

**What About Gender? Migrant Women, Portals and Paid Work in Canada**  
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This paper analyses the association of entry status with the labour market inequalities of migrant women at work in Canada. Both categories of admission, set by immigration policy, and strategies of remote-control help define who are admitted as permanent residents (or not), and whether applicants are principal applicants or “dependents.” In this way, admission categories act as agents of labour market stratification within the migrant population and between migrants and the Canadian born. Using data primarily from the 2016 census, this presentation highlights several features of contemporary gender inequality within the permanent resident migrant population, age 25-64, living in CMAs and arriving as adults (age 20-plus). The analysis confirms past research, notably that women are more likely than men to enter either in the family class or the Live-in Caregiver class. They are more likely to enter as dependents in other classes of admission. Class of entry creates additional differences within the female population and between women and men. This is evident when we consider the well-known concentration of immigrant women in care occupations and examine the incidence by class of entry (and by dependent vs PA status). For example, nearly one-fourth of immigrant women who are principal applicants in the skilled worker class hold care occupations compared to over half admitted in other economic classes and nearly half entering in the refugee and humanitarian classes. Occupational trends between 1991-2016 indicate that high reliance on immigrant women for care work will continue in the future.