

# Express Entry Year-End Report 2022

2022  
ANNUAL REPORT



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# Acronym Glossary

<b>CEC</b>	Canadian Experience Class
<b>CLB</b>	Canadian Language Benchmarks
<b>CRS</b>	Comprehensive Ranking System
<b>EE</b>	Express Entry
<b>FHS</b>	Federal High Skilled
<b>FSTP</b>	Federal Skilled Trades Program
<b>FSWP</b>	Federal Skilled Worker Program
<b>GCMS</b>	Global Case Management System
<b>GoC</b>	Government of Canada
<b>IRCC</b>	Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada
<b>IRPA</b>	Immigration and Refugee Protection Act
<b>ITA</b>	Invitation to Apply
<b>MI</b>	Ministerial Instructions
<b>NCLC</b>	Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens
<b>NOC</b>	National Occupation Classification
<b>PNP</b>	Provincial/Territorial Nominee Program
<b>TEER</b>	Training, Education, Experience and Responsibilities

# Overview of Express Entry

Launched in January 2015, Express Entry (EE) is Canada's flagship application management system for three Federal High Skilled (FHS) permanent economic immigration programs (i.e. the Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSWP), Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP) and Canadian Experience Class (CEC)) and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). In addition to providing a pathway to permanent residence for prospective immigrants currently abroad, many temporary residents already in Canada also transition to permanent residence through EE, with Canada consistently being the top country of residence of individuals who receive an invitation to apply for permanent residence. As described below, EE provides the Government of Canada (GoC) with the means to manage the intake of applications for permanent residence under the above listed key economic immigration programs, while also facilitating the selection of individuals who are most likely to succeed economically in Canada.

As with previous reports, the EE Year-End Report 2022 provides an overview of EE and presents data from across all stages of the EE continuum, including profile submissions, candidates in the pool, invitations to apply (ITAs), applications, processing times, admissions, and for the first time since Express Entry Year-End Reports have been issued, economic outcomes of applicants; as we now have sufficient longitudinal economic outcome data. Throughout the report, historical and gender-disaggregated data<sup>1</sup> is presented alongside the 2022 figures to provide additional context. Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

## How Express Entry Works

The EE system manages applications for permanent residence in two steps.

First, individuals express their interest in immigrating to Canada by completing an online profile, which is screened electronically to determine if the individual is eligible for at least one of the FHS immigration programs managed by the system. The profiles of individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for at least one of these FHS programs<sup>2</sup> are placed in the EE pool and assigned a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score, based on information in their profile, including skills and experience, according to point criteria that is publicly available on the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship (IRCC) website. Candidates in the pool are ranked according to their CRS score. Potential candidates can estimate their scores prior to completing an online profile using a CRS tool, also available on the IRCC website<sup>3</sup>.

Second, Ministerial Instructions (MIs) are regularly published on IRCC's website specifying the number of ITAs for permanent residence that will be sent to candidates in the EE pool on a specific date, known as an invitation round. Invitation rounds normally take place every two weeks. General invitation rounds are solely based on CRS scores, but some MIs also specify the economic immigration program(s) to which candidates will be invited to apply. For each invitation round, ITAs are issued to candidates who are eligible to be invited in that round, in descending CRS score rank order, until the maximum number of invitations specified in the associated MIs is met. The profiles of candidates who do not receive an ITA, or decline an ITA, remain in the pool for up to 12 months.

Candidates that receive an ITA have 60 days to either submit an online application for permanent residence to IRCC or decline the invitation (which means their profile would re-enter the pool). Candidates who receive an ITA but take no action within the 60-day period are withdrawn from the pool. Upon receipt by IRCC, an immigration officer assesses the application to verify the applicant's CRS

score, program eligibility, and admissibility. If the immigration officer is satisfied that all conditions have been met and that the applicant is not inadmissible, they are approved for a permanent resident visa. Applicants and their accompanying family members become permanent residents when they are admitted to Canada. The processing standard for applications sourced via EE is six months for 80% of cases. Processing times are measured from the day a complete application is received by IRCC until a final decision is made by an immigration officer.

## **The Comprehensive Ranking System**

The CRS is the backbone of the EE application management system. A CRS score comprises two components: core points and additional points. These factors help predict a candidate's potential for success in the Canadian labour market. The maximum CRS score a candidate can achieve is capped at 1,200 points – 600 points under the core component and 600 points under the additional points component. All information provided at the profile submission stage for the purpose of generating a CRS score is self-reported and must be supported with appropriate documentation from the candidate at the application stage, or the application could be refused.

Under the core points, the person's human capital characteristics (e.g., age, education, official language proficiency, work experience) are scored. A candidate who indicates they would apply with an accompanying spouse or common-law partner can receive a maximum of 560 points for their own core characteristics and is awarded up to a maximum of 40 points, depending on the human capital characteristics of their spouse/common-law partner. A candidate without an accompanying spouse/common-law partner can receive a maximum of 600 points under the core component. Under the additional points component, a candidate can receive points for having a provincial/territorial nomination (600 points), arranged employment (50 or 200 points), Canadian post-secondary education credentials (15 or 30 points), French-language proficiency (25 or 50 points), or a sibling in Canada (15 points).<sup>4</sup>

Additional points increase the probability that a given candidate will receive an ITA, but cannot alone ensure it – with the exception of the points for a provincial/territorial nomination, which are enough to virtually guarantee an ITA, through either a general invitation or PNP-specific round.

Candidates in the EE pool can, and in some cases must, update their profile to reflect any change in circumstances, which may affect their CRS score. Some updates are automatically triggered when milestones are reached, such as a birthday or expiry of language test results. Other updates must be manually revised, such as steps candidates take to improve their CRS scores, thereby increasing their probability of receiving an ITA. This includes for example, increasing official language skills or securing arranged employment.

## **Changes to Express Entry in 2022**

On November 16, 2022, IRCC implemented the new National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 system, developed by Employment and Social Development Canada and Statistics Canada which is updated every five years. IRCC uses the NOC to determine and assess the occupational eligibility criteria under its immigration programs. NOC 2021 introduced structural changes by replacing skill level groups with Training, Education, Experience and Responsibility (TEER) categories. With the implementation of the NOC 2021, 16 new occupations became eligible under the FSWP and CEC, and eight new occupations became eligible under the FSTP.



## Upcoming enhancements to Express Entry

On June 23, 2022, legislative amendments were made to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) that authorize the Minister of IRCC to invite foreign nationals to apply for permanent residence through EE on a new basis – their eligibility to be members of a category that supports an identified economic goal. This new authority, referred to as “category-based selection” will increase flexibility to select candidates in the EE pool with the skills and attributes needed to respond to Canada’s evolving economic needs and Government priorities through a new invitation round type. The development of categories for use in category-based selection rounds will be informed by data, labour market information engagement with provincial and territorial partners and stakeholder consultations. Categories will be based on key attributes, such as official language knowledge and work experience and will change over time.

The Department conducted public consultations between late November 2022 and January 2023 on enhancing Express Entry through category-based selection, through a web-based questionnaire and direct engagement with provinces and territories. The consultation process also invited written input from 2,960 organizations across Canada, and received 263 responses to the online questionnaire, as well as 26 written submissions via email. A summary of input received from IRCC stakeholders is available on [IRCC’s website](#). The input highlighted the need for a focus on addressing labour market shortages, and supporting Francophone immigration and economic growth in Francophone minority communities.

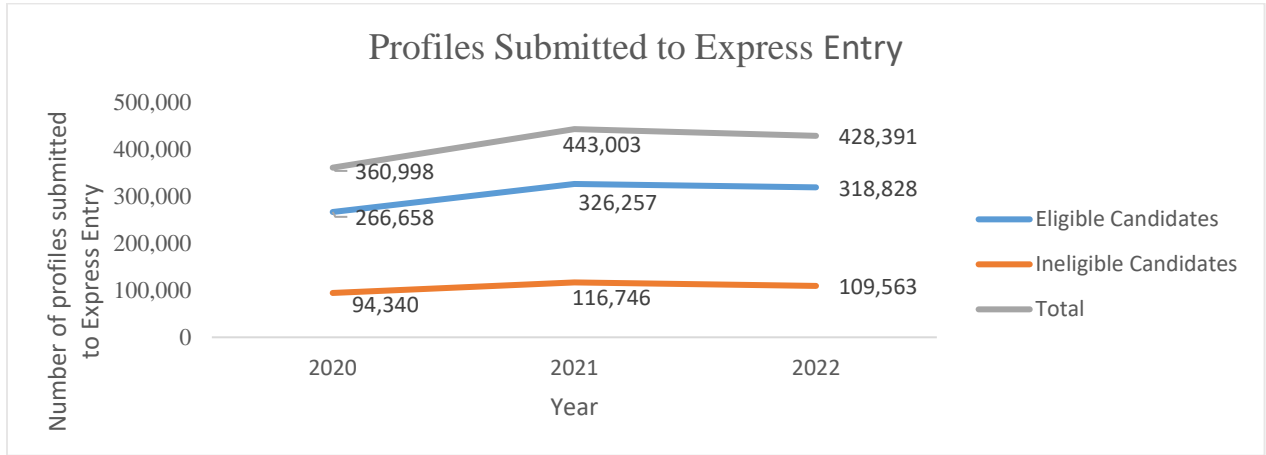
Similarly, in February 2023, the Minister of IRCC launched a wide-ranging consultation and review of Canada’s immigration system, “An Immigration System for Canada’s Future” to hear directly about how Canada’s immigration policies and programs could best support Canada’s present and future needs. The review provided opportunities for partners and stakeholder to express their views, including regional roundtables, focused sessions in key areas of interest, and an online survey, resulting in input from over 16,000 clients, individuals, and representatives of business, academia, and settlement organizations. Input received through the strategic immigration review highlighted the need to ensure immigrant selection is rigorous and evidence-based, further confirming the need to inform category-based selection through reliable data.

Based on the input received during the category-based selection consultation process and in-line with feedback received during the review of the immigration system, the first use of category-based selection will take place in 2023 and will focus on helping address structural labour market shortages, and supporting economic growth through francophone immigration outside of Quebec. More information on category-based selection will be presented in future year-end reports.

## Who submitted an Express Entry profile?

In 2022, 428,391 EE profiles were submitted through the system, which represents a slight decrease of 3% from 2021 but an increase of 19% from 2020 (Figure 1). The proportion of profiles submitted in 2022 that were eligible for at least one of the FHS immigration programs managed by EE (74%) was unchanged from that observed in 2021.

**Figure 1: Profile submissions to Express Entry, 2020-2022**



Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

Text Version:

**Profile submission to Express Entry, 2020-2022**

In 2020, 360,998 Express Entry profiles were submitted, including 266,658 eligible profiles and 94,340 ineligible profiles. In 2021, 443,003 total Express Entry profiles were submitted, including 326,257 eligible profiles and 116,746 ineligible profiles. In 2022, 428,391 total Express Entry profiles were submitted, including 318,828 eligible profiles and 109,563 ineligible profiles.

As displayed in Table 1, in 2022, more profiles were submitted by men (238,382) than women (189,881). The proportion of total profile submissions by men (56%) and women (44%) were unchanged from 2021. While the proportion of profile submissions that were eligible for at least one program has not changed from 2020 to 2022 by men (71%), there was a slight increase from previous years in 2022 by women (78%). Overall, women have consistently submitted a slightly higher proportion of eligible profiles, by approximately 6-7 percentage points compared to men.

**Table 1: Profile submissions to Express Entry, by gender, 2020-2022**

Profile outcome	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022%
<b>Men</b>						
Eligible	147,666	71%	176,870	71%	169,812	71%
Ineligible	59,541	29%	71,637	29%	68,570	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,207</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>248,507</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>238,382</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Women</b>						
Eligible	118,950	77%	149,338	77%	148,959	78%
Ineligible	34,738	23%	45,032	23%	40,922	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,688</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>194,370</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>189,881</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total*</b>						
Eligible	266,658	74%	326,257	74%	318,828	74%

Ineligible	94,340	26%	116,746	26%	109,563	26%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>360,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>443,003</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>428,391</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

\*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2020 - 103, 2021 - 126 and 2022 - 128)

## Who got into the Express Entry pool?

The distributions of CRS scores for eligible candidate profiles at the time of submission are presented in Table 2. In each year, the CRS scores consistently remain concentrated in the 301-500 range even as the total number of eligible profiles submitted slightly decreased in 2022. It is important to note that the EE pool is dynamic, and that the distribution of CRS scores change every time an eligible profile is submitted, updated, or expires.

**Table 2: Comprehensive Ranking System score distribution of total eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry, at time of submission, 2020-2022**

CRS Score Range	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
701-1200	15	<1%	79	<1%	11	<1%
651-700	38	<1%	38	<1%	71	<1%
601-650	146	<1%	133	<1%	240	<1%
551-600	672	<1%	786	<1%	1,126	<1%
501-550	6,053	2%	6,847	2%	10,725	3%
451-500	71,232	27%	69,195	21%	76,504	24%
401-450	73,812	27%	86,626	27%	77,447	26%
351-400	72,129	27%	99,623	31%	93,621	29%
301-350	36,112	14%	50,759	16%	49,923	15%
251-300	4,856	2%	7,583	2%	6,225	2%
201-250	1,081	<1%	2,928	<1%	1,986	<1%
151-200	390	<1%	1,239	<1%	731	<1%
101-150	113	<1%	367	<1%	190	<1%
1-100	9	<1%	54	<1%	28	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,658</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>326,257</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>318,828</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

As seen in Table 3, among individuals who submitted eligible profiles in 2022, a majority (55%) did not meet criteria for any additional points at the time of submission. However, this is a gradual reduction since 2020 (63%) and 2021 (58%), meaning an increasing number of candidates are eligible for at least one type of additional point.<sup>5</sup> Candidates continued to most often meet criteria for Education in Canada (23%) and Siblings in Canada (14%) points. The proportion of eligible profiles that received Education in Canada points has grown more and been higher than other additional point types since 2020. The

proportion of candidates in the EE pool who met additional points criteria for having a sibling in Canada, arranged employment and French-language proficiency<sup>6</sup> remained stable between 2020 and 2022.

**Table 2: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry by additional point type, 2020-2022**

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
No additional points	168,564	63%	190,664	58%	176,777	55%
Arranged employment	18,091	7%	20,927	6%	20,495	6%
Education in Canada	45,530	17%	69,148	21%	74,654	23%
French-language proficiency	12,806	5%	18,140	6%	18,681	6%
Siblings in Canada	33,403	13%	41,618	13%	44,483	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,658</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>326,257</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>318,828</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

N/A - Breakdown by category exceeds annual total as candidates may be eligible for multiple additional point types

As displayed in Table 4, in 2022, a higher number and proportion of men (93,817, 53%) than women (82,930, 47%) did not meet criteria for any additional points at the time of submitting an eligible profile, although this gap has diminished somewhat, from 10 percentage points to 6 between 2020 and 2022.

**Table 3: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with no additional points by gender, 2020-2022**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
Men	92,441	55%	102,930	54%	93,817	53%
Women	76,100	45%	87,703	46%	82,930	47%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>168,564</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>190,664</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>176,777</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

\* Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2020 - 23, 2021 - 31, 2022 - 30)

Tables 5 to 8 further explore additional point breakdowns by gender, and show that Education in Canada and Siblings in Canada were the most common additional point types for both men and women in 2022. Similar to the trend seen in 2020 and 2021, a considerably higher proportion of men (66%) than women (34%) continued to meet the criteria for Arranged Employment in 2022. While there was a higher proportion of men (53%) who met the criteria for Education in Canada than women (47%) in 2022, the difference has diminished somewhat since 2020. In regards to additional points for French-language proficiency, there was a slightly higher proportion of women (52%) who met the criteria than men (48%) in 2022, compared to an equal distribution (both at 50%) in 2021. In 2022, the proportion of women (51%) meeting Siblings in Canada criteria slightly exceeded men (49%), a minor shift from previous years where there was an equal distribution (both at 50%) in 2021, and slightly higher proportion of men (51%) than women (49%) in 2020. Table 9 displays the CRS score distribution of eligible candidates in the pool. It can be seen that the CRS scores of eligible candidates in the pool consistently remain concentrated in the 301-500 range.

**Table 4: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Arranged Employment by gender, 2020-2022**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
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Men	12,302	68%	14,008	67%	13,603	66%
Women	5,787	32%	6,918	33%	6,886	34%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>18,091</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,927</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,495</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

\*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2020 - 2, 2021 -1, 2022 - 6)

**Table 5: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Education in Canada by gender, 2020-2022**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
Men	25,766	57%	37,650	54%	39,859	53%
Women	19,753	43%	31,488	46%	34,782	47%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>45,530</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>69,148</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74,654</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

\*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2020 - 11, 2021 - 10, 2022 - 13)

**Table 6: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for French-language proficiency by gender, 2020-2022**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
Men	6,474	51%	9,094	50%	8,982	48%
Women	6,332	49%	9,043	50%	9,694	52%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,140</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,681</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

\*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2020 - 0, 2021 - 3, 2022 - 5)

**Table 7: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Sibling in Canada by gender, 2020-2022**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
Men	17,118	51%	20,842	50%	21,933	49%
Women	16,278	49%	20,768	50%	22,544	51%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>33,403</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41,618</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>44,483</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 11, 2022

\*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 8, 2020 - 7, 2021 - 10)

**Table 9: Comprehensive Ranking System Score Distribution of Eligible Candidates in the pool, 2020-2022**

<b>CRS Score Range</b>	<b>2020</b>		<b>2021</b>		<b>2022</b>	
	<b>Number #</b>	<b>Percent %</b>	<b>Number #</b>	<b>Percent %</b>	<b>Number #</b>	<b>Percent %</b>
701-1200	443	<1%	170	<1%	303	<1%
651-700	4	<1%	1	<1%	15	<1%
601-650	1	<1%	5	<1%	68	<1%

551-600	13	<1%	12	<1%	451	<1%
501-550	218	<1%	210	<1%	4,451	<1%
451-500	17,471	13%	23,913	16%	46,386	24%
401-450	40,748	30%	45,405	31%	46,389	24%
351-400	47,504	35%	47,796	33%	57,592	30%
301-350	26,969	20%	24,860	17%	31,081	16%
251-300	2,860	2%	2,613	2%	3,898	2%
201-250	479	<1%	424	<1%	1,115	1%
151-200	213	<1%	181	<1%	471	0%
101-150	65	<1%	46	<1%	146	0%
1-100	10	<1%	4	<1%	15	0%
	<b>136,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>145,640</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>192,381</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE Pool as of January 09, 2023

## Who was invited to apply for permanent residence through Express Entry?

In 2022, IRCC continued to leverage the flexibility and responsiveness of the EE system to support the Department in meeting the Government of Canada's 2021-2023 Immigration Levels Plan. Travel restrictions throughout most of 2020 and 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the processing of overseas applications, which led to significant growth in the FHS immigration programs processing inventory. To manage the large processing inventory and position IRCC to process existing applications in a timely manner, the Department temporarily paused EE ITAs to FHS immigration programs from September 2021 to July 2022, while continuing to issue ITAs to PNP nominees throughout this period. ITAs to FHS immigration programs resumed once the processing inventory had fallen to a point where new applications received could be processed within the six month service standard. As a result, between January and June 2022, IRCC held 13 PNP-specific invitation rounds and 11 generic rounds between July and November 2022. There were no ITA round held in December 2022 due to introduction of NOC 21 followed by technical difficulties in the GCMS system.

As displayed in Table 10, IRCC held 24 ITA rounds and issued 46,539 invitations in 2022, a 59% decrease from the 114,431 invitations issued in 2021. This reflects the Department's decision to temporarily pause ITAs to the FHS immigration programs managed under EE, while only continuing PNP-specific rounds from September 2021 until July 2022.

Further, as a result of temporary general round invitation pauses, in 2022, the majority of ITAs were issued to candidates under two programs, 19,258 under PNP and 18,895 under CEC. The remaining 8,386 ITAs were issued to candidates under FSWP and no ITAs were issued under FSTP in 2022. This demonstrates a difference in distribution from 2021, where only CEC-specific and PNP-specific invitation rounds were held given Department's strategy to target CEC- and PNP-eligible candidates, who were more likely to be physically located in Canada and therefore less impacted by pandemic-related border restrictions.

In terms of candidates invited to apply, CRS cut-off scores in 2022 ranged from 674 to 808 for PNP-specific rounds (median = 754), and from 491 to 557 for generic rounds (median = 510). The CRS cut-off scores of generic rounds could be seen to decrease throughout the year as the number of total ITAs issued per round increased, while the number of total ITAs issued for PNP-specific rounds were generally more consistent but also saw a similar variation in cut-off scores. All rounds of invitations were conducted in line with the associated MIs.

**Table 10: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program, 2022**

Invitation to apply date	Round Type*	CRS cut-off	CEC#	PNP #	FSWP #	FSTP #	Total ITAs #
2022-01-05	PNP	808	0	392	0	0	392
2022-01-19	PNP	745	0	1,036	0	0	1,036
2022-02-02	PNP	674	0	1,070	0	0	1,070
2022-02-16	PNP	710	0	1,082	0	0	1,082
2022-03-02	PNP	761	0	1,047	0	0	1,047
2022-03-16	PNP	754	0	924	0	0	924
2022-03-30	PNP	785	0	919	0	0	919
2022-04-13	PNP	782	0	787	0	0	787
2022-04-27	PNP	772	0	829	0	0	829
2022-05-11	PNP	753	0	545	0	0	545
2022-05-25	PNP	741	0	590	0	0	590
2022-06-08	PNP	796	0	932	0	0	932
2022-06-22	PNP	752	0	636	0	0	636
2022-07-06	Generic	557	595	700	205	0	1,500
2022-07-20	Generic	542	569	764	417	0	1,750
2022-08-03	Generic	533	928	704	368	0	2,000
2022-08-17	Generic	525	1,103	658	489	0	2,250
2022-08-31	Generic	516	1,398	570	782	0	2,750
2022-09-14	Generic	510	1,975	581	694	0	3,250
2022-09-28	Generic	504	2,108	628	1,014	0	3,750
2022-10-12	Generic	500	2,498	721	1,031	0	4,250
2022-10-26	Generic	496	2,600	996	1,154	0	4,750
2022-11-09	Generic	494	2,421	1,204	1,125	0	4,750
2022-11-23	Generic	491	2,700	943	1,107	0	4,750
<b>Total</b>			<b>18,895</b>	<b>19,258</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,539</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

\* Round types can be program-specific or general. General rounds refer to rounds where invitations are issued to all four programs managed under Express Entry.

Overall, when comparing Tables 11 and 12, it can be seen that men received the majority (58%) of invitations issued in 2022 – similar to the share of eligible profile submissions made by men from total submissions in that year. When looking at the program type, men were issued higher proportions of invitation than women in both CEC (42% vs 39%, respectively) and PNP (43% and 39%, respectively).

This is a contrast to 2021, where a larger number and proportion of invitations issued to men and women (both at 87%) were under CEC. Further, while the proportion of invitations to apply issued under the PNP in 2021 to men and women (both at 13%) were significantly lower than 2022, the number of invitations issued in both years are comparable. This trend is a reflection of the Department’s temporary pause on ITAs in the context of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic-related travel restrictions. With the resumption of general rounds, in contrast to PNP and CEC ITAs, women were issued a higher proportion (22%) of invitations than men (15%) under the FSWP. There were no invitations issued under the FSTP in 2022. In 2022, only 1 invitation was issued to a candidate who indicated another gender, an unspecified gender or unknown. Because of the small counts, the data presented in this section of the report is not broken down by these gender categories.

**Table 11: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program – men, 2020-2022**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
CEC	33,932	56%	57,493	87%	11,310	42%
PNP	8,911	15%	8,485	13%	11,675	43%
FSWP	17,888	29%	0	0%	4,112	15%
FSTP	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,740</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65,978</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27,097</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 12: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program – women, 2020-2022**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
CEC	24,461	52%	42,153	87%	7,584	39%
PNP	5,297	11%	6,293	13%	7,583	39%
FSWP	16,843	36%	0	0%	4,273	22%
FSTP	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,603</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48,446</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,440</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

Tables 13 to 17 display the socio-demographic characteristics of candidates invited to apply for permanent residence, and show shifting trends between 2020 and 2022, largely attributable to the uncommon invitation round strategies over the past couple of years, including focusing on CEC and PNP eligible candidates in 2020 and 2021 and temporary pauses of general rounds in fall of 2021 and 2022.

In terms of the age of candidates invited to apply, the share of invitations issued to those aged 20-29 (the age category associated with the highest number of points under the CRS) remained the largest group in 2022 (50%), but experienced a decline from 2021 (64%) and 2020 (63%). Those aged 30-34 represented the second largest age group and saw the largest proportional increase in 2022 (29%) from 2021 (19%).

Looking at the highest level of education of those invited to apply, in 2022, the largest proportion of invitations (46%) were issued to candidates with masters and entry-to-practice degrees, over double the proportion in 2021 (19%). In 2022, this was followed by candidates with post-secondary credential of three years or longer (40%), which decreased from 2021 (54%). The proportion of candidates with one or two year post-secondary credential as well as high school or less decreased in 2022 from 2021 and



those with PhDs doubled in proportion over the same period. Overall candidates who received ITAs remained highly educated, with 90% claiming to hold a post-secondary educational credential of at least three years.

When considering the first official language proficiency of candidates invited to apply, general skill level slightly increased in 2022, despite a decline from 2020 to 2021. In 2022, the most common *Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)/Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens (NCLC)* level was 9 (33%) followed by level 10 (21%). These are higher proficiency levels than 2021, where the most common CLB/NCLC level of candidates invited were 7 (41%) and 8 (22%). In 2020, the most common CLB/NCLC levels among invited candidates were 9 (35%) and 7 (26%).

Looking at Canadian work experience (Table 16), in 2022, a majority of candidates invited to apply (62%) had at least one year of eligible Canadian work experience. This is a decline from 2021, where a significant proportion (92%) of candidates invited to apply had at least one year of eligible Canadian work experience. This can be attributed to the Department's ITA strategy in 2021 as 87% (Table 11) of the ITAs were issued under CEC, a program that requires Canadian work experience. In 2022 (Table 16), 41% of invitations went to candidates with at least one year of eligible Canadian work experience followed by 35% of invitations being issued to candidates with no Canadian experience. While fewer candidates with significant foreign work experience were invited to apply in 2021, this shifted in 2022 as 58% (Table 17) of the invited candidates had 3 or more years of foreign work experience.

**Table 13: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by age, 2020-2022**

Age category	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
<20	3	0%	9	<1%	0	<1%
20-29	67,933	63%	73,689	64%	23,305	50%
30-34	25,726	24%	21,518	19%	13,721	29%
35-39	9,158	9%	10,870	9%	6,156	13%
40-44	3,011	3%	5,240	5%	2,213	5%
45+	1,518	1%	3,101	3%	1,143	2%
<b>Total *</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Total includes individuals whose age was unconfirmed at the time of invitation  
Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 14: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by highest level of education, 2020-2022**

Education level	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
High school or less	923	1%	3,404	3%	540	1%
One or two year post-secondary credential	7,552	7%	25,476	22%	4,050	9%
Post-secondary credential of three years or longer	49,661	46%	61,226	54%	18,588	40%
Master's Degree or entry-to-practice professional degree	45,521	42%	22,215	19%	21,278	46%
PhD	3,693	3%	2,110	2%	2,083	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 15: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by first official language proficiency level, 2020-2022**

<b>First official language Level</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
CLB/NCLC 4	18	<1%	31	<1%	7	<1%
CLB/NCLC 5	761	1%	5,161	5%	817	2%
CLB/NCLC 6	2,614	2%	13,551	12%	2,094	4%
CLB/NCLC 7	28,187	26%	47,271	41%	9,444	20%
CLB/NCLC 8	21,453	20%	25,457	22%	8,709	19%
CLB/NCLC 9	37,483	35%	14,959	13%	15,587	33%
CLB/NCLC 10	16,834	16%	8,001	7%	9,881	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 16: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by amount of Canadian work experience, 2020-2022**

<b>Years of Canadian work experience</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
Less than one year	1,895	2%	1,178	1%	1,957	4%
1 year	43,334	40%	74,375	65%	18,986	41%
2 years	17,883	17%	23,465	21%	7,246	16%
3 years	3,035	3%	4,119	4%	1,528	3%
4 years	616	1%	1,021	<1%	480	1%
5 years or more	524	0%	791	<1%	276	<1%
None	40,063	37%	9,482	8%	16,066	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 17: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by amount of foreign work experience, 2020-2022**

<b>Years of foreign work experience</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
No foreign work experience or less than one year	33,751	31%	66,344	58%	12,569	27%
1 year	8,310	8%	7,482	7%	3,796	8%
2 years	5,619	5%	5,621	5%	3,267	7%
3 years	18,605	17%	6,661	6%	6,035	13%
4 years	12,227	11%	5,515	5%	4,621	10%
5 years or more	28,838	27%	22,808	20%	16,251	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

Table 18 provides information on (a) invitations issued to candidates who were assigned additional points in each category and (b) invitations issued to candidates who met relevant criteria for the category but were not necessarily assigned points.<sup>7</sup> A maximum of 600 total additional points can be assigned under the CRS, meaning candidates assigned 600 points for a provincial nomination cannot be assigned other additional points, even if they meet the criteria. For example, in 2022, while 9,538 ITAs were issued to candidates who met criteria for Arranged Employment points, only 7,350 of these candidates were assigned the points in their CRS scores. Data are provided for both candidates who met criteria for and were assigned additional points to facilitate comparison, as well as to reflect the fuller characteristics of candidates who were invited to apply for permanent residence.<sup>8</sup> In 2022, less than one half of ITAs (45%) were issued on the basis of human capital attributes alone (i.e., to candidates who did not meet criteria for any additional points); this figure is up from 28% in 2020 and 14% in 2021.

In 2020, the number of additional points for French-language proficiency were increased. However, in 2021, fewer invitations were sent to candidates who were assigned and met criteria for that points category; this is likely due to the shift to CEC-specific rounds, as historically, most French-speaking candidates have been eligible to be invited under the FSWP but not the CEC. In 2022, with the recommencement of invitations under FSWP, there was a considerable increase in ITAs issued to French-speaking candidates.

**Table 18: Invitations to apply issued to candidates assigned additional points (a) and invitations to apply issued to candidates that met relevant criteria of additional points (b) -not mutually exclusive, 2020-2022**

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>2020 #</b>	<b>2020 %</b>	<b>2021 #</b>	<b>2021 %</b>	<b>2022 #</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
<b>(a) Assigned additional points</b>						
No Additional Points	30,376	28%	16,018	14%	20,933	45%
Provincial Nominee	14,209	13%	14,778	13%	19,258	41%
Arranged Employment	15,453	14%	18,473	16%	7,350	16%
Education in Canada	41,470	39%	67,410	59%	12,625	27%
French-language proficiency	6,157	6%	1,282	1%	6,251	13%
Siblings in Canada	11,105	10%	9,242	8%	4,937	11%
<b>(b) Met criteria for points</b>						
No Additional Points	30,376	28%	16,018	14%	8,953	19%
Provincial Nominee	14,209	13%	14,778	13%	19,258	41%
Arranged Employment	17,249	16%	20,299	18%	9,538	20%
Education in Canada	45,548	42%	70,184	61%	19,587	42%
French-language proficiency	7,105	7%	2,517	2%	7,561	16%
Siblings in Canada	12,827	12%	11,551	10%	7,766	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,539</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

\*Please note that candidates can qualify for multiple additional point types. Therefore, the sum of candidates by additional point type may exceed the total number of candidates issued additional points.

Tables 19 to 22 provide information on invitations issued to men and women who met the criteria to receive each additional point type. Education in Canada (19,587) and Arranged Employment (8,756) were the most common additional point types for which both men and women met criteria in 2022. While Education in Canada (11,819) and Arranged Employment (5,676) remained as the most common additional point type for men, the most common additional type for women was Education in Canada (7,768) and French-language proficiency (4,029) in 2022. The share of additional points for Arranged Employment for both genders remained stable over the last three years, with men meeting the criteria at a higher proportion (65%) than women (35%). There was a slightly higher number of ITAs issued to men for meeting the criteria for siblings in Canada (52%) than women (48%). While the number of ITAs issued to both genders were equal in 2020 and 2021, both at 50%, women (53%) met the criteria for French-language proficiency points at a slightly higher proportion to men (47%) in 2022.

**Table 19: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Arranged Employment points by gender, 2020-2022**

Gender	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Men	11,308	66%	13,352	66%	5,676	65%
Women	5,939	34%	6,946	34%	3,080	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,249</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,299</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,756</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 20: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Education in Canada points by gender, 2020-2022**

Gender	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Men	25,909	57%	38,903	55%	11,819	60%
Women	19,634	43%	31,275	45%	7,768	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,548</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>70,184</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,587</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

**Table 21: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for French-language proficiency points by gender, 2020-2022**

Gender	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Men	3,527	50%	1,269	50%	3,531	47%
Women	3,578	50%	1,248	50%	4,029	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,561</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 22: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Siblings in Canada points by gender, 2020-2022**

Gender	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Men	6,560	51%	6,311	55%	4,010	52%
Women	6,265	49%	5,240	45%	3,756	48%

**Total**                                 **12,827**                         **100%**                         **11,551**                         **100%**                         **7,766**                         **100%**

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

As seen in Table 23, in 2022, there were significant shifts from previous years in the most common primary occupations among candidates invited to apply for permanent residency through EE. While in 2021, the shift to CEC- and PNP-specific rounds of invitations resulted in a significantly higher number of candidates with TEER 2 occupations (i.e., occupations that usually require a college diploma, including occupations that require apprenticeship training of 2 or more years, or supervisory occupations), candidates with TEER 1 occupations (occupations that usually require a university degree) made-up a significant proportion of ITAs in 2022. Similar to 2020, software engineers and designers, information systems specialists and computer systems developers and programmers, which are related mainly to the technological field, were the most common occupations and made-up a significant proportion of the candidates invited to apply through EE in 2022.

**Table 23: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – total, 2020-2022**

Primary Occupation	TEER	2020 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2021 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2022 #
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	6,665	62020 Food service supervisors	2	13,097	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	3,848
21222 Information systems specialists	1	4,846	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	6,107	21222 Information systems specialists	1	1,889
21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	4,661	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	5,020	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,855
62020 Food service supervisors	2	4,228	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	4,916	62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,558
13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	4,104	63200 Cooks	3	4,624	11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	1,025
11100 Financial auditors and accountants	1	2,623	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	3,878	21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	1,025
13100 Administrative officers	3	2,366	21222 Information systems specialists	1	3,056	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	955
11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	2,327	22221 User support technicians	2	3,001	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	945

12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	2,128	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	2,977	11201 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1	901
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	2,119	13100 Administrative officers	3	2,723	11100 Financial auditors and accountants	1	857
22221 User support technicians	2	2,043	12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling	2	2,539	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	855
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	1,823	60020 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	2,332	22221 User support technicians	2	842
21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	1,767	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	2,172	10022 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	812
60020 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,699	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	1,650	13100 Administrative officers	3	800
11201 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1	1,680	63102 Financial sales representatives	3	1,594	63200 Cooks	3	728
Other		62,271			54,835			27,664
<b>Total</b>		<b>107,350</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>114,431</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>46,539</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

#### TEER Definition

TEER 0: Management occupations examples Advertising, marketing and public relations managers, financial managers

TEER 1: Occupations that usually require a university degree, examples - Financial advisors, Software engineers

TEER 2: Occupations that usually require a college diploma, including occupations that require apprenticeship training of 2 or more years, or supervisory occupations

TEER 3: Occupations that usually require, a college diploma, including occupations that require apprenticeship training of less than 2 years, or more than 6 months of on-the-job training

As seen in Table 24 and 25, there were differences in the 15 most common primary occupations at the time of invitation for men and women in 2022. While the most common primary occupation at the time of invitation in 2022 were identical (software engineers and designers), men and women's other top occupations differed to some extent. For example, almost half of the primary occupations were shared although their order of precedence differed. In addition, for women, nine primary occupations were TEER 1 whereas for men seven occupations were TEER 1.

The top 15 occupations amongst men that were not in the top 15 for women include: web developers and programmers, retail sales supervisors, technical sales specialist- wholesale trade, machinist and machining and tooling inspectors, senior managers-financial, communications and other business services, cooks, and other user support technicians. The top 15 occupations amongst women that were not in the top 15 for men include: customs, ship and other brokers, professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations managers, financial auditors and accountants, accounting technicians and bookkeepers, and registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses.

The top four occupations amongst men that were not in the top 15 for women include: user support technician, cooks, senior managers-financial, communications and public relations managers and machinists and machining and tooling inspectors. The top four occupations amongst women that are not in the top 15 for men include: early childhood educators and assistants; accounting technicians and bookkeepers; professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations; and financial sales representatives.

**Table 24: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – men, 2020-2022**

Primary Occupation	TEER	2020 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2021 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2022 #
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	5,005	62020 Food service supervisors	2	5,176	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	2,945
21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	3,563	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	3,806	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,402
21222 Information systems specialists	1	3,335	63200 Cooks	3	3,119	21222 Information systems specialists	1	1,248
62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,754	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	3,096	62020 Food service supervisors	2	684
22221 User support technicians	2	1,350	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	2,992	21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	662
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	1,269	21222 Information systems specialists	1	2,233	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	624
21301 Mechanical engineers	1	1,228	22221 User support technicians	2	1,949	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	554
11100 Financial auditors and accountants	1	1,182	12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling	2	1,830	22221 User support technicians	2	528

13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	1,149	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	1,748	11201 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1	471
21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	1,126	60020 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,469	63200 Cooks	3	467
12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling	2	1,091	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	1,399	00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	462
60020 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,063	72100 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	2	1,276	72100 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	2	455
20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,031	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,073	62100 Technical sales specialists-wholesale trade	2	445
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	999	72205 Telecommunications equipment installation and cable television service	2	957	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	435
63200 Cooks	3	958	13100 Administrative officers	3	946	21234 Web developers and programmers	1	424
Other		34,637			32,909			15,291
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,742</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>65,978</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>27,097</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

**Table 25: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – women, 2020-2022**

Primary Occupation	TEER	2020 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2021 #	Primary Occupation	TEER	2022 #
13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	2,955	62020 Food service supervisors	2	7,921	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	903
62020 Food service supervisors	2	2,474	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	4,267	62020 Food service supervisors	2	874
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,660	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	1,924	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	706



13100 Administrative officers	3	1,534	13100 Administrative officers	3	1,776	21222 Information systems specialists	1	641
21222 Information systems specialists	1	1,511	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	1,580	11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	636
11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	1,463	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	1,578	13100 Administrative officers	3	554
11100 Financial auditors and accountants	1	1,441	63200 Cooks	3	1,505	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	489
12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	1,252	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	1,381	10022 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	485
21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,098	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,110	11100 Financial auditors and accountants	1	479
10022 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	885	22221 User support technicians	2	1,051	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	453
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	850	11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	944	11201 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1	430
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	824	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	886	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	422
11201 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1	801	60020 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	863	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	999
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	801	21222 Information systems specialists	1	823	31301 Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	1	385

63102 Financial sales representative	3	737	63102 Financial sales representative	3	799	21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	363
Other		26,317			20,039			11,220
<b>Total</b>		<b>46,603</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>48,447</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>19,441</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

Table 26 displays the most common occupations among candidates invited to apply who were assigned Arranged Employment points. The most common Arranged Employment occupation changed from food service supervisors (TEER 2) in both 2020 and 2021, to software engineers and designers (TEER 1) in 2022. In 2022, there was an equal distribution among the TEER categories of the top 15 occupations, including four TEER 0 occupations, four TEER 1 occupations, four TEER 2 occupations and three TEER 3 occupations.

**Table 26: Most common occupations of candidates assigned Arranged Employment points, upon invitation to apply – total, 2020-2022**

Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2020 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2021 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2022 #
62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,792	62020 Food service supervisors	2	2,863	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,173
21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,615	63200 Cooks	3	1,925	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	641
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,391	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,272	21222 Information systems specialists	1	497
21222 Information systems specialists	1	1,005	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,246	62020 Food service supervisors	2	497
63200 Cooks	3	646	21222 Information systems specialists	1	861	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	475
13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	565	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	778	00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	434
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	545	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	632	00015 Senior managers-construction, transportation,	0	313

						production and utilities		
20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	542	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	629	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	276
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	493	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	489	13100 Administrative officers	3	233
13100 Administrative officers	3	448	13100 Administrative officers	3	447	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	230
00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	444	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	414	63200 Cooks	3	226
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	434	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	358	00014 Senior managers-trade, broadcasting and other services	0	213
12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	271	82030 Agricultural service contractors and farm supervisors	2	314	52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	190
52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	264	62200 Chefs	2	265	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	169
12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling coordination occupations	2	262	52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	263	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	162
Other		6,532			7,534			3,854
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,249</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>20,299</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>9,583</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

Table 27 and 28 show the most common occupations for candidates with Arranged Employment points who received ITAs, broken down by gender. The most common occupations among invited men with Arranged Employment points included more TEER 1 occupations in comparison to their female counterparts. While women's top occupation, food service supervisors, remained the same from 2020 to 2022, men's top occupation shifted from cooks in 2021 to software engineers and designers in 2022. The top six occupations changed for men from 2021 to 2022 as there was a shift towards a higher number of

TEER 1 and TEER 0 occupations. There were also some changes to the order of precedence for the top six occupations for women from 2021 to 2022 as the proportion of TEERs were equally shared for TEER 0, 1, 2 and 3.

**Table 27: Most common occupations of candidates assigned Arranged Employment points, upon invitation to apply – men, 2020-2022**

Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2020 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2021 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2022 #
21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,354	63200 Cooks	3	1,295	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	975
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,221	62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,172	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	544
21222 Information systems specialists	1	841	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	1,144	21222 Information systems specialists	1	372
62020 Food service supervisors	2	748	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	1,091	00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	334
20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	472	21222 Information systems specialists	1	720	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	287
63200 Cooks	3	419	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	561	00015 Senior managers-construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	248
00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	355	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	527	20012 Computer and information systems managers	0	229
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	350	72310 Carpenters	2	248	62020 Food service supervisors	2	210
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	323	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	236	00014 Senior managers-trade, broadcasting	0	150

						and other services		
00015 Senior managers- construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	214	62200 Chefs	2	229	63200 Cooks	3	130
12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling	2	200	82030 Agricultural service contractors and farm supervisors	2	229	52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	126
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	196	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	211	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	121
13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	189	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	207	21223 Database analysts and data administrators	1	113
52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	174	52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	191	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	75
00014 Senior managers- trade, broadcasting and other services	0	162	12013 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling coordination occupations	2	187	21234 Web developers and programmers	1	71
Other		4,091			5,103			2,211
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,309</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>13,351</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,196</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

**Table 28: Most common Arranged Employment occupations, upon invitation to apply – women, 2020- 2022**

Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2020 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2021 #	Arranged employment occupation	TEER	2022 #
62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,044	62020 Food service supervisors	2	1,691	62020 Food service supervisors	2	287
13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	376	63200 Cooks	3	630	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	198
13100 Administrative officers	3	298	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	420	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	188
21230 Computer systems	1	261	42202 Early childhood	2	403	13200 Customs, ship and other brokers	3	172

developers and programmers			educators and assistants					
42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	242	13100 Administrative officers	3	279	13100 Administrative officers	3	164
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	238	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	262	42202 Early childhood educators and assistants	2	163
63200 Cooks	3	227	62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	251	21222 Information systems specialists	1	125
41200 University professors and lecturers	1	195	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	155	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	103
21231 Software engineers and designers	1	170	41200 University professors and lecturers	1	151	00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	100
62010 Retail sales supervisors	2	170	12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	146	21230 Computer systems developers and programmers	1	97
12200 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	2	168	21222 Information systems specialists	1	141	63200 Cooks	3	96
21222 Information systems specialists	1	164	21231 Software engineers and designers	1	128	00015 Senior managers-construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	65
52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	90	63202 Bakers	3	100	52120 Graphic designers and illustrators	2	64
00012 Senior managers-financial, communication and other business services	0	88	42204 Religion workers	2	94	60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0	64
11202 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1	81	82030 Agricultural service contractors and farm supervisors	2	85	00014 Senior managers-trade, broadcasting and other services	0	63

Other	2,171		2,011		1,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,387</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of February 06, 2023

Table 29 shows that the three most common countries of residence among candidates who received an ITA remained the same from 2021 to 2022. While Canada has consistently been the top country of residence of candidates who receive an ITA, the proportion of ITAs issued to this group decreased from 90% in 2021 to 68% in 2022, reflecting the resumption of general invitation rounds following a focus on CEC-specific rounds. Over the same period, the proportion of invited candidates who indicated India as their country of residence increased from 3% in 2021 to 8% in 2022, and the share of invited candidates residing in Nigeria increased from 1% (2021) to 4% in 2022.

**Table 29: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – total, 2020-2022**

Country of Residence	2020 #	Country of residence	2021 #	Country of residence	2022 #
Canada	68,061	Canada	102,906	Canada	31,486
India	11,031	India	3,772	India	3,787
USA	7,228	Nigeria	1,393	Nigeria	1,730
Nigeria	3,939	USA	851	Cameroon	1,063
UAE	1,462	China	716	USA	842
Pakistan	1,249	UAE	463	Morocco	793
		UK and Overseas Territories	379	UAE	683
Australia	1,051	Pakistan	265	Lebanon	559
China	985				
UK and Overseas Territories	923	Morocco	232	Algeria	550
Lebanon	896	Lebanon	199	France	381
Other	10,525	Other	3,255	Other	4,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,539</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

As displayed in Tables 30 and 31, the most common countries of residence were the same for both men and women in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, a smaller proportion of women (61%) than men (72%) indicated Canada as their country of residence.

**Table 30: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – men, 2020-2022**

Country of Residence	2020 #	Country of residence	2021 #	Country of residence	2022 #
Canada	40,282	Canada	59,758	Canada	19,539
India	5,660	India	2,140	India	2,001
USA	4,519	Nigeria	600	Nigeria	689
Nigeria	1,494	USA	578	USA	504

Pakistan	725	China	289	Cameroon	481
UAE	722	UAE	248	Morocco	372
		UK and Overseas Territories	219	UAE	336
Australia	601				
UK and Overseas Territories	510	Pakistan	169	Algeria	241
China	434	Morocco	121	France	215
Morocco	419	Australia	102	Pakistan	207
Other	5,374	Other	1,754	Other	2,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,740</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,978</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,097</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 31: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – women, 2020-2022**

Country of residence	2020 #	Country of residence	2021 #	Country of residence	2022 #
Canada	27,773	Canada	43,141	Canada	11,946
India	5,370	India	1,632	India	1,786
USA	2,709	Nigeria	793	Nigeria	1,041
Nigeria	2,445	China	427	Cameroon	582
UAE	740	USA	273	Morocco	421
China	551	UAE	215	Lebanon	359
Lebanon	529	UK and Overseas Territories	160	UAE	347
Pakistan	524	Lebanon	127	USA	338
Australia	450	Morocco	111	Algeria	309
Cameroon	443	Pakistan	96	UK and Overseas Territories	183
Other	5,069	Other	1,471	Other	2,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,603</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,446</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,440</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

As displayed in Table 32, the top two countries of citizenship among candidates who received an ITA changed from India and China in 2020 and 2021, to India and Nigeria in 2022. While India remained the most common country of citizenship by a significant and growing margin (from 47% in 2020 to 57% in 2021), the margin (44%) decreased in 2022. India and the People’s Republic of China remained in the top three countries of citizenship since 2020, Nigeria moved up from being the fourth most common country of citizenship in 2021 to being second in 2022. Looking at the top 10 most common countries of citizenship among candidates who received an ITA, notable changes from 2021 to 2022 include: South Korea, Ireland, Vietnam, UK and Overseas Territories and Brazil falling out of the top 10 from 2021 to 2022; Pakistan, USA, Morocco, France, and Cameroon entered among the top 10 most common countries of citizenship in 2022; the People’s Republic of China dropped from second to third most common country of citizenship; and Iran moved from eighth to fifth most common country of citizenship. From 2021 to 2022, the proportion of citizenships outside the top 10 (i.e. “Other in Table 32) increased from 18% in 2021 to 28% in 2022, indicating that the citizenship profile of invited candidates is becoming more diverse.



**Table 32: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– total, 2020-2022**

Country of citizenship	2020 #	Country of citizenship	2021 #	Country of citizenship	2022 #
India	50,920	India	65,565	India	20,769
China	8,944	China	9,590	Nigeria	2,909
Nigeria	6,549	South Korea	3,131	China	2,456
Pakistan	2,823	Nigeria	3,126	Cameroon	1,218
UK and Overseas Territories	2,712	Brazil	2,880	Iran	1,210
Brazil	2,446	Philippines	2,428	France	1,069
Iran	1,935	UK and Overseas Territories	2,306	Morocco	978
South Korea	1,652	Iran	1,701	USA	939
USA	1,641	Vietnam	1,514	Philippines	934
Ireland	1,564	Ireland	1,351	Pakistan	923
Other	26,164	Other	20,839	Other	13,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,350</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>114,431</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,539</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

Tables 33 and 34 look at the gender breakdown of most common country of citizenship among candidates who received ITAs. They show that India, the People’s Republic of China, and Nigeria were the most common countries of citizenship for both men and women who were invited to apply for permanent residence in 2022. Men with Indian citizenship (49%) continued to have a greater proportion of ITAs than women (38%), even though these proportions decreased when compared to 2021. Women with Chinese citizenship (6%) and Nigerian citizenship (8%) had a slightly larger proportion of ITAs issued than men with Chinese (4.5%) and Nigerian (4.5%) citizenship. There were some differences in the top 10 countries amongst men and women in 2022. For example, Pakistan, UK and Overseas Territories and Brazil were in the top 10 countries for men, but not women, while Morocco, Lebanon and Philippines were in the top 10 countries for women, but not men.

**Table 33: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– men, 2020-2022**

Country of citizenship	2020 #	Country of citizenship	2021 #	Country of citizenship	2022 #
India	31,857	India	39,990	India	13,323
China	3,746	China	4,235	Nigeria	1,275
Nigeria	2,815	Brazil	1,753	China	1,218
Pakistan	1,905	Nigeria	1,560	Iran	717
UK and Overseas Territories	1,641	UK and Overseas Territories	1,437	Pakistan	633
Brazil	1,423	South Korea	1,339	Cameroon	563
Iran	1,129	Iran	1,030	France	559
Ireland	950	Philippines	1,014	UK and Overseas Territories	543

USA	909	Pakistan	883	Brazil	540
France	853	Ireland	798	USA	526
Other	13,512	Other	11,939	Other	7,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,740</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,978</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,097</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

**Table 34: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– women, 2020-2022**

Country of citizenship	2020 #	Country of citizenship	2021 #	Country of citizenship	2022 #
India	19,059	India	25,574	India	7,446
China	5,197	China	5,353	Nigeria	1,634
Nigeria	3,734	South Korea	1,792	China	1,238
UK and Overseas Territories	1,071	Nigeria	1,566	Cameroon	655
Brazil	1,023	Philippines	1,414	Philippines	539
South Korea	1,010	Brazil	1,127	Lebanon	510
Pakistan	918	UK and Overseas Territories	869	France	509
Iran	806	Vietnam	848	Morocco	501
Philippines	776	Iran	671	Iran	493
USA	732	Ireland	553	USA	413
Other	12,277	Other	8,679	Other	5,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,603</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,446</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,440</b>

Source: MBR\_FACT\_EE\_MAIN as of January 09, 2023

## Who applied for permanent residence through Express Entry?

Excluding accompanying family members (i.e., considering only principal applicants), total applications sourced through the EE in 2022 (102,138) remained similar to 2021 (102,452), as seen in Table 35. The proportion of the applications remained the same over the last three years between men and women, with a greater distribution of applications submitted by men (57%) than women (43%). As Table 35 displays, there were some differences in the breakdown of application by program between men and women. The proportion of applications submitted by men under CEC (58%) was higher than those submitted by women (42%) for all three years. The same trend was seen for the PNP under EE with more applications being made by men (57%) compared to applications submitted by women (43%) for the last two years. On the other hand, women (53%) submitted higher proportion of application for FSWP than men (47%) in the last two years. Among the women, the most popular economic immigration programs through Express Entry was FSWP (53%), while for men, it was divided among CEC (58%) and PNP (57%) in 2022.

**Table 35: Applications (principal applicants) to economic immigration programs through Express Entry by gender, 2020-2022**

Economic immigration program applications	2020 #	2020 %	2021 #	2021 %	2022 #	2022%
<b>Men</b>						
CEC	24,492	58%	47,280	58%	7,385	58%
FSWP	10,781	52%	3,900	47%	2,265	47%
PNP	8,106	62%	7,250	57%	10,765	57%
FSTP	130	77%	3	100%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,509</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>58,433</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>20,415</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Women</b>						
CEC	17,495	42%	34,271	42%	4,933	42%
FSWP	9,973	48%	4,344	53%	2,547	53%
PNP	4,923	38%	5,402	43%	7,166	43%
FSTP	39	23%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,430</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44,017</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>14,646</b>	<b>43%</b>
CEC	41,989	100%	81,552	100%	81,302	100%
FSWP	20,754	100%	8,245	100%	8,189	100%
PNP	13,029	100%	12,652	100%	12,647	100%
FSTP	169	100%	3	100%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,941</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102,452</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102,138</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Please note that there was no data in 2022 under the 'Skilled Trades (EE)' Immigration Category

Data source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of February 2, 2023

Data compiled by: OPP-DART-2023-19940

Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 1, 2020 - 2, 2021 - 2).

As displayed in Table 36, in 2022, Ontario (48%) remained the most popular province in followed by British Columbia (20%), and Alberta (12%). These have been the top provinces of destination over the past three years. Nevertheless, there was a significant decline in the proportions of applications received through EE destined for Ontario, from 61% in 2021 to 48% in 2022, and British Columbia from 23% to 20% over the same period. This difference can be attributed to the fact that only CEC focused rounds were held in 2021 with CEC applicants being more likely -historically- to be destined to Ontario and British Columbia than other provinces. Hence, CEC-only rounds in 2021 increased the number and proportion of applications received through Express Entry with Ontario and British Columbia being the province of destination.

**Table 36: Applications received through Express Entry by Province/Territory of destination, principal applicants, 2020-2022**

Province of destination	2020 #	2020%	2021 #	2021%	2022 #	2022%
Alberta	5,725	8%	7,613	7%	4,372	12%

British Columbia	15,976	21%	23,365	23%	6,966	20%
Manitoba	1,360	2%	1,784	2%	2,046	6%
New Brunswick	778	1%	1,348	1%	872	2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	155	0%	259	0%	308	1%
Nova Scotia	1,564	2%	2,912	3%	1,786	5%
Northwest Territories	25	0%	58	0%	32	0%
Nunavut	10	0%	9	0%	7	0%
Ontario	47,765	63%	62,175	61%	16,978	48%
Prince Edward Island	425	1%	720	1%	393	1%
Saskatchewan	1,937	3%	1,819	2%	1,263	4%
Yukon	38	0%	90	0%	39	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102,152</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,062</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of February 2, 2023

Data compiled by: OPP-DART-2023-19940

## How long did it take to process Express Entry applications?

Table 37 displays the time, in months, that IRCC took to process 80% of applications under each program. In 2022, IRCC did not meet the processing standard of finalizing 80% of all applications sourced via EE within six months. There was a significant increase in overall processing time with 80% of all applications being processed in 21 months, reflecting the COVID-19 pandemic's ongoing impact on IRCC's operations and processing capacity. The processing times for all EE programs except for PNP increased from 2021 to 2022.

**Table 37: Processing times\* of Express Entry applications finalized by economic immigration program, in months, 2020-2022**

Immigration Category	2020 (months)	2021 (months)	2022 (months)
CEC	8	6	19
FSWP	18	28	29
PNP	11	21	13
FSTP	--	23	63
<b>All Programs</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>

\*Processing times refer to the time it took for 80% of applications to be finalized by IRCC. Processing times are based on July 1 to December 31 of each Year. Please note that a minimum of 10 cases are required to calculate processing times.

Data source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of February 2, 2023

Data compiled by: OPP-DART-2023-19940

## Who was admitted through Express Entry and where is their intended destination?

As seen in Table 38, in 2022, 116,228 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted into Canada as permanent residents through EE. By comparison, 155,851 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted in 2021 and 63,891 in 2020. The admissions were lower in 2022 when compared to 2021 due to IRCC's temporary pause of invitation rounds.

In 2022, 24% of EE-sourced admissions were through CEC, a significant decrease from 84% of EE-sourced in 2021, as CEC-specific rounds were held in 2021 but not 2022. Additionally, in 2022, admissions under the PNP (40%) saw a considerable increase from 2021 and 2020 to becoming the main source of admissions, as only PNP-specific rounds were held for the first half of 2022. Individuals admitted under FSWP also saw a considerable increase from 5% in 2021 to 35% in 2022 as general invitation rounds resumed FSTP admissions remained stable at under 1% over the same time period.

**Table 38: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by economic immigration program, 2020-2022**

Immigration Category	2020 #	2020%	2021 #	2021%	2022 #	2022%
CEC	24,971	39%	130,465	84%	28,327	24%
PNP	14,098	22%	16,720	11%	46,669	40%
FSTP	565	1%	500	0%	450	0%
FSWP	24,257	38%	8,166	5%	40,782	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,891</b>		<b>155,851</b>		<b>116,228</b>	

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022

As displayed in Tables 39 and 40, the pattern of principal applicant admissions by programs differed in 2022 from what was seen in 2020 and 2021 as CEC no longer accounted for the vast majority of admissions. This shows a gradual return to a more balanced distribution of admissions as general invitation rounds resumed following an emphasis on program specific rounds as a mitigation measure for COVID-19 pandemic related impacts. In 2022, male principal applicants were most often admitted under the PNP (36%), and least often admitted under the FSTP (0.4%). On the other hand, women principal applicants were most often admitted under FSWP (42%) and least under FSTP (0.1%) in 2022. In 2022, there were no principal applicants who indicated another gender, an unspecified gender or unknown were admitted to Canada.

**Table 39: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by economic immigration program – men, 2020-2022**

Immigration Category	2020 #	2020%	2021 #	2021%	2022 #	2022%
CEC	10,681	47%	54,909	87%	9,726	30%
PNP	4,499	20%	5,399	9%	11,789	36%
FSTP	214	<1%	232	<1%	14	<1%
FSWP	7,452	33%	2,483	4%	11,281	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,846</b>		<b>63,023</b>		<b>32,939</b>	

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022

**Table 40: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by economic immigration program – women, 2020-2022**

Immigration Category	2020 #	2022%	2021 #	2021%	2022 #	2022%
CEC	7,373	45%	39,391	88%	7,067	25%
PNP	2,738	17%	3,087	7%	8,954	32%
FSTP	61	<1%	83	<1%	38	<1%
FSWP	6,309	38%	2,152	5%	11,782	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,481</b>		<b>44,713</b>		<b>27,841</b>	

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022

As reported in Table 41, India has remained, by a large margin, the most common country of citizenship among principal applicants and their accompanying family members admitted to Canada through EE. The proportion of individuals admitted through EE who held Nigerian citizenship increased from 6% in 2020 to 12% in 2022, while the proportion of Chinese nationals slightly decreased from 7% in 2020 to 4% in 2022. In 2022, Cameroon, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria and Bangladesh made it to the list of top 15 most common countries of citizenship of admitted individuals through EE. On the other hand, Ireland, France, Mexico, Vietnam and Ukraine, which were countries listed among the top 15 most common countries of citizenship in 2021, fell from the list in 2022.

**Table 41: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by most common countries of citizenship, 2020-2022**

Country of Citizenship	2020 #	2020%	2021 #	2021%	2022 #	2022%		
India	27,642	43%	India	82,956	53%	India	53,663	46%
China	4,318	7%	China	11,706	8%	Nigeria	13,757	12%
Nigeria	3,920	6%	Nigeria	5,801	4%	China	4,407	4%
USA	2,346	4%	Brazil	5,650	4%	Pakistan	4,001	3%
Pakistan	2,294	4%	USA	4,281	3%	USA	2,820	2%
Brazil	1,961	3%	South Korea	3,851	2%	Cameroon	2,352	2%
UK - British citizen	1,652	3%	UK - British citizen	3,474	2%	Philippines	2,235	2%
Iran	1,133	2%	Philippines	2,938	2%	Lebanon	2,219	2%
South Korea	1,041	2%	Iran	2,384	2%	Morocco	2,046	2%
France	1,039	2%	Ireland	2,101	1%	Iran	2,022	2%
Morocco	970	2%	France	1,706	1%	Brazil	1,838	2%
Philippines	821	1%	Pakistan	1,686	1%	Algeria	1,537	1%
Ireland	707	1%	Mexico	1,662	1%	UK - British citizen	1,510	1%
Bangladesh	646	1%	Vietnam	1,619	1%	Bangladesh	1,420	1%

South Africa	646	1%	Ukraine	1,408	1%	South Korea	1,344	1%
<b>Top 15 Countries</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,136</b>	<b>80%</b>		<b>133,223</b>	<b>85%</b>		<b>97,171</b>	<b>84%</b>
Other	12,755	20%		22,628	15%		19,057	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,891</b>			<b>155,851</b>			<b>116,228</b>	

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022 Data

Similar to the pattern observed at the application stage, and as in 2020 and 2021, the majority of persons admitted in 2022 were destined for Ontario followed by British Columbia and Alberta, as seen in Table 42. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have also been seeing a notable increase in the number of admission since 2020.

**Table 42: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by Province/Territory of destination, 2020-2022**

Province/Territory	2020 #	2021 #	2022 #
Newfoundland and Labrador	159	332	547
Prince Edward Island	445	875	613
Nova Scotia	1,554	3,157	5,293
New Brunswick	820	1,394	3,724
Ontario	37,506	96,561	60,194
Manitoba	1,516	2,801	5,839
Saskatchewan	1,249	2,716	6,751
Alberta	7,001	12,090	13,140
British Columbia	13,575	35,738	19,974
Yukon	30	102	83
Northwest Territories	30	72	55
Nunavut	6	13	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,891</b>	<b>155,851</b>	<b>116,228</b>

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022 Data

The concentration of admitted individuals destined for Ontario was considerably less pronounced among the individuals who were selected through the PNP (Table 43), compared to those who were admitted through the FSWP, the CEC, and the FSTP (Table 44). On the other hand, Atlantic provinces (i.e. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) have a greater number of admitted individuals through the PNP than through the FSWP, the CEC and FSTP in 2022.

**Table 43: Admissions (total persons) through the Provincial Nominee Program in Express Entry by Province/Territory\* of destination, 2020-2022**

Province/Territory	2020 #	2021 #	2022 #
Newfoundland and Labrador	65	34	428
Prince Edward Island	405	388	494

Nova Scotia	1,218	1,443	4,592
New Brunswick	540	715	3,159
Ontario	2,767	3,898	12,328
Manitoba	869	1,474	4,983
Saskatchewan	803	1,439	6,136
Alberta	2,900	2,583	6,656
British Columbia	4,512	4,718	7,838
Yukon	12	12	27
Northwest Territories	7	16	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,098</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>46,669</b>

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022 Data

\*Quebec and Nunavut do not operate Provincial Nominee Programs

**Table 44: Admissions (total persons) through the Federal High Skilled by Province/Territory of destination, 2020-2022**

Province	2020 #	2021 #	2022 #
Newfoundland and Labrador	94	298	119
Prince Edward Island	40	487	119
Nova Scotia	336	1,714	701
New Brunswick	280	679	565
Ontario	34,739	92,663	47,866
Manitoba	647	1,327	856
Saskatchewan	446	1,277	615
Alberta	4,101	9,507	6,484
British Columbia	9,063	31,020	12,136
Yukon	18	90	56
Northwest Territories	23	56	27
Nunavut	6	13	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,793</b>	<b>139,131</b>	<b>69,559</b>

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2022 Data

## What were the economic outcomes of applicants?

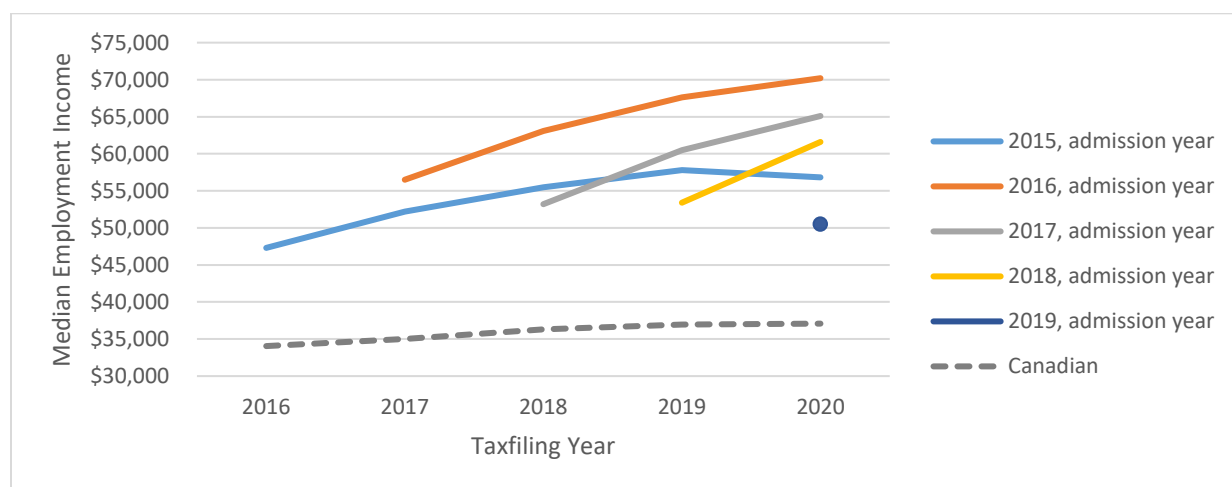
Figure 2 demonstrates the median employment earnings for EE Federal High Skilled principal applicants with the earliest cohort being admitted to Canada the same year as the EE system launch, in 2015, and the Canadian median employment earnings. As seen, there is a generally positive trend line for all EE Federal High Skilled admission cohorts for most years, meaning an annual increase in employment earnings. At one year since being admitted to Canada, applicants in the 2016 admission cohort had median employment earnings of \$56,500 in 2017 which reached \$70,200 at four years since admission in 2020. Those who were admitted in 2017 had median employment earnings of \$53,200 at one year since admission in 2018 and reached a high of \$65,100 at three years since admission in 2020. Following a



similar pattern, those who were admitted in 2018 had median employment earnings of \$53,400 at one year since being admitted to Canada in 2019 which increased to \$61,600 at two years since admission in 2020. Applicants in the 2019 admission cohort had median employment earnings of \$50,500 at one year since admission in 2020 which is slightly lower than the median employment earnings at one year since admission for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 admission cohorts. COVID-19 and the associated impacts on the labour market may be the potential cause of the difference in the median employment earnings at one year since admission for the 2019 admission cohort. When compared to the Canadian median employment earnings, all EE admission cohorts have a significantly higher median employment earnings.

Moreover, the 2015 admission cohort follows a different trajectory than subsequent cohorts. The 2015 admission cohort had a slightly lower starting median employment earnings of \$47,300 at one year since admission in 2016 than the other four admission cohorts. The median employment earnings increased to \$57,800 at four years since admission in 2019 before slightly decreasing to \$56,800 at five years since admission in 2020. This can be attributed to the differences in the characteristics of the 2015 cohort due to EE system changes since its launch – including a growing profile pool and number of admissions, different requirements and updates to the CRS grid (reduction of Arranged Employment points from 600 to 200 or 50 points and new additional point types such as French-language proficiency, Siblings in Canada, and Education in Canada). For example, in 2015, IRCC received 21,562 applications for permanent residence through EE in all programs, resulting in a small admission cohort of 9,739 applicants. Furthermore, in the early years of EE, candidates were required to register with Job Bank and 600 additional points were granted for Arranged Employment in any occupation, which has since changed to 200 or 50 points depending on the NOC TEER category. Candidates working as Food Service Supervisors or Cooks, which generally have a lower pay range than current top occupations in EE, were the largest group of invited candidates in 2015, and were the most likely group to have an arranged employment than the other top occupation groups in 2015.

**Figure 2: Median employment earnings for Federal High Skilled by admission cohort and Canadians, 2016-2020**



Source: IMDB, 2020 update and Statistics Canada, 2022. Table 11-10-0004-01 Selected characteristics of tax filers and dependants, income and demographics (final T1 Family File)

Text version:

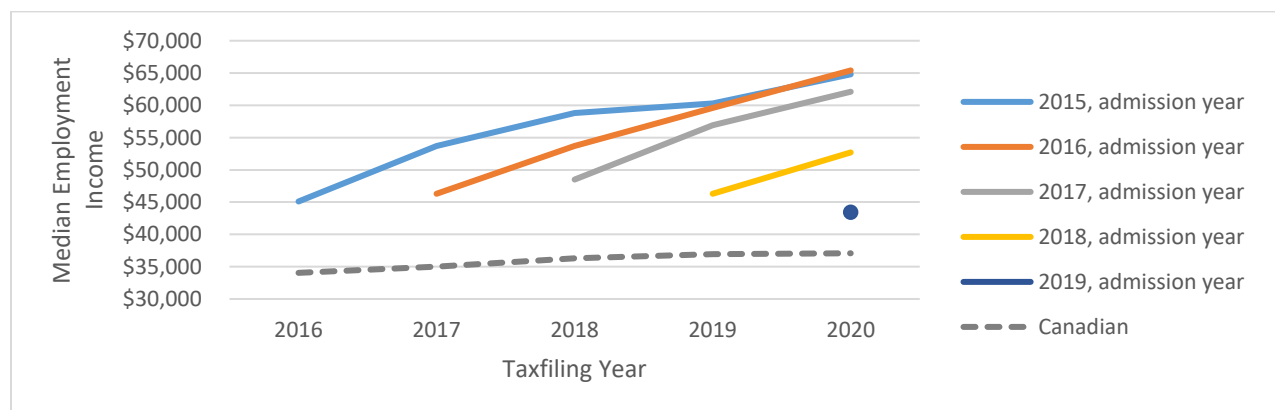
**Median employment earnings for Federal High Skilled immigrants by admission year cohort and Canadians, 2016-2020**

For the 2015 cohort, median employment income was \$47,300 at one year since admission in 2016, \$52,200 at two years since admission in 2017, \$55,500 at three years since admission in 2018, \$57,800 at four years since admission in 2019, and \$56,800 at five years since admission in 2020. For the 2016 cohort, median employment income was \$56,500 at one year since admission in 2017, \$63,100 at two years since admission in 2018, \$67,600 at three years since admission in 2019, \$70,200 at four years since admission in 2020. For the 2017 cohort, median employment income was \$53,200 at one year since admission in 2018, \$60,500 at two years since admission in 2019, \$65,100 at three years since admission in 2020.

For the 2018 cohort, median employment income was \$53,400 at one year since admission in 2019, \$61,600 at two years since admission in 2020. For the 2019 cohort, median employment income was \$50,500 at one year since admission in 2020. The Canadian median employment income was \$34,050 in 2016, \$35,000 in 2017, \$36,300 in 2018, \$36,960 in 2019 and \$37,080 in 2020.

As Figure 3 displays, the median employment earnings for PNP admission cohorts were fairly similar to one another at one year since admission with the median employment earnings in mid-to-high \$40,000 range. It was seen that 2015, 2016 and 2017 admission cohorts had somewhat similar median employment earnings at three years since admission, ranging from \$58,800 for the 2015 cohort to \$62,100 for the 2017 cohort. Of those in the 2016 cohort, median employment earnings was \$65,400 at four years since admission in 2020. At five years since admission, principal applicants admitted to Canada in 2015 had median employment earnings of \$64,800 in 2020. Those admitted under PNP in 2015 had a slightly higher median employment earnings than those admitted under FHS programs in EE. However, in years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 candidates admitted through the PNP had lower median employment earnings than those admitted under FHS programs in EE. On the other hand, when compared to the Canadian median employment earnings, PNP admission cohorts under EE have a significantly higher median employment earnings.

**Figure 3: Median employment earnings for Provincial Nominees admitted under EE by admission cohort and Canadians, 2016-2020**



Source: IMDB, 2020 update and Statistics Canada, 2022. Table 11-10-0004-01 Selected characteristics of tax filers and dependants, income and demographics (final T1 Family File)

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**Median employment earnings for Provincial Nominees admitted under EE by admission year cohort and Canadians, 2016-2020**

For the 2015 cohort, median employment income was \$45,100 at one year since admission in 2016, \$53,700 at two years since admission in 2017, \$58,800 at three years since admission in 2018, \$60,300 at four years since admission in 2019, and \$64,800 at five years since admission in 2020. For the 2016 cohort, median employment income was \$46,300 at one year since admission in 2017, \$53,700 at two years since admission in 2018, \$59,600 at three years since admission in 2019, \$65,400 at four years since admission in 2020. For the 2017 cohort, median employment income was \$48,500 at one year since admission in 2018, \$56,900 at two years since admission in 2019, \$62,100 at three years since admission in 2020. For the 2018 cohort, median employment income was \$46,300 at one year since admission in 2019, \$52,700 at two years since admission in 2020. For the 2019 cohort, median employment income was \$43,400 at one year since admission in 2020. The Canadian median employment income was \$34,050 in 2016, \$35,000 in 2017, \$36,300 in 2018, \$36,960 in 2019 and \$37,080 in 2020.

Table 45 demonstrates the median employment earnings two years after admission by Education in Canada attribute for the 2017 and 2018 admission cohort. Applicants admitted to Canada in 2018 who had three years or more post-secondary credential (\$65,600) had a slightly higher median employment earnings than those admitted in 2017 (\$63,100). On the other hand, applicants admitted to Canada in 2017 had a slightly higher median employment earnings than the 2018 admission cohort in the other Education in Canada attributes. Applicants who had three years or more post-secondary credential in the 2018 admission cohort had a slightly higher median employment (\$65,600) earnings two years after admission in Canada in comparison to other Education in Canada attributes. On the other hand, applicants admitted to Canada in 2017 without Canadian a post-secondary credential (\$65,300) had a slightly higher median employment earnings when compared to other Education in Canada attributes, as candidates who obtain points for their Education in Canada often pursue further studies after receiving PR.

**Table 45: Median Employment Earnings (2020\$) 2 years after admission by Education in Canada attribute (i.e. including PNP)**

	1- or 2-year post-secondary credential	3 years or more post-secondary credential	Without Canadian Post-secondary credential	Not applicable*
2017, admission year	\$49,000	\$63,100	\$65,300	\$61,800
2018, admission year	\$47,700	\$65,600	\$62,700	\$60,400

\*Invited to apply prior Education in Canada factor introduction.

Source: IMDB, 2020 update

Although the Arranged Employment additional points were reduced from 600 points to 50 or 200 points in November 2016, due to processing times and lag between visa issuance and admission, there were small numbers of applicants who received 600 points for Arranged Employment for the 2017 and 2018 admission cohorts. As Table 46 demonstrates, applicants in senior managers roles admitted to Canada in 2017 (\$236,300) and 2018 (\$262,100) with arranged employment had a significantly higher median employment earnings two years after their arrival than those applicant with arranged employment in other occupations. Applicants admitted to Canada who received 50 or 200 additional points for Arranged Employment points had a higher median employment earnings than those who received 600 points for Arranged Employment or without Arranged Employment.

**Table 46: Median Employment Earnings (2020\$) 2 years after admission by Arranged Employment attribute (i.e. including PNP)**

	Arranged Employment - Senior manager (50 vs 200 points)*	Arranged Employment - Other occupation (50 vs 200 points)*	Arranged Employment (600 points)	Without Arranged Employment
2015, admission year	N\A	N\A	\$48,700	\$63,600
2016, admission year	N\A	N\A	\$53,700	\$64,900
2017, admission year	\$236,300	\$78,700	\$52,100	\$59,900
2018, admission year	\$262,100	\$81,800	\$47,500	\$58,800

\*Arranged Employment factor definition was revised on November 2016.  
Source: IMDB, 2020 update

Unilingual French language speakers in the 2017 and 2018 admission cohorts had a higher median employment earnings two years after admission than their bilingual counterparts (Table 47). Moreover, it was also seen that applicants without siblings in Canada (Table 48) had a higher median employment earnings two years after admission than their counterparts with siblings in Canada.

**Table 47: Median Employment Earnings (2020\$) 2 years after admission by French-Speaker attribute (i.e. including PNP)**

	CLB 7 or more in French and CLB 4 or less in English	CLB 7 or more in French and CLB 5 or more in English	No French Test Result or CLB 6 less in French	Not Applicable*
2017, admission year	\$55,200	\$53,700	\$59,500	\$60,100
2018, admission year	\$57,300	\$55,700	\$59,700	\$61,900

\*Invited to apply prior French-Speaker factor introduction in June 2017.  
Source: IMDB, 2020 update

**Table 48: Median Employment Earnings (2020\$) 2 years after admission by Siblings in Canada attribute (i.e. including PNP)**

	With Siblings in Canada	Without Siblings in Canada	Not Applicable*
2017, admission year	\$54,500	\$59,800	\$60,100
2018, admission year	\$52,600	\$60,300	\$61,900

\*Invited to apply prior Siblings in Canada factor introduction in June 2017.  
Source: IMDB, 2020 update

## Conclusion

In 2022, in the eighth year of its operation, the EE application management system continued to provide a pathway to permanent residence for a range of highly-skilled candidates who demonstrated the potential to successfully integrate and contribute to Canada's economy. IRCC leveraged the responsiveness and adaptability of the EE system by managing application inventories and maximizing economic immigrant admissions to help meet the GoC's immigration targets and support Canada's ongoing recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Going forward, the EE system will be a key component of IRCC's Strategy to Expand Transitions to Permanent Residency, which was tabled in Parliament on September 20, 2022 and supports the achievement of the Minister's mandate commitment to expand permanent residence pathways for international students and temporary foreign workers. The strategy aims to reform the EE system, including by increasing its flexibility as immigration selection tool through recent changes to the IRPA. With the recent legislative amendments made to the IRPA on June 23, 2022, further enhancements to the EE system, referred to as "category-based selection," are being planned to increase flexibility to select those with skills and attributed needed to respond to Canada's evolving economic needs and Government priorities. The Department will continue to monitor EE and to explore ways the system could be used to ensure that Canada continues to derive maximum benefit from economic immigration in a rapidly evolving environment.

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<sup>1</sup> Gender data is unavailable or unspecified for a small number of individuals; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "unspecified." Beginning in 2019, clients had the option of self-reporting a gender other than man or woman; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "another." Generally, the number of cases associated with unspecified and another gender are reported for each stage of the Express Entry continuum.

<sup>2</sup> Candidates invited to apply for permanent residence through the Provincial Nominee Program must meet the eligibility requirements for one of these federal high skilled economic immigration programs.

<sup>3</sup> To access the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) tool, see <https://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/crs-tool.asp>

<sup>4</sup> For a more detailed breakdown of the Comprehensive Ranking System, see <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/eligibility/criteria-comprehensive-ranking-system/grid.html>

<sup>5</sup> Additional points for provincial nominations are excluded from this analysis because they are assigned only after an individual enters the Express Entry pool.

<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of this report, candidates are considered proficient in French if they have submitted a test result for the Test d'évaluation de français or the Test de connaissance du français and have received a Canadian Learning Benchmark score of seven in all four abilities.

<sup>7</sup> The number of points assigned for a provincial nomination is 600, which is equal to the maximum number of additional points that a candidate can receive. In effect, because they have already been assigned the maximum number of additional points, a provincial nominee is not assigned any other type of additional points (e.g., for having arranged employment), even though they might have met the relevant criteria.

<sup>8</sup> Counting invitations issued only to those that were assigned points underrepresents the number with the associated attribute (e.g. ability to speak French, a sibling in Canada).