Express Entry Year-End Report 2019

Canada

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Overview of Express Entry

Launched in January 2015, Express Entry is Canada's flagship application management system for 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 key economic immigration programs, while also facilitating the selection of individuals who are most likely to succeed in Canada.

As with previous reports, the Express Entry Year-End Report 2019 provides an overview of Express Entry and presents data from across all stages of the Express Entry continuum, including profile submissions, invitations to apply, applications, processing times, and admissions. Throughout the report, historical and gender-disaggregated data[i] is presented alongside the 2019 figures to provide additional context.

How Express Entry works

The Express Entry system manages applications for permanent residence in two steps. First, individuals express their interest in immigrating to Canada by completing an online profile, which is screened electronically to determine if the individual is eligible for the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, or the Canadian Experience Class. Individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for at least one of these programs[ii] are placed in the Express Entry pool and assigned a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score, which is determined by comparing information in their profile to a transparent scoring criteria. Candidates in the pool are ranked against one another according to their CRS score.

Second, Ministerial Instructions are regularly 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. The Ministerial Instruction also specifies the economic program(s) for which the Express Entry ITA round will apply. For each 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. The profiles of candidates who do not receive an ITA, or decline an ITA, remain in the pool for up to 12 months.

Candidates that receive an ITA have 60 days to either decline the invitation or submit an online application for permanent residence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. Candidates who receive an ITA but take no action within the 60-day period are withdrawn from the pool. Upon receipt, an immigration officer assesses the application to verify the applicant's CRS score, program eligibility, and admissibility. If the immigration officer is satisfied that all conditions have been met and that the applicants 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 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[iii] can receive a maximum of 600 points under the core component, depending on the person's human capital characteristics (e.g., age, education, official language proficiency, work experience). These factors help predict candidates' 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 virtually guarantee a candidate an ITA in the following round that includes the Provincial Nominee Program, additional points increase the probability that a given candidate will receive an ITA without guaranteeing that outcome.

Candidates in the Express Entry pool can, and in some cases 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.

Who submitted an Express Entry profile?

In 2019, 332,331 Express Entry profiles were submitted through the system, which represents an increase of nearly 20% from 2018 and more than 30% since 2017 (Figure 1). Among profiles submitted in 2019, 72% were eligible for at least one of the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Federal Skilled Trades Program, or the Canadian Experience Class, which is about the same as in 2018 (70%), and slightly higher than in 2017 (65%).

Figure 1: Profile submissions, 2019

Legend: Number of eligible profile — Number of ineligible profile — Total profiles submitted
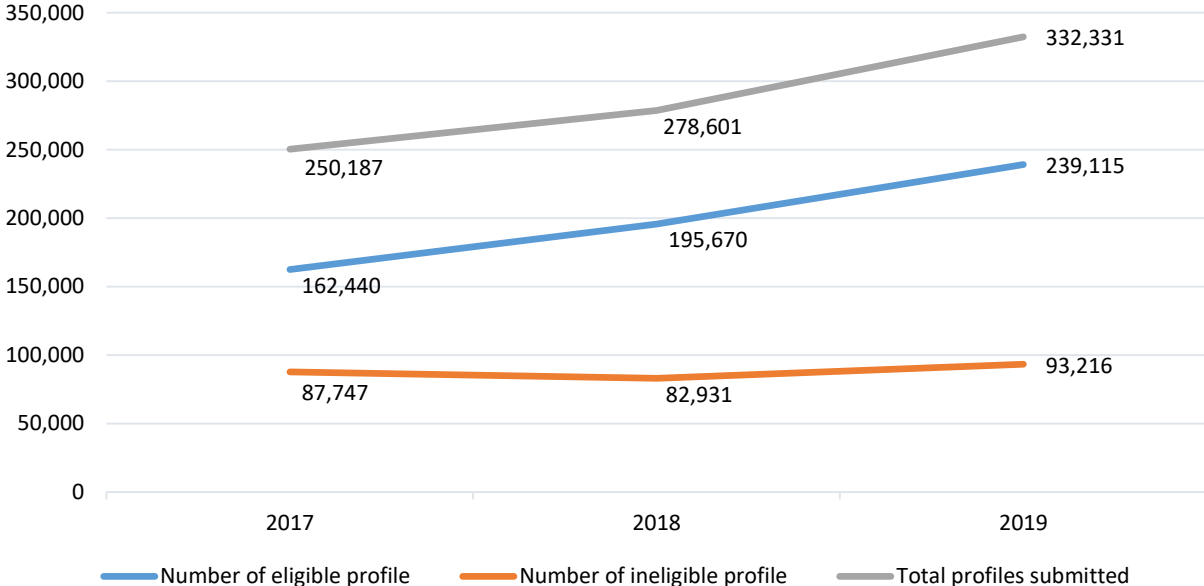
As displayed in Table 1, in 2019, more profiles were submitted by men (194,941) than women (137,287). Women submitted a slightly higher proportion of total profiles in 2019 (41%), continuing an upwards trend from 2018 (39%) and 2017 (36%). A higher proportion of profiles submitted in 2019 by women were eligible for at least one program (76%) compared to those submitted by men (69%), as was the case in 2018 (74% vs. 68%) and 2017 (70% vs. 62%).

Across all three years, few profiles were submitted by people with unspecified gender (96 profiles over the three-year period). In 2019, 32 profiles were submitted by people who indicated another gender. Because of this small count, the data presented below are not broken down by gender categorized as "unspecified" or "another."

Table 1: Profiles submitted to Express Entry by gender

Profile outcome	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men						
Eligible	99,850	62%	114,710	68%	135,369	69%
Ineligible	60,732	38%	54,401	32%	59,572	31%
Total	**160,582**	**100%**	**169,111**	**100%**	**194,941**	**100%**
Women						
Eligible	62,566	70%	80,939	74%	103,699	76%
Ineligible	26,982	30%	28,487	26%	33,588	24%
Total	**89,548**	**100%**	**109,426**	**100%**	**137,287**	**100%**
Total						
Eligible	162,440	65%	195,670	70%	239,115	72%
Ineligible	87,747	35%	82,931	30%	93,216	28%
Total	**250,187**	**100%**	**278,601**	**100%**	**332,331**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Among individuals who submitted profiles that were eligible in 2019, a majority (69%) did not claim any type of additional points at the time of submission (Table 2).[iv,v] Similar to 2018, Education in Canada (13%) and Siblings in Canada (12%) were the most frequent type of additional point type claimed at this stage in 2019. The sharp increase in the proportion of candidates in the Express Entry pool who claimed additional points for having a sibling in Canada (from 7% in 2017 to 12% in 2018) and for being proficient in French[vi] (from 2% in 2017 to 4% in 2018) is, at least in part, a reflection of when these point types were introduced, i.e. in June 2017.

Table 2: Eligible profiles submitted by additional point type

Additional point type	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
No additional points	119,192	73%	138,143	71%	164,740	69%
Arranged employment	9,173	6%	9,694	5%	12,841	5%
Education in Canada	23,517	14%	22,453	11%	30,055	13%
French-language proficiency	2,437	2%	7,180	4%	9,356	4%
Siblings	11,563	7%	23,590	12%	29,670	12%
Total	**162,441**		**195,670**		**239,115**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Please note that many candidates qualify for multiple additional point types. Therefore, the sum of eligible profiles in each multiple point type may exceed the total number of eligible profiles

In 2019, a higher proportion of men than women claimed no additional points at the time of submitting an eligible profile, although this gender difference has diminished somewhat since 2017 (Table 3).[vii]

Table 3: Eligible profiles submitted with no additional points by gender

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	73,143	61%	81,007	59%	92,671	56%
Women	46,033	39%	57,125	41%	72,041	44%
Total	**119,192**	**100%**	**138,143**	**100%**	**164,740**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Education in Canada and Siblings in Canada were the most common additional point type claimed by both men and women in 2019 (Table 4-7).[viii] Although men and women tended to claim each additional point type in relative proportion to their overall representation among those with eligible profiles, a considerably higher proportion of men (71%) than women (29%) claimed additional points for having arranged employment.

Table 4: Eligible profiles submitted with additional points for arranged employment by gender

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	6,595	72%	6,998	**72%**	9,112	71%
Women	2,577	28%	2,696	**28%**	3,726	29%
Total	**9,173**	**100%**	**9,694**	**100%**	**12,841**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 5: Eligible profiles submitted with additional points for education in Canada by gender

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	14,386	61%	13,194	59%	17,304	58%
Women	9,126	39%	9,255	41%	12,743	42%
Total	**23,517**	**100%**	**22,453**	**100%**	**30,055**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 6: Eligible profiles submitted with additional points for French-language proficiency by gender

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	1,355	56%	3,990	56%	4,944	53%
Women	1,082	44%	3,189	44%	4,409	47%
Total	**2,437**	**100%**	**7,180**	**100%**	**9,356**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 7: Eligible profiles submitted with additional points for siblings in Canada by gender

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	6,501	56%	12,670	54%	15,681	53%
Women	5,058	44%	10,915	46%	13,981	47%
Total	**11,563**	**100%**	**23,590**	**100%**	**29,670**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Who got into the Express Entry pool?

The distributions of CRS scores for candidate profiles in the pool in January of 2018, 2019, and 2020 are presented in Table 8. In each year, the CRS scores were concentrated in the 350-449 range. Compared to earlier years, when the size of the Express Entry pool was considerably smaller, there was a notable increase in the proportion of eligible candidate profiles in the 450-499 range in 2020 (from 2% in January 2018 to 14% in January 2020). This finding should be interpreted with caution because the data reflects the CRS score distribution in the pool later in January than in previous years (i.e. January 29 vs. January 3).[ix] It is important to note that the Express Entry pool is dynamic, and that the distribution of CRS scores changes every time an eligible profile is submitted, updated, or expires.

Table 8: 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	number of Candidates on January 29, 2020
>1000	36	35	117
950 - 999	76	85	71
900 - 949	69	83	44
850 - 899	17	20	11
800 - 849	1	8	4
750 - 799	1	10	0
700 - 749	3	4	1
650 - 699	0	2	0
600 - 649	0	2	2
550 - 599	10	9	11
500 - 549	97	101	119
450 - 499	1,177	1,684	20,326
400 - 449	20,404	31,181	41,128
350 - 399	28,983	37,547	49,048
300 - 349	17,385	21,110	26,896
250 - 299	1,976	2,302	2,755
200 - 249	466	496	466
150 - 199	279	190	213
100 - 149	84	63	58
<100	23	18	11
Total	**71,087**	**94,950**	**141,281**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Who did we invite to apply for permanent residence through Express Entry?

As displayed in Table 9, IRCC held 26 ITA rounds and issued 85,300 invitations in 2019, a slight decrease from the 89,800 invitations issued in 2018.[x] In 2019, a little less than half (45%) of the total invitations issued were under the Federal Skilled Worker Program, a decrease from 2018 (53%). About one third of candidates (36%) were invited under the Canadian Experience Class in 2019. The proportion of invitations issued under the Provincial Nomination Program increased from 12% in 2018 to 18% in 2019.

For the ITA rounds on May 15, 2019, and October 16, 2019, only candidates eligible for the Federal Skilled Trades Program were invited to apply for permanent residence. These program-specific ITA rounds were conducted in line with the associated Ministerial Instructions. Excluding these two ITA rounds, the CRS cut-off score ranged from 438 to 475 in 2019 (median = 461), compared to from 439 to 456 for non-program specific ITA rounds in 2018 (median = 442). The rise in the median CRS cut-off score suggests that the Express Entry pool became more competitive in 2019, including as a result of growth in the pool size, as well as the increased number of candidates who were selected through the Provincial Nomination Program, each of whom were assigned 600 points for the provincial or territorial nomination.

Table 9: Invitations issued to candidates in 2019 by economic immigration program

Invitation to apply date	CRS cut-off	Canadian Experience Class	Provincial/ Territorial Nominee	Federal Skilled Worker	Skilled Trades	Total
2019-01-10	449	1,265	452	2,183	0	3,900
2019-01-23	443	1,307	318	2,275	0	3,900
2019-01-30	438	1,031	260	2,059	0	3,350
2019-02-20	457	1,149	548	1,653	0	3,350
2019-03-06	454	1,210	435	1,705	0	3,350
2019-03-20	452	1,009	447	1,894	0	3,350
2019-04-03	451	1,292	380	1,678	0	3,350
2019-04-17	451	1,160	417	1,773	0	3,350
2019-05-01	450	1,249	401	1,700	0	3,350
2019-05-15	*332	0	0	0	500	500
2019-05-29	470	1,171	887	1,292	0	3,350
2019-06-12	465	1,320	407	1,623	0	3,350
2019-06-26	462	1,220	446	1,684	0	3,350
2019-07-10	460	1,515	434	1,651	0	3,600
2019-07-24	459	1,314	438	1,848	0	3,600
2019-08-12	466	1,410	752	1,438	0	3,600
2019-08-20	456	1,470	276	1,854	0	3,600
2019-09-04	463	1,457	630	1,513	0	3,600
2019-09-18	462	1,356	745	1,499	0	3,600
2019-10-02	464	1,540	933	1,427	0	3,900
2019-10-16	*357	0	0	0	500	500
2019-10-30	475	1,326	1,495	1,079	0	3,900
2019-11-13	472	1,340	953	1,307	0	3,600
2019-11-27	471	1,162	1,120	1,318	0	3,600
2019-12-11	472	1,170	1,033	997	0	3,200
2019-12-19	469	1,120	721	1,359	0	3,200
Total		**30,563**	**14,928**	**38,809**	**1,000**	**85,300**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

* program-specific ITA round

Overall, as displayed in Tables 10 and 11, in 2019, men received more than half of invitations issued (58%). This aligns with the higher representation of men in the Express Entry pool (57%; figures from Table 1) The invitation by program pattern was similar for men and women: both genders received invitations under Federal Skilled Worker Program most often and under Federal Skilled Trades Program least often. The number of women invited to apply to the Provincial Nominee Program and the Federal Skilled Trades Program nearly doubled from 2017 to 2019; the number of men invited to apply to the Provincial Nominee Program increased by half. From 2017 to 2019, 15 invitations were issued to candidates of an unspecified gender and one invitation was issued to a candidate with another gender. Because of these small counts, the data presented below is not broken down by gender categorized as "unspecified" or "another."

Table 10: Invitations to apply by program, men

Program	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Federal Skilled Worker	23,787	45%	26,231	50%	21,150	43%
Canadian Experience Class	22,184	42%	18,583	35%	18,184	37%
Federal Skilled Trades	777	1%	729	1%	765	2%
Provincial/Territorial Nominee	5,716	11%	6,931	13%	8,964	18%
Total	**52,464**	**100%**	**52,474**	**100%**	**49,063**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 11: Invitations to apply by program, women

Program	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Federal Skilled Worker	17,576	52%	21,287	57%	17,655	49%
Canadian Experience Class	12,834	38%	11,987	32%	12,377	34%
Federal Skilled Trades	129	0%	175	0%	235	1%
Provincial/Territorial Nominee	3,017	9%	3,871	10%	5,962	16%
Total	**33,556**	**100%**	**37,320**	**100%**	**36,229**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Invitations issued by socio-demographic characteristics remained relatively stable from 2017, to 2018, to 2019 (Tables 12 to 15). Across these 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 all years, a large majority of invitations (more than 90%) 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. In every year since 2017, at least 40% of invited candidates have had one year or more of Canadian work experience. With respect to foreign work experience, there has been a similar pattern in each year since 2017, with nearly a quarter of invited candidates (21% to 26%) reporting less than one year of foreign work experience, and more than a third (35% to 40%) reporting five or more years of such experience—smaller proportions of invited candidates had one, two, three or four years of foreign work experience.

Table 12: Invitations issued by age, 2017, 2018, and 2019

Age category	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
<20	11	0%	10	0%	4	0%
20-29	44,809	52%	46,028	51%	47,165	55%
30-34	27,214	32%	30,281	34%	26,692	31%
35-39	10,556	12%	10,045	11%	8,078	9%
40-44	2,341	3%	2,246	3%	2,260	3%
45+	1,091	1%	1,188	1%	1,100	1%
Total	**86,022**	**100%**	**89,800**	**100%**	**85,300**	**100%**

Table 13: Invitations issued by highest level of education, 2017, 2018, and 2019

Education level	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
High school or less	1,247	1%	1,441	2%	1,158	1%
One or two year post-secondary credential	4,851	6%	4,291	5%	4,395	5%
Post-secondary credential of three years or longer	40,459	47%	37,635	42%	35,780	42%
Master's Degree or entry-to-practice professional degree	36,270	42%	43,008	48%	40,673	48%
PhD	3,195	4%	3,425	4%	3,294	4%
Total	**86,022**	**100%**	**89,800**	**100%**	**85,300**	**100%**

Table 14: Invitations issued by amount of Canadian work experience, 2017, 2018, and 2019

Experience level	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
No work experience or less than one year	46,380	54%	53,460	60%	47,733	56%
1 year	24,793	29%	24,964	28%	26,045	31%
2 years	10,655	12%	8,456	9%	8,951	10%
3 years	2,806	3%	1,790	2%	1,618	2%
4 years	745	1%	613	1%	504	1%
5 years or more	643	1%	517	1%	440	1%
Total	**86,022**	**100%**	**89,800**	**100%**	**85,300**	**100%**

Table 15: Invitations issued by amount of foreign work experience, 2017, 2018, and 2019

Experience level	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
No work experience or less than one year	22,160	26%	18,938	21%	17,762	21%
1 year	6,082	7%	7,292	8%	6,106	7%
2 years	5,840	7%	6,909	8%	4,995	6%
3 years	9,458	11%	12,136	14%	15,189	18%
4 years	8,371	10%	9,871	11%	11,016	13%
5 years or more	34,111	40%	34,654	39%	30,237	35%
Total	**86,022**	**100%**	**89,800**	**100%**	**85,300**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 16 provides information on (a) the number of invitations issued to candidates who were assigned additional points in each category and (b) the number of invitations issued to candidates who met relevant criteria for the category but were not necessarily assigned points.[xi] For example, in 2019, 10,905 invitations were issued to those claiming Arranged Employment but only 9,285 of those candidates were assigned the associated points. Data are provided for both conditions to facilitate comparison, as well as to reflect the fuller characteristics of candidates who received an invitation to apply for permanent residence.[xii]

In 2019, more than one third of invitations to apply (40%) were issued on the basis of human capital attributes alone (i.e. to candidates who were not assigned additional points)—this represents a decrease of 7 percentage points since 2018 (as reported in the 2018 Express Entry Year End Report).

Compared to all candidates in the Express Entry pool (refer to Table 2), a smaller proportion of invited candidates claimed no additional points (69% vs. 40%). More specifically, a higher proportion of invited candidates, compared to all candidates in the pool, were assigned points for having arranged employment (11% vs. 5%), for having post-secondary education in Canada (24% vs. 13%), and for French-language proficiency (5% vs. 4%). A smaller proportion of invited candidates were assigned points for having a sibling in Canada (9%), compared to points claimed by all candidates in the pool (12%).

Table 16: Number of invitations issued to those assigned additional points and the number of invitations issued to those that met relevant criteria by type, 2019 (not mutually exclusive)

Additional point type *	Number	%
Assigned additional points		
No Additional Points	34,140	40%
Provincial Nominee	14,928	18%
Arranged Employment	9,285	11%
Education in Canada	20,546	24%
French-language proficiency	4,187	5%
Siblings in Canada	8,052	9%
Met criteria for points		
No Additional Points	34,140	40%
Provincial Nominee	14,928	18%
Arranged Employment	10,905	13%

Additional point type *	Number	%
Education in Canada	23,853	28%
French-language proficiency	5,518	6%
Siblings in Canada	10,001	12%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

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

Tables 17 to 20 display the number of invitations issued to men and women who met the criteria to receive each additional point type, regardless of whether candidates were actually assigned those points. In general, the proportion of male versus female invited candidates who met the criteria for each additional point type roughly aligns with the proportion of eligible profiles submitted by men and women (e.g., in 2019, 57% of eligible profiles were submitted by men and 43% by women; see Table 1 for figures). However, in 2019, among those who received an invitation to apply, a considerably higher proportion of men (70%) than women (30%) claimed arranged employment points. Over the course of the three year period under examination, 15 invitations were issued to candidates with unspecified gender, which are included in the totals below.

Table 17: Invitations to apply by arranged employment

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	6,278	73%	6,681	72%	7,633	70%
Women	2,364	27%	2,627	28%	3,271	30%
Total	**8,642**	**100%**	**9,308**	**100%**	**10,905**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 18: Invitations to apply by education in Canada

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	16,173	62%	13,610	59%	13,878	58%
Women	9,774	38%	9,283	41%	9,973	42%
Total	**25,949**	**100%**	**22,897**	**100%**	**23,853**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 19: Invitations to apply by French-language proficiency

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	1,060	56%	2,567	56%	2,891	52%
Women	847	44%	2,055	44%	2,627	48%
Total	**1,907**	**100%**	**4,623**	**100%**	**5,518**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 20: Invitations to apply by siblings in Canada

Gender	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Men	2,500	57%	5,637	54%	5,259	53%
Women	1,858	43%	4,842	46%	4,739	47%
Total	**4,359**	**100%**	**10,479**	**100%**	**10,001**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Consistent with 2017 and 2018, occupations in information technology, and business and financial services continued to dominate among candidates invited to apply for permanent residence, with about one third of invitations issued indicating an occupation in these areas (Table 21).

Table 21: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation in 2019 - total

Primary occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	4,873	6,126	6,529
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	5,199	5,429	4,645
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	3,423	3,450	3,819
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	2,392	2,483	2,607
1241 Administrative assistants	B	1,914	2,335	2,407
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	1,636	1,915	1,838
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	1,887	2,049	1,808
1221 Administrative officers	B	1,409	1,456	1,694
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	1,825	1,942	1,684
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	1,501	1,775	1,588
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	1,760	1,921	1,549
6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,311	1,435	1,544
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	1,073	1,196	1,484
2132 Mechanical engineers	A	1,369	1,274	1,416
2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	795	1,038	1,312
Other		53,655	53,976	49,376
Total		**86,022**	**89,800**	**85,300**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

At the time of invitation, the primary occupations of men and women differed to some extent (Tables 22 to 23). For example, since 2017, the most common occupation among women who received an invitation to apply was Administrative assistant, which was not among the most common primary occupations for men during this time. Overall, the most common primary occupations among women who were invited to apply for permanent residence included more lower-skilled occupations, in comparison to the most common primary occupations among men.

Table 22: Most common primary occupation, upon invitation in 2019 - men

Primary occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	3,708	4,574	4,844
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	3,828	3,837	3,210
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	2,708	2,579	2,836
2132 Mechanical engineers	A	1,292	1,167	1,283
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,212	1,258	1,276
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	1,020	1,132	1,055
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,078	1,078	1,002
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	1,157	1,190	911
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	953	998	897
2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	568	702	877
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	A	805	901	788
0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	809	737	745
2282 User support technicians	B	901	779	740
2133 Electrical and electronics engineers	A	1,029	925	719
6322 Cooks	B	604	696	712
Other		30,792	29,921	27,168
Total		**52,464**	**52,474**	**49,063**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020

Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 23: Most common primary occupation, upon invitation in 2019 - women

Primary occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
1241 Administrative assistants	B	1,443	1,734	1,785
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,165	1,552	1,683
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	1,371	1,592	1,434
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,180	1,225	1,331
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	1,173	1,243	1,133
1221 Administrative officers	B	958	952	1,120
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	715	871	983
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	667	710	861
6311 Food service supervisors	B	593	730	837
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	696	873	800
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	872	944	787
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	616	783	783
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	603	731	638
0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	353	398	570
4021 College and other vocational instructors	A	516	703	570
Other		20,635	22,279	20,914
Total		**33,556**	**37,320**	**36,229**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 24 displays the most common occupations among candidates who were assigned arranged employment points and were invited to apply in 2019. The most common occupations among this sub-population included more lower-skilled occupations, such as food service supervisors (8%), and cooks (6%), compared to the full population of candidates who received an invitation to apply for permanent residence in 2019.

Table 24: Most common Arranged Employment occupation, upon invitation in 2019 – total

Arranged employment occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	432	604	916
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	523	783	871
6311 Food service supervisors	B	459	525	838
6322 Cooks	B	406	594	692
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	445	490	647
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	386	430	501
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	A	269	264	364
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	206	282	336
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	374	392	331
1241 Administrative assistants	B	88	122	218
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	187	153	209
1221 Administrative officers	B	116	136	192
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	181	185	180
0015 Senior managers - trade, broadcasting and other services	0	87	105	157
8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and specialized livestock workers	B	83	127	142
Other		4,400	4,116	4,311
Total		**8,642**	**9,308**	**10,905**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

As displayed in Tables 25 and 26, the most common occupations among both men and women who claimed arranged employment points and received an invitation to apply for permanent residence were similar to those observed for the total population of those who claimed arranged employment points. In addition, the most common occupations among women with arranged employment points included more lower-skilled occupations in comparison to their counterparts who were men.

Table 25: Most common Arranged Employment occupation, upon invitation in 2019 – men

Arranged employment occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	453	697	789
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	382	515	769
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	394	411	547
6322 Cooks	B	284	381	445
6311 Food service supervisors	B	225	273	346
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	261	288	331
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	187	242	294
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	220	220	292
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	285	294	268
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	159	168	159
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	136	101	139
0015 Senior managers - trade, broadcasting and other services	0	76	79	121
8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and specialized livestock workers	B	63	91	101
7271 Carpenters	B	123	110	97
1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	95	67	89
Other		2,935	2,744	2,846
Total		**6,278**	**6,681**	**7,633**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 26: Most common Arranged Employment occupations, upon invitation in 2019 - women

Arranged employment occupation	Skill type	2017	2018	2019
6311 Food service supervisors	B	234	252	492
6322 Cooks	B	122	213	247
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	125	142	170
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	50	89	147
1241 Administrative assistants	B	63	80	139
1221 Administrative officers	B	74	91	119
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	51	79	100
4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	79	102	100
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	70	86	82
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	49	44	72
0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	43	39	70
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	46	60	70
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	51	52	70
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	89	98	63
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	23	26	47
Other		1,195	1,174	1,283
Total		**2,364**	**2,627**	**3,271**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

The five most common countries of residence among invitations issued remained the same from 2017 to 2018 to 2019 (Table 27). Since 2017, about half of invitations to apply for permanent residence have been issued to candidates who indicated Canada as their country of residence. The proportion of invited candidates who indicated the United States as their country of residence nearly doubled from 2017 (7%) to 2019 (12%).

Table 27: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation in 2019, total

Country of residence	2017	2018	2019
Canada	42,233	39,936	40,550
India	14,910	17,636	14,926
United States	5,829	9,981	10,185
Nigeria	2,910	3,724	3,819
United Arab Emirates	2,436	2,029	1,708
Pakistan	1,331	1,365	1,180
Morocco	255	585	860
Australia	673	831	791
China	985	871	768
United Kingdom	1,560	1,186	699
Other	12,900	11,656	9,814
Total	**86,022**	**89,800**	**85,300**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As displayed in Tables 28 and 29, the most common countries of residence were similar for both men and women in 2017, 2018, and 2019. In 2019, a smaller proportion of women (44%) than men (50%) indicated Canada as their country of residence.

Table 28: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation in 2019, men

Country of residence	2017	2018	2019
Canada	26,734	24,662	24,725
India	8,848	9,363	7,652
United States	3,873	6,564	6,593
Nigeria	1,374	1,574	1,612
United Arab Emirates	1,405	1,125	905
Pakistan	888	832	659
Australia	410	477	469
Morocco	158	329	468
United Kingdom	895	658	392
China	421	409	321
Other	7,458	6,481	5,267
Total	**52,464**	**52,474**	**49,063**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 29: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation in 2019, women

Country of residence	2017	2018	2019
Canada	15,498	15,273	15,823
India	6,062	8,273	7,273
United States	1,956	3,417	3,591
Nigeria	1,536	2,150	2,207
United Arab Emirates	1,031	904	801
Pakistan	443	533	521
China	564	462	447
Morocco	97	256	392
Australia	263	354	322
United Kingdom	665	528	307
Other	5,441	5,170	4,545
Total	**33,556**	**37,320**	**36,229**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As with country of residence, the five most common countries of citizenship among individuals who received an ITA did not change from 2017, to 2018, to 2019 (Table 30). Across all years, India remained the most common country of citizenship by a significant margin—47% of ITAs were issued to those with Indian citizenship, compared to 7% of ITAs issued to individuals with Nigerian citizenship, as well 7% to individuals with Chinese citizenship, which were the second and third most common countries of citizenship, respectively. The proportion of invited candidates who indicated citizenship outside of the ten most common countries declined slightly from 2017 (27%) to 2019 (25%).

Table 30: Most common country of citizenship in 2019, total

Country of citizenship	2017	2018	2019
India	36,308	41,678	40,275
Nigeria	5,128	6,025	5,886
China	7,467	6,247	5,668
Pakistan	3,337	3,108	2,509
United Kingdom	2,660	2,549	2,128
Brazil	1,686	1,847	1,801
United States	2,047	1,803	1,561
Iran	1,379	1,299	1,475
France	1,248	1,371	1,455
Korea, South	1,251	1,254	1,225
Other	23,511	22,619	21,317
Total	**86,022**	**89,800**	**85,300**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

These patterns generally hold across men and women (Tables 31 and 32). However, in 2019, a smaller proportion of women (42%) than men (51%) held Indian citizenship.

Table 31: Most common country of citizenship in 2019, men

Country of citizenship	2017	2018	2019
India	24,417	25,953	24,874
Nigeria	2,686	2,880	2,748
China	3,401	2,794	2,494
Pakistan	2,444	2,143	1,665
United Kingdom	1,652	1,570	1,303
Brazil	1,049	1,119	1,048
United States	1,230	1,083	894
Iran	860	793	888
France	715	783	754
Ireland, Republic of	774	753	694
Other	13,236	12,603	11,701
Total	**52,464**	**52,474**	**49,063**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 32: Most common country of citizenship in 2019, women

Country of citizenship	2017	2018	2019
India	11,890	15,725	15,397
China	4,066	3,453	3,174
Nigeria	2,442	3,145	3,138
Pakistan	893	964	844
United Kingdom	1,008	979	825
Brazil	637	728	753
France	533	588	701
Korea, South	660	687	673
Philippines	666	489	667
United States	817	720	666
Other	9,944	9,842	9,391
Total	**33,556**	**37,320**	**36,229**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 29, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Who applied for permanent residence through Express Entry?

Excluding accompanying family members, i.e., considering only principal applicants, 67,260 applications for permanent residence were sourced through Express Entry in 2019 (Table 33). Among principal applicants, a slightly higher proportion of men (57%) than women (43%) submitted applications in 2019. The application by program pattern was similar for men and women—both genders applied most often under Federal Skilled Worker Program and least often under Federal Skilled Trades Program. A greater proportion of men than women submitted applications for every economic program; this difference was

especially pronounced under the Federal Skilled Trade Program and least pronounced under the Federal Skilled Worker Program. Two candidates with an unspecified gender submitted applications for permanent residence in 2019; these individuals are included only in the total counts.

Table 33: Applications by program, principal applicants, 2019

Men	number	%
Provincial Nominee	7,346	60%
Federal Skilled Worker	16,308	53%
Canadian Experience Class	14,181	60%
Federal Skilled Trades	541	75%
Total	38,376	57%
Women		
Provincial Nominee	4,882	40%
Federal Skilled Worker	14,335	47%
Canadian Experience Class	9,480	40%
Federal Skilled Trades	185	25%
Total	28,882	43%
Grand Total		
Provincial Nominee	12,229	100%
Federal Skilled Worker	30,643	100%
Canadian Experience Class	23,662	100%
Federal Skilled Trades	726	100%
Total	**67,260**	**100%**

Source: CIC_EDW (MBR) as of February 6, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As displayed in Table 34, nearly two thirds of principal applicants (62%) who submitted an application for permanent residence through Express Entry in 2019 indicated Ontario as the province of destination, which is a decrease from 2018 when 65% of principal applicants indicated the same. Compared to 2018, the number of principal applicants who intended to reside in Alberta, Manitoba, and Nunavut increased considerably in 2019, although the number of those who intended to reside in Nunavut remained very small.

Table 34: Applications for permanent residence received through Express Entry, by province of destination, principal applicants, 2018-2019

Province of destination	2018	2019
Alberta	4,477	6,422
British Columbia	13,418	13,482
Manitoba	1,017	1,492
New Brunswick	750	658
Newfoundland and Labrador	176	123
Northwest Territories	31	33
Nova Scotia	1,613	1,521
Nunavut	3	10
Ontario	44,224	41,749
Prince Edward Island	375	462
Saskatchewan	1,524	1,275
Yukon	41	33
Total	**67,649**	**67,260**

Source: CIC_EDW (MBR) as of February 6, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

How long did it take to process an Express Entry application?

Table 35 displays the time, in months, that IRCC took to process 80% of applications under each program. In 2019, IRCC did not meet the processing standard of finalizing 80% of all applications sourced via Express Entry within six months. The processing time for Express Entry, overall, was eight months. As an alternative measure of processing times, 60% of applications finalized in the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2019, were completed within the six-month service standard.

Table 35: Processing Times for Express Entry applications finalized by year and immigration category, in months

Program	2017	2018	2019
Canadian Experience Class	4	5	7
Federal Skilled Worker	4	6	9
Provincial/Territorial Nominee	6	6	9
Federal Skilled Trades	6	7	12
All Programs	**5**	**5**	**8**

Source: CIC_EDW (MBR) as of January 3, 2020
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

* Processing times refer to the time in which 80% of applications were finalized by IRCC. The processing time is measured from the day a complete application is received until the time a final decision is made by an immigration officer.

Who was admitted through Express Entry and where were they going?

In 2019, 109,595 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted into Canada as permanent residents through Express Entry (Table 36). By comparison, 92,229 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted in 2018 and 65,425 were admitted in 2017.

From 2017 to 2019, the individuals admitted under the Federal Skilled Worker Program, as a proportion of all individuals admitted in the calendar year, increased from 29% to 53%. The proportion of individuals admitted under the Canadian Experience Class Program decreased, from 48% to 28%, as did those admitted under the Federal Skilled Trades, from 3% to 1%. The proportion of people admitted under the Provincial Nominee Program remained relatively stable from 2017 (21%) to 2019 (18%).

Table 36: Admissions (total persons) by program through Express Entry

Program	2017	2018	2019
Provincial Nominee Program	13,534	17,963	20,014
Federal Skilled Worker	18,822	45,926	58,173
Canadian Experience Class	31,212	27,466	30,230
Federal Skilled Trades	1,857	874	1,178
Total	**65,425**	**92,229**	**109,595**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As displayed in Tables 37 and 38, the pattern of principal applicant admissions by program was similar for men and women in 2019. Male and female principal applicants were most often admitted under the Federal Skilled Worker Program and least often admitted under the Federal Skilled Trades Program, which was also the case in 2018. In 2017, men and women admitted to Canada as principal applicants were most often under the Canadian Experience Class. From 2017 to 2019, one principal applicant who had an unspecified gender was admitted to Canada. Because of this small count, the data presented below are not broken down by gender categorized as "unspecified."

Table 37: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by program, men

Program	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Provincial Nominee Program	4,511	18%	5,601	18%	5,781	16%
Federal Skilled Worker	6,123	25%	13,320	43%	16,406	46%
Canadian Experience Class	13,564	55%	11,935	38%	12,926	36%
Federal Skilled Trades	647	3%	323	1%	511	1%
Total	**24,845**	**100%**	**31,179**	**100%**	**35,624**	**100%**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 38: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by program, women

Program	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
Provincial Nominee Program	2,397	17%	2,945	14%	3,257	12%
Federal Skilled Worker	4,320	31%	10,367	50%	14,166	54%
Canadian Experience Class	7,085	51%	7,175	35%	8,519	33%
Federal Skilled Trades	97	1%	57	0%	132	1%
Total	**13,899**	**100%**	**20,544**	**100%**	**26,074**	**100%**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As reported in Table 39, India was, by a large margin, the most common country of citizenship among principal applicants and their accompanying family members admitted to Canada through Express Entry in 2017 (40%), 2018 (43%), and 2019 (46%). The proportion of individuals admitted through Express Entry who held Nigerian citizenship increased from 4% in 2017 to 8% in 2019. The proportion of individuals who held Chinese citizenship decreased from 9% in 2017 to 5% in 2019.

Table 39: Admissions (total persons) by most common countries of citizenship in 2019

Province/Territory of destination	2017 number	2017 %	2018 number	2018 %	2019 number	2019 %
India	26332	40%	39680	43%	50842	46%
Nigeria	2878	4%	6653	7%	8423	8%
China	5737	9%	5885	6%	5754	5%
Pakistan	1523	2%	3526	4%	4691	4%
United States	2848	4%	3580	4%	3947	4%
United Kingdom	2,367	4%	2,624	3%	2,531	2%
Brazil	1434	2%	2214	2%	2518	2%
Egypt	740	1%	1776	2%	1747	2%
Korea, Republic of	1,174	2%	1190	1%	1646	2%
Iran	377	1%	1361	1%	1417	1%
Other	20,015	31%	23,740	26%	26,079	24%
Total	**65,425**	**100%**	**92,229**	**100%**	**109,595**	**100%**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Similar to the pattern observed at the application stage, and as in 2017 and in 2018, a majority of persons admitted in 2019 were destined for Ontario (Table 40).

Table 40: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry

Province/Territory of destination	2017	2018	2019
Newfoundland and Labrador	206	244	243
Prince Edward Island	819	470	546
Nova Scotia	2,269	3,255	3,345
New Brunswick	1,439	1,876	1,691
Ontario	36,103	59,666	69,969
Manitoba	541	961	2,521
Saskatchewan	2,870	2,744	3,108
Alberta	8,689	6,907	8,019
British Columbia	12,403	16,028	20,064
Yukon	23	39	40
Northwest Territories	55	36	39
Nunavut	8	3	10
Total	**65,425**	**92,229**	**109,595**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As expected, the concentration of admitted individuals destined for Ontario was less pronounced among the individuals who were selected through the Provincial Nominee Program (Table 41), as compared to those who were selected through the Federal Skilled Worker Program, the Canadian Experience Class, and the Federal Skilled Trades Program (Table 42).

Table 41: Provincial Nominee Program admissions (total persons) through Express Entry

Province/Territory of destination	2017	2018	2019
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	44	49
Prince Edward Island	740	384	459
Nova Scotia	1,851	2,605	2,626
New Brunswick	1,250	1,521	1,330
Ontario	4,424	7,505	6,118
Manitoba	48	74	1,487
Saskatchewan	2,154	1,733	2,049
Alberta	2	0	646
British Columbia	3,019	4,075	5,212
Yukon	6	14	22
Northwest Territories	32	8	16
Nunavut	0	0	0
Total	**13,534**	**17,963**	**20,014**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 42: FSW, CEC and FST Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry

Province/Territory of destination	2017	2018	2019
Newfoundland and Labrador	198	200	194
Prince Edward Island	79	86	87
Nova Scotia	418	650	719
New Brunswick	189	355	361
Ontario	31,679	52,161	63,851
Manitoba	493	887	1,034
Saskatchewan	716	1,011	1,059
Alberta	8,687	6,907	7,373
British Columbia	9,384	11,953	14,852
Yukon	17	25	18
Northwest Territories	23	28	23
Nunavut	8	3	10
Total	**51,891**	**74,266**	**89,581**

Source: Netezza_DM2 - RDM, Permanent Residents, December 31, 2019
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Conclusion

In 2019, the fifth year of its operation, the Express Entry application management system continued to provide a pathway to permanent residence for a range of highly-skilled candidates who demonstrated the potential to successfully integrate and contribute to Canada's economy. To address the longer Express Entry processing times observed in 2019, IRCC took steps in late 2019 to position the Department to return to meeting the Express Entry service standard—processing 80% of applications within six months—in the future.

Today, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic that has elicited unprecedented challenges for the country throughout the spring of 2020, the Department is monitoring Express Entry and exploring ways the system could be used to ensure that Canada continues to derive maximum benefit from economic immigration in a rapidly evolving environment.

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i Gender data is unavailable or unspecified for a small number of individuals; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "unspecified." Beginning in 2019, clients had the option of self-reporting a gender other than man or woman; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "another." Generally, the number of cases associated with unspecified and another gender are reported for each stage of the Express Entry continuum. For tables that display gender-disaggregated data, these cases are captured in the total figures.
ii Candidates invited to apply for permanent residence through the Provincial Nominee Program must meet the eligibility requirements for one of these federal high skilled economic immigration programs.
iii 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.
iv Additional points for provincial nominations are excluded from this analysis because they are assigned only after an individual enters the Express Entry pool.
v Note that 2017 and 2018 data in Table 2 were revised for technical reasons and differ slightly in comparison to what was reported in last year's report.

vi 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.

vii Note that 2017 and 2018 data in Table 3 were revised for technical reasons and differ slightly in comparison to what was reported in last year's report. In addition, the total counts include those that indicated unspecified and another gender, and are therefore larger than the sum of men and women.

viii Note that 2017 and 2018 data in Tables 4 to 7 were revised for technical reasons and differ slightly in comparison to what was reported in last year's report. In addition, the total counts include those that indicated unspecified and another gender, and are therefore larger than the sum of men and women.

ix IRCC typically conducts a data extraction at the beginning of each calendar year to allow for year-over-year comparison with respect to the pool of candidates. In 2020, technical difficulties prevented a reliable data extraction on January 3; as a result, data could only be extracted when the issues were resolved later that month. Note that the score distribution in the pool on a given date is affected by a variety of factors, including the length of time since the last ITA round.

x Comparative data for 2018 presented in this section are reported in the Express Entry Year-End Report 2018.

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

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