

# Express Entry year-end report 2018



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## Overview of Express Entry

Launched in January 2015, Express Entry is Canada's flagship application management system for the following economic immigration categories: the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, Canadian Experience Class, and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program. As described below, Express Entry provides the Government of Canada with the means to manage the intake of applications for permanent residence under these specific economic immigration categories, while also facilitating the selection of individuals who are most likely to succeed in Canada.

As with previous Express Entry year-end reports, this Report provides an overview of Express Entry, as well as data from 2018 across all stages of the Express Entry continuum, including profile submissions, invitations to apply, applications, processing times, and admissions. A section with gender-disaggregated data is also included.

## How Express Entry works

The Express Entry system manages applications for permanent residence through a two-step process. First, individuals express their interest in immigrating to Canada by completing an online profile, which is then screened electronically to determine if the individual is eligible for the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, or the Canadian Experience Class.<sup>i</sup> Individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for at least one of these programs are placed in the Express Entry pool and are assigned a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score based on the information in their profile compared to a transparent scoring criteria, including factors such as education, language ability, and work experience. Candidates in the pool are ranked against one another based on their CRS score.

Second, every few weeks, a Ministerial Instruction is published specifying the number of invitations to apply (ITA) for permanent residence that will be sent to candidates in the Express Entry pool on a specific date.<sup>ii</sup> The Ministerial Instruction may also specify that the ITA round will target one or more of the Express Entry economic immigration categories. For a given round, invitations are issued to candidates, in descending CRS score rank order, until the maximum number of invitations specified in the associated Ministerial Instruction is met.<sup>iii</sup> The profiles of candidates who do not receive an ITA, or decline an ITA, remain in the pool for up to 12 months. Candidates who receive an ITA but do not react are withdrawn from the pool.

Candidates that receive an ITA have 60 days to submit an online application for permanent residence to IRCC.<sup>iv</sup> Upon receipt, an immigration officer assesses the application to verify the applicant's CRS score and program eligibility, and to ensure the principal applicant and any accompanying family members are not inadmissible. If the immigration officer is satisfied that all conditions have been met and that the principal applicant and any accompanying family members are 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 Express Entry is six months for 80% of cases. Processing time is measured beginning from the day a complete application is received until a final decision is made by an immigration officer.

The CRS is the backbone of the Express Entry application management system. A CRS score comprises two components—core points and additional points. A candidate without an accompanying spouse can receive a maximum of 600 points under the core component, depending on the person’s human capital characteristics (i.e. age, education, official language proficiency, and work experience).<sup>v</sup> These factors predict greater potential for success in the Canadian labour market.

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 (15 or 30 points), or a sibling in Canada (15 points). With the exception of points awarded for a provincial/territorial nomination, which is high enough to guarantee a candidate an ITA in the following round, additional points increase the probability that a given candidate will receive an ITA without guaranteeing that outcome.

Candidates in the Express Entry pool must update their profile to reflect any change in circumstances and this action can trigger a recalculation of the CRS score. Some updates are automatically triggered when milestones, such as a birthday or expiry of language test results, are reached. Accordingly, candidates can take steps to increase their CRS score, thereby increasing the probability they will be selected to receive an ITA. For example, a candidate could increase their proficiency in an official language, secure arranged employment, or provide an educational credential assessment for education acquired abroad.

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 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.

### Profiles submitted to the Express Entry pool

In 2018, nearly 280,000 Express Entry profiles were submitted through the system, which represents an increase of more than 10% from 2017 (Table 1).<sup>vi</sup> Among profiles submitted in 2018, 70% were eligible for at least one of the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, or the Canadian Experience Class, compared to 65% of submitted profiles that were eligible in 2017. The proportion of submitted profiles eligible for at least one of the three streams has increased steadily since Express Entry was first introduced in 2015.

Table 1: Profiles submitted to Express Entry, 2017 and 2018

<b>Profile outcome</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total profiles submitted	250,156	278,590
Number of ineligible profiles	87,747	82,931
Ineligible percent	35%	30%
Number of eligible profile	162,409	195,659
Eligible percent	65%	70%

Among individuals who submitted profiles that were eligible in 2018, a majority (71%) did not claim any type of additional points at the time of submission (Table 2). Siblings in Canada (12%) and Education in Canada (11%) were the most frequent type of additional point type claimed in

2018. The sharp increase in proportion of eligible profiles with additional points for having a sibling in Canada (from 7% in 2017 to 12% in 2018) and for being proficient in French<sup>vii</sup> (from 2% in 2017 to 4% in 2018) is at least partly a reflection of introducing these point types in June 2017.

Table 2: Eligible profiles submitted by additional point type, 2017 and 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

Additional point type	2017		2018	
	number	%	number	%
No additional points	119,172	73%	138,137	71%
Arranged employment	9,173	6%	9,693	5%
Education in Canada	23,506	14%	22,451	11%
French-language proficiency	2,437	2%	7,180	4%
Siblings	11,561	7%	23,588	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,659</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of profiles that claimed an additional point type is greater than the total number of eligible profiles submitted because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons.
- Additional points for being a Provincial Nominee are not included as nominations are confirmed after a candidate successfully enters the pool.

### Composition of the Express Entry pool

The distributions of CRS scores for candidate profiles in the pool on January 3, 2018, and on January 3, 2019, are presented in Table 3. On January 3, 2019, candidate CRS scores were concentrated in the 350 to 449 range. It's important to note that the Express Entry pool is dynamic and the distribution of CRS scores changes every time an eligible profile is submitted, updated, or expires.



Table 3: CRS score distribution in the Express Entry pool

CRS score range	Number of candidates on January 3, 2018	Number of candidates on January 3, 2019
>1000	36	35
950 - 999	76	85
900 - 949	69	83
850 - 899	17	20
800 - 849	1	8
750 - 799	1	10
700 - 749	3	4
650 - 699	0	2
600 - 649	0	2
550 - 599	10	9
500 - 549	97	101
450 - 499	1,177	1,684
<b>400 - 449</b>	<b>20,404</b>	<b>31,181</b>
440 - 449	1,355	775
430 - 439	4,224	9,769
420 - 429	4,167	6,314
410 - 419	4,889	6,857
400 - 409	5,769	7,466
<b>350 - 399</b>	<b>28,983</b>	<b>37,574</b>
390 - 399	5,254	7,204
380 - 389	5,707	7,461
370 - 379	6,283	8,203
360 - 369	5,917	7,457
350 - 359	5,822	7,249
<b>300 - 349</b>	<b>17,385</b>	<b>21,110</b>
340 - 349	5,189	6,562
330 - 339	4,418	5,436
320 - 329	3,557	4,231
310 - 319	2,532	2,936
300 - 309	1,689	1,945
250 - 299	1,976	2,302
200 - 249	466	496
150 - 199	279	190
100 - 149	84	63
<100	23	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,087</b>	<b>94,977</b>

As displayed in Table 4, the majority of profiles in the pool as of January 3, 2019, had not claimed additional points. Most others had claimed only one type of additional points, most often for “siblings in Canada” or “education in Canada.” Less than 2% of profiles in the pool on this date claimed more than one additional point type. The CRS scores of profiles with only points for “arranged employment” were concentrated in a lower range (1-300) compared to the CRS scores of profiles with a other types of additional points.

Table 4: Total profiles in the pool as of January 3, 2019, by CRS score and additional point type (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>1-299</b>	<b>300-349</b>	<b>350-399</b>	<b>400-449</b>	<b>450-499</b>	<b>500-549</b>	<b>550-599</b>	<b>600-1200</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Candidates without additional points</b>	1,750	17,566	30,074	22,420	918	4	0	0	72,732
<b>One additional point type</b>									
Provincial Nominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246
Arranged employment	673	341	368	435	101	26	3	2	1,949
Education in Canada	42	340	1,500	3,796	362	46	0	0	6,086
French-language proficiency	16	158	595	698	52	10	0	0	1,529
Siblings in Canada	417	2,569	4,711	3,101	155	1	0	0	10,954
<b>Two additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment and education in Canada	4	9	19	121	37	1	4	0	195
Arranged employment and French-language proficiency	3	5	16	12	1	3	0	1	41
Arranged employment and siblings in Canada	149	45	41	68	6	0	0	0	309
Education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	2	6	13	1	0	1	0	23
Education in Canada and siblings in Canada	9	33	130	360	43	6	0	0	581
French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	6	41	110	144	6	1	0	0	308
<b>Three additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment, education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Arranged employment, education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	4	9	1	2	0	0	16
Arranged employment, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Education in Canada, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
<b>All additional point types</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>37,574</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>94,977</b>

## Results of Express Entry 2018 Invitation to Apply rounds

As displayed in Table 5, Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) held 27 ITA rounds and issued 89,800 invitations in 2018. The increase in invitations issued in 2018 compared to 2017, when 86,022 invitations were issued, is in line with the rise in the Federal High Skilled admission target set out in the 2018 Immigration Levels Plan.<sup>viii</sup>

In 2018, more than half of the total invitations issued were for the Federal Skilled Workers Program (53%), and about one third under the Canadian Experience Class (34%).

On May 30, 2018, only candidates from the Provincial Nominee Program and the Federal Skilled Trades Program were invited. On September 24, 2018, only candidates from the Federal Skilled Trades Program were invited. These program-specific ITA rounds were conducted in line with the associated Ministerial Instruction. Excluding these two ITA rounds, the CRS cut-off score ranged from 439 to 456 in 2018.

Table 5: Invitations issued to candidates in 2018 by economic immigration program

Invitation to apply date	CRS cut-off	Canadian Experience Class	Provincial /Territorial Nominees	Federal Skilled Workers	Skilled Trades	Total
Jan-10	446	984	378	1,388	0	2,750
Jan-24	444	979	360	1,411	0	2,750
Feb-07	442	1,077	433	1,490	0	3,000
Feb-21	442	945	510	1,544	1	3,000
Mar-14	456	1,069	625	1,306	0	3,000
Mar-26	446	1,006	248	1,746	0	3,000
Apr-11	444	1,480	346	1,674	0	3,500
Apr-25	441	1,196	272	2,031	1	3,500
May-09	441	1,371	328	1,800	1	3,500
May-23	440	1,093	325	2,082	0	3,500
May-30	288	0	200	0	500	700
Jun-13	451	1,359	468	1,923	0	3,750
Jun-25	442	1,321	344	2,085	0	3,750
Jul-11	442	1,537	497	1,716	0	3,750
Jul-25	441	1,190	450	2,110	0	3,750
Aug-08	440	1,382	338	2,030	0	3,750
Aug-22	440	1,273	346	2,131	0	3,750
Sep-05	440	1,413	365	2,122	0	3,900
Sep-19	441	1,220	378	1,902	0	3,500
Sep-24	284	0	0	0	400	400
Oct-03	445	1,314	542	2,044	0	3,900
Oct-15	440	1,302	356	2,242	0	3,900
Oct-29	442	1,168	577	2,155	0	3,900
Nov-15	449	1,260	533	2,107	0	3,900
Nov-28	445	1,184	465	2,251	0	3,900
Dec-12	445	1,319	711	1,870	0	3,900
Dec-19	439	1,129	407	2,363	1	3,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,571</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>47,523</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>89,800</b>

## Socio-demographic characteristics of invited candidates

Invitations issued by socio-demographic characteristics remained relatively stable from 2017 (Table 6). Across both years, more than half of invitations were issued to candidates between the age of 20 and 29, which is the age category associated with the highest number of points under the CRS. In both years, a large majority of invitations were issued to candidates that had a post-secondary credential of three years or longer, a Master's degree or entry-to-practice professional degree. There was a small increase in the proportion of invitations issued to candidates with less than one year of Canadian work experience.

Table 6: Invitations issued by socio-demographic factors, 2017 and 2018

Socio-demographic factor	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Age</b>				
<20	11	0%	10	0%
20-29	44,809	52%	46,028	51%
30-34	27,214	32%	30,281	34%
35-39	10,556	12%	10,045	11%
40-44	2,341	3%	2,246	3%
45+	1,091	1%	1,188	1%
Total	86,022	100%	89,800	100%
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
High School or less	1,247	1%	1,441	2%
One or two year post-secondary credential	4,851	6%	4,291	5%
Post-secondary credential of three years or longer	40,459	47%	37,635	42%
Master's Degree or entry-to-practice professional degree	36,270	42%	43,008	48%
PhD	3,195	4%	3,425	4%
Total	86,022	100%	89,800	100%
<b>Canadian work experience</b>				
No work experience or less than one year	46,380	54%	53,460	60%
1 year	24,793	29%	24,964	28%
2 years	10,655	12%	8,456	9%
3 years	2,806	3%	1,790	2%
4 years	745	1%	613	1%
5 years or more	643	1%	517	1%
Total	86,022	100%	89,800	100%
<b>Foreign work experience</b>				
No work experience or less than one year	22,160	26%	18,938	21%
1 year	6,082	7%	7,292	8%
2 years	5,840	7%	6,909	8%
3 years	9,458	11%	12,136	14%
4 years	8,371	10%	9,871	11%
5 years or more	34,111	40%	34,654	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

The five most common countries of residence among invitations issued remained the same from 2017 (Table 7) to 2018 (Table 8). The proportion of invitations issued to candidates who indicated Canada as the country of residence declined by 5% since 2017, but continues to represent nearly half of all invitations issued.

Table 7: Invitations issued by most common countries of residence, 2017

Country	Number	%
Canada	42,238	49%
India	14,909	17%
United States	5,831	7%
Nigeria	2,910	3%
United Arab Emirates	2,438	3%
United Kingdom <sup>x</sup>	1,558	2%
Pakistan	1,329	2%
China	985	1%
South Africa, Republic of	893	1%
Saudi Arabia	794	<1%
Singapore	699	<1%
Australia	672	<1%
Egypt	532	<1%
Brazil	520	<1%
Bangladesh	511	<1%
Philippines	501	<1%
Other	8,704	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 8: Invitations issued by most common countries of residence, 2018

Country	Number	%
Canada	40,046	45%
India	17,445	19%
United States	10,084	11%
Nigeria	3,718	4%
United Arab Emirates	2,050	2%
Pakistan	1,370	2%
United Kingdom	1,186	1%
China	872	1%
Australia	814	<1%
Saudi Arabia	724	<1%
South Africa, Republic of	610	<1%
Morocco	583	<1%
Cameroon	524	<1%
Bangladesh	520	<1%
Iran	497	<1%
Singapore	493	<1%
Other	8,264	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

As with country of residence, the five most common countries of citizenship among invitations issued did not change from 2017 (Table 9) to 2018 (Table 10). India remained the most common country of citizenship by a significant margin.

Table 9: Invitations issued by most common countries of citizenship, 2017

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
India	36,308	42%
China	7,467	9%
Nigeria	5,129	6%
Pakistan	3,337	4%
United Kingdom	2,659	3%
United States	2,046	2%
Brazil	1,686	2%
Iran	1,379	2%
Australia	1,281	1%
Ireland, Republic of	1,280	1%
Korea, South	1,251	1%
France	1,248	1%
Egypt	1,217	1%
Philippines	1,146	1%
Bangladesh	1,063	1%
Other	17,525	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 10: Invitations issued by most common countries of citizenship, 2018

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
India	41,675	46%
China	6,248	7%
Nigeria	6,025	7%
Pakistan	3,112	3%
United Kingdom	2,553	3%
Brazil	1,840	2%
United States	1,803	2%
France	1,365	2%
Iran	1,299	1%
Korea, South	1,256	1%
Ireland, Republic of	1,176	1%
Australia	1,099	1%
Bangladesh	1,026	1%
Egypt	926	1%
Philippines	909	1%
Other	17,488	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most prevalent occupations among invitations issued also remained relatively consistent from 2017 (Table 11) to 2018 (Table 12). Occupations in information technology, and business and financial services continued to dominate, with about one third of invitations issued indicating an occupation in these areas.

Table 11: Most common occupations among invitations issued, 2017

Occupation	Number	%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	5,199	6%
2173 Software engineers and designers	4,873	6%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	3,423	4%
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	2,392	3%
1241 Administrative assistants	1,914	2%
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1,887	2%
4011 University professors and lecturers	1,825	2%
1112 Financial and investment analysts	1,760	2%
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1,636	2%
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	1,501	2%
Other	59,612	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 12: Most common occupations among invitations issued, 2018

Occupation	Number	%
2173 Software engineers and designers	6,126	7%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	5,429	6%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	3,450	4%
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	2,483	3%
1241 Administrative assistants	2,335	3%
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	2,049	2%
4011 University professors and lecturers	1,942	2%
1112 Financial and investment analysts	1,921	2%
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1,915	2%
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	1,775	2%
Other	60,375	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Additional points claimed by candidates who received an ITA

Although nearly half of invitations issued were based on human capital attributes alone, additional points influenced the composition of invitations issued in 2018 (Table 13). Among eligible profiles,<sup>x</sup> 5% of CRS scores included education in Canada points; among invitations issued, 25% of CRS scores included this additional point type, which was the most commonly claimed. Five percent of eligible profiles were awarded Arranged Employment points, compared to 10% of invitations issued. Regarding additional points for proficiency in French, 4% of eligible profiles were awarded the points, compared to 5% of invitations issued. Eligible profiles and invitations issued were equally likely to claim points for having a sibling in Canada (12%). Twelve percent of invitations were for the Provincial Nominee Program.

Table 13: Number of invitations issued claiming additional points by type, 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No Additional Points	42,568	47%
Provincial Nominees	10,802	12%
Arranged Employment	9,308	10%
Education in Canada	22,897	25%
French-language proficiency	4,623	5%
Siblings in Canada	10,479	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of invitations issued with each additional point type is greater than the total number of invitations issued because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons.

Among those who did receive additional points, most invitations issued to candidates claiming only one type of additional points (Table 14). In addition, the 745 invitations issued to candidates who had a CRS score below 400—which would include only those individuals eligible for the Federal Skilled Trades Program—were more likely to have claimed one or more additional point types (88%) compared to all others (53%). Arranged employment was the most common additional point type claimed.

Table 14: Invitations issued by CRS score and additional point type (mutually exclusive), 2018

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>1- 299</b>	<b>300- 349</b>	<b>350- 399</b>	<b>400- 449</b>	<b>450- 499</b>	<b>500- 549</b>	<b>550- 599</b>	<b>600- 1200</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Candidates with no additional points</b>	17	40	35	12,135	29,772	567	2	0	42,568
<b>One additional point type</b>									
Provincial Nominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,802	10,802
Arranged employment	77	243	156	759	3,006	1,144	366	129	5,880
Education in Canada	0	4	12	4,758	10,882	1,014	17	0	16,687
French-language proficiency	0	0	2	450	1,876	605	38	0	2,971
Siblings in Canada	2	5	4	1,564	4,371	51	1	0	5,998
<b>Two additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment and education in Canada	0	6	15	291	782	95	28	4	1,221
Arranged employment and French-language proficiency	1	0	4	12	42	76	45	18	198
Arranged employment and Siblings in Canada	22	68	30	94	225	67	34	6	546
Education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	21	89	64	11	0	185
Education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	1	554	1,329	193	6	0	2,083
French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	92	261	101	6	0	460
<b>Three additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment, education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	6
Arranged employment, education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	1	38	98	15	1	3	156
Arranged employment, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	1	11
Education in Canada, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	0	15	8	3	0	26



<b>All additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>20,769</b>	<b>52,750</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>10,963</b>	<b>89,800</b>

#### Additional points: Arranged employment

Table 15 and Table 16 show the most common occupations among invitations issued to candidates who claimed arranged employment points and were invited to apply in 2017 and 2018, respectively. In both years, no single occupation is dominant and there is a mix of occupations with respect to the level of education required.

Table 15: Most common occupations among arranged employment points holders upon invitation, 2017

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
2173 Software engineers and designers	498	6%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	444	5%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	427	5%
6311 Food service supervisors	372	5%
4011 University professors and lecturers	365	4%
6322 Cooks	362	4%
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	338	4%
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	258	3%
0213 Computer and information systems managers	193	2%
6211 Retail sales supervisors	179	2%
Other	4,759	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,195</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 16: Most common occupations among arranged employment points holders upon invitation, 2018

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
2173 Software engineers and designers	691	9%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	575	7%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	450	6%
6322 Cooks	440	5%
4011 University professors and lecturers	414	5%
6311 Food service supervisors	412	5%
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	296	4%
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	243	3%
0213 Computer and information systems managers	227	3%
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	171	2%
Other	4,101	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,020<sup>xi</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Additional points: Canadian education points

Table 17 displays the number of invitations issued to candidates who claimed additional points for education in Canada according to the level of study. The number of invitations issued to candidates who claimed points for having completed a one or two-year post-secondary credential (11,248) was roughly the same as the number that received points for having a higher level of Canadian education (11,649).

Table 17: Invitations issued by education in Canada points and level of study, 2018

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Invitations</b>
No points	66,903
1 Year Post-Secondary Credential	3,776
2 Year Post-Secondary Credential	7,472
Bachelor's or 3 Year Post-Secondary Credential	6,258
Master's or First Professional Degree	4,910
Doctoral Degree	481
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>

#### Additional points: French-language proficiency

Table 18 displays the number of invitations issued to candidates who received an invitation to apply for permanent residence and who received additional points for being a French Speaker. Most candidates did not present evidence to indicate that they spoke French at or above Canadian Language Benchmark (CLB) level 7 and were therefore unable to claim points in this area. Among those who did claim points in this area, there were roughly twice as many invitations issued to candidates proficient in French who also spoke English at a CLB 5 level or above (3,082) than those who also spoke English at a CLB 4 level or below (1,541).

Table 18: Invitations issued by French Speaker points, 2018<sup>xii</sup>

<b>Canadian language benchmark</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
CLB 6 or less in French	85,177	95%
CLB 7 or more in French and CLB 4 or less in English	1,541	2%
CLB 7 or more in French and CLB 5 or more in English	3,082	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Applications for permanent residence through Express Entry

A grand total of 122,247 applications for permanent residence were sourced through Express Entry in 2018 (Table 19). This number includes principal applicants and their accompanying family members.

Table 19: Applications for permanent residence through Express Entry, 2018

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Canadian Experience Class</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Workers</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Trades</b>	<b>Provincial Nominees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Q1	6,377	10,782	280	4,695	22,134
Q2	8,342	14,412	159	4,797	27,710
Q3	10,188	20,010	559	5,491	36,248
Q4	9,376	20,142	551	6,086	36,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,283</b>	<b>65,346</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>21,069</b>	<b>122,247</b>

As displayed in Table 20, more than half of the candidates who submitted an application for permanent residence through Express Entry in 2018 indicated Ontario as the province of destination, while nearly one fifth indicated British Columbia.

Table 20: Applications received for permanent residence through Express Entry by province of destination, 2018

Province/Territory	Number	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	298	<1%
Nova Scotia	3,532	3%
Prince Edward Island	546	<1%
New Brunswick	1,979	2%
Ontario	78,838	64%
Manitoba	2,218	2%
Saskatchewan	3,708	3%
Alberta	8,868	7%
British Columbia	22,153	18%
Nunavut	7	<1%
Northwest Territories	48	<1%
Yukon	52	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,247</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Express Entry processing times

In 2018, IRCC met the Express Entry processing standard of finalizing 80% of all applications sourced via Express Entry within six months. The processing time was measured from the day a complete application is received until the time a final decision is made by an immigration officer. Table 21 displays the average time (months) that IRCC took to process applications under each Program.

Table 21: Processing Times for Express Entry applications finalized by year and immigration category, in months

Express Entry Program	2015	2016	2017	2018
Canadian Experience Class	3	6	4	5
Federal Skilled Workers	5	6	4	6
Provincial/Territorial Nominees	4	5	6	6
Federal Skilled Trades	5	6	6	7
<b>For all Programs</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

- Processing times refer to the time in which 80% of applications were finalized by IRCC.

## Admissions

In 2018, 92,231 applicants and their families were admitted into Canada as permanent residents through Express Entry (Table 23). By comparison, 65,423 applicants and their families were admitted in 2017 (Table 22). This increase was the result of a large number of Federal High Skilled clients who were processed in 2017 but admitted in 2018, as well as additional Provincial Nominee clients processed and admitted in 2018. In line with the intentions cited among applicants, more than half of persons admitted in 2018 were destined for Ontario and about one fifth were destined for British Columbia.

Table 22: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry, 2017

Province/Territory of destination	PNP	CEC, FSW and FST	All programs
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	198	206
Prince Edward Island	740	79	819
Nova Scotia	1,851	418	2,269
New Brunswick	1,250	189	1,439
Ontario	4,422	31,679	36,101
Manitoba	48	493	541
Saskatchewan	2,154	716	2,870
Alberta	2	8,687	8,689
British Columbia	3,019	9,384	12,403
Yukon	6	17	23
Northwest Territories	32	23	55
Nunavut	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,532</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>65,423</b>

Table 23: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry, 2018

Province/Territory of destination	PNP	CEC, FSW and FST	All programs
Newfoundland and Labrador	44	200	244
Prince Edward Island	384	86	470
Nova Scotia	2,605	650	3,255
New Brunswick	1,521	355	1,876
Ontario	7,504	52,157	59,661
Manitoba	74	887	961
Saskatchewan	1,733	1,011	2,744
Alberta	0	6,907	6,907
British Columbia	4,075	11,960	16,035
Yukon	14	25	39
Northwest Territories	8	28	36
Nunavut	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>74,269</b>	<b>92,231</b>

The most common countries of citizenship among total people admitted to Canada (Table 24 and Table 25) generally mirrors those of invited candidates (as displayed in Table 9 and Table 10). Nearly half of all people admitted in 2018 had Indian citizenship (Table 25).

Table 24: Admissions (total persons) by most common 10 countries of citizenship, 2017

Country of Citizenship	Number	%
India	26,331	40%
China, People's Republic of	5,737	9%
Nigeria	2,878	4%
United States of America	2,848	4%
Pakistan	1,523	2%
United Kingdom	2,380	4%
Philippines	2,683	4%
Brazil	1,434	2%
Egypt	740	1%
France	1,169	2%
Other	17,700	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,423</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Ranking based on the combined total for 2017 and 2018

Table 25: Admissions (total persons) by most common 10 countries of citizenship, 2018

Country of Citizenship	Number	%
India	39,677	43%
China, People's Republic of	5,885	6%
Nigeria	6,653	7%
United States of America	3,580	4%
Pakistan	3,525	4%
United Kingdom	2,658	3%
Philippines	1,485	2%
Brazil	2,213	2%
Egypt	1,775	2%
France	1,326	1%
Other	23,454	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,231</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Ranking based on the combined total for 2017 and 2018

## Gender analysis

This section provides 2018 Express Entry data, disaggregated by gender. As for the previous section, the data tables are ordered by stages along the Express Entry continuum, from profile submission, to invitation, application, and admission.

The Express Entry profile builder requests a candidate's personal details, such as gender and date of birth, as shown on the candidate's passport, travel document, or national identity document. When candidates create their MyCIC account, they indicate their gender from among three different response options: male, female, and unspecified. Unspecified gender is only reported for initial Express Entry stages from profile submission to invitation. There is no single interpretation of unspecified gender as it may be selected for a variety of reasons but could include a non-binary gender.

### Profiles submitted to the Express Entry pool

As displayed in Table 26 to 29, in 2018, more profiles were submitted by men (169,114) than women (109,410). Women submitted a slightly higher proportion of total profiles in 2018 (39%) compared to 2017 (36%) (Table 27). A higher proportion of profiles submitted by women were eligible for at least one program (74%) compared to those submitted by men (68%) but it is unclear if this is due to a single person submitting more than one profile (Table 26 and Table 27).

Table 26: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry for men by year

<b>Profiles submitted by outcome</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total Profiles submitted	160,569	169,114
Number of ineligible profiles	60,732	54,401
Ineligible percent	38%	32%
Number of eligible profile	99,837	114,713
Eligible percent	62%	68%

Table 27: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry for women by year

<b>Profiles submitted by outcome</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total profiles submitted	89,530	109,410
Number of ineligible profiles	26,982	28,487
Ineligible percent	30%	26%
Number of eligible profile	62,548	80,923
Eligible percent	70%	74%

Table 28: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry for people of unspecified gender by year

<b>Profiles submitted by outcome</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total profiles submitted	57	66
Number of ineligible profiles	33	43
Ineligible percent	58%	65%
Number of eligible profile	24	23
Eligible percent	42%	35%

Table 29: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry by year, total for all gender labels

<b>Profiles submitted by outcome</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total profiles submitted	250,156	278,590
Number of ineligible profiles	87,747	82,931
Ineligible percent	35%	30%
Number of eligible profile	162,409	195,659
Eligible percent	65%	70%

### Composition of Express Entry pool

As of January 3, 2019, there were 94,977 candidate profiles in the Express Entry pool (Table 30). Of these, 41% (39,273) were submitted by women, 59% (55,690) were submitted by men while <1% of profiles were submitted with an unspecified gender. The highest concentration of CRS scores was between 350 and 449 for both men and women.

Table 30: CRS score distribution of profiles in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2019, by gender

<b>CRS score range</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>
>1000	15	20	0	35
950 - 999	40	45	0	85
900 - 949	47	36	0	83
850 - 899	13	7	0	20
800 - 849	6	2	0	8
750 - 799	7	3	0	10
700 - 749	4	0	0	4
650 - 699	1	1	0	2
600 - 649	1	1	0	2
550 - 599	8	1	0	9
500 - 549	63	38	0	101
450 - 499	974	709	1	1,684
<b>400 - 449</b>	<b>17,934</b>	<b>13,240</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31,181</b>
440 - 449	434	341	0	775
430 - 439	5,700	4,066	3	9,769
420 - 429	3,562	2,751	1	6,314
410 - 419	3,923	2,932	2	6,857
400 - 409	4,315	3,150	1	7,466
<b>350 - 399</b>	<b>21,524</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37,574</b>
390 - 399	4,089	3,115	0	7,204
380 - 389	4,224	3,237	0	7,461
370 - 379	4,761	3,441	1	8,203
360 - 369	4,243	3,213	1	7,457
350 - 359	4,207	3,040	2	7,249
<b>300 - 349</b>	<b>12,942</b>	<b>8,166</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21,110</b>
340 - 349	3,844	2,717	1	6,562
330 - 339	3,342	2,093	1	5,436
320 - 329	2,607	1,624	0	4,231
310 - 319	1,878	1,058	0	2,936
300 - 309	1,271	674	0	1,945
250 - 299	1,493	809	0	2,302
200 - 249	397	99	0	496
150 - 199	157	33	0	190

CRS score range	Men	Women	Unspecified	Total
100 - 149	47	16	0	63
<100	17	1	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,690</b>	<b>39,273</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>94,977</b>

Table 31 to Table 34 display the number of profiles submitted by gender who were in the Express Entry pool, in 2018, with and without additional points, by CRS score. Men and women claimed no additional points for their profiles 71% of the time. Education in Canada and siblings in Canada were the most common additional point type claimed by both men and women.

Table 31: Eligible profiles submitted by additional point type for women, 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

Additional point type	Number	%
No additional points	57,107	71%
Arranged employment	2,698	3%
Education in Canada	9,256	11%
French-language proficiency	3,191	4%
Siblings	10,913	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,923</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of profiles that claimed an additional point type is greater than the total number of eligible profiles submitted because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons. Additional points for being a Provincial Nominee are not included as nominations are confirmed after a candidate successfully enters the pool.

Table 32: Eligible profile submitted by additional point type for men, 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

Additional point type	Number	%
No additional points	81,019	71%
Arranged employment	6,995	6%
Education in Canada	13,191	11%
French-language proficiency	3,987	3%
Siblings	12,669	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,713</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of profiles that claimed an additional point type is greater than the total number of eligible profiles submitted because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons.
- Additional points for being a Provincial Nominee are not included as nominations are confirmed after a candidate successfully enters the pool.



Table 33: Eligible profile submitted by additional point type for people of unspecified gender, 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	11	48%
Arranged employment	0	0%
Education in Canada	4	17%
French-language proficiency	2	9%
Siblings	6	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of profiles that claimed an additional point type is greater than the total number of eligible profiles submitted because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons.
- Additional points for being a Provincial Nominee are not included as nominations are confirmed after a candidate successfully enters the pool.

Table 34: Eligible profile submitted by additional point type, total of all gender labels, 2018 (not mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	138,137	71%
Arranged employment	9,693	5%
Education in Canada	22,451	11%
French-language proficiency	7,180	4%
Siblings	23,588	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,659</b>	<b>0</b>

- The sum of profiles that claimed an additional point type is greater than the total number of eligible profiles submitted because a candidate may receive additional points for one or more reasons.
- Additional points for being a Provincial Nominee are not included as nominations are confirmed after a candidate successfully enters the pool.

### Results of Express Entry Invitation Rounds

Table 35 to Table 38 show the distribution of invitations issued by gender in each economic program under Express Entry in 2018. Overall, men received more than half of invitations issued (58%). The invitation by program pattern was similar for men and women—both genders received invitations under Federal Skilled Workers Program most often and under Federal Skilled Trades Program least often. Men received more invitations than Women in every economic program; this difference was especially pronounced under the Federal Skilled Trade Program and least pronounced under the Federal Skilled Workers Program. Invitations issued to candidates with an unspecified gender were mostly under the Federal Skilled Workers Program. A candidate may receive more than one invitation in a year but the vast majority only receive one.

Table 35: Invitations issued in 2018, by economic immigration program, women

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	3,870	10%
Federal Skilled Workers	21,289	57%
Canadian Experience Class	11,988	32%
Federal Skilled Trades	175	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 36: Invitations issued in 2018, by economic immigration program, men

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	6,932	13%
Federal Skilled Workers	26,229	50%
Canadian Experience Class	18,582	35%
Federal Skilled Trades	729	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 37: Invitations issued in 2018, by economic immigration program, unspecified gender

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	0	0%
Federal Skilled Workers	5	83%
Canadian Experience Class	1	17%
Federal Skilled Trades	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 38: Invitations issued in 2018, by economic immigration program, total for all gender labels

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	10,802	12%
Federal Skilled Workers	47,523	53%
Canadian Experience Class	30,571	34%
Federal Skilled Trades	904	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2018, among invitations issued, a higher proportion of men (56%) than women (44%) did not claim an additional points-type (Table 39 and Table 40). Among invitations issued to men and women who claimed additional points, the most common type of points claimed was for having Education in Canada. The largest proportional gender difference between men and women in terms of additional point types claimed was for Arranged Employment (claimed by 72% of men and 28% of women) and for being a Provincial Nominee (claimed by 64% of men and 36% of women).

Table 39: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type, women (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	18,775	50%
Provincial Nominees	3,870	10%
Arranged employment	2,629	7%
Education in Canada	9,283	25%
French-language proficiency	2,057	6%
Siblings in Canada	4,841	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 40: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type, men (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	23,792	45%
Provincial Nominees	6,932	13%
Arranged employment	6,679	13%
Education in Canada	13,610	26%
French-language proficiency	2,565	5%
Siblings in Canada	5,638	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 41: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type, unspecified gender (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	1	17%
Provincial Nominees	0	0%
Arranged employment	0	0%
Education in Canada	4	67%
French-language proficiency	1	17%
Siblings in Canada	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 42: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type, total of all gender labels (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
No additional points	42,568	47%
Provincial Nominees	10,802	12%
Arranged employment	9,308	10%
Education in Canada	22,897	25%
French-language proficiency	4,623	5%
Siblings in Canada	10,479	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 43 displays the number of invitations issued to women with and without additional points, by CRS score. Table 44 and Table 45 display the same information for men and unspecified respectively.

Table 43: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by CRS score and additional point type, women (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>1- 299</b>	<b>300- 349</b>	<b>350- 399</b>	<b>400- 449</b>	<b>450- 499</b>	<b>500- 549</b>	<b>550- 599</b>	<b>600- 1200</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Candidates with no additional points</b>	2	1	3	5,388	13,139	240	2	0	18,775
<b>One additional point type</b>									
Provincial Nominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,870	3,870
Arranged employment	15	48	31	180	755	342	92	30	1,493
Education in Canada	0	1	1	1,960	4,539	367	8	0	6,876
French-language proficiency	0	0	0	201	834	292	9	0	1,336
Siblings in Canada	0	0	0	779	2,176	24	0	0	2,979
<b>Two additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment and education in Canada	0	3	6	114	302	35	9	0	469
Arranged employment and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	2	13	24	20	1	60
Arranged employment and Siblings in Canada	4	16	5	33	90	31	6	1	186
Education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	10	44	37	7	0	98
Education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	233	547	85	6	0	871
French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	38	134	52	1	0	225
<b>Three additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment, education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arranged employment, education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	17	37	4	1	3	62
Arranged employment, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7
Education in Canada, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	0	9	2	2	0	13
<b>All additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8,955</b>	<b>22,620</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>37,322</b>

Table 44: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by CRS score and additional point type combination, men (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>1-299</b>	<b>300-349</b>	<b>350-399</b>	<b>400-449</b>	<b>450-499</b>	<b>500-549</b>	<b>550-599</b>	<b>600-1200</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Candidates with no additional points</b>	15	39	32	6,746	16,633	327	0	0	23,792
<b>One additional point type</b>									
Provincial Nominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,932	6,932
Arranged employment	62	195	125	579	2,251	802	274	99	4,387
Education in Canada	0	3	11	2,797	6,343	644	9	0	9,807
French-language proficiency	0	0	2	249	1,041	313	29	0	1,634
Siblings in Canada	2	5	4	785	2,195	27	1	0	3,019
<b>Two additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment and education in Canada	0	3	9	177	480	60	19	4	752
Arranged employment and French-language proficiency	1	0	4	10	29	52	25	17	138
Arranged employment and siblings in Canada	18	52	25	61	135	36	28	5	360
Education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	11	45	27	4	0	87
Education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	1	321	782	108	0	0	1,212
French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	54	127	49	5	0	235
<b>Three additional point types</b>									
Arranged employment, education in Canada and French-language proficiency	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5
Arranged employment, education in Canada and siblings in Canada	0	0	1	21	61	11	0	0	94
Arranged employment, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Education in Canada, French-language proficiency and siblings in Canada	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	0	13
<b>All additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>11,812</b>	<b>30,129</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>52,472</b>

Table 45: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates with and without additional points, by CRS score and additional point type, unspecified (mutually exclusive)

<b>Additional point type</b>	<b>1-299</b>	<b>300-349</b>	<b>350-399</b>	<b>400-449</b>	<b>450-499</b>	<b>500-549</b>	<b>550-599</b>	<b>600-1200</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Candidates with no additional points</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>One additional point type</b>									
Provincial Nominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arranged employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education in Canada	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
French-language proficiency	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Siblings in Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Two additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Three additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All additional point types</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 46 to Table 48 display the country of residence for invitations issued in 2018 for women, men, and people of unspecified gender respectively. The pattern of most common country of residence was similar for men and women, although a higher proportion of men resided in Canada and the United States, whereas a slightly higher proportion of women resided in India and Nigeria.

Table 46: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of residence, women

<b>Country of residence</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Canada	15,309	41%
India	8,234	22%
United States	3,455	9%
Nigeria	2,148	6%
United Arab Emirates	911	2%
Pakistan	534	1%
United Kingdom	521	1%
China	465	1%
Australia	341	1%
South Africa, Rep. of	295	1%
Morocco	254	1%
Cameroon	243	1%
Other	4,621	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 47: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of residence, men

Country of residence	Number	%
Canada	24,736	47%
India	9,211	18%
United States	6,629	13%
Nigeria	1,570	3%
United Arab Emirates	1,139	2%
Pakistan	836	2%
United Kingdom	665	1%
Saudi Arabia	511	1%
Australia	473	1%
China	407	1%
Morocco	329	1%
Bangladesh	315	1%
Other	5,651	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 48: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of residence, unspecified gender

Country of residence	Number	%
Spain	3	50%
Canada	1	17%
Philippines	1	17%
Algeria	1	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 49 to 51 display the country of citizenship for invitations issued for women, men and people of unspecified gender respectively, in 2018. The pattern of most common country of citizenship was similar for men and women, although a higher proportion and absolute number of men than women had Indian citizenship, and a slightly higher proportion and absolute number of women than men had Chinese and Nigerian citizenship.

Table 49: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of citizenship, women

Country of citizenship	Number	%
India	15,723	42%
China	3,454	9%
Nigeria	3,145	8%
United Kingdom	982	3%
Pakistan	964	3%
Brazil	722	2%
United States	720	2%
Korea, South	688	2%
France	588	2%
Iran	507	1%
Philippines	489	1%
Australia	442	1%
Other	8,899	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 50: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of citizenship, men

Country of citizenship	Number	%
India	25,952	49%
Nigeria	2,880	5%
China	2,794	5%
Pakistan	2,147	4%
United Kingdom	1,571	3%
Brazil	1,118	2%
United States	1,083	2%
Iran	792	2%
France	777	1%
Ireland, Republic of	750	1%
Bangladesh	681	1%
Australia	657	1%
Other	11,274	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 51: Invitations issued in 2018 to candidates by their most common country of citizenship, unspecified gender

Country of citizenship	Number	%
Spain	3	50%
Pakistan	1	17%
Philippines	1	17%
Algeria	1	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 52 to Table 54 display the number of invitations issued according to their occupation, to women, men and unspecified, respectively. The most common occupation among women invited to apply for permanent residence was administrative assistant; among men, software engineers and designers was most common whereas administrative officer was the most common occupation claimed for unspecified individuals. Although the different prevalence of occupations among invited men and women is interesting, it is important to note that the occupations listed in these tables capture the occupations of only a minority of invited women (32%) and men (36%).



Table 52: Invitations issued in 2018 by occupation, women

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1241 Administrative assistants	1,734	5%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	1,592	4%
2173 Software engineers and designers	1,552	4%
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1,243	3%
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	1,225	3%
1221 Administrative officers	952	3%
4011 University professors and lecturers	944	3%
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	873	2%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	870	2%
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	783	2%
Other	25,554	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 53: Invitations issued in 2018 by occupation, men

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
2173 Software engineers and designers	4,574	9%
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	3,837	7%
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	2,580	5%
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	1,258	2%
1112 Financial and investment analysts	1,190	2%
2132 Mechanical engineers	1,167	2%
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	1,132	2%
0213 Computer and information systems managers	1,077	2%
4011 University professors and lecturers	998	2%
2133 Electrical and electronics engineers	925	2%
Other	33,734	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,472</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 54: Invitations issued in 2018 by occupation, unspecified

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1221 Administrative officers	3	50%
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	1	17%
6221 Technical sales specialists - wholesale trade	1	17%
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	1	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Applications for Permanent Residence through Express Entry

Table 55 and Table 56 display the number of people represented in applications received for permanent residence (including principal applicants and any accompanying family members), by economic program, by annual quarter, and by the applicant's gender.

Table 55: Permanent residence applications received through Express Entry for women (total persons) by economic immigration program

Quarter	Canadian Experience Class	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Provincial Nominees	Total
Q1	2,272	5,070	52	1,579	8,973
Q2	2,808	6,734	39	1,652	11,233
Q3	3,632	9,549	105	1,958	15,244
Q4	3,397	9,989	135	2,324	15,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,109</b>	<b>31,342</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>51,295</b>

Table 56: Permanent residence applications received through Express Entry for men (total persons) by economic immigration program

Quarter	Canadian Experience Class	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Provincial Nominees	Total
Q1	4,105	5,707	228	3,116	13,156
Q2	5,533	7,669	120	3,144	16,466
Q3	6,551	10,429	454	3,530	20,964
Q4	5,972	10,134	416	3,761	20,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,161</b>	<b>33,939</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>70,869</b>

## Admissions

In line with the gender breakdown for invitations to apply, men represented 60% of all principal applicant admissions in 2018 (Table 61), compared to 64% in 2017 (Table 58). The largest gender difference in principal applicant admissions in 2017 and in 2018 was under the Federal Skilled Trades Program; the smallest gender difference was under the Federal Skilled Worker Program.

Table 57: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program in 2017, women

Express Entry program	Number	%
Provincial Nominees	2,398	35%
Federal Skilled Workers	4,321	41%
Canadian Experience Class	7,084	34%
Federal Skilled Trades	97	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>36%</b>

Table 58: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program in 2017, men

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	4,511	65%
Federal Skilled Workers	6,122	59%
Canadian Experience Class	13,565	66%
Federal Skilled Trades	647	87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,845</b>	<b>64%</b>

Table 59: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program in 2017, total for men and women

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	6,909	100%
Federal Skilled Workers	10,443	100%
Canadian Experience Class	20,649	100%
Federal Skilled Trades	744	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,745</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 60: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program for women, 2018

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	2,945	34%
Federal Skilled Workers	10,364	44%
Canadian Experience Class	7,183	38%
Federal Skilled Trades	57	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,549</b>	<b>40%</b>

Table 61: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program for men, 2018

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	5,600	66%
Federal Skilled Workers	13,322	56%
Canadian Experience Class	11,936	62%
Federal Skilled Trades	323	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>60%</b>

Table 62: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by economic immigration program, total for men and women, 2018

<b>Express Entry program</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	8,545	100%
Federal Skilled Workers	23,686	100%
Canadian Experience Class	19,119	100%
Federal Skilled Trades	380	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,730</b>	<b>100%</b>

As displayed in Table 63, among the principal applicants admitted to Canada in 2018, men and women were most likely to be destined for Ontario and least likely to be destined for Yukon. The gender difference was largest among principal applicants who planned to live in Newfoundland and Labrador (70% men; 30% women) although a very small proportion of principal applicants were destined for the province (less than 1%).

Table 63: Admissions of principal applicants under Express Entry by province and gender, 2018

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Women number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Men number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total number</b>	<b>%</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	43	30%	102	70%	145	100%
Prince Edward Island	104	34%	199	66%	303	100%
Nova Scotia	574	38%	936	62%	1,510	100%
New Brunswick	240	34%	470	66%	710	100%
Ontario	13,240	39%	20,529	61%	33,769	100%
Manitoba	227	42%	317	58%	544	100%
Saskatchewan	432	37%	735	63%	1,167	100%
Alberta	1,449	41%	2,059	59%	3,508	100%
British Columbia	4,218	42%	5,799	58%	10,017	100%
Yukon	13	42%	18	58%	31	100%
Northwest Territories	8	32%	17	68%	25	100%
Nunavut	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,549</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>51,730</b>	<b>100%</b>

As displayed in Table 64, Indian citizenship was most common among both men and women admitted to Canada in 2018 as principal applicants, and a considerably larger proportion of all Indian principal applicants were men (66%). The gender difference among principal applicants admitted to Canada in 2018 was largest among those who held citizenship from Pakistan (71% men) and smallest among those who held citizenship from Nigeria (50% men). For each country of citizenship listed, men represented a greater proportion of principal applicant admissions compared to women, with the exception of Jamaica (67% women), the Philippines (61% women), China (55% women), and Korea (51% women).

Table 64: Principal applicant admissions by most common country of citizenship and gender, 2018

Country of citizenship	Women		Men		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
India	7,900	34%	15,183	66%	23,083	100%
China, People's Republic of	2,359	55%	1,935	45%	4,294	100%
Nigeria	1,545	50%	1,567	50%	3,112	100%
Pakistan	508	29%	1,262	71%	1,770	100%
United Kingdom	584	37%	980	63%	1,564	100%
Brazil	407	36%	715	64%	1,122	100%
United States of America	419	40%	617	60%	1,036	100%
Iran	351	38%	582	62%	933	100%
Ireland, Republic of	286	36%	505	64%	791	100%
Korea, Republic of	385	51%	377	49%	762	100%
France	331	44%	423	56%	754	100%
Philippines	457	61%	293	39%	750	100%
Egypt	213	30%	502	70%	715	100%
Bangladesh	215	31%	469	69%	684	100%
Australia	272	42%	379	58%	651	100%
South Africa, Republic of	240	47%	266	53%	506	100%
Russia	258	53%	233	47%	491	100%
Jamaica	276	67%	138	33%	414	100%
Ukraine	195	47%	218	53%	413	100%
Mexico	135	34%	259	66%	394	100%
Other	3,213	43%	4,278	57%	7,491	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,549</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>51,730</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Conclusion

As demonstrated through this report, Express Entry continues to provide a pathway to permanent residence for a range of highly skilled candidates, in a timely manner. IRCC will continue to monitor Express Entry results, at the same time as it maintains its focus on improving and innovating processes and policies, with the aim of ensuring that Canada continues to benefit from immigrants with the diverse skills and experience needed to grow our economy.

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- <sup>i</sup> Provincial nominees who are processed through Express Entry must be eligible for one of these three programs.
- <sup>ii</sup> The number of ITAs for permanent residence issued in a given round is determined in the context of the multi-year immigration levels plan, which sets out admission target ranges by immigration stream.
- <sup>iii</sup> In cases where two or more candidates are tied at the specific CRS score above which triggers an invitation to apply for permanent residence, ranking is determined by the date and time the candidates joined the Express Entry pool, with priority given to those who joined earlier.
- <sup>iv</sup> Between November 16, 2016 and June 26, 2018, candidates had 90 days to submit an application after receiving an ITA. Reverting to 60 days, which was the initial timeframe set out at the launch of Express Entry, was the sole change made to the Express Entry system in 2018.
- <sup>v</sup> A candidate who indicates they would apply with an accompanying spouse 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.
- <sup>vi</sup> Total profiles submitted in 2017 are higher than reported in the Express Entry Year-end Report 2017 due to a different data extraction approach.
- <sup>vii</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>viii</sup> Invitations are issued to individual candidates who become principal applicants at the application stage. Admission targets that are defined in the Immigration Levels Plan include principal applicants and their accompanying family members.
- <sup>ix</sup> Includes British citizens in overseas territories.
- <sup>x</sup> Refer to Table 2 for the number and proportion of candidates with eligible profiles who claimed each type of additional points, except for Provincial Nomination, in 2018.
- <sup>xi</sup> Table 15 and Table 16 show the number of invitations to Federal programs issued to candidates with arranged employment in 2017 and 2018. In 2018, of the 9,308 invitations issued to candidates with arranged employment 1,288 had also received 600 points for a Provincial Nomination.
- <sup>xii</sup> Includes all Express Entry invitations to apply to all permanent resident categories including the Provincial Nominee Program.