

Immigration in Cape Breton

A GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

If you're reading the news or having a conversation about immigration, there are a number of common terms that you might come across. To promote clear communication about immigration, the Cape Breton Local Immigration Partnership (CBLIP) has compiled the following list of common terms and their definitions.

Accompanying Dependent: A spouse or dependent child of the principal applicant who intends to immigrate to Canada.

Atlantic Immigration Program: Helps employers hire qualified candidates for jobs they haven't been able to fill locally. This Program allows eligible candidates in the 4 Atlantic Provinces obtain permanent residence (and a work permit, if required).

Canadian Citizen: A person who is Canadian by birth, or who has applied for and received Canadian citizenship.

Cape Breton Local Immigration Partnership (CBLIP): Launched in June 2017, the CBLIP is a collaborative initiative working to foster communities that are welcoming and inclusive and to support newcomers to become fully engaged in the social, economic, political, and cultural life of Cape Breton.

Convention Refugee: A person who is outside of their home country or country where they normally live and fears returning to that country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

Economic Immigrant: A category of immigrants selected for their skills and ability to contribute to Canada's economy. Skilled workers, entrepreneurs, investors, provincial nominees, and their spouses and dependents, make up the economic category.

Education Credential Assessment (ECA): used to verify that your foreign degree, diploma, or certificate (or other proof of your credential) is valid and equal to a Canadian one.



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Family Class: A class of immigrants to Canada made up of close relatives of a sponsor in Canada. This may include a spouse, common-law partner, or conjugal partner, dependent children, parents and grandparents, or other relatives under some circumstances.

Express Entry: Federal application process for skilled immigrants to apply for permanent residence based on their education, work experience, and other criteria that have been shown to help people succeed in the Canadian labour market. There are three classes under Express Entry: Federal Skilled Worker, Federal Skilled Trades, and Canadian Experience Class.

Foreign Credential Recognition: The process of confirming that federal, provincial, or territorial standards are met to work in some regulated jobs, such as accountants, architects, or doctors. They may review licences and certificates, as well as foreign education, language skills, or work experience.

Foreign National: A person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident. This includes a stateless person.

Immigrant: Persons residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada, excluding temporary foreign workers, Canadian citizens born outside Canada and those with student or working visas.

Language Testing: A test that shows language ability in each of these four categories: listening; speaking; reading; writing. Some common language testing providers are IELTS and CELPIP for English, and TEF and TCF for French.

Nova Scotia Nominee Program: A program including a variety of streams to support skilled candidates to be nominated and able to make a permanent residence application (and work permit, if required).

Permanent Resident: A permanent resident is someone who has been given permanent resident status by immigrating to Canada, but is not a Canadian citizen. Permanent residents are citizens of other countries. A person in Canada temporarily, like a student or foreign worker, is not a permanent resident.

Principal Applicant: The individual who must meet the immigration selection criteria. The spouse, common law, or conjugal partner should apply as a dependent.

Provincial Nominee: An immigrant selected by a province or territory for specific skills that will contribute to the local economy. A nominee must meet federal admissibility requirements, such as those related to health and security.

Temporary Resident: A foreign national who is legally in Canada on a temporary basis as a visitor, student, or worker.

Work Permit: A permit that allows temporary residents to work. These can be open (eligible to work for any employer) or employer-specific. A work permit allows the permit holder to gain valuable Canadian work experience that helps them qualify for permanent residence in Canada.

- ▶ **Post Graduation Work Permit:** A document issued by IRCC to eligible international students who have:
 - graduated from an approved program of study at an eligible Canadian designated learning institution
 - applied to IRCC within 180 days of completing all degree or program requirements.



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