

# Express Entry Year-End Report 2015

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## Express Entry Overview

Launched in January 2015, Express Entry is Canada's application management system for certain economic immigration programs including the Federal Skilled Worker Program, Federal Skilled Trades Program, Canadian Experience Class and a portion of the Provincial Nominee program.

Express Entry was designed with three main objectives in mind: 1) flexibility in selection and application management, 2) responsiveness to labour market and regional needs and 3) speed in application processing. Although there have been adjustments to the system during its first year and policy concerns expressed by stakeholders, Express Entry has met its expectations.

Over 31,000 invitations to apply to permanent residence have been issued to a diverse range of highly skilled immigrants and almost 10,000 individuals (principal applicants and their family) have already landed in Canada as permanent residents. Key findings indicate that professors were in the top ten occupations list and that many international students fare well in Express Entry.

Provinces, territories and employers have successfully used Express Entry to fulfill regional and labour market needs. Express Entry increases the labour market responsiveness of the immigration system through a greater role for employers who can recruit economic immigrants using the new system. When an employer is unable to find a qualified Canadian or permanent resident for a job, they can be matched with qualified Express Entry candidates through the Government of Canada's Job Bank. All jobs offered to Express Entry candidates need to be supported by a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) to ensure the authenticity and genuineness of job offers, that the prevailing wage is respected and that employers consider Canadians and permanent residents to meet their labour needs first.

In addition, the processing time commitment of 6-months for 80% of cases has been met and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will continue to monitor the performance of Express Entry and make adjustments as necessary.

## Express Entry Results to Date

In the first several months of operation, IRCC planned for small and regular invitation rounds. This allowed for any necessary adjustments to the system, therefore ensuring program integrity and success. It also allowed the department to continue processing applications received prior to the launch of Express Entry. Those applications will continue to be processed throughout 2016 until completion. As anticipated, small and frequent invitation rounds in the first year have shaped the results to-date. For example, a large number of foreign nationals already working in Canada have received invitations to apply because they have job offers supported by an LMIA which awarded them 600 additional points under the Express Entry system. These early invitation rounds have also likely included foreign nationals who were unable to apply as an economic applicant before Express Entry because of occupation caps or because application space for programs was surpassed. More recently, the number of invitations to apply to the Provincial Nominee Program has increased as Provinces and Territories gain experience with the system.

Future invitation rounds from the Express Entry pool will become the main source of applications to meet annual immigration levels targets for certain economic immigration programs under the Express Entry system as the older inventories are reduced.

## Express Entry Profiles submitted to the Express Entry Pool

Those who meet the criteria of one of the federal immigration programs managed by the Express Entry system (i.e. Federal Skilled Worker, Canadian Experience Class and Federal Skilled Trades Program) are accepted into a pool of candidates. Provincial Nominees participating in Express Entry must also meet the criteria of one of these three federal immigration programs.

As of January 3, 2016, a total of 191,279 Express Entry profiles were submitted by foreign nationals. Of these, 88,048 were found not eligible because they did not meet the criteria of at least one of the three programs managed by the system; 1,303 were pending due to Job Bank registration or verification of their Provincial Nomination by a Province or Territory; 63,937 were in the pool as active candidates or with an outstanding invitation to apply; and, the remaining 37,991 profiles have left the pool. Exit from the Express Entry pool occurs when a profile expired after being in the pool for a year or when a candidate does not decline an invitation to apply and does not submit an application in the 60-day mandatory period (2,656 profiles were expired as of January 3, 2016); when a profile is withdrawn from the pool by a candidate (13,684 as of January 3, 2016); or, when an application is submitted for processing (21,651 applications as of January 3, 2016).

Candidates who decline their invitation to apply are returned to the pool as active candidates.

### Profiles submitted to the Express Entry Pool as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016

<b>Profiles submitted</b>	191,279
<b>Not eligible</b>	88,048
<b>Pending</b>	1,303
<b>Profiles in the pool as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016</b>	
<b>Active candidates</b>	60,042
<b>Invitation to apply outstanding</b>	3,895
<b>Profiles no longer in the pool as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016</b>	
<b>Expired</b>	2,656

Profile withdrawn from the pool

13,684

Applications submitted for processing

21,651

## Composition of the Express Entry Pool

Express Entry automatically assigns a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score to candidates who submit a profile. The CRS score is based on the information they provide in their profile including their age, education, official language proficiency and work experience. All information is self-reported and must be supported with appropriate documentation at the application stage or a candidate will be refused.

Candidates in the pool are ranked according to their CRS scores at the time of an invitation round. CRS scores may change as a candidate's particular circumstances change. For example, a candidate could complete another post-secondary degree, gain more work experience or be nominated by a province or territory. The Express Entry pool is dynamic and a candidate's rank may change as other candidates join and leave the pool.

Potential candidates can be awarded 600 additional points for a job offer or a provincial/territorial nomination. Candidates with higher CRS scores have a higher likelihood of being invited. As of January 3, 2016, the CRS scores of the 60,042 eligible foreign nationals in the pool were distributed as per the table below. This distribution is made up of candidates with a wide range of scores based on their human capital attributes, LMIA-backed job offers and provincial nominations.

### Comprehensive Ranking System Score Distribution of Candidates in the Express Entry Pool as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016.

Comprehensive Ranking System Score	Number of candidates
>1000	236
950 - 999	219
900 - 949	191
850 - 899	65
800 - 849	66
750 - 799	40
700 - 749	22
650 - 699	11
600 - 649	1
550 - 599	0
500 - 549	46
450 - 499	1,613
<b>400 - 449</b>	<b>13,537</b>
440 - 449	2,486
430 - 439	2,842
420 - 429	2,185
410 - 419	2,899
400 - 409	3,125
<b>350 - 399</b>	<b>21,851</b>
390 - 399	3,144
380 - 389	3,989
370 - 379	4,814
360 - 369	4,878
350 - 359	5,026

<b>300 - 349</b>	<b>18,433</b>
340 - 349	5,107
330 - 339	4,611
320 - 329	3,898
310 - 319	2,883
300 - 309	1,934
250 - 299	2,832
200 - 249	543
150 - 199	238
100 - 149	75
<100	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,042</b>

The above table provides a snapshot of the Express Entry pool as of January 3, 2016 but it is important to note that the pool is dynamic with profiles being created and expiring every day.

It is important to note that the distribution of the pool changes every time a new candidate enters or leaves the Express Entry pool. On January 3, 2016, when the above distribution was taken from the pool, about 900 candidates had a CRS score above 460. These are mostly candidates who enter the pool following the last invitation round of 2015. Candidates with a CRS score below 450 have never been issued an invitation to apply and the majority of them have been in the pool for more than a few months.

As displayed in the above table, more than half of the active candidates in the pool have a CRS score between 350 and 449. To improve their rank in the pool, and if applicable, these candidates could try to increase their CRS score by providing an Educational Credential Assessment for their education acquired abroad, provide language test results for their second language proficiency, provide information on their spouse or partner's education and language proficiency.

## Results of Express Entry Invitation Rounds to Apply for Permanent Residence

The following tables display the distribution of those invited across economic immigration programs as well as the top ten occupations, countries of residence and countries of citizenship. Over time, we expect this to continue to change as the number of invitation rounds grow.

Almost all candidates invited in the first four invitation rounds had job offers supported by LMIA's. The vast majority of these candidates were working in Canada, were familiar with Canada's immigration system and were able to submit a profile quickly. With 600 points available for a job offer, they became top-ranked candidates. From July to December, the minimum CRS score varied between 450 and 489 and the number of invitations issued remained consistent at approximately 1,500 per round. The share of Provincial Nominees in each round increased during the last three months of 2015 as Provinces and Territories introduced their Express Entry streams. As a result, the minimum CRS score increased.

Candidates may be eligible to be invited in more than one program. At the time an invitation is sent, IRCC invites candidates to apply to a specific program. Those who are eligible for more than one program are invited according to a precedent established by IRCC. Prior to June 26, 2015, the precedent was Federal Skilled Trades, Federal Skilled Workers and Canadian Experience Class. Candidates nominated by a province or territory will only be invited as provincial nominees. For the remainder of 2015, a shift was made to invite candidates as Federal Skilled Workers, Canadian Experience Class and Federal Skilled Trades based on clients' feedback. The precedent does not affect who is invited as it does not change the Comprehensive Ranking System score. The exact same candidates would be invited under a different program.

### Invitations Issued by Economic Immigration Program in 2015

Round	Date	Comprehensive Ranking System Cutoff	Invitations Above 600 pts Issued		Provincial nominees	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Canadian Experience Class
1	Jan. 31	886	779	100%	13	432	163	171
2	Feb. 7	818	779	100%	17	167	221	374
3	Feb. 20	808	849	100%	0	0	0	849
4	Feb. 27	735	1,187	100%	24	114	409	640
5	Mar. 20	481	1,620	75%	43	500	336	741
6	Mar. 27	453	1,637	20%	3	1,187	103	344
7	Apr. 10	469	925	70%	24	329	159	413

**Invitations Issued by Economic Immigration Program in 2015**

Round	Date	Comprehensive Ranking System Cutoff	Invitations Above 600 Issued	600 pts	Provincial nominees	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Canadian Experience Class
8	Apr. 17	453	715	41%	35	389	87	204
9	May 22	755	1,361	100%	278	240	253	590
10	June 12	482	1,501	68%	150	526	104	721
11	June 26	469	1,575	40%	111	925	52	487
12	Jul. 10	463	1,516	44%	96	829	68	523
13	Jul. 17	451	1,581	20%	42	1189	31	319
14	Aug. 7	471	1,402	69%	223	525	76	578
15	Aug. 21	456	1,523	42%	164	901	35	423
16	Sept. 8	459	1,517	50%	198	680	50	589
17	Sept. 18	450	1,545	35%	177	900	34	434
18	Oct. 2	450	1,530	50%	265	682	50	533
19	Oct. 23	489	1,502	90%	619	271	70	542
20	Nov. 13	484	1,506	86%	599	305	74	528
21	Nov. 27	472	1,559	52%	319	735	72	433
22	Dec. 4	461	1,451	29%	158	875	24	394
23	Dec. 18	460	1,503	65%	547	513	45	398
<b>Total:</b>			<b>31,063</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>11,228</b>

**Express Entry Active Candidates and Invitations Issued as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016 by total CRS scores.**

CRS Score	Number of Active Candidates	Number of Invitations Issued
>1000	236	3,357
950 - 999	219	2,383
900 - 949	191	2,976
850 - 899	65	2,849
800 - 849	66	3,075
750 - 799	40	2,601
700 - 749	22	1,033
650 - 699	11	267
550 - 599	0	12
500 - 549	46	1,259
450 - 499	1,613	11,222
400 - 449	13,537	-
350 - 399	21,851	-

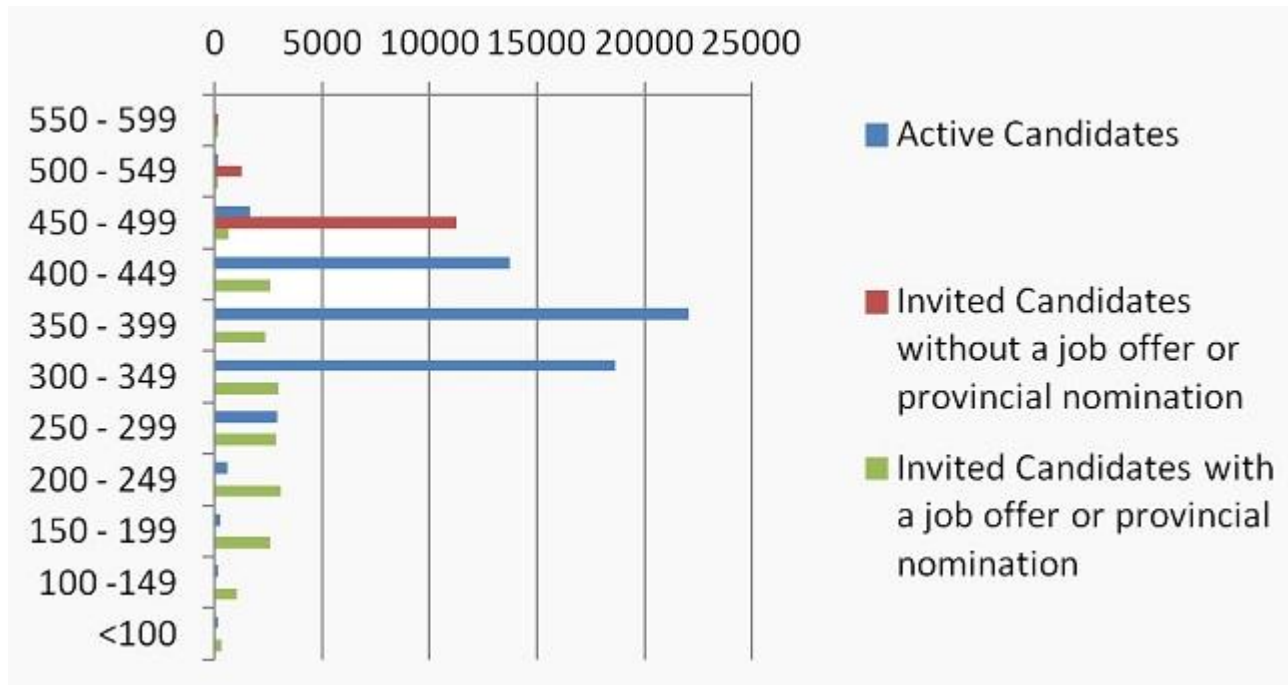
### Invitations Issued by Economic Immigration Program in 2015

Round	Date	Comprehensive Ranking System Cutoff	Invitations Above 600 pts Issued	Provincial nominees	Federal Skilled Workers	Federal Skilled Trades	Canadian Experience Class
300 - 349		18,433		-			
250 - 299		2,832		-			
200 - 249		543		-			
150 - 199		238		-			
100 - 149		75		-			
<100		23		-			
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,042</b>		<b>31,063</b>			

### Express Entry Active Candidates and Invitations Issued as of January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016 by "Core" CRS scores

Core CRS Score	# of Active Candidates	Invited candidates without a job offer or provincial nomination	Invited candidates with a job offer or provincial nomination
550 - 599	0	12	1
500 - 549	48	1,259	134
450 - 499	1,640	11,222	662
400 - 449	13,744	-	2560
350 - 399	22,070	-	2383
300 - 349	18,624	-	2976
250 - 299	2,897	-	2849
200 - 249	609	-	3075
150 - 199	278	-	2601
100 - 149	97	-	1033
<100	35	-	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,042</b>	<b>12,493</b>	<b>18,570</b>

The above tables depict the distribution of active candidates in the Express Entry pool and invitations issued, broken down by total CRS score and by Core CRS score. Core CRS indicates a candidate's score without the additional 600 points for a job offer or a provincial nomination. Depicted in bar chart format:



Based on the above bar chart, the Core CRS scores of invitations issued with job offers or provincial nominations are, on average, lower than the Core CRS scores of those without.

It should be noted, however, that candidates with a job offer or provincial nomination that have been invited to apply under the Canadian Experience Class do not require an Educational Credential Assessment. Since an ECA is required to be awarded CRS points for foreign postsecondary education, Core CRS scores may not reflect these candidates' actual human capital score.

## Round Results: Provincial/Territorial participation

### Express Entry Candidates Invited to Apply to the Provincial Nominee Program in 2015 by Province/Territory

PNC Province/Territory	Number of candidates
British Columbia	1,528
Manitoba	110
New Brunswick	127
Newfoundland and Labrador	1
Nova Scotia	656
Northwest Territories	8
Ontario	871
Prince Edward Island	163
Saskatchewan	497
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,960</b>

IRCC has issued 4,105 invitations to candidates under the Provincial Nominee Program. However, certain candidates received more than one invitation. A total of 3,960 unique candidates have been issued invitations. Only provinces and territories who have nominated candidates to date have been included in this table. Some jurisdictions launched their Express Entry streams throughout 2015 and only started nominating candidates in mid-year. It is also important to note that the number of allocated nominations varies by jurisdiction and is based on a number of factors, including labour market information and population size.

## Round Results: Occupations of Invited Candidates

Express Entry has introduced an employer role into the immigration process. Employers may connect with Express Entry candidates using the Job Matching service of Job Bank. Employers may also connect with foreign nationals outside of Express Entry but the foreign national must become an Express Entry candidate before receiving an invitation to apply.

As the economic immigration programs are designed for high skilled immigration, all job offers are in professional or skilled trade occupations defined by the National Occupation Code maintained by Employment and Social Development Canada (NOC 0, A and B) and each offer is supported by a Labour Market Impact Assessment.

Candidates with job offers are awarded 600 points to ensure employers' needs are met. The mix of occupations of invited candidates has been determined, in part, by the combination of small invitation rounds and a large number of candidates with job offers.

#### Invited candidates by occupation as of January 3, 2016

##### Top 10 Invited Occupations

	Number#	%
NOC6311 - Food service supervisors	2,356	8%
NOC6322 - Cooks	2,295	8%
NOC2171 - Information Systems Analysts and Consultants	1,255	4%
NOC2173 - Software Engineers	940	3%
NOC2174 - Computer Programmers and Interactive Media Developers	935	3%
NOC4011 - University professors and lecturers	745	3%
NOC6211 - Retail sales supervisors	669	2%
NOC5241 - Graphic Designers and Illustrators	550	2%
NOC1111 - Financial Auditors and Accountants	494	2%
NOC1112 - Financial and Investment Analysts	446	2%
<b>Top 10</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>38%</b>

Candidates working as Food Service Supervisors (NOC 6311) or Cook (NOC 6322) were the largest group of invited candidates in 2015 followed by IT professionals (NOC 21), business and finance professionals (NOC 11) or university professors (NOC 40). Those with NOC 63 are more likely to have a lower human capital and a valid job offer while those in NOC 11, 21 and 40 often have high human capital with no valid job offer (their CRS score was in the 450-599 range).

## Country of Residence and of Origin of Invited Candidates

In the early months of Express Entry, Canada was the predominant country of residence for invited candidates because of the high number of foreign workers with LMIA backed job offers that wished to settle in Canada permanently. The country of origin reflects the origin of qualified candidates from the pool. It is anticipated that the top ten countries will continue to shift as more candidates are invited to apply.

#### Country of Residence of Invited Candidates as of January 3, 2016

Country of Residence	Number #	%
Canada	22,111	78.1%
India	1,745	6.2%
United States of America	622	2.2%
China, People's Republic of	409	1.4%
England	294	1.0%
Philippines	283	1.0%
Nigeria	248	0.9%
United Arab Emirates	213	0.8%
Pakistan	159	0.6%
France	135	0.5%
<b>Top 10</b>	<b>26,219</b>	<b>92.6%</b>

#### Country of Citizenship of Invited Candidates as of January 3, 2016

Country of Citizenship	Number #	%
India	6,348	22.4%
Philippines	3,574	12.6%
China, People's Republic of	1,678	5.9%
United Kingdom	1,644	5.8%
Ireland, Republic Of	1,210	4.3%
United States of America	949	3.4%
Nigeria	609	2.2%
South Korea	605	2.1%
France	566	2.0%
Australia	540	1.9%
<b>Top 10</b>	<b>17,723</b>	<b>62.6%</b>

#### Country of Citizenship 2014 intake (FSW, CEC, FST)

India	33.9%
China, People's Republic of	9.9%
Philippines	8.2%
Pakistan	6.6%

Country of Citizenship	2014 intake (FSW, CEC, FST)
Nigeria	4.8%
Bangladesh	3.6%
United Kingdom	3.0%
Iran	2.7%
Egypt	2.6%
United States of America	1.9%
<b>Top 10</b>	<b>77.1%</b>

While it is too early to conclusively explain this shift in country of citizenship, some of the possible factors may include the structure of the Comprehensive Ranking System and its emphasis on language proficiency and educational credentials.

## Applications for Permanent Residence through Express Entry

As indicated in the table below, IRCC received 21,562 applications from candidates who were invited to apply for permanent residence during the invitation rounds, which represent 37,424 applicants and their family members. The majority of the applications are still in progress but 14,058 were approved resulting in 13,241 visas issued to principal applicants and their dependants; and, 9,739 admissions in Canada.

### Aggregate Data on Applications for Permanent Residence through Express Entry as of January 3, 2016 (Total Persons)

Application Received	Applications in Progress	Applications Approved	Visas Issued	Admissions
37,424	15,246	14,058	13,241	9,739

### Applications Received (in cases) in 2015 by Province of Destination

Province of Destination	FSW	CEC	FST	PNP	All Programs
Alberta	1,974	4,637	1,385	-	7,996
British Columbia	1,672	1,295	199	1,218	4,384
Manitoba	77	48	9	103	237
New Brunswick	29	19	2	89	139
Newfoundland	29	17	14	-	60
Northwest Territories	11	15	1	5	32
Nova Scotia	103	48	5	497	653
Nunavut	3	5	-	-	8
Ontario	4,670	1,833	199	646	7,348
Prince Edward Island	7	5	-	122	134
Quebec	-	3	-	-	3
Saskatchewan	111	117	30	299	557
Yukon	7	4	-	-	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>21,562</b>

The majority of Express Entry candidates who submitted a permanent residence application to IRCC chose Alberta, Ontario or British Columbia as province of destination. This aligns with destination provinces prior to Express Entry and has been explained by a combination of community connections, services, infrastructure and most importantly, jobs.

## Express Entry Processing Times



The processing time standard for applications sourced via Express Entry is six 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.

These are early results based on a small volume of applications and it is anticipated that processing times may likely grow in parallel with application volumes. Processing times will continue to be monitored closely and any necessary action will be taken to continue meeting service standards such as adjustments to processing, measures to increase the quality and completeness of received applications, or reducing the number of invitations issued.

#### Processing Time for Express Entry Based on Final Decision Date

Application data	Federal Skilled Workers (EE)	Canadian Experience Class (EE)	Skilled Trades (EE)	Provincial/Territorial Nominees (EE)	Total EE
<b>80% of applications finalized in x months or less</b>	4.7	3.5	4.9	3.8	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Applications finalized</b>	3,223	9,861	2,330	1,077	<b>16,491</b>

Applications finalized, in the table above, refers to applications approved (14,058) and refused (2,433) up to January 3, 2016

## Additional Analysis: Specific groups in Express Entry

### International Students

Under Express Entry, the Comprehensive Ranking System does not distinguish between a degree issued in Canada versus one assessed as equivalent to a Canadian degree. This is because there is insufficient evidence to support a relationship between holding a Canadian degree versus a degree issued overseas (assessed as equivalent to a Canadian degree) and improved economic outcomes within Canada.

In general, the Express Entry system is favourable to international students and post-graduate work permit holders because they are awarded a significant benefit by the ranking system for their high education, Canadian work experience, strong official language skills and, more often than not, youth.

In fact, Express Entry active candidates in the pool who have ever been in possession of a study permit have a higher median CRS score in comparison with others in the pool, respectively 408 and 360 as of November 23, 2015 [Footnote 1](#). The table below shows the distribution of individuals in the pool who have had a Canadian study permit. A large proportion of them have a CRS score between 376 and 475. In comparison, individuals in the pool who have never had a Canadian study permit are mostly agglomerated at a CRS score of 300 to 400.

#### Number of EE candidates in the pool who have ever been in possession of a study permit by CRS score as of November 23, 2015

CRS score	Yes #	Yes %	No #	No %	Total
1-100	0	0	26	100	26
101-200	15	5	312	95	327
201-300	160	5	3,331	95	3,491
301-325	307	5	6,223	95	6,530
326-350	583	5	10,821	95	11,404
351-375	980	8	10,771	92	11,751
376-400	1,290	14	7,650	86	8,940
401-425	1,800	27	4,949	73	6,749
426-450	1,941	33	3,985	67	5,926
451-475	508	31	1,138	69	1,646
476-500	92	23	315	77	407
501-600	8	22	28	78	36
601 or more	99	18	461	82	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50,010</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>57,793</b>
<b>Median score</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>365</b>

Data in the above table are produced by linking data in two or more datasets. Differences in spelling of certain data elements being used for this linkage may result in slight undercounting. As such, the data should be considered as approximations.

In addition, in 2015, proportionally more Express Entry candidates who have been invited to apply (22%) had a study experience in Canada in comparison to those in the pool (13%).

#### Number of EE candidates Invited to Apply who have ever been in possession of a study permit by ITA category as of November 23, 2015

EE status	Yes #	Yes #	Yes %	No #	No %
PNP	1,151	39	1,827	61	2,978
FSW	2,947	29	7,355	71	10,302
CEC	1,243	13	7,996	87	9,239
FST	70	3	2,161	97	2,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18,908</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24,209</b>

Data in the above table are produced by linking data in two or more datasets. Differences in spelling of certain data elements being used for this linkage may result in slight undercounting. As such, the data should be considered as approximations.

Most full-time international students who graduate from their program in Canada are eligible for open work permits through the Post-Graduation Work Permit Program. This allows them to gain experience in the Canadian labour market which is awarded points under the Express Entry Comprehensive Ranking System; and, it that may help them transition to permanent residency.

## Francophones

While the number of French-speaking candidates in the Express Entry pool is still very small, Express Entry has the potential to contribute to the vitality and to support the development of Canada's Francophone Minority Communities (FMC). In addition, candidates who speak English and French can receive additional points for their bilingualism, which increases their rank in the pool.

Express Entry active candidates in the pool who have submitted results to the *Test d'évaluation du français* (TEF) for their first official language have a higher median CRS score in comparison with others in the pool, respectively 384 and 374 as of January 3, 2016.

In 2015, 2% of invited candidates were French-speaking, though they only represented 1% of candidates in the Express Entry pool. While these percentages appear small, the department is currently exploring ways to increase the amount of French-speaking candidates interested in applying to come to Canada through Express Entry.

## Conclusion

This report demonstrates that in 2015, Express Entry welcomed a diverse range of highly skilled candidates. Provinces, territories and employers have successfully used Express Entry to fulfill regional and labour market needs.

The processing time commitment has been met and the Department continues to monitor results, and improve and innovate on its processes and policies.

In 2016, we expect that these accomplishments will continue as Express Entry further stabilizes and the pre-Express Entry inventory is processed to completion.

## Footnotes

### Footnote 1

At time of publication, this data is only available as of November 23, 2015.