canada.
- Have never worked as a Nurse in Canada.
- Want to work as a RN, LPN, or RPN in Canada.

STEP 2:

Submit a NNAS Application.

(a.) Create a NNAS Application

here: my.nnas.ca/nnasweb/loginR...

(b.) Submit two Proof of Identity documents to NNAS.

Documents must be notarized by a government-approved official, signed with a seal indicating that they have seen the original

documents, made the copies, can certify that they are true copies.

Proof of Identification can include:

International Passport

Driver's License

Birth Certificate

Legal change name Affidavit

Marriage certificate

(c.) Submit a Nursing Education Form.

Form can be accessed once you've registered online on NNAS website. The form must be sent directly by your school to NNAS either by mail or courier.

****Do not send your form to NNAS. School must send it.**

(d.) Submit a Nursing Registration Form.

Form can be downloaded and printed from NNAS online account and must be sent by the nursing licensing authorities where you were ever licensed or registered outside of Canada.

(e.) Submit Your Nursing Practice Employment Form (Form must be completed and sent directly by your employer by mail or courier to NNAS).

(f.) Submit your IELTS Language Testing results. However, if your first language is English/French get an exemption letter from your school.

(g.) Once all documents have been received by NNAS, submit your application and choose what province and nursing group you are applying to.

The NNAS Main application fee is \$650 USD.

(h.) NNAS will send advisory report to provincial regulatory body you initially selected upon registration.

****For complete NNAS application handbook: nnas.ca/wp-content/upl...**

Once regulatory body receives report from NNAS, they will request you start process with them.

Here are Provinces, Qualification Available and Regulatory Body Involved:

1. British Columbia - RN & PN:

British Columbia College of Nursing Professionals

2. Ontario - RN:

College of Nurses of Ontario

3. Saskatchewan - RN:

Saskatchewan Registered Nurse Association

4. Manitoba - RN & PN

College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba

Practical Nurses College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Manitoba

6. Alberta - PN & RN

College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta

College & Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta

For a complete list of regulated bodies:

Regulatory Bodies Learn more by visiting CNA's website:

<https://tiny.cc/wqhfiz>

(i.) Once NNAS has been completed, you will then complete registration with any of the Nursing provincial regulatory body that you have previously selected on NNAS application form.

STEP 3.

Identify the Immigration Program that suits you:

(a.) Express Entry (EE); tiny.cc/81cfiz

Fees breakdown:

- EE Application fee- CAD1040.
- WES - CAD230.
- IELTS - Dependent on Country (DOC).
- International Passport - DOC.
- Medicals - DOC
- Biometrics - DOC

Proof of Funds amount needed:

No. of Family - Funds Needed

1 - \$12,960

2- \$16,135

3- \$19,836

4- \$24,083

\$3,492 for any additional member.

(b.) Quebec Skilled Worker (QSW); tiny.cc/sfefiz

(c.) Provincial Nomination Program (PNP):

- British Columbia Provincial Nominee Program (BC PNP) tiny.cc/rg7eiz :

BC PNP is created specifically for physicians, nurses, psychiatric nurses & RN practitioners.

British Columbia needs more health care professionals. The Skills Immigration (SI) – Healthcare Professional category of the BC PNP helps physicians, specialists, nurses and allied health professionals work in B.C. and gain permanent residence.

- Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP)

This is a great program for nurses, physicians and other healthcare professionals.

- Study to Immigrate. You can check this thread on step by step guide of how to immigrate to Canada as a Single Student:

RECAP:

- NNAS evaluation/registration.
- Province regulatory body registration/assessment.
- Select the immigration method that suits you.
- Process and submit your application.

As always, important to have a timeline for each stage of an immigration process.

Rushing can be overwhelming & lead to information overload.

4. Engineer

The best ways to immigrate to Canada as an Engineer are:

Alberta	Alberta Opportunity Stream (NOC: 0211 - Engineering managers; 2131 - Civil Engineers; 2132 - Mechanical Engineers; 2133 - Electrical & Electronic Engineers; 2231 - Civil Engineering Technologists & Technicians) Alberta Express Entry Stream
British Columbia	BC PNP Tech Pilot (NOC: 2131 - Civil Engineers; 2132 - Mechanical Engineers; 2133 - Electrical & Electronics Engineers; 2134 - Chemical Engineers; 2147 - Computer Engineers) Express Entry British Columbia
Ontario	Ontario Express Entry: Human Capital Priorities Stream In-Demand Skills Stream
Manitoba	Skilled Worker in Manitoba (NOC: 0211 - Engineering Managers; 2131 - Civil Engineers; 2132 - Mechanical Engineers; 2133 - Electrical & Electronics Engineers;

	<p>2141 - Industrial & Manufacturing Engineers; 2147 - Computer Engineers)</p> <p>Skilled Worker Overseas</p>
New Brunswick	<p>Express Entry Labour Market Stream</p> <p>Skilled Workers with Employer Support</p>
Newfoundland & Labrador	<p>Newfoundland and Labrador Express Entry Skilled Worker</p> <p>Skilled Worker Category</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Nova Scotia Demand: Express Entry (NOC: 2131 - Civil Engineers)</p> <p>Nova Scotia Express Entry Labour Market Priorities</p> <p>Skilled Worker Stream (Skilled Workers Pathway)</p>
Northwest Territories	<p>Northwest Territories – Express Entry Stream</p> <p>Skilled Worker Stream</p> <p>Critical Impact Worker Stream</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>International Skilled Worker - Employment Offer</p> <p>International Skilled Worker - Occupations In-Demand (NOC: 7311 - Industrial Mechanics)</p> <p>International Skilled Worker - Saskatchewan Express Entry</p>

Prince Edward Island	PEI PNP Express Entry Skilled Worker Stream Critical Worker Stream
Yukon	Yukon Express Entry (YEE) Skilled Worker Critical Impact Worker

You can refer to the Types of Provincial Nominee Programs and How They Work section for more information.

5. Lawyer

There are so many benefits to practicing law in Canada. To start with, average salary for lawyer is around \$137,500 per year. Lawyers are under the National Occupation Classification (NOC) skill level A (skilled workers) and have many immigration pathways open to them in Canada.

Converting Your Qualifications

As a lawyer, you will need to have recognized credentials if you are going to practice law in Canada. This recognition requires you to pass the Canadian bar exam and complete an assessment process which shows local employers that you are eligible for hire.

You can apply at any time to be assessed as it is seen as a separate process to immigration here; <https://flsc.ca/national-initiatives/about-the-nca/>

To do this:

Apply for assessment through the following process:

1. Start an online application form, paying \$400 CAD for processing.

2. Submit:
 - Academic transcripts;
 - Certificates of membership from local authorities;
 - Transcripts from local regulatory authorities with results from exams or other courses;
 - IELTS score of 7 if the experience was in a language other than French or English.

This entire process should be completed and sent back to you with the results within four to eight weeks.

Here are PNP streams available to Lawyers:

PNP Streams Available for Lawyers	
Province	Programs
Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alberta Express Entry Stream
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skills Immigration• Express Entry British Columbia
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Skilled Worker Category
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skilled Worker Stream• Skilled Worker Overseas Stream
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Capital Category• Employer Job Offer Category
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nova Scotia Demand: Express Entry• Nova Scotia Experience: Express Entry• Skilled Worker Stream
Prince Edward	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PEI PNP Express Entry

PNP Streams Available for Lawyers	
Island	
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express Entry Labour Market Stream • Skilled Workers with Employer Support
Newfoundland & Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newfoundland and Labrador Express Entry Skilled Worker • Skilled Worker Category
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer-Driven Program • Skilled Worker
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yukon Express Entry (YEE) • Skilled Worker

6. Pharmacist

As a Pharmacist, you can immigrate to Canada as a:

- Pharmacist
- Clinical pharmacist

- Industry pharmacist
- Retail pharmacist
- Hospital pharmacist
- Community pharmacist

1. You can look into either of these programs to Immigrate as a Pharmacist:

- British Columbia PNP Skills Immigration for Healthcare Professionals.

- Manitoba Provincial Nomination Program for In-demand Occupations.

- Express Entry Skilled Federal Worker Program.

2. You will need to get your pharmacy qualification / credentials evaluated by Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC).

To get more information and details about PEBC and steps required check -----> <http://tiny.cc/o86djz>

7. Truck Driver

To immigrate to Canada as a Truck Driver, you can check the 'Types of Provincial Nominee Programs and How They Work' section

of this documentation as most PNP programs have truck driver as one of the in-demand jobs. That way, you can streamline and know what province requires truck drivers and apply through that stream.

8. Caregiver

The cic website provides better info on how to immigrate to Canada as a caregiver because the procedures around this usually changes. Check more info here:

<https://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/results-by-topic.asp?top=28>