

# Express Entry Year-end Report 2017



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# Express Entry Year-end Report 2017

## I. Express Entry overview

Express Entry is Canada's flagship application management system for key economic immigration programs. These programs are the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, the Canadian Experience Class and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program.

Potential candidates express their interest in immigrating to Canada by first completing an online profile. The profile is electronically screened to determine if the candidate meets the criteria of at least 1 of the 3 federal immigration programs mentioned above. Using the same information, candidates are given a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score. They are then placed in the Express Entry pool and ranked relative to each other based on their CRS scores.

The pool is dynamic and a candidate's rank can change as other candidates join and leave the pool, or when the ranking criteria are adjusted according to ministerial instructions. CRS scores can also change as a candidate's circumstances change. (For example, a candidate gains more work experience or is nominated by a province or territory.) Only top-ranked candidates are invited to apply for permanent residence.

A candidate's CRS score is divided into 2 components: the "core" CRS component and the additional points component. The core CRS score can reach a maximum of 600 points and is based on a combination of the candidate's age, education, official language proficiency and work experience. These factors are strongly correlated to higher earning potential.

Additional points have been a component of Express Entry since launch. The original 2 types of additional points were given for a qualifying offer of arranged employment, and a provincial or territorial nomination to ensure candidates receive an invitation in the next ITA round. As part of the targeted improvements made on November 19, 2016, Express Entry began awarding additional points to candidates with Canadian post-secondary education credentials. Arranged Employment additional points were reduced to rebalance the CRS towards candidates working in higher skilled fields. Conditions for obtaining Arranged Employment additional points were also relaxed.

On June 6, 2017, further improvements were made to Express Entry by introducing 2 new types of additional points:

- **French-language proficiency points** are granted to candidates who score 7 or higher on Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens for all 4 of their French language skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing). These candidates receive:
  - Fifteen additional points if they scored 4 or lower on the Canadian Language Benchmark (CLB) for all 4 of their English language skills.
  - Thirty additional points if they scored 5 or higher on their CLB for all 4 of their English language skills.

- **Sibling in Canada points** are granted:
  - If the candidate, or if the candidate's accompanying spouse or common-law partner, has a sibling who is:
    - living in Canada
    - a citizen or permanent resident of Canada
  - The sibling needs to be:
    - eighteen years or older
    - related by blood, marriage, common-law partnership or adoption, and
    - have a parent in common

IRCC made other improvements to Express Entry:

- Job bank registration became voluntary for all candidates. Candidates who meet minimum entry criteria for Express Entry are automatically placed into the pool and immediately eligible for invitations rounds. Candidates still have the option to create a Job Match account with Job Bank to look for employment in Canada. Canadian employers are still able to find high-skilled Express Entry candidates in Job Bank.
- IRCC introduced a new tie-breaking rule. At the time of invitation, candidates in the pool are ranked by their CRS score. When there is a tie between candidates at the targeted invited-to-apply (ITA) cut-off score, all tied candidates are ranked again based on the date and time of their profile submission. The tie-breaking rule was first implemented in November 2017, and only the top-ranked candidates based on the planned number of invitations issued were invited. Breaking CRS ties using profile submission date and time resulted in a more precise alignment between monthly invitations sent and IRCC's multi-year immigration levels plan.

#### Express Entry results to date

Between January 2017 and August 2017, IRCC increased ITA round sizes to create a working inventory of applications as pre-Express Entry backlog for the Federal Skilled Worker Program and the Canadian Experience Class was almost depleted. Once the working inventory of Express Entry applications was created, ITA rounds were reduced to ensure a steady application intake to meet our committed processing time for Express Entry applications.

The Express Entry pool is now the main source of permanent residence applications for the economic immigration category of IRCC's multi-year immigration levels plan. In 2017, 86,022 invitations were sent, 109,497 applications were received, 93,596 visas were issued and 65,401 permanent residents and their families were admitted into Canada.

#### Profiles submitted to the Express Entry pool

As of January 3, 2018:

- There were 71,087 active candidates in the Express Entry pool.
- ITA candidates who had not yet applied for permanent residence totalled 9,569.

Table 1: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry

Cumulative	As of January 3, 2016	As of January 3, 2017	As of January 3, 2018
<b>Profile Intake</b>			
<b>Profiles submitted</b>	188,262	353,230	598,507
<b>Not eligible</b>	88,048	170,221	283,396
<b>Pending†</b>	1,303	1,554	15
<b>Profiles no longer in the pool</b>			
<b>Expired</b>	2,656	47,859	80,137
<b>Profile withdrawn from the pool</b>	13,684	27,192	50,333
<b>Applications submitted for processing*</b>	18,634	41,466	103,970
<b>Annual</b>			
<b>Profiles in the pool</b>			
<b>Active candidates</b>	60,042	58,328	71,087
<b>Outstanding Invitations to apply</b>	3,895	6,610	9,569

†Pending profiles in 2016 and up to June 5, 2017, indicated that those candidates needed to register with Job Bank before their profile could enter the pool. Pending profiles decreased between 2016, 2017 and 2018 is due to the removal of mandatory Job Bank registration on June 6, 2017. As of January 3, 2018, there were 15 pending profiles. Those profiles were no longer eligible in Express Entry, but had not been removed prior to the date of data extraction. Verification of a candidate's nomination by a province or territory is still required.

\*Total applications submitted for permanent residence in years 2015, 2016 and 2017 exclude cancelled cases.

### Composition of the Express Entry pool

Express Entry automatically assigns a CRS score to candidates who submit a profile. A candidate's CRS score is divided into 2 portions. The candidate's "core" CRS score can reach a maximum of 600 points and is based on the candidate's age, education, official language proficiency, work experience and combinations of these human capital attributes.

A maximum of 600 points is awarded to the candidate if they meet policy or other objectives such as: having a provincial nomination, a qualifying offer of arranged employment, Canadian educational credentials, French-language proficiency and a sibling in Canada. Candidates can have different combinations of additional point types. A candidate's maximum CRS score is 1,200 points.

All information is self-reported and must be supported with appropriate documentation at the application stage or the application will be refused.

The CRS score distribution of candidates in the pool as at January 3, 2017, and January 3, 2018, are presented in Table 2.

To raise their ranking in the pool, candidates are encouraged to upgrade their human capital attributes. (For example, by improving their knowledge of official languages, finding arranged employment, or obtaining a Canadian educational credential.) Candidates can also increase their CRS score by providing an Educational Credential Assessment for their education acquired abroad, or information on their accompanying spouse or partner's education and language proficiency.



Table 2: CRS score distribution of candidates in the Express Entry pool

CRS score	Number of candidates on January 3, 2017	Number of candidates on January 3, 2018
>1000	401	36
950 - 999	63	76
900 - 949	19	69
850 - 899	2	17
800 - 849	0	1
750 - 799	1	1
700 - 749	0	3
650 - 699	2	0
600 - 649	2	0
550 - 599	11	10
500 - 549	136	97
450 - 499	7,009	1,177
<b>400 - 449</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>20,404</b>
440 - 449	2,815	1,355
430 - 439	3,140	4,224
420 - 429	2,262	4,167
410 - 419	2,718	4,889
400 - 409	3,106	5,769
<b>350 - 399</b>	<b>19,716</b>	<b>28,983</b>
390 - 399	3,053	5,254
380 - 389	3,585	5,707
370 - 379	4,304	6,283
360 - 369	4,304	5,917
350 - 359	4,470	5,822
<b>300 - 349</b>	<b>14,488</b>	<b>17,385</b>
340 - 349	4,278	5,189
330 - 339	3,702	4,418
320 - 329	2,990	3,557
310 - 319	2,144	2,532
300 - 309	1,374	1,689
250 - 299	1,949	1,976
200 - 249	289	466
150 - 199	127	279
100 - 149	54	84
<100	18	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,328</b>	<b>71,087</b>

## Results of Express Entry invitation rounds to apply for permanent residence

The following tables show the distribution of candidates invited by economic immigration programs managed within Express Entry, country of residence, country of citizenship and occupation. Over time, we expect these distributions to continue to evolve as the composition of invited candidates changes.

IRCC may choose to conduct program-specific rounds of invitations. On May 26, 2017, and November 1, 2017, only candidates from the Provincial Nominee Program and the Federal Skilled Trades Program were invited.

Between January and August 2017, processing permanent residences applications received prior to the launch of Express Entry was well advanced. The pre-Express Entry backlog for the Federal Skilled Worker Program and the Canadian Experience Class was almost depleted. During this time, IRCC increased invitations sent per ITA round to create a working inventory of applications, which will be processed over the next 6 months in the majority of cases.

Excluding the program-specific rounds held on May 26, 2017, and November 1, 2017, IRCC sent, on average, 3,257 invitations per round. The CRS cutoff reached a low of 413 points during the May 31, 2017, invitation round.

Towards the end of 2017, as planned, 2,750 invitations per round were sent. With the working inventory created, ITA round sizes were reduced to ensure a steady application intake to meet our committed processing time for Express Entry applications.

In total, 86,022 invitations were issued in 2017, an increase of 52,240 from 2016<sup>1</sup>. Candidates may be invited more than once if they decline their first invitation. There were 31,676 unique candidates invited in 2016 and 79,869 unique candidates invited in 2017. Between 2016 and 2017, the biggest increase in invitations issued by economic program was in the Canadian Experience Class and the Federal Skilled Worker Program. Invitations issued to candidates in the Canadian Experience Class rose from 15,102 in 2016 to 35,020 in 2017. Invitations issued to candidates in the Federal Skilled Worker Program rose from 8,332 in 2016 to 41,364 in 2017. Invitations issued to provincial nominees remained similar between 2016 and 2017.

Reducing Arranged Employment additional points from 600 to 50 (or 200 points for senior executive positions) had a significant impact on candidates who qualified for the Federal Skilled Trades Program as they generally have a lower core CRS score but often have qualifying arranged employment due to that program's requirements.

IRCC held 2 rounds specifically for the Federal Skilled Trades Program on May 26, 2017, and November 1, 2017, to provide more candidates with work experience in a skilled trade an opportunity to apply for permanent residence. From these 2 rounds, a total of 905 invitations were sent to candidates who

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<sup>1</sup> Canada, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Express Entry Year-End Report 2016, Ottawa, 2017, p. 10.

qualified for the Federal Skilled Trades Program. To ensure provincial nominees were also invited, a Provincial Nominee Program-only round was held on the same day.

Even though IRCC held 2 Federal Skilled Trades Program-only rounds, the number of invitations sent to qualified candidates decreased between 2016 and 2017. Before November 19, 2016, a steady but small number of invitations were sent to candidates that qualified for the Federal Skilled Trades Program during each general invitation round. A total of 1,550 invitations were sent to candidates that qualified in 2016<sup>2</sup>. In 2017, 905 invitations were sent to Federal Skilled Trades Program-qualified candidates, which marks a decrease of 645 invitations between 2016 and 2017.

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<sup>2</sup> IRCC, Express Entry Year-End Report 2016, p.10

Table 3: Invitations issued to candidates in 2017 by their economic immigration program

Round	Date	CRS cutoff	Invitations issued	Provincial Nominee Program	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Canadian Experience Class
1	Jan.04	468	2,902	502	745	0	1,655
2	Jan.11	459	3,334	282	1,443	0	1,609
3	Jan.25	453	3,508	318	1,483	0	1,707
4	Feb.08	447	3,644	288	1,439	0	1,917
5	Feb.22	441	3,611	301	1,676	0	1,634
6	Mar.01	434	3,884	164	2,163	0	1,557
7	Mar.24	441	3,749	582	1,332	1	1,834
8	Apr.05	431	3,753	258	1,854	0	1,641
9	Apr.12	423	3,923	137	2,259	0	1,527
10	Apr.19	415	3,665	59	2,436	0	1,170
11	May.04	423	3,796	254	1,803	0	1,739
12	May.17	415	3,687	332	1,801	0	1,554
13	May 26 - PNP†	775	143	143	0	0	0
14	May 26 - FST†	199	400	0	0	400	0
15	May.31	413	3,877	102	2,390	0	1,385
16	Jun.28	449	3,409	459	1,596	0	1,354
17	Jul.12	440	3,202	299	1,634	0	1,269
18	Aug.02	441	3,264	481	1,538	0	1,245
19	Aug.09	433	2,991	136	1,838	0	1,017
20	Aug.23	434	3,035	455	1,494	0	1,086
21	Sep.06	435	2,772	493	1,203	0	1,076
22	Sep.20	433	2,871	392	1,342	0	1,137
23	Oct.04	438	2,801	293	1,375	0	1,133
24	Oct.18	436	2,757	381	1,335	0	1,041
25	Nov.01 - PNP†	673	290	290	0	0	0
26	Nov.01 - FST†	241	505	0	0	505	0
27	Nov.08	458	2,000	215	941	0	844
28	Nov.15	439	2,750	129	1,645	0	976
29	Dec.06	452	2,750	388	1,278	0	1,084
30	Dec.20	446	2,749	599	1,321	0	829
<b>Total:</b>			<b>86,022</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>41,364</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>35,020</b>

†Program-specific rounds of invitations.

#### Round results: Country of residence and citizenship of invited candidates

Tables 4 and 5 show the top 10 countries of residence and citizenship of invited candidates in 2016 and 2017. Relative rankings for each year also appear in Tables 4 and 5. Showing the relative ranking provides an easy comparison on how the number of invitations issued to candidates by their country of residence and country of citizenship has changed between 2016 and 2017. For example, total invitations issued to candidates residing in the Philippines was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in 2016, but was ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in 2017.

Table 4: Invitations issued to candidates by country of residence

Invitations issued in 2016				Invitations issued in 2017			
Country of residence	Number	%	Rank	Country of residence	Number	%	Rank
Canada	23,293	64%	1	Canada	42,184	49%	1
India	3,391	10%	2	India	14,936	17%	2
United States	902	2%	3	United States	5,820	7%	3
China	506	1%	4	Nigeria	2,926	3%	4
United Arab Emirates	489	1%	5	United Arab Emirates	2,458	3%	5
Nigeria	455	1%	6	United Kingdom	1,566	2%	6
United Kingdom	421	1%	7	Pakistan	1,347	2%	7
Philippines	377	1%	8	China	1,003	1%	8
Pakistan	332	1%	9	South Africa, Republic of	893	1%	9
South Africa, Republic of	233	1%	10	Saudi Arabia	797	1%	10
Saudi Arabia	157	0%	16	Philippines	504	1%	16
Other	3,226	15%		Other	11,588	13%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,782</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Top 10</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table 5: Invitations issued to candidates by country of citizenship

Invitations issued in 2016				Invitations issued in 2017			
Country of citizenship	Number	%	Rank	Country of citizenship	Number	%	Rank
India	11,037	33%	1	India	36,310	42%	1
China	2,741	8%	2	China	7,466	9%	2
Philippines	1,736	5%	3	Nigeria	5,130	6%	3
United Kingdom	1,544	5%	4	Pakistan	3,339	4%	4
United States	1,319	4%	5	United Kingdom	2,652	3%	5
Ireland, Republic of	1,227	4%	6	United States	2,030	2%	6
Nigeria	1,041	3%	7	Brazil	1,672	2%	7
Pakistan	949	3%	8	Iran	1,382	2%	8
Australia	849	3%	9	Ireland, Republic of	1,274	1%	9
France	830	2%	10	Australia	1,264	1%	10
Iran	510	2%	12	France	1,250	1%	12
Brazil	491	1%	13	Philippines	1,147	1%	14
Other	9,508	28%		Other	21,106	25%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,782</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	

#### Round results: Invitations issued to candidates by occupation

Express Entry facilitates a direct employer role in the immigration process. Employers may connect with foreign nationals through recruitment techniques such as Job Bank, private job boards, recruiters, or job fairs. An employer can give a candidate a job offer that will elevate the candidate's ranking. The foreign national must become an Express Entry candidate before receiving an ITA.

As economic immigration programs are designed for skilled immigration, all qualifying offers of arranged employment are in professional or skilled trade occupations as defined by the National Occupational Classification (NOC) maintained by Employment and Social Development Canada.

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show the number of invitations sent to candidates in 2016 and 2017 by their primary occupation. Within each table, occupations were ranked by the total number of invitations issued per year. Top-10 occupations and their relative ranking in that year appear in both tables.

Targeted improvements made to Express Entry in November 2016 appear to have significant impact on the occupation mix of candidates that received an invitation. The Arranged Employment additional points are now balanced with the core CRS (that is, human capital), which means that candidates with a qualifying arranged employment need a sufficiently high core CRS to receive an invitation.

Starting on November 19, 2016, candidates are eligible for a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA)-exempt qualifying offer of arranged employment if they meet certain criteria. Candidates working in Canada temporarily with a work permit issued under a temporary LMIA exemption – under categories such as international agreement, intra-company transferees, and significant benefit to Canada – may qualify for Arranged Employment additional points.

The qualifying Arranged Employment duration requirement also changed from indeterminate to at least 1 year. As of January 5, 2018, there were 579 candidates in the pool with LMIA-exempt Arranged Employment additional points<sup>3</sup>. In 2017, 43% of all invited candidates with Arranged Employment points benefited from a LMIA exemption.

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<sup>3</sup> For technical reasons, this data is based on pool data from January 5, 2018, and other pool data are from January 3, 2018. There may be minor differences due to the 2-day difference.

Table 6.1: Invitations issued to candidates in 2016 by occupation

Occupation	Number	%	Rank
NOC2171 - Information systems analysts and consultants	1,897	6%	1
NOC2173 - Software engineers	1,428	4%	2
NOC2174 - Computer programmers and interactive media developers	1,334	4%	3
NOC6322 - Cooks	1,331	4%	4
NOC6311 - Food service supervisors	1,079	3%	5
NOC4011 - University professors and lecturers	868	3%	6
NOC5241 - Graphic designers and illustrators	734	2%	7
NOC1123 - Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	654	2%	8
NOC1111 - Financial auditors and accountants	620	2%	9
NOC6211 - Retail sales supervisors	605	2%	10
NOC1112 - Financial and investment analysts	566	2%	12
NOC1241 - Administrative assistants	494	1%	14
NOC1122 - Professional occupations in business management consulting	466	1%	15
NOC0124 - Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	407	1%	21
Other	21,299	63%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,782</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table 6.2: Invitations issued to candidates in 2017 by occupation

Occupation	Number	%	Rank
NOC2171 - Information systems analysts and consultants	5,214	6%	1
NOC2173 - Software engineers	4,782	6%	2
NOC2174 - Computer programmers and interactive media developers	3,479	4%	3
NOC1111 - Financial auditors and accountants	2,386	3%	4
NOC1241 - Administrative assistants	1,969	2%	5
NOC1123 - Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1,884	2%	6
NOC4011 - University professors and lecturers	1,830	2%	7
NOC1112 - Financial and investment analysts	1,783	2%	8
NOC1122 - Professional occupations in business management consulting	1,621	2%	9
NOC0124 - Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	1,497	2%	10
NOC6311 - Food service supervisors	1,322	2%	14
NOC5241 - Graphic designers and illustrators	1,237	1%	15
NOC6211 - Retail sales supervisors	988	1%	24
NOC6322 - Cooks	853	1%	28
Other	55,177	64%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	

#### Applications for permanent residence through Express Entry<sup>4</sup>

IRCC received a total of 109,497 applications in 2017, resulting in 96,182 approved applications, 93,569 visas issued and 65,401 admissions. As of January 3, 2018, 28,371 applications were still in progress.

<sup>4</sup>All application numbers provided in this section are measured in total persons, unless stated otherwise.

The number of applications received are related to the changes in the number of invitations sent to candidates throughout 2017. During the first half of 2017, the volume of invitations issued rose to create a working inventory of applications. In the second quarter of 2017, IRCC had received 33,520 applications, which is about 2,000 applications less than the total applications received in 2015. As these applications were processed and final decisions were made, applications approved also increased to 33,953 by the third quarter of 2017. Visas issued in the third and fourth quarter of 2017 will have a major impact on admissions in 2018.

Between 2016 and 2017, the total number of invitations issued to provincial nominees remained roughly the same. In 2016, 8,798 invitations were sent to provincial nominees and 8,732 were sent in 2017<sup>5</sup>. Yet, the total of applications received in 2017 was greater than the total of applications received in 2016. This is because candidates nominated towards the end of 2016 submitted their applications in early 2017.

Table 7: Permanent residence applications received, approved and visas issued through Express Entry (total persons)

<b>Year/quarter</b>	<b>Applications received*</b>	<b>Applications approved</b>	<b>Visas issued</b>
2015	35,303	14,058	16,599
2016	42,712	39,704	36,919
<b>2017</b>	<b>109,497</b>	<b>96,182</b>	<b>93,596</b>
Q1	22,836	12,226	13,221
Q2	33,520	17,733	15,559
Q3	28,874	33,953	30,259
Q4	24,267	32,270	34,557
<b>Applications in progress as of January 3, 2018: 28,371</b>			

\*Excludes cancelled cases.

<sup>5</sup> IRCC, Express Entry Year-End Report 2016, p.10



Table 8: Applications for permanent residence received by province of destination in 2016 and 2017 (total persons)

Applications received in 2016*				Applications received in 2017*			
Province of destination	PNP	Other (CEC, FSW & FST)	All programs	Province of destination	PNP	Other (CEC, FSW & FST)	All programs
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	113	123	Newfoundland and Labrador	30	287	317
Nova Scotia	2,135	251	2,386	Nova Scotia	2,253	779	3,032
Prince Edward Island	871	38	909	Prince Edward Island	410	128	538
New Brunswick	1,076	107	1,183	New Brunswick	1,666	404	2,070
Quebec	0	0	0	Quebec	0	0	0
Ontario	3,254	12,112	15,366	Ontario	8,394	64,599	72,993
Manitoba	60	253	313	Manitoba	24	1,010	1,034
Saskatchewan	3,185	356	3,541	Saskatchewan	1,264	1,317	2,581
Alberta	2	9,176	9,178	Alberta	0	9,360	9,360
British Columbia	2,672	6,973	9,645	British Columbia	3,445	14,013	17,458
Yukon	2	17	19	Yukon	12	35	47
Northwest Territories	25	20	45	Northwest Territories	15	35	50
Nunavut	0	4	4	Nunavut	0	7	7
Unspecified	-	-	-	Unspecified	7	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,292</b>	<b>29,420</b>	<b>42,712</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>91,977</b>	<b>109,497</b>

\*Excludes cancelled cases.

### Express Entry processing time

The processing standard for applications sourced via Express Entry is 6 months for 80% of cases. Processing times are measured from the day a complete application is received until a final decision is made by an immigration officer. IRCC is meeting processing time commitments for all cases finalized.

In 2017, IRCC met the 6-month processing time by finalizing 80% of all applications in the Federal Skilled Worker Program and Canadian Experience Class. To meet IRCC's multi-year immigration levels plan for high-skilled immigrants, extraordinary efforts were taken to accelerate processing time for applications in those categories.

Table 9: Processing time for Express Entry based on final decision date

<b>Processing time for Express Entry based on final decision in 2016*</b>					
<b>Application data</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Workers</b>	<b>Canadian Experience Class</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Trades</b>	<b>Provincial Territorial Nominees</b>	<b>Total Express Entry</b>
80% of applications finalized in x months or less	6	6	6	5	6
Applications finalized	16,760	12,325	3,382	9,957	42,424

\*Processing time is based on cases. Applications finalized, based on persons, refers to applications approved (39,863) and refused (2,562) between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016.

<b>Processing time for Express Entry based on final decision in 2017†</b>					
<b>Application data</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Workers</b>	<b>Canadian Experience Class</b>	<b>Federal Skilled Trades</b>	<b>Provincial Territorial Nominees</b>	<b>Total Express Entry</b>
80% of applications finalized in x months or less	4	4	6	6	6
Applications finalized	40,808	41,015	1,647	15,852	99,322

†Processing time is based on cases. Applications finalized, based on persons, refers to applications approved (96,182) and refused (3,140) between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017.

## Admissions

Preliminary admissions data show that in 2017, Canada admitted more than 286,600 permanent residents, which is within the approved levels range of 280,000 to 320,000 for all immigration categories (Economic, Family, Refugees and Protected Persons, and Humanitarian and Other). While total admissions were within the approved range, admissions for the Federal High Skilled category fell below the low end of the approved 69,600 to 73,700 range. Express Entry manages 3 programs (Federal Skilled Worker Program, Canadian Experience Class, and Federal Skilled Trades Program) that fall under Federal High Skilled category.

There are a number of reasons for this outcome. Client behavior (when a client chooses to use their visa and arrive in Canada), fluctuating approval rates (which affect the number of admissions per application processed), and world events can all have an impact on the number of admissions in a given year.

One key factor is that the majority of applicants were coming from overseas, as compared to 2016, when a much higher percentage of applicants were already in Canada on a temporary visa. As shown in Table 4, total invitations issued to candidates residing in Canada dropped from 64% to 49% between 2016 and 2017. As more candidates living abroad were invited, and their applications ultimately approved, these immigrants took longer to land in Canada than expected.

In 2017, 65,401 applicants and their family members were admitted into Canada through Express Entry as permanent residents. The following tables show the characteristics of these immigrants including their province of destination and country of citizenship.

Table 10: Admissions by province of destination and immigration categories under Express Entry in 2016 and 2017 (total persons)

Admissions in 2016				Admissions in 2017			
Province of destination	PNP	Other (CEC, FSW & FST)	All programs	Province of destination	PNP	Other (CEC, FSW & FST)	All programs
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	87	90	Newfoundland and Labrador	8	198	206
Nova Scotia	1,410	201	1,611	Nova Scotia	1,851	418	2,269
Prince Edward Island	426	17	443	Prince Edward Island	740	79	819
New Brunswick	367	72	439	New Brunswick	1,249	189	1,438
Quebec	0	0	0	Quebec	0	0	0
Ontario	1,948	10,449	12,397	Ontario	4,420	31,667	36,087
Manitoba	99	205	304	Manitoba	47	492	539
Saskatchewan	1,678	321	1,999	Saskatchewan	2,154	715	2,869
Alberta	0	9,492	9,492	Alberta	2	8,685	8,687
British Columbia	1,877	4,703	6,580	British Columbia	3,019	9,382	12,401
Yukon	0	15	15	Yukon	6	17	23
Northwest Territories	10	22	32	Northwest Territories	32	23	55
Nunavut	0	9	9	Nunavut	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,818</b>	<b>25,593</b>	<b>33,411</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>51,873</b>	<b>65,401</b>

Table 11: Admissions in 2016 and 2017 under Express Entry by top 10 countries of citizenship (total persons)

Country of Citizenship*	Admissions			
	2016		2017	
	Number	%	Number	%
India	9,584	29%	26,340	40%
China	2,657	8%	5,758	9%
Nigeria	1,036	3%	2,885	4%
United States	1,245	4%	2,826	4%
Philippines	3,736	11%	2,685	4%
United Kingdom	1,990	6%	2,358	4%
Pakistan	819	2%	1,525	2%
Brazil	470	1%	1,439	2%
Ireland, Republic of	1,126	3%	1,239	2%
Korea, South	741	2%	1,174	2%
Other	10,007	30%	17,172	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,411</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65,401</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Based on 2017 ranking.

## II. Special topics: Additional points

Additional points have been a component of Express Entry since its launch. At the beginning, Express Entry awarded 600 additional points to candidates with a qualifying arranged employment and 600 points to candidates with a nomination from a province or territory.

On November 19, 2016, Express Entry began to award additional points to candidates with Canadian educational credentials. Qualifying Arranged Employment additional points were reduced from 600 to 50 for a NOC 0, A, B occupation or 200 for a NOC 00 occupation.

On June 6, 2017, further changes were made to Express Entry. Candidates are awarded additional points if they have French-language proficiency or a sibling in Canada. No changes were made to the value of additional points given to candidates with a provincial nomination.

Candidates in Express Entry can qualify for up to 5 different types of additional points:

- Provincial Nomination (600 points)
- Arranged Employment (maximum 200 points)
- Canadian Educational Credentials (maximum 30 points)
- French-language Proficiency (maximum 30 points)
- Sibling in Canada (15 points)

Candidates can obtain any combination of additional point types. However, the maximum additional points a candidate can receive is 600. While provincial nominees are eligible for any additional point type (for example, Sibling in Canada) with their provincial nomination, their total additional points cannot exceed 600. In the tables below, candidates with a provincial nomination, or a provincial nomination and any other additional point type, are reported together within provincial nomination additional points.

The following tables provide an overview of the number of candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, and invitations sent in 2017 to candidates with and without additional points. Because candidates can have multiple types of additional points, the data is presented in 2 ways: candidates grouped by their additional point type (not mutually exclusive), and candidates presented separately by their additional point type combination (mutually exclusive).

The following subsections provide a more detailed analysis on each additional point type.

Table 12.1: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without additional points, by additional point type combination\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Number of candidates</b>
Candidates without additional points	53,329
<b>Candidates with additional points</b>	
Provincial Nomination	203
Arranged Employment	2,335
Canadian Educational Credentials	5,931
French-language Proficiency	1,043
Sibling in Canada	9,553

\*A total is not provided because additional points data reported is not mutually exclusive and the sum does not equal the total number of candidates in the pool.

Table 12.2: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without additional points by additional point type combination\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Number of candidates</b>	<b>%</b>
Candidates without additional points	53,329	75%
<b>One additional point type</b>	<b>16,483</b>	<b>23%</b>
Provincial Nomination	203	1%
Arranged Employment	1,779	11%
Canadian Educational Credentials	5,125	31%
French-language Proficiency	818	5%
Sibling in Canada	8,558	52%
<b>Two additional point types</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2%</b>
Arranged Employment and Canadian Educational Credentials	236	19%
Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada	264	21%
Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	525	42%
French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	175	14%
Arranged Employment and French-language Proficiency	26	2%
Canadian Educational Credentials and French-language Proficiency	17	1%
<b>Three additional point types</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0%</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	25	78%
Arranged Employment, Sibling in Canada and French-language Proficiency	4	13%
Arranged Employment, French-language Proficiency and Canadian Educational Credentials	1	3%
Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	2	6%
<b>Four additional point types</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,087</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*All data reported is mutually exclusive.

Table 13.1: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type combination\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Invitations issued</b>
Candidates without additional points	43,285
<b>Candidates with additional points</b>	
Provincial Nomination	8,733
Arranged Employment	8,195
Canadian Educational Credentials	23,907
French-language Proficiency	1,695
Sibling in Canada	3,781

\*A total is not provided because additional points data reported is not mutually exclusive and the sum does not equal the total number invitations issued.

Table 13.2: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type combination\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Invitations issued</b>	<b>%</b>
Candidates without additional points	43,285	50%
<b>One additional point type</b>	<b>39,265</b>	<b>46%</b>
Provincial Nomination	8,733	22%
Arranged Employment	5,897	15%
Canadian Educational Credentials	20,961	53%
French-language Proficiency	1,303	3%
Sibling in Canada	2,371	6%
<b>Two additional point types</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>4%</b>
Arranged Employment and Canadian Educational Credentials	1,880	56%
Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada	218	6%
Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	906	27%
French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	190	6%
Arranged Employment and French-language Proficiency	116	3%
Canadian Educational Credentials and French-language Proficiency	62	2%
<b>Three additional point types</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0%</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	76	78%
Arranged Employment, Sibling in Canada and French-language Proficiency	2	2%
Arranged Employment, French-language Proficiency and Canadian Educational Credentials	4	4%
Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	16	16%
<b>Four additional point types</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0%</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	2	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*All data reported is mutually exclusive.

### Arranged Employment

Tables 14 and 15 show the number of candidates in the Express Entry pool and invitations sent to candidates with Arranged Employment (AE) by NOC, respectively. With the reduced Arranged Employment point value, candidates now rely less on additional points and more on their human capital attributes to secure an ITA for permanent residence. In the Express Entry pool, 2,335 candidates, or 3% of all those in the pool, have AE<sup>6</sup>. Candidates with AE received 8,195 invitations – 10% of all issued.

While the maximum CRS score a candidate can get is 1,200 points, this only applies if the candidate is a

<sup>6</sup> Many Express Entry candidates do, in fact, have jobs in Canada. From Table 3, of the 35,020 invitations sent to Canadian Experience Class qualified candidates, 84% are currently working in Canada. Of the 8,732 invitations sent to provincial nomination-qualified candidates, 39% are currently working in Canada.

provincial nominee. Candidates who are not provincial nominees can get a maximum 875 points if they are senior executives (primary occupation NOC 00), or a maximum 725 points in all other cases.

Table 14: Candidates in the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2018, with and without Arranged Employment by NOC and other additional point types

Occupation	AE 50 pts*	AE 200 pts*	Total AE	AE and PN	Without AE	Total candidates
NOC6322-Cooks	204	0	204	2	280	486
NOC6311-Food service supervisors	175	0	175	0	426	601
NOC5241-Graphic designers and illustrators	80	0	80	1	449	530
NOC2173-Software engineers and designers	73	0	73	0	4,913	4,986
NOC0631-Restaurant and food service managers	72	0	72	0	463	535
NOC8252-Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and specialized livestock workers	69	0	69	0	22	91
NOC7271-Carpenters	64	0	64	0	82	146
NOC6211-Retail sales supervisors	61	0	61	0	407	468
NOC2171-Information systems analysts and consultants	56	0	56	0	5,258	5,314
NOC2174-Computer programmers and interactive media developers	52	0	52	0	2,361	2,413
<b>Top 10</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>15,570</b>
Other	1,400	29	1,429	9	54,079	55,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68,740</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

Table 15: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with Arranged Employment by NOC and other additional point types

Occupation	AE 50 pts*	AE 200 pts*	Total AE	AE and PN	Without AE	Total invitations
NOC2173-Software engineers and designers	491	1	492	28	4,262	4,782
NOC2174-Computer programmers and interactive media developers	448	1	449	5	3,025	3,479
NOC2171-Information systems analysts and consultants	426	0	426	17	4,771	5,214
NOC6322-Cooks	362	0	362	46	447	855
NOC6311-Food service supervisors	370	0	370	14	937	1,321
NOC5241-Graphic designers and illustrators	338	0	338	39	861	1,238
NOC4011-University professors and lecturers	366	0	366	6	1,458	1,830
NOC0013-Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	4	249	253	3	390	646
NOC0213-Computer and information systems managers	192	2	194	9	1,157	1,360
NOC6211-Retail sales supervisors	184	0	184	8	797	989
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>18,105</b>	<b>21,714</b>
Other	4,454	307	4,761	272	59,275	64,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>8,195</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>77,380</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

### Canadian Educational Credentials

In this section, former international students in Express Entry are defined as candidates with a Canadian education credential above high school. Not all former international students are eligible for Canadian Educational Credentials (CE) additional points. For example, former international students who took English or French training for more than half of their program are excluded.

Tables 16 and 17 show the number of former international students in the Express Entry pool and invitations sent to former international students. Tables 18 and 19 show the number of former international students with CE additional points in the Express Entry pool and the number of invitations sent to former international students with CE additional points.



Table 16: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without a Canadian education credential\* by CRS score

Highest level of Canadian education credential	1-300	301-350	351-400	401-450	451-500	501-600	601-1200	Total
Doctoral level	0	8	40	84	6	5	0	143
Master's or first prof degree	4	47	275	659	103	18	8	1,114
Bachelor or 3-yr post-sec	11	87	355	1,111	69	9	13	1,655
2-yr post-sec credential	39	294	1,071	1,888	85	2	26	3,405
1-yr post-sec credential	15	85	396	625	70	2	8	1,201
<b>Total with a Canadian educational credential</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7,518</b>
Total without Canadian educational credential	2,893	17,254	26,942	15,471	794	67	148	63,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>17,775</b>	<b>29,079</b>	<b>19,838</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*Candidates with a Canadian credential must have studied at an educational institution in Canada and received a certificate, diploma, or degree for a post-secondary program of a year or more.

Table 17: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without a Canadian educational credential\* by CRS score

Highest level of Canadian education credential	1-300	301-350	351-400	401-450	451-500	501-600	601-1200	Total
Doctoral level	0	0	0	162	282	79	59	582
Master's or first prof degree	1	0	1	1,527	3,764	841	333	6,467
2 or more degrees with 1 bachelor	0	0	0	27	51	0	0	78
Bachelor or 3-yr post-sec	0	1	1	3,440	4,339	261	628	8,670
2-yr post-sec credential	9	3	23	4,526	4,092	197	1,440	10,290
1-yr post-sec credential	8	4	8	1,504	2,530	246	263	4,563
<b>Total with a Canadian educational credential</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>15,058</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>30,650</b>
Total without Canadian educational credential	439	163	133	22,066	23,874	2,541	6,156	55,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>33,252</b>	<b>38,932</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*Candidates with a Canadian credential must have studied at an educational institution in Canada and received a certificate, diploma, or degree for a post-secondary program of a year or more.

Table 18: Candidates in the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2018, with and without Canadian Educational Credentials (CE) additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	CE 15 pts*	CE 30 pts*	Total CE	CE and PN	Without CE	Total candidates
601-1200	0	0	0	43	160	203
501-600	4	29	33	0	70	103
451-500	143	151	294	0	833	1,127
401-450	2,220	1,566	3,786	0	16,052	19,838
351-400	1,079	425	1,504	0	27,575	29,079
301-350	234	52	286	0	17,489	17,775
1-300	24	4	28	0	2,934	2,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,704</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65,113</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada), except candidates with Provincial Nomination additional points.

Table 19: Invitation issued in 2017 to candidates with and without Canadian Educational Credentials (CE) additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	CE 15 pts*	CE 30 pts*	Total CE	CE and PN	Without CE	Total invitations
601-1200	1	5	6	2,042	6,831	8,879
501-600	359	998	1,357	0	2,808	4,165
451-500	5,772	7,194	12,966	0	25,966	38,932
401-450	5,266	4,275	9,541	0	23,711	33,252
351-400	23	0	23	0	143	166
301-350	6	0	6	0	165	171
1-300	8	0	8	0	449	457
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>23,907</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>60,073</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada) except candidates with Provincial Nomination additional points.

### French-language Proficiency

Express Entry has the potential to contribute to the vitality of Canada's francophone communities outside Quebec. In this section, French-speakers are divided into 3 groups:

- Candidates in Express Entry are French-speakers if they have submitted a test result for the Test d'évaluation de français for their first official language<sup>7</sup>.
- Permanent residence applicants and admitted permanent residents are French-speakers if they declare French as their mother tongue, or a mother tongue other than French but with French as their official language spoken.

<sup>7</sup> This definition does not correspond to IRCC's official measure for French-speaking immigrants. Corrections were needed to the new measures implemented into the system in December 2016. Since candidates can stay in the Express Entry pool for up to 1 year, data to measure the new definition is not yet available for all candidates.

- French speakers in Express Entry can also receive French-language Proficiency (FL) additional points<sup>8</sup>

Tables 20 and 21 show the number of French-speakers (first tested in French) in the Express Entry pool and the number of invitations issued to French-speakers. Tables 22 and 23 show the number of French-speakers that have submitted an application for permanent residence and those admitted into Canada. Tables 24 and 25 show the number of French-speakers with FL additional points in the Express Entry pool and the number of invitations sent to French-speakers with FL additional points.

Since introducing FL additional points on June 6, 2017, the number of invitations issued to French-speakers (first tested in French) have risen. Between January 1, 2017, and June 5, 2017, 1,001 invitations were issued to French-speakers out of a total of 47,875 invitations. Between June 6, 2017, and December 31, 2017, 1,490 invitations were issued to French-speakers out of a total of 38,146 invitations<sup>9</sup>. This represents an increase from 2.1% to 3.9% of French-speakers invited throughout 2017.

The rise in invitations issued to French-speakers led to an increase in application intake in the latter half of 2017. Some of these applications are still in progress and most French-speaking foreign nationals have not yet landed in Canada. It is expected that these French-speaking foreign nationals will land in Canada in 2018. Since the FL additional points were introduced in the middle of 2017, their full impact is likely not yet evident.

Table 20: French-speakers in the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2018

French-speakers in the Express Entry pool				All candidates in the Express Entry pool	
Number	% of total pool	Average CRS score	Median CRS score	Average CRS score	Median CRS score
864	1.2%	399	398	375	375

Table 21: Invitations issued to French-speakers in 2016 and 2017

Year	Invitations issued to French-speakers	% of yearly total
2016	945	2.8%
2017	2,491	2.9%

Table 22: Applications for permanent residence received from French-speakers in 2016 and 2017 (total persons)

Year	French-speaking applicants	% of yearly total
2016	1,395	3.3%
2017	4,156	3.8%

<sup>8</sup> Candidates can have their second official language tested in French and still get FL additional points. These candidates are not included in Tables 20 and 21.

<sup>9</sup> During the same period, 1,695 of 38,146 invitations (4.4%) were issued to candidates with FL additional points. This figure includes candidates with English and French tests, but where English is their first official language tested. See Table 3 for invitations issued by ITA round date.

Table 23: French speaker admissions in 2016 and 2017 (total persons)

Year	French-speaking admissions	% of yearly total
2016	953	2.9%
2017	1,823	2.8%

Table 24: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without French-language (FL) additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	FL 15 pts*	FL 30 pts*	Total FL	FL and PN	Without FL	Total candidates
601-1200	0	0	0	10	193	203
501-600	12	5	17	0	86	103
451-500	41	13	54	0	1,073	1,127
401-450	413	84	497	0	19,341	19,838
351-400	256	87	343	0	28,736	29,079
301-350	87	34	121	0	17,654	17,775
1-300	9	2	11	0	2,951	2,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70,034</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

Table 25: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without French-language (FL) additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	FL 15 pts*	FL 30 pts*	Total FL	FL and PN	Without FL	Total invitations
601-1200	1	4	5	212	8,662	8,879
501-600	89	356	445	0	3,720	4,165
451-500	269	544	813	0	38,119	38,932
401-450	90	336	426	0	32,826	33,252
351-400	0	2	2	0	164	166
301-350	1	1	2	0	169	171
1-300	2	0	2	0	455	457
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>84,115</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

### Sibling in Canada

Tables 26 and 27 show the number of candidates in the Express Entry pool and the number of invitations sent to candidates with Sibling in Canada (SB) additional points in 2017. SB additional points were introduced into Express Entry on June 6, 2017, and seem to be the most common additional point type. Some 9,553 candidates in the pool have SB additional points. Between June 6, 2017, and December 31, 2017, 3,781 out of 38,146 invitations (10%) were issued to candidates with SB additional points.

Table 26: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without SB additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	SB 15 pts*	SB and PN	Without SB	Total candidates
601-1200	0	23	180	203
501-600	6	0	97	103
451-500	138	0	989	1,127
401-450	2,698	0	17,140	19,838
351-400	3,892	0	25,187	29,079
301-350	2,306	0	15,469	17,775
1-300	513	0	2,449	2,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,553</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61,511</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

Table 27: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without SB additional points, by CRS score

CRS score	SB 15 pts*	SB and PN	Without SB	Total invitations
601-1200	6	578	8,295	8,879
501-600	226	0	3,939	4,165
451-500	2,301	0	36,631	38,932
401-450	1,180	0	32,072	33,252
351-400	14	0	152	166
301-350	20	0	151	171
1-300	34	0	423	457
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>81,663</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

### III. Special topics: Gender-based analysis

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. Gender is self-identified when the candidate creates their MyCIC account and options include: male, female and unspecified.

Below is an extension of the initial gender-based analysis presented in Express Entry: Early Observations on November 2016 Improvements. The data tables are ordered by stages starting with the Express Entry continuum, through to application for permanent residence stage and ending at admission stage. Each table divides the data by gender whenever possible. In some instances, the number of candidates and permanent residents with either gender unspecified or gender not stated were too small to be distinct. In such instances, these candidates and permanent residents were included in the total.

As of January 3, 2018, there were 71,087 candidates in the Express Entry pool. Of these, 27,824 (39%) were female, 43,274 (61%) male and 16 candidates (less than 1%) did not specify a gender. Table 29 shows that a slightly higher percentage of female candidates were in CRS ranges 400-449 and 350-399.

Table 28: Profiles submitted to the Express Entry, by gender

<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total as of January 3, 2018</b>
<b>Profile Intake</b>				
<b>Profiles submitted</b>	206,891	391,492	124	598,507
<b>Not eligible</b>	91,026	192,287	83	283,396
<b>Pending</b>	6	9	0	15
<b>Profiles no longer in the pool</b>				
<b>Expired</b>	29,044	51,086	7	80,137
<b>Profile withdrawn from the pool</b>	17,469	32,852	12	50,333
<b>Applications submitted for processing*</b>	37,678	66,287	5	103,970
<b>Annual</b>				
<b>Profiles in the pool</b>				
<b>Active candidates</b>	27,824	43,247	16	71,087
<b>Outstanding Invitations to apply</b>	3,844	5,724	1	9,569

\*Excludes cancelled cases.

Table 29: CRS score distribution of candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, by gender

CRS score	Female		Male		Unspecified		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
>1000	12	0%	24	0%	0	0%	36	0%
950 - 999	30	0%	46	0%	0	0%	76	0%
900 - 949	26	0%	43	0%	0	0%	69	0%
850 - 899	4	0%	13	0%	0	0%	17	0%
800 - 849	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
750 - 799	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
700 - 749	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	3	0%
650 - 699	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
600 - 649	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
550 - 599	2	0%	8	0%	0	0%	10	0%
500 - 549	45	0%	52	0%	0	0%	97	0%
450 - 499	483	2%	694	2%	0	0%	1,177	2%
<b>400 - 449</b>	<b>8,335</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20,404</b>	<b>29%</b>
440 - 449	581	7%	774	6%	0	0%	1,355	7%
430 - 439	1,676	20%	2,547	21%	1	33%	4,224	21%
420 - 429	1,704	20%	2,463	20%	0	0%	4,167	20%
410 - 419	1,995	24%	2,892	24%	2	67%	4,889	24%
400 - 409	2,379	29%	3,390	28%	0	0%	5,769	28%
<b>350 - 399</b>	<b>11,711</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>17,261</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>28,983</b>	<b>41%</b>
390 - 399	2,087	18%	3,166	18%	1	9%	5,254	18%
380 - 389	2,305	20%	3,400	20%	2	18%	5,707	20%
370 - 379	2,531	22%	3,749	22%	3	27%	6,283	22%
360 - 369	2,435	21%	3,479	20%	3	27%	5,917	20%
350 - 359	2,353	20%	3,467	20%	2	18%	5,822	20%
<b>300 - 349</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>11,036</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17,385</b>	<b>24%</b>
340 - 349	2,069	33%	3,119	28%	1	50%	5,189	30%
330 - 339	1,592	25%	2,826	26%	0	0%	4,418	25%
320 - 329	1,258	20%	2,299	21%	0	0%	3,557	20%
310 - 319	863	14%	1,668	15%	1	50%	2,532	15%
300 - 309	565	9%	1,124	10%	0	0%	1,689	10%
250 - 299	677	2%	1,299	3%	0	0%	1,976	3%
200 - 249	90	0%	376	1%	0	0%	466	1%
150 - 199	51	0%	228	1%	0	0%	279	0%
100 - 149	6	0%	78	0%	0	0%	84	0%
<100	4	0%	19	0%	0	0%	23	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43,247</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71,087</b>	<b>100%</b>

Tables 30.1 and 30.2 show the number of candidates in the Express Entry pool with and without additional points by gender. Table 30.1 groups all candidates by additional point types and Table 30.2 separates all candidates by each additional point type combination.

In absolute terms, more male candidates in the Express Entry pool have additional point types but the percentage distribution for each additional point-type combination is similar for male and female candidates. In relative terms, neither gender has more additional point-type combinations than the other.

Table 30.1: Candidates in the Express Entry pool on January 3, 2018, with and without additional points, by additional point-type combination and gender\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Unspecified</b>
Candidates without additional points	20,469	32,851	9
<b>Candidates with additional points</b>			
Provincial Nomination	73	130	0
Arranged Employment	686	1,648	1
Canadian Educational Credentials	2,423	3,502	4
French-language Proficiency	447	596	0
Sibling in Canada	4,247	5,300	2

\*A total is not provided because additional points data reported is not mutually exclusive and the sum does not equal the total number of candidates in the pool.



Table 30.2: Candidates in the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2018, with and without additional points, by additional point-type combination\* and gender

Additional point types	Female		Male		Unspecified		Total Candidates
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Candidates without additional points	20,469	74%	32,851	76%	9	56%	53,329
<b>One additional point type</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>16,483</b>
Provincial Nomination	73	1%	130	1%	0	0%	203
Arranged Employment	486	7%	1,292	13%	1	14%	1,779
Canadian Educational Credentials	2,093	31%	3,028	31%	4	57%	5,125
Sibling in Canada	3,843	56%	4,713	49%	2	29%	8,558
French-language Proficiency	350	5%	468	5%	0	0%	818
<b>Two additional point types</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,243</b>
Arranged Employment and Canadian Educational Credentials	89	18%	147	20%	0	0%	236
Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada	89	18%	175	23%	0	0%	264
Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	225	46%	300	40%	0	0%	525
French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	79	16%	96	13%	0	0%	175
Arranged Employment and French-language Proficiency	7	1%	19	3%	0	0%	26
Canadian Educational Credentials and French-language Proficiency	5	1%	12	2%	0	0%	17
<b>Three additional point types</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	10	63%	15	94%	0	0%	25
Arranged Employment, Sibling in Canada and French-language Proficiency	4	25%	0	0%	0	0%	4
Arranged Employment, French-language Proficiency and Canadian Educational Credentials	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	1	6%	1	6%	0	0%	2
<b>Four additional point types</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43,247</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71,087</b>

\*All data reported is mutually exclusive.

Table 31 shows the number of candidates in the Express Entry pool with AE additional points by NOC and gender. Female candidates are concentrated in occupations that usually require college education. Male candidates are split between management occupations that require university and college education.

Table 31: Candidates in the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2018, with and without AE by NOC, other additional point types and gender

<b>Females Occupation</b>	<b>AE 50 pts and others*</b>	<b>AE 200 pts and others*</b>	<b>Total AE</b>	<b>AE and PN</b>	<b>Without AE</b>	<b>Total candidates</b>
NOC6311-Food service supervisors	97	0	97	0	214	311
NOC6322-Cooks	77	0	77	1	91	169
NOC0631-Restaurant and food service managers	35	0	35	0	176	211
NOC4214-Early childhood educators and assistants	29	0	29	1	338	368
NOC1221-Administrative officers	29	0	29	0	542	571
NOC6211-Retail sales supervisors	26	0	26	0	143	169
NOC5241-Graphic designers and illustrators	22	0	22	0	200	222
NOC1241-Administrative assistants	18	0	18	0	938	956
NOC1311-Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	17	0	17	0	407	424
NOC6332-Bakers	15	0	15	0	43	58
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>3,459</b>
Other	316	5	321	2	24,042	24,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27,134</b>	<b>27,824</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

<b>Males Occupation</b>	<b>AE 50 pts and others*</b>	<b>AE 200 pts and others*</b>	<b>Total AE</b>	<b>AE and PN</b>	<b>Without AE</b>	<b>Total candidates</b>
NOC6322-Cooks	127	0	127	1	3,907	4,035
NOC6311-Food service supervisors	78	0	78	0	3,562	3,640
NOC2173-Software engineers and designers	66	0	66	0	1,704	1,770
NOC7271-Carpenters	64	0	64	0	1,512	1,576
NOC5241-Graphic designers and illustrators	58	0	58	1	287	346
NOC8252-Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and specialized livestock workers	55	0	55	0	249	304
NOC2171-Information systems analysts and consultants	48	0	48	0	211	259
NOC2174-Computer programmers and interactive media developers	43	0	43	0	189	232
NOC0213-Computer and information systems managers	41	0	41	0	80	121
NOC0631-Restaurant and food service managers	37	0	37	0	20	57
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11,721</b>	<b>12,340</b>
Other	1,007	24	1,031	6	29,870	30,907
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41,591</b>	<b>43,247</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

<b>Unspecified Occupation</b>	<b>AE 50 pts and others*</b>	<b>AE 200 pts and others*</b>	<b>Total AE</b>	<b>AE and PN</b>	<b>Without AE</b>	<b>Total candidates</b>
NOC0213-Computer and information systems managers	0	0	0	0	2	2
NOC2281-Computer network technicians	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC6311-Food service supervisors	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC3113-Dentists	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC1122-Professional occupations in business management consulting	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC0821-Managers in agriculture	1	0	1	0	0	1
NOC1123-Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC3112-General practitioners and family physicians	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC1215-Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	0	0	0	0	1	1
NOC6222-Retail and wholesale buyers	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Other	0	0	0	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>

\*Includes candidates with other additional point types (for example, Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada), except those with Provincial Nomination additional points.

Table 32: CRS distribution and invitations issued in 2017 by gender

CRS score	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
>1000						
950 - 999	1,153	3%	1,762	3%	2,915	3%
900 - 949	1,018	3%	1,995	4%	3,013	4%
850 - 899	684	2%	1,478	3%	2,162	3%
800 - 849	107	0%	268	1%	375	0%
750 - 799	33	0%	113	0%	146	0%
700 - 749	8	0%	65	0%	73	0%
650 - 699	10	0%	27	0%	37	0%
600 - 649	9	0%	37	0%	46	0%
550 - 599	28	0%	87	0%	115	0%
500 - 549	138	0%	365	1%	503	1%
450 - 499	1,419	4%	2,404	5%	3,823	4%
400 - 449*	16,314	49%	23,907	46%	40,222	47%
350 - 399	12,520	37%	19,280	37%	31,800	37%
300 - 349	28	0%	139	0%	167	0%
250 - 299	20	0%	153	0%	173	0%
200 - 249	47	0%	247	0%	294	0%
150 - 199	14	0%	139	0%	153	0%
100 - 149	1	0%	4	0%	5	0%
<100	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>33,551</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 33 shows the percentage distribution of invitations issued to males and females in each economic program under Express Entry. Males received more invitations than females in every economic program, especially in the Federal Skilled Trades Program where the difference is greatest. The Federal Skilled Worker Program has the least difference. For the Federal Skilled Workers Program, 42% of all invitations issued in 2017 were to females and 58% to males.

Tables 29, 33 and 38-40 show that a similar ratio between female to male candidates in Express Entry, at application for permanent residence stage and at admission stage. In the Express Entry continuum, at profile submission, in the Express Entry pool and at ITA, the ratio of female to male candidates is about 40 to 60. Historical trends for female and male permanent residence applicants show an approximate ratio of 40 to 60, which is similar to the current female-to-male permanent residence applicant ratio. Total admissions in 2017 by principal applicant gender also shows a consistent 40 to 60 female-to-male ratio.

Table 33: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates by their economic immigration program and gender

<b>Economic program</b>	<b>Female</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Provincial Nominees	3,015	35%	5,717	65%	8,732	100%
Federal Skilled Workers	17,574	42%	23,790	58%	41,364	100%
Federal Skilled Trades	129	14%	777	86%	906	100%
Canadian Experience Class*	12,834	37%	22,186	63%	35,020	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>86,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 34.1: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type combination and gender\*

<b>Additional point types</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Candidates without additional points	18,083	25,202
<b>Candidates with additional points</b>		
Provincial Nomination	3,015	5,718
Arranged Employment	2,227	5,968
Canadian Educational Credentials**	9,092	14,815
French-language Proficiency	753	942
Sibling in Canada	1,665	2,116

\*A total is not provided because additional points data reported is not mutually exclusive and the sum does not equal to the total number invitations issued in 2017.

\*\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 34.2: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates with and without additional points, by additional point type combination and gender\*

Additional point types	Female		Male		Total Candidates
	Number	%	Number	%	
Candidates without additional points	18,083	54%	25,202	58%	43,285
<b>One additional point type</b>	<b>14,219</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>25,046</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>39,265</b>
Provincial Nomination	3,015	21%	5,718	23%	8,733
Arranged Employment	1,447	10%	4,450	18%	5,897
Canadian Educational Credentials**	8,024	56%	12,937	52%	20,961
Sibling in Canada	1,129	8%	1,242	5%	2,371
French-language Proficiency	604	4%	699	3%	1,303
<b>Two additional point types</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3,372</b>
Arranged Employment and Canadian Educational Credentials	654	54%	1,226	57%	1,880
Arranged Employment and Sibling in Canada	70	6%	148	7%	218
Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	351	29%	555	26%	906
French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	83	7%	107	5%	190
Arranged Employment and French-language Proficiency	29	2%	87	4%	116
Canadian Educational Credentials and French-language Proficiency	30	2%	32	1%	62
<b>Three additional point types</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>98</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials and Sibling in Canada	26	79%	50	77%	76
Arranged Employment, Sibling in Canada and French-language Proficiency	0	0%	2	3%	2
Arranged Employment, French-language Proficiency and Canadian Educational Credentials	1	3%	3	5%	4
Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	6	18%	10	15%	16
<b>Four additional point types</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>
Arranged Employment, Canadian Educational Credentials, French-language Proficiency and Sibling in Canada	0	0%	2	0%	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>86,022</b>

\*All data reported is mutually exclusive.

\*\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 35: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates by their country of residence and gender

Invitations issued to female candidates				Invitations issued to male candidates			
Country of residence	Number	%	Rank	Country of residence	Number	%	Rank
Canada*	15,463	46%	1	Canada	26,695	51%	1
India	6,074	18%	2	India	8,875	17%	2
United States	1,956	6%	3	United States	3,857	7%	3
Nigeria	1,545	5%	4	United Arab Emirates	1,421	3%	4
United Arab Emirates	1,040	3%	5	Nigeria	1,378	3%	5
United Kingdom	669	2%	6	United Kingdom	897	2%	6
China	573	2%	7	Pakistan	897	2%	7
Pakistan	451	1%	8	Saudi Arabia	611	1%	8
South Africa, Republic of	436	1%	9	South Africa, Republic of	457	1%	9
Philippines	304	1%	10	Singapore	443	1%	10
Singapore	264	1%	11	China	438	1%	11
Saudi Arabia	189	1%	17	Philippines	201	0%	20
Other	4,588	14%		Other	6,300	12%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 36: Invitations issued in 2017 to candidates by their country of citizenship and gender

Invitations issued to female candidates				Invitations issued to male candidates			
Country of residence	Number	%	Rank	Country of residence	Number	%	Rank
India*	11,892	35%	1	India	24,417	47%	1
China	4,062	12%	2	China	3,403	6%	2
Nigeria	2,443	7%	3	Nigeria	2,688	5%	3
United Kingdom	1,011	3%	4	Pakistan	2,445	5%	4
Pakistan	895	3%	5	United Kingdom	1,643	3%	5
United States	807	2%	6	United States	1,215	2%	6
Philippines	666	2%	7	Brazil	1,034	2%	7
Korea, South	660	2%	8	Iran	864	2%	8
Brazil	635	2%	9	Egypt	848	2%	9
France	531	2%	10	Bangladesh	777	1%	10
Iran	520	2%	11	France	717	1%	13
Egypt	372	1%	17	Philippines	481	1%	16
Bangladesh	287	1%	21	Korea, South	591	1%	14
Other	8,771	26%		Other	11,347	22%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.



Table 37.1: Invitations issued in 2017 to female candidates by their occupation

Occupation	Number	%	Rank
NOC1241-Administrative assistants	1,484	4%	1
NOC2171-Information systems analysts and consultants	1,369	4%	2
NOC1111-Financial auditors and accountants	1,174	3%	3
NOC1123-Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	1,171	3%	4
NOC2173-Software engineers and designers	1,143	3%	5
NOC1221-Administrative officers	955	3%	6
NOC4011-University professors and lecturers	874	3%	7
NOC2174-Computer programmers and interactive media developers	721	2%	8
NOC0124-Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	687	2%	9
NOC1311-Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	685	2%	10
NOC1112-Financial and investment analysts	612	2%	11
NOC1122-Professional occupations in business management consulting	591	2%	13
NOC0213-Computer and information systems managers	283	1%	37
NOC2133-Electrical and electronics engineers	215	1%	48
NOC2132-Mechanical engineers	79	0%	87
Other*	21,509	64%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*Female total includes 1 candidate with gender unspecified.

Table 37.2: Invitations issued in 2017 to male candidates by their occupation

Occupation	Number	%	Rank
NOC2171-Information systems analysts and consultants	3,845	7%	1
NOC2173-Software engineers and designers	3,641	7%	2
NOC2174-Computer programmers and interactive media developers	2,760	5%	3
NOC2132-Mechanical engineers	1,286	2%	4
NOC1111-Financial auditors and accountants	1,212	2%	5
NOC1112-Financial and investment analysts	1,172	2%	6
NOC0213-Computer and information systems managers	1,076	2%	7
NOC1122-Professional occupations in business management consulting	1,027	2%	8
NOC2133-Electrical and electronics engineers	1,015	2%	9
NOC4011-University professors and lecturers	955	2%	10
NOC0124-Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	807	2%	12
NOC1123-Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	715	1%	17
NOC1241-Administrative assistants	487	1%	34
NOC1221-Administrative officers	449	1%	35
NOC1311-Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	416	1%	38
Other	31,607	60%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,470</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Tables 38 and 39 show applications received for permanent residence by economic programs before and since the launch of Express Entry, from years 2005 to 2017, by the principal applicant's gender. In the first year of Canadian Experience Class (2008), the percentages of female and male applicants were 45% and 55%, respectively.

However, over time, as greater emphasis was placed on Canadian work experience over Canadian study experience, the percentage of males applying to Canadian Work Experience increased. In 2015, 30% of all applications received for permanent residence were from females and 70% were from males. By 2017, those figures were 38% and 62%.

Table 38: Applications received between 2005 and 2014 (pre-Express Entry) by Express Entry's economic programs and applicant's gender (cases)

Year	Provincial Nominee Program						Federal Skilled Workers					
	F	%	M	%	U	%	F	%	M	%	U	%
2005	1,007	23%	3,291	77%	0	0%	19,141	33%	38,132	67%	19	0%
2006	1,624	25%	4,812	75%	0	0%	26,940	35%	50,706	65%	31	0%
2007	2,298	26%	6,591	74%	0	0%	27,991	35%	52,242	65%	35	0%
2008	3,749	27%	10,018	73%	4	0%	24,700	34%	47,184	66%	15	0%
2009	4,238	29%	10,378	71%	1	0%	20,623	36%	36,421	64%	5	0%
2010	6,591	33%	13,461	67%	1	0%	20,660	39%	32,466	61%	2	0%
2011	5,963	33%	12,000	67%	0	0%	8,723	43%	11,779	57%	0	0%
2012	6,771	35%	12,475	65%	1	0%	2,162	32%	4,587	68%	0	0%
2013	7,530	34%	14,942	66%	0	0%	1,935	33%	3,983	67%	0	0%
2014	8,411	35%	15,541	65%	2	0%	10,380	38%	17,178	62%	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,182</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>103,509</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>163,255</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>294,678</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0%</b>

  

Year	Federal Skilled Trades						Canadian Experience Class					
	F	%	M	%	U	%	F	%	M	%	U	%
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	45%	408	55%	0	0%
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,679	36%	2,952	64%	0	0%
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,765	36%	3,142	64%	0	0%
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,354	36%	4,188	64%	0	0%
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890	35%	5,307	65%	0	0%
2013	2	2%	126	98%	0	0%	5,071	33%	10,213	67%	0	0%
2014	13	3%	409	97%	0	0%	3,985	30%	9,305	70%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18,083</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>35,515</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

Table 39: Permanent residence applications received through Express Entry by applicant's gender (total persons)

Year/Quarter	Female	%	Male	%	Total*	%
2015	10,441	30%	24,870	70%	35,311	100%
2016	13,210	31%	29,688	69%	42,898	100%
<b>2017</b>	<b>41,920</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>67,553</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>109,473</b>	<b>100%</b>
Q1	8,240	36%	14,614	64%	22,854	100%
Q2	12,921	39%	20,627	61%	33,548	100%
Q3	11,307	39%	17,616	61%	28,923	100%
Q4	9,452	39%	14,696	61%	24,148	100%

\*Total number of applications received may vary from the rest of the report, due to different data extraction dates. Applications may be entered into the system, cancelled, or dependants may be added to an application.

Table 40: Admissions under Express Entry in 2017 by principal applicant's country of citizenship and gender (cases)

Female principal applicants				Male principal applicants			
Country of residence	Number	%	Rank	Country of residence	Number	%	Rank
India	4,555	33%	1	India	11,704	47%	1
China	2,342	17%	2	China	1,947	8%	2
Nigeria	652	5%	3	Nigeria	873	4%	3
United Kingdom	486	3%	4	Pakistan	870	4%	4
Pakistan	429	3%	5	United Kingdom	716	3%	5
United States	411	3%	6	United States	699	3%	6
Philippines	402	3%	7	Brazil	593	2%	7
Korea, South	313	2%	8	Iran	543	2%	8
Brazil	291	2%	9	Egypt	474	2%	9
France	261	2%	10	Bangladesh	429	2%	10
Pakistan	184	1%	14	Korea, South	368	1%	12
Other	3,566	26%		Other	5,622	23%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>24,838</b>	<b>100%</b>	

#### IV. Conclusion

The statistics shown here are consistent with those in the Express Entry: Early Observations On November 2016 Improvements. These reports support the initial assessment that the targeted improvements made to Express Entry in 2016 and 2017 are aligned with Canada's Global Skills Strategy and Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages. These improvements not only attract a diverse range of talents from around the world including former international students and French-speakers but they can also reunite families. These targeted improvements are the result of internal monitoring coupled with feedback from candidates and stakeholders such as provinces, territories and employers.

IRCC will continue to monitor Express Entry results, and adjust processes and policies as needed. We expect that the recent system changes, including all of the additional improvements introduced in 2016

and 2017, will result in Canada welcoming more immigrants with the diversified skills and experience needed to grow our economy by fulfilling regional and labour market needs.