

observatório da emigração

portuguese emigration
factbook 2016

Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2016

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Tables and charts are provided in Excel format.

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Signs, abbreviations and acronyms

..	missing value, not applicable or not available
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALOP	Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (Portuguese-speaking African countries)

ISO codes for countries

AGO	Angola
BEL	Belgium
BRA	Brazil
CAN	Canada
CHE	Switzerland
DEU	Germany
ESP	Spain
FRA	France
GBR	United Kingdom
ITA	Italy
LUX	Luxemburg
MOZ	Mozambique
NLD	Netherlands
NOR	Norway
USA	United States of America
VEN	Venezuela

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Foreword and highlights

General trends

01. Portuguese emigration ceased to grow. However, it maintains values that are clearly higher than 100 thousand exits per year. In recent history, these values only paralleled those of the 1960s and 1970s. The existence of a large Portuguese emigrant population now constitutes a pole of attraction of new migrants, as it allows the dissemination of information on migratory alternatives and guarantees support in the first stages of the settlement processes (network effects). It is therefore unlikely in the coming years to reduce the volume of emigration to pre-crisis levels, despite the resumption of growth in the Portuguese economy.

02. In cumulative terms, Portugal continues to be the European Union country with more emigrants in proportion to the resident population (considering only countries with more than one million inhabitants). According to the latest estimates by the United Nations, in 2015, the number of emigrants born in Portugal has surpassed two million and three hundred thousand, which means that about 22% of Portuguese live outside the country.

03. Since the 1960s, Portuguese emigration was directed mainly towards European destinations. In recent decades, the percentage of Portuguese living in Europe has increased from 53%, in 1990, to 62%, in 2015, according to United Nations estimates.

04. The review of the statistical series estimated by the Observatory on total emigration points to the existence of a peak of emigration in 2013, higher than the one estimated so far, of around 120,000 outflows, as well as a progressive slower descent, in 2014 and 2015, to values around 110 thousand exits.

Portuguese permanent inflows in main destination countries

05. The analysis of the evolution of Portuguese permanent inflows in the main countries of destination, confirms the continued growth of emigration to the UK since 2010, although at a slower pace than until 2013, the resumption of the growth of emigration to Spain (12% for the second consecutive year) and, surprisingly, an acceleration of emigration to Angola in 2015,

with growth of more than 30% compared to 2014. In contrast, emigration to Germany and Switzerland decreased for the second consecutive year continued since 2013, although still at a high level of outflows. Data on the permanent inflows of Portuguese in France point to a stabilization of the flow at high values: on average, more than 18 thousand entries per year between 2010 and 2015.

06. The United Kingdom continues to be the country to where most Portuguese emigrate: 32,300 in 2015, 30,500 in 2014. The main destinations of outflows are France (18.4 thousand in 2013), Switzerland (12.3 thousand in 2015) and Germany (9.2 thousand in 2015). Outside of Europe, the main destinations for Portuguese emigration are all Portuguese-speaking countries: Angola (6.7 thousand in 2015), Mozambique (4.0 thousand in 2014) and Brazil (1.3 thousand in 2015).

Migrants born in Portugal living in the main countries of destination (stock)

07. As a result of a long history of emigration in the past, and of the increase of Portuguese inflows in the current decade, France continues to be the country where more migrants born in Portugal live: more than 600 thousand in 2013, last year for which official information is available. In addition, more than 100,000 Portuguese emigrants live in Switzerland (217,000 in 2015), the United States (177,000 in 2014), Canada (140,000 in 2011), the United Kingdom (140 (138 thousand in 2010), Germany (110 thousand in 2015) and Spain (107 thousand in 2015).

08. Two facts to emphasize. First, the rise of the United Kingdom in the ranking of the countries where most Portuguese emigrants live (5th place in 2015) and doubts about the sustainability of this trend in post-Brexit. Secondly, the fact that in Spain the resumption of emigration has not yet offset the annual number of outflows due to the return or re-emigration that followed the 2008 crisis, which explains the 8% reduction between 2014 and 2015, of the number of Portuguese who lived there, despite the growth of Portuguese inflows in those same years.

Remittances received

09. In 2015, the value of migrants remittances received in Portugal was slightly over 3.3 billion euros (€ 3,303,650), representing about 1.8% of GDP. The two countries with the most

Portuguese migrants, France and Switzerland, were also the countries of origin of more than half of the remittances received in Portugal in 2015 (31% and 26%, respectively).

10. Among developed countries with the highest number of remittances received, Portugal continues to be the one with the largest share of remittances in GDP. In relative terms, Portugal is the 17th country in the world with the most remittances as a percentage of GDP (considering only countries that received more than \$ 1 billion in remittances in 2015).

1 | Total emigration



[OEm_Factbook_2016_TablesCharts01]

Country statistical profile

Table 1.1 Main social indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	Switzerland	Germany	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Romania
Surface area (1000 km2. 2015)	92.2	243.6	41.3	357.2	8,515.8	4.0	238.4
Population (millions. 2015)	10.3	65.1	8.3	81.4	207.8	0.5	19.8
Population density (people per km2. 2015)	113.0	269.2	209.7	233.6	24.9	129.2	86.2
Urban population (% of total. 2015)	63.5	82.6	73.9	75.3	85.7	65.5	54.6
Population growth (annual %. 2015)	-0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.4
Population ages 0-14 (% of total. 2015)	14.1	17.8	14.8	12.9	23.0	29.7	15.5
Population ages 65 and above (% of total. 2015)	20.8	17.8	18.0	21.2	7.8	4.6	17.3
Fertility rate. total (births per woman. 2015)	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5
Labor force. total (millions. 2014)	5.4	33.0	4.8	42.2	109.8	0.2	9.5
Labor force with tertiary education (% of total. 2014)	23.1	40.0	37.6	27.0	..	..	18.3
Unemployment. total (% of total labor force. ILO estimate. 2015)	12.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	8.5	10.5	6.8
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment. 2014)	59.6	35.7	37.0	44.0	..	..	41.1
Unemployment. youth (ages 15-24. ILO estimate. 2015)	32.0	14.6	8.6	7.2	18.6	17.2	22.4
GDP (current US\$. billions. 2015)	198.9	2,848.8	664.7	3,355.7	1,774.7	1.6	178.0
GDP growth (annual %. 2015)	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.7	-3.8	2.5	3.7
GDP per capita (current US\$. thousands. 2015)	19.2	43.7	80.2	41.2	8.5	3.1	9.0
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births. 2015)	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	14.6	20.7	9.7
Mean years of schooling (2015)	8.9	13.3	13.4	13.2	7.8	4.8	10.8
HDI score (2015)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
HDI ranking (2015)	41	16	2	4	79	122	50

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for, at least, the last three years.

Source Table by OEm, data from the World Bank, DataBank, World Development Indicators, updated 09/11/2015, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2016 Human Development Report (for mean years of schooling, HDI score and HDI ranking).

Table 1.2 Main migration indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	Switzerland	Germany	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Romania
Stock of emigrants (thousands, 2015)	2,306.3	4,917.5	664.6	4,045.4	1,544.0	165.7	3,408.1
Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2015)	22.3	7.6	8.0	5.0	0.7	31.8	17.5
Emigration rate of tertiary-educated population (age of entry > 22, %, 2000)	13.1	11.7	6.6	3.2	1.9	55.5	10.2
Stock of immigrants (thousands, 2015)	837.3	8,543.1	2,438.7	12,005.7	713.6	14.9	226.9
Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2015)	8.1	13.2	29.4	14.9	0.3	2.9	1.2
Inward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2015)	4,368.0	5,003.4	2,234.9	15,362.1	2,896.9	200.8	2,932.5
Inward remittance flows as a percentage of GDP (2015)	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	12.3	1.6
Outward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2015)	2,304.0	25,337.0	8,627.0	22,967.0	1,628.0	26.0	548.0

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for, at least, the last three years.

Source Table by OEm, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015) (stocks of emigrants and of immigrants); Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000 (emigration rate of tertiary-educated population); World Bank, World Bank, Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2015 (v. Oct 2016) (remittance flows).

Estimates of total emigration

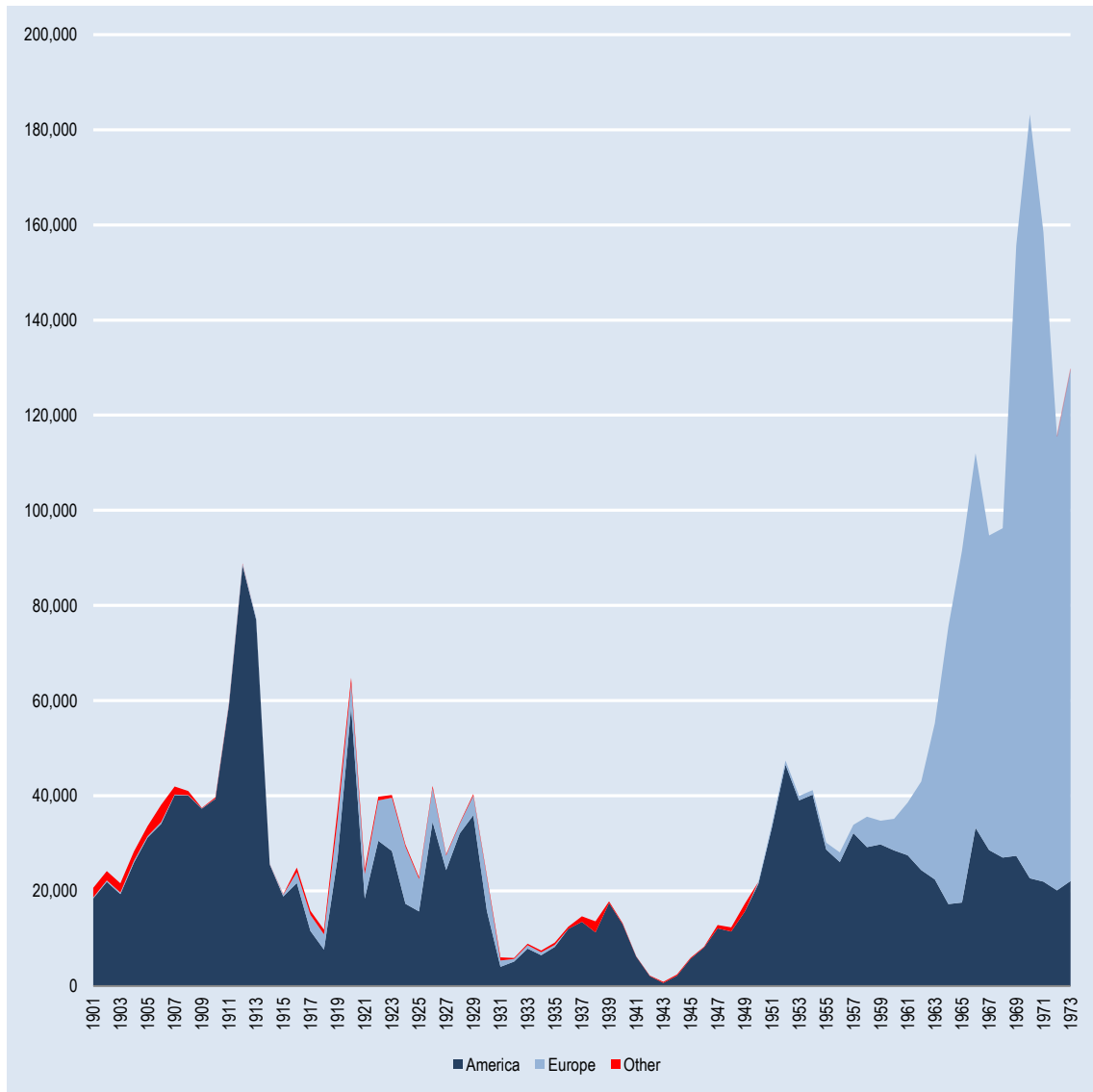
Table 1.3 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

Year	Total	By destination			By legal status	
		America	Europe	Other	Clandestine	Legal
1901	20,646	18,426	207	2,013	3,097	17,549
1902	24,170	21,916	290	1,964	3,626	20,544
1903	21,611	19,339	320	1,952	3,242	18,369
1904	28,304	25,963	379	1,962	4,246	24,058
1905	33,610	31,227	292	2,091	5,042	28,568
1906	38,093	34,094	369	3,630	5,714	32,379
1907	41,950	40,152	106	1,692	6,293	35,657
1908	40,995	40,046	83	866	6,022	34,973
1909	37,451	37,295	67	89	5,733	31,718
1910	39,675	39,359	48	268	5,927	33,748
1911	59,549	59,150	253	146	4,176	55,373
1912	88,834	88,383	329	122	6,225	82,609
1913	77,425	77,015	407	3	5,435	71,990
1914	25,730	25,576	114	40	1,801	23,929
1915	19,314	18,830	390	94	1,352	17,962
1916	24,897	21,662	2,292	943	1,743	23,154
1917	15,825	11,593	3,381	851	1,108	14,717
1918	11,853	7,663	3,219	971	830	11,023
1919	37,138	26,883	7,989	2,266	2,600	34,538
1920	64,783	58,618	5,008	1,157	4,535	60,248
1921	24,597	18,387	5,167	1,043	1,722	22,875
1922	39,795	30,536	8,488	771	2,786	37,009
1923	40,171	28,395	11,195	581	2,812	37,359
1924	29,710	17,294	12,003	413	2,080	27,630
1925	22,884	15,697	6,818	369	1,602	21,282
1926	42,067	34,538	7,087	442	2,945	39,122
1927	27,674	24,375	3,073	226	1,937	25,737
1928	34,297	32,084	2,013	200	2,401	31,896
1929	40,361	35,898	4,122	341	2,825	37,536
1930	23,196	15,805	7,014	377	1,624	21,572
1931	6,033	4,055	1,328	650	..	6,033
1932	5,909	5,151	557	201	..	5,909
1933	8,905	7,872	720	313	..	8,905
1934	7,472	6,491	623	358	..	7,472

Year	Total	By destination			By legal status	
		America	Europe	Other	Clandestine	Legal
1935	9,140	8,228	434	478	..	9,140
1936	12,484	12,024	..	460	..	12,484
1937	14,667	13,505	..	1,162	..	14,667
1938	13,609	11,290	..	2,319	..	13,609
1939	17,807	17,466	..	341	..	17,807
1940	13,226	13,013	..	213	..	13,226
1941	6,260	6,191	..	69	..	6,260
1942	2,214	2,108	..	106	..	2,214
1943	893	660	..	233	..	893
1944	2,424	2,168	..	256	..	2,424
1945	5,938	5,728	..	210	..	5,938
1946	8,275	8,123	..	152	..	8,275
1947	12,838	12,128	..	710	..	12,838
1948	12,343	11,474	..	869	..	12,343
1949	17,296	15,647	..	1,649	..	17,296
1950	21,892	21,491	401	..	..	21,892
1951	34,015	33,341	674	..	351	33,664
1952	47,407	46,544	863	..	389	47,018
1953	39,962	39,026	936	..	276	39,686
1954	41,190	40,234	956	..	179	41,011
1955	30,147	28,690	1,457	..	351	29,796
1956	28,096	26,072	2,024	..	1,079	27,017
1957	33,894	32,150	1,744	..	1,538	32,356
1958	35,600	29,207	6,393	..	1,570	34,030
1959	34,754	29,780	4,974	..	1,296	33,458
1960	35,159	28,513	6,646	..	2,841	32,318
1961	38,572	27,499	11,073	..	5,046	33,526
1962	43,002	24,376	18,626	..	9,463	33,539
1963	55,218	22,420	32,798	..	17,389	37,829
1964	75,576	17,232	58,344	..	32,256	43,320
1965	91,488	17,557	73,931	..	28,736	62,752
1966	111,995	33,266	78,729	..	20,388	91,607
1967	94,712	28,584	66,128	..	16,197	78,515
1968	96,227	27,014	69,213	..	27,246	68,981
1969	155,672	27,383	128,289	..	85,507	70,165
1970	183,205	22,659	160,546	..	116,845	66,360
1971	158,473	21,962	136,511	..	108,073	50,400
1972	115,545	20,122	95,423	..	61,461	54,084
1973	129,732	22,091	107,641	..	50,215	79,517

Source Table by OEm, data from Maria Joannis Baganha and José Carlos Marques (2001), "População", in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas, vol. I, Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Chart 1.1 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background



Source Chart by OEm, data from Maria Ioannis Baganha and José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Table 1.4 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2015

Year	Source				
	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) [A]			Observatório da Emigração [B]	
	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Current series	New series (in construction)
2001	20,223	5,396	14,827	40,000	..
2002	27,358	8,813	18,545	50,000	..
2003	27,008	6,687	20,321	60,000	..
2004	..	6,757	..	70,000	..
2005	..	6,360	..	75,000	..
2006	..	5,600	..	80,000	..
2007	..	7,890	..	90,000	..
2008	..	20,357	..	85,000	..
2009	..	16,899	..	75,000	..
2010	..	2,376	..	70,000	..
2011	100,978	43,998	56,980	80,000	85,000 (*)
2012	121,418	51,958	69,460	95,000	105,000 (*)
2013	128,108	53,786	74,322	110,000	120,000 (*)
2014	134,624	49,572	85,052	110,000	115,000 (*)
2015	101,203	40,377	60,826	110,000 (*)	110,000 (*)

Source Table by OEm, data from: [A] Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Migratory Exit Movement Survey (1992 until 2007) and Annual Estimates of Emigration (as from 2008), based on the Portuguese Labour Force Survey data, in Pordata, Contemporary Portugal Database; [B] OEm estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Chart 1.2 OEm Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2015



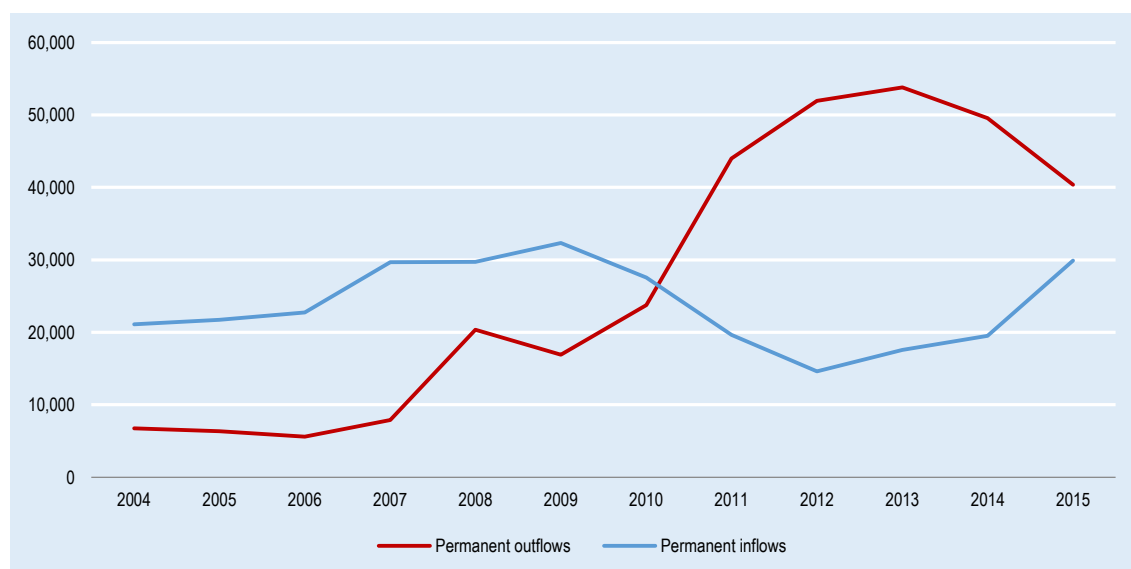
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Table 1.5 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2015

Year	Permanent outflows	Permanent inflows	Net migration
2004	6,757	21,093	14,336
2005	6,360	21,741	15,381
2006	5,600	22,741	17,141
2007	7,890	29,661	21,771
2008	20,357	29,718	9,361
2009	16,899	32,307	15,408
2010	23,760	27,575	3,815
2011	43,998	19,667	-24,331
2012	51,958	14,606	-37,352
2013	53,786	17,554	-36,232
2014	49,572	19,516	-30,056
2015	40,377	29,896	-10,481

Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Chart 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese permanent outflows and inflows, 2004-2015



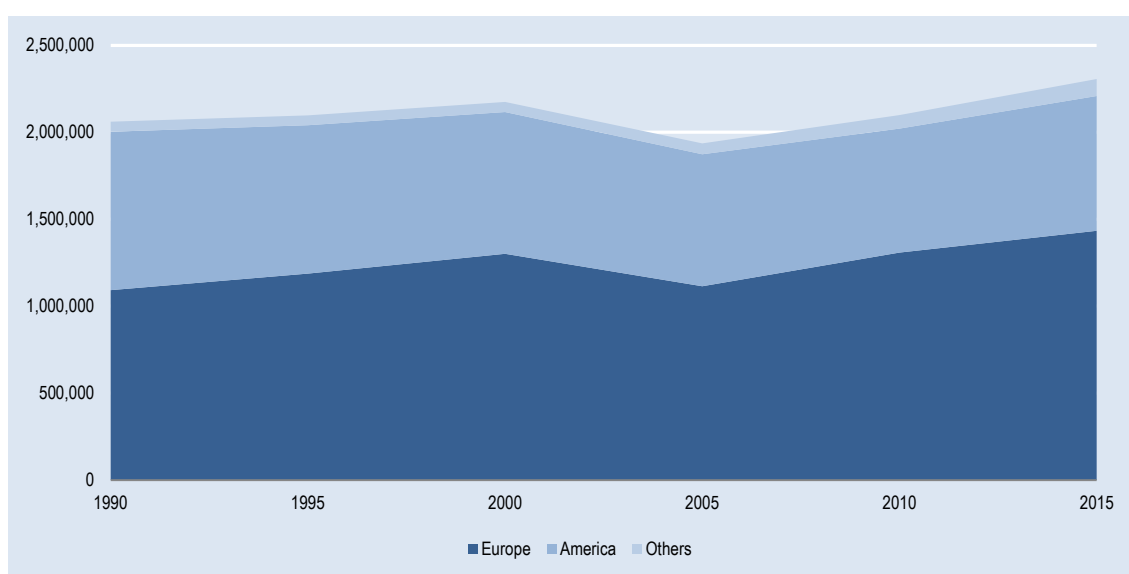
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.6 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2015

Year	Total		Europe		America		Others	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1990	2,060,790	100.0	1,092,141	53.0	910,907	44.2	57,742	2.8
1995	2,097,189	100.0	1,187,356	56.6	853,198	40.7	56,635	2.7
2000	2,174,444	100.0	1,301,084	59.8	815,315	37.5	58,045	2.7
2005	1,936,066	100.0	1,114,618	57.6	758,905	39.2	62,543	3.2
2010	2,098,897	100.0	1,308,130	62.3	712,886	34.0	77,881	3.7
2015	2,306,321	100.0	1,433,482	62.2	775,050	33.6	97,789	4.2

Source Table by OEm, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Chart 1.4 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2015



Source Chart by OEm, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

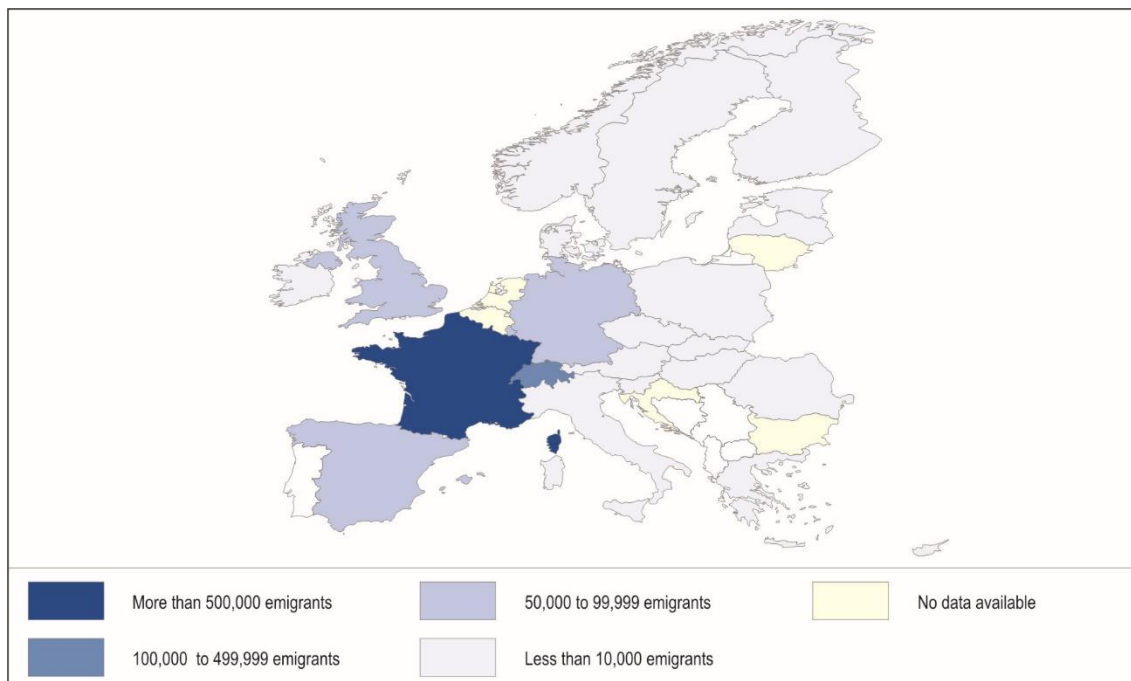
Table 1.7 **Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 and 2010/11**

Country	2000/2001	2010/2011	Absolute change	Percentage change
Total	859,013	1,160,425	301,412	35
Austria	950	1,634	684	72
Belgium	21,370	28,310	6,940	32
Bulgaria	13	99	86	n.s.
Croatia	..	51	..	..
Cyprus	33	166	133	n.s.
Czech Republic	39	368	329	n.s.
Denmark	683	1,221	538	79
Estonia	0	39	39	..
Finland	141	355	214	152
France	581,062	617,235	36,173	6
Germany	..	75,110	..	..
Greece	292	336	44	15
Hungary	28	290	262	n.s.
Iceland	104	416	312	300
Ireland	590	2,246	1,656	281
Italy	4,158	5,241	1,083	26
Latvia	1	32	31	n.s.
Liechtenstein	331	..	..	..
Lithuania	3	..	..	..
Luxembourg	41,690	60,897	19,207	46
Malta	..	57	..	..
Netherlands	10,218	..	..	..
Norway	713	1,540	827	116
Poland	60	222	162	n.s.
Romania	116	1,016	900	776
Slovakia	4	33	29	n.s.
Slovenia	10	39	29	n.s.
Spain	56,359	98,975	42,616	76
Sweden	2,514	2,974	460	18
Switzerland	100,975	169,458	68,483	68
United Kingdom	36,556	92,065	55,509	152

Note [n.s.] not significant; low reliability of data on Poland for 2010.

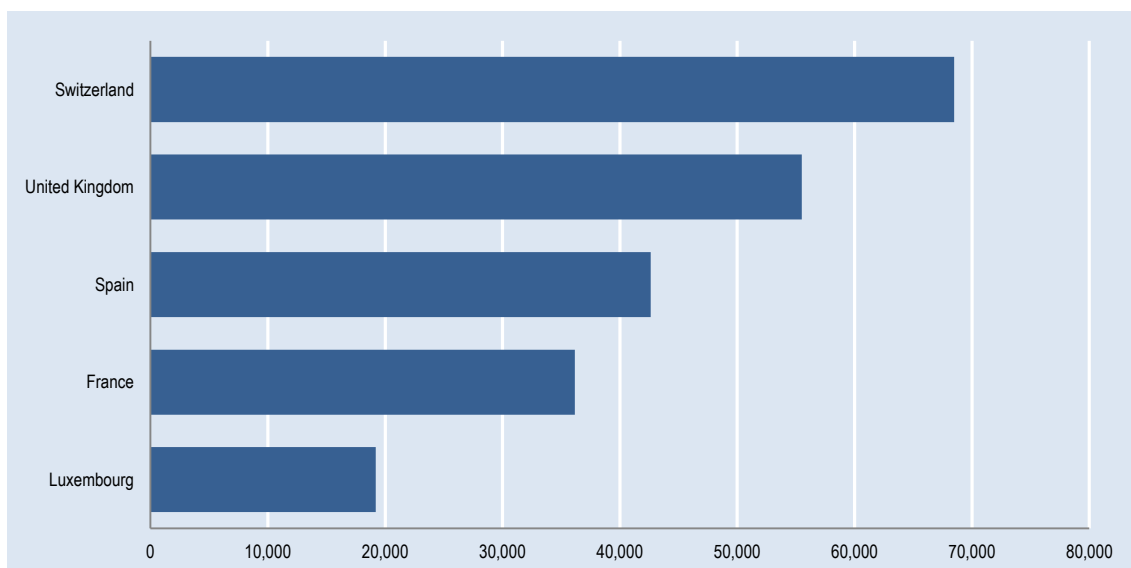
Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.

Map 1.1 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2010/11



Source Map by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2010/2011.

Chart 1.5 Major changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 to 2010/11



Note Low reliability of data on France for 2011. Missing data for Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000-2001 and 2010/2011.

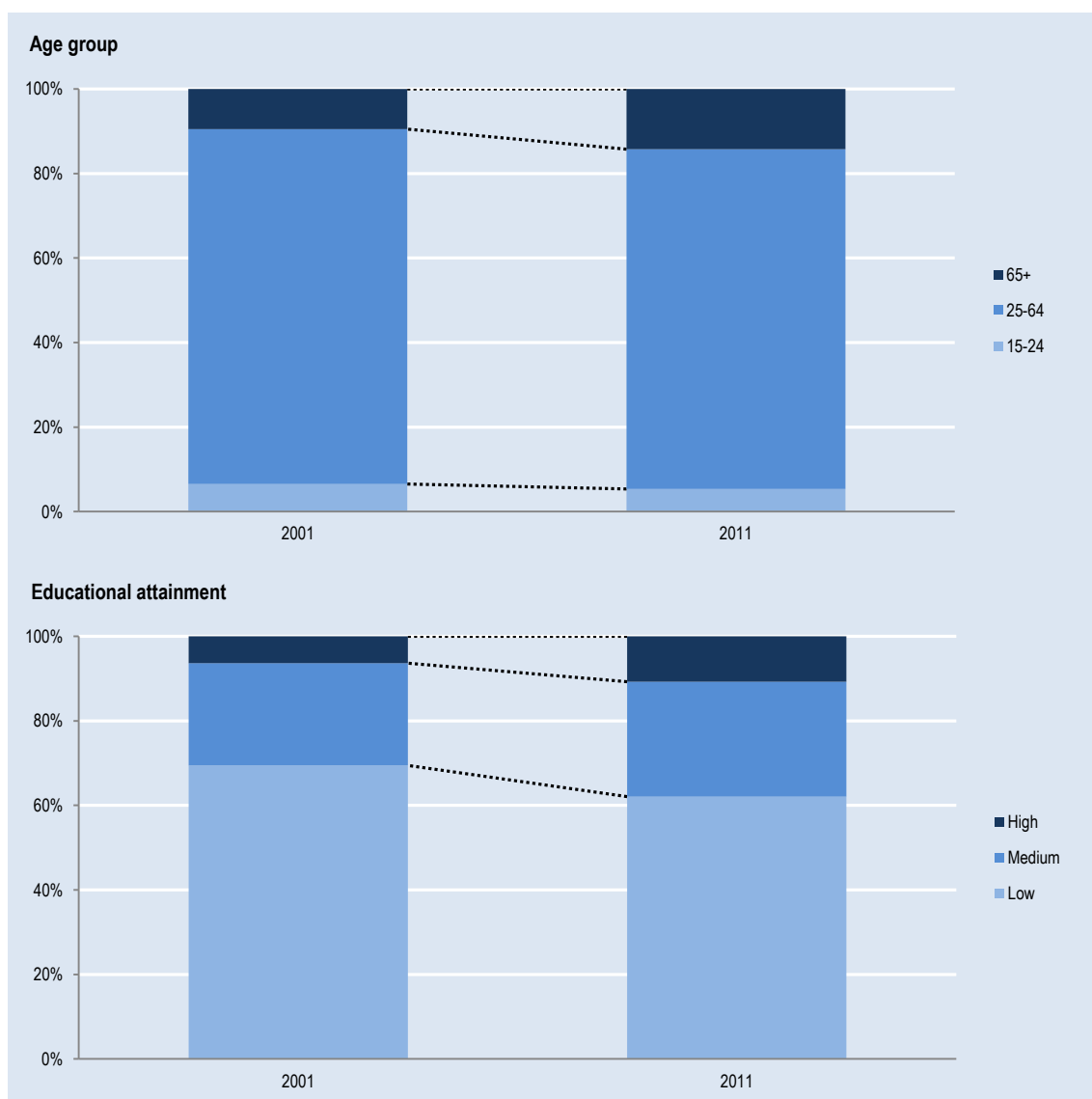
Table 1.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

Indicator	2000/2001		2010/2011	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%
Total	1,260	100.0	1,436	100.0
Age group				
15-24	82	6.5	77	5.4
25-64	1,058	84.0	1,154	80.4
65+	120	9.5	205	14.3
Educational attainment				
Low	847	69.4	876	62.1
Medium	295	23.4	384	26.8
High	78	6.2	151	10.5
Unknown	40	..	24	..

Note Data for ages groups in 2010/2011 includes partial estimations for Germany and Switzerland.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000-2001 and DIOC 2010-2011 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 1.6 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11



Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000-2001 and DIOC 2010-2011.

International comparison

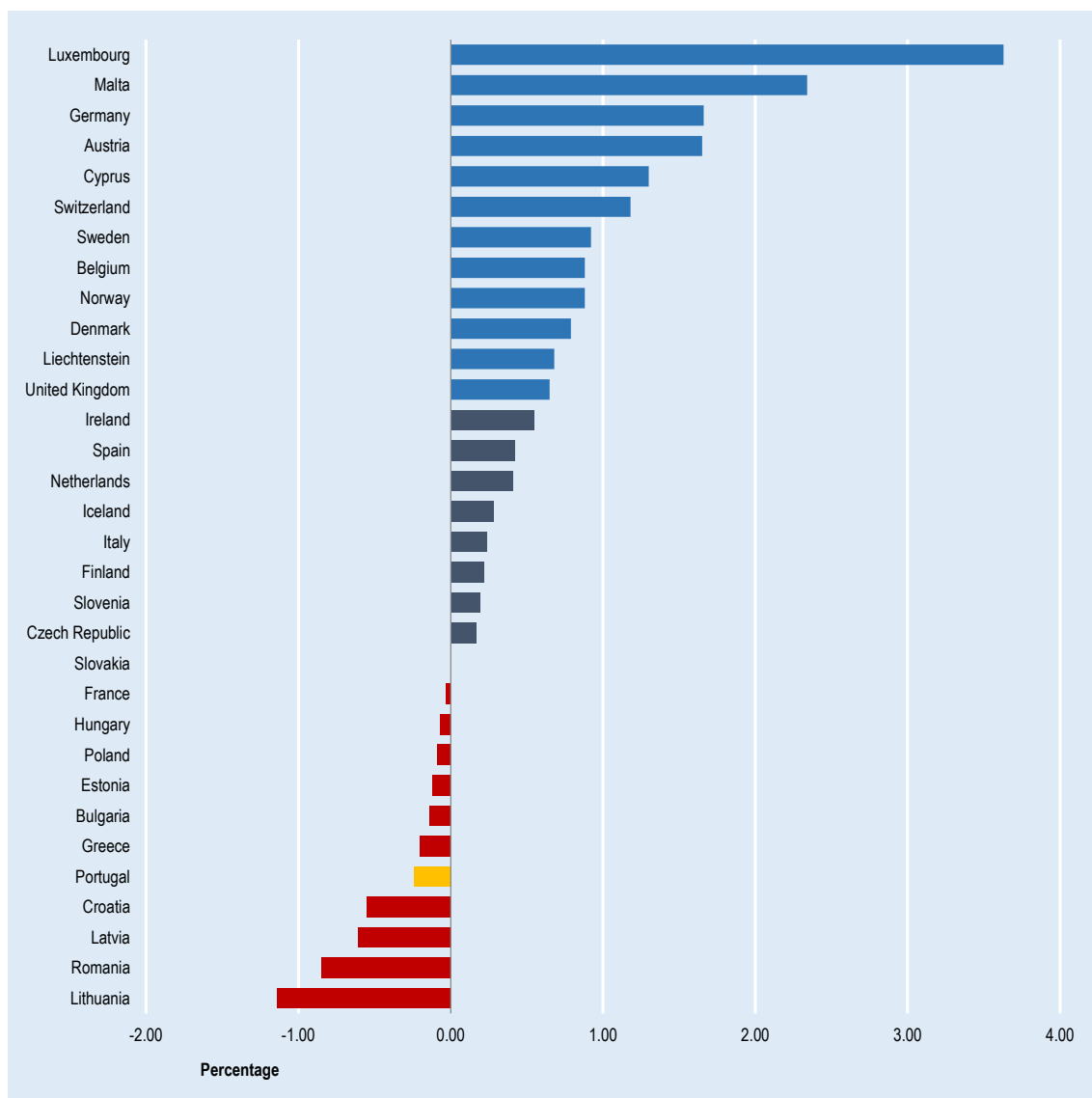
Table 1.9 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2015

Country	Resident population	All flows		Except return flows (a)	
		N	Rate	N	Rate
Austria	8,576,261	109,634	1.28	141,730	1.65
Belgium	11,237,274	56,832	0.51	98,813	0.88
Bulgaria	7,202,198	-4,247	-0.06	-9,986	-0.14
Croatia	4,225,316	-17,945	-0.42	-23,045	-0.55
Cyprus	847,008	-2,000	-0.24	11,001	1.30
Czech Republic	10,538,275	3,918	0.04	18,321	0.17
Denmark	5,659,715	33,867	0.60	44,675	0.79
Estonia	1,314,870	2,410	0.18	-1,587	-0.12
Finland	5,471,753	12,441	0.23	11,786	0.22
France	66,488,186	65,900	0.10	-17,585	-0.03
Germany	81,197,537	1,196,686	1.47	1,349,794	1.66
Greece	10,858,018	-44,905	-0.41	-21,991	-0.20
Hungary	9,855,571	15,119	0.15	-7,065	-0.07
Iceland	329,100	1,589	0.48	932	0.28
Ireland	4,628,949	-240	-0.01	25,597	0.55
Italy	60,795,612	133,123	0.22	147,767	0.24
Latvia	1,986,096	-10,640	-0.54	-12,074	-0.61
Liechtenstein	37,366	189	0.51	255	0.68
Lithuania	2,921,262	-22,403	-0.77	-33,229	-1.14
Luxembourg	562,958	11,159	1.98	20,409	3.63
Malta	429,344	4,176	0.97	10,053	2.34
Netherlands	16,900,726	54,542	0.32	69,300	0.41
Norway	5,166,493	31,643	0.61	45,622	0.88
Poland	38,005,614	-40,690	-0.11	-36,012	-0.09
Portugal	10,374,822	-10,481	-0.10	-24,900	-0.24
Romania	19,870,647	-61,923	-0.31	-168,819	-0.85
Slovakia	5,421,349	3,127	0.06	-61	0.00
Slovenia	2,062,874	507	0.02	4,011	0.19
Spain	46,449,565	-1,761	0.00	195,360	0.42
Sweden	9,747,355	78,410	0.80	89,371	0.92
Switzerland	8,237,666	36,996	0.45	97,572	1.18
United Kingdom	64,875,165	332,269	0.51	424,082	0.65

Note (a) Only outflows of nationals and inflows of foreigners.

Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Chart 1.7 Net migration rates in EU and EFTA countries, except return flows, 2015



Note Except return flows: only outflows of nationals and inflows of foreigners.

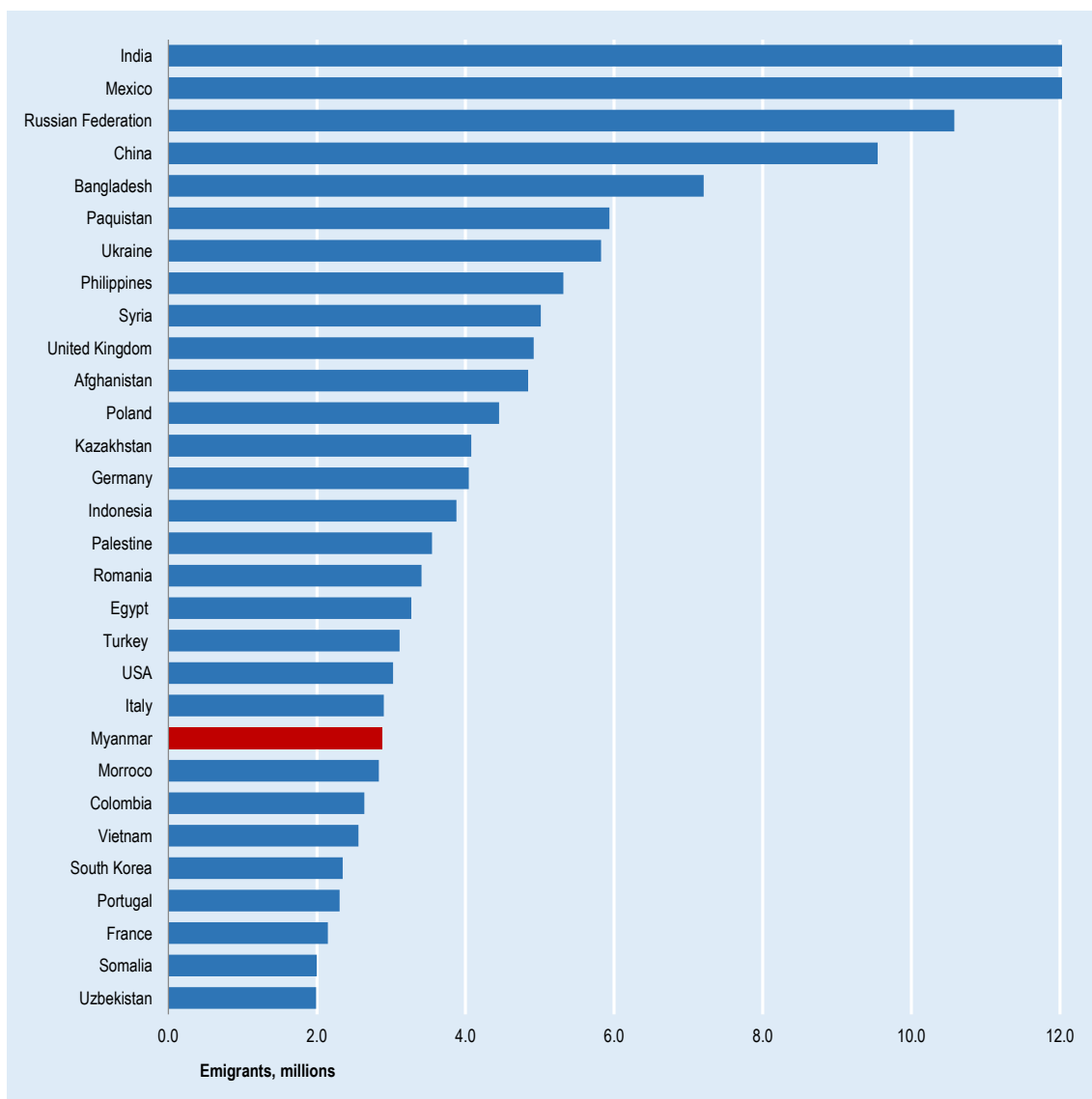
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.10 Emigrants by country of origin, 2015

Ranking	Top countries of origin	Emigrants. millions
1	India	15.6
2	Mexico	12.3
3	Russian Federation	10.6
4	China	9.5
5	Bangladesh	7.2
6	Paquistan	5.9
7	Ukraine	5.8
8	Philippines	5.3
9	Syria	5.0
10	United Kingdom	4.9
11	Afghanistan	4.8
12	Poland	4.4
13	Kazakhstan	4.1
14	Germany	4.0
15	Indonesia	3.9
16	Palestine	3.6
17	Romania	3.4
18	Egypt	3.3
19	Turkey	3.1
20	USA	3.0
21	Italy	2.9
22	Myanmar	2.9
23	Morroco	2.8
24	Colombia	2.6
25	Vietnam	2.6
26	South Korea	2.3
27	Portugal	2.3
28	France	2.1
29	Somalia	2.0
30	Uzbekistan	2.0

Source Table by OEm, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Chart 1.8 Emigrants by country of origin, 2015



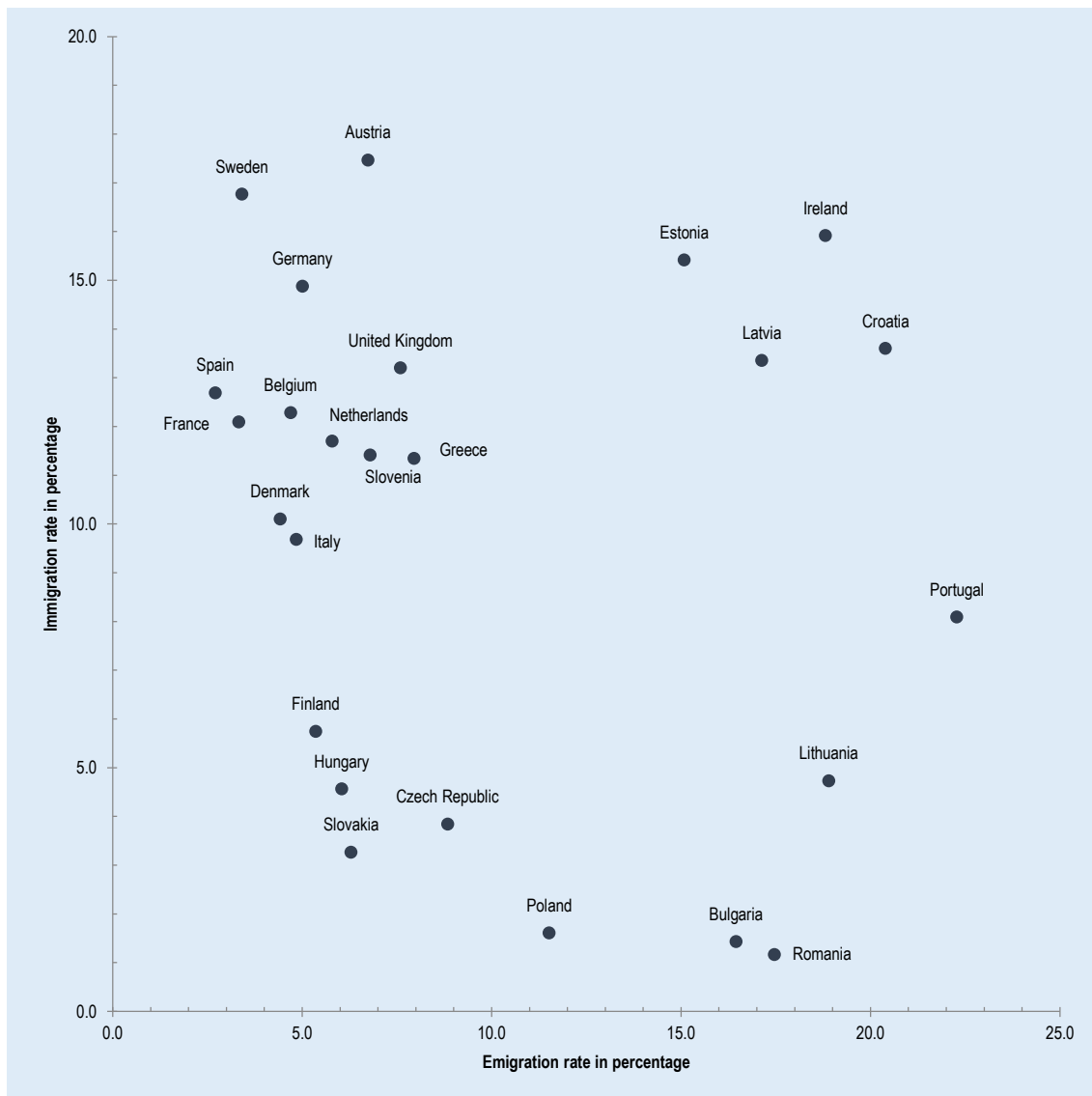
Source Chart by OEm, data from the World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, second edition.

Table 1.11 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2013

Country	Emigration rate	Immigration rate
Austria	6.7	17.5
Belgium	4.7	12.3
Bulgaria	16.5	1.4
Cyprus	15.2	16.8
Croatia	20.4	13.6
Czech Republic	8.8	3.8
Denmark	4.4	10.1
Estonia	15.1	15.4
Finland	5.4	5.7
France	3.3	12.1
Germany	5.0	14.9
Greece	8.0	11.3
Hungary	6.0	4.6
Ireland	18.8	15.9
Italy	4.9	9.7
Latvia	17.1	13.4
Lithuania	18.9	4.7
Luxembourg	10.8	44.0
Malta	24.7	9.9
Netherlands	5.8	11.7
Poland	11.5	1.6
Portugal	22.3	8.1
Romania	17.5	1.2
Slovakia	6.3	3.3
Slovenia	6.8	11.4
Spain	2.7	12.7
Sweden	3.4	16.8
United Kingdom	7.6	13.2

Source Table by OEm, data from the World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016, third edition.

Chart 1.9 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2013



Note Only countries with more than one million inhabitants.

Source Chart by OEm, data from the World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, second edition.

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



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Summary

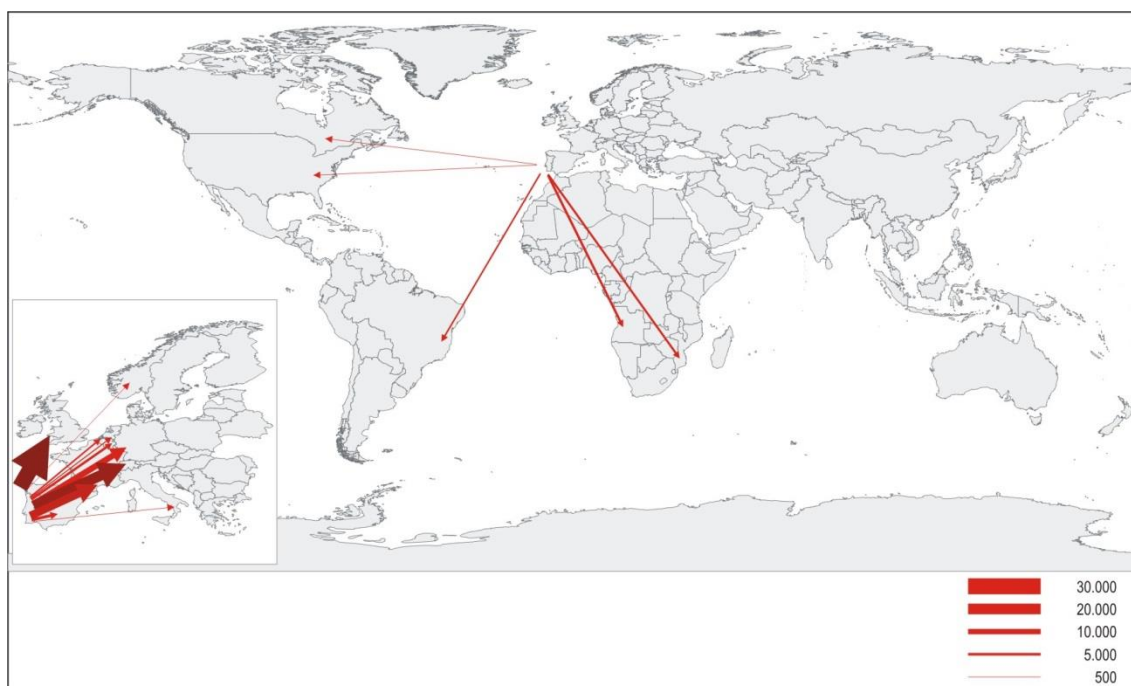
Table 2.1 **Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**

Country	Portuguese permanent inflows	Stock of migrants born in Portugal	Population with Portuguese citizenship	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese	Stock of registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	6,715	..	..	..	134,473
Austria	663	..	..	..	..
Belgium	3,594	34,455	42,794	112	61,376
Brazil	1,294	137,973	..	..	670,760
Canada	822	140,310	23,765	1,484	238,369
Denmark	947	..	..	..	..
France	18,480	606,897	519,500	3,109	1,346,472
Germany	9,195	110,384	133,929	698	182,762
Italy	354	7,023	5,815	36	11,673
Luxemburg	3,525	60,897	92,100	1,168	126,602
Mozambique	3,971	3,767	4,279	..	29,360
Netherlands	1,860	16,456	18,704	42	23,409
Norway	488	2,925	3,731	7	5,775
Spain	6,638	107,226	98,751	341	56,104
Switzerland	12,325	216,714	267,474	3,537	314,081
United Kingdom	32,301	140,000	219,000	422	202,072
United States	857	177,431	54,669	1,690	194,728
Venezuela	532	37,326	..	..	172,266

Note [AGO] Permanent inflows: data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] Permanent inflows: 2014. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2014. [BRA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2010. [CAN] Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: 2011. [FRA] Permanent inflows: 2013. Migrants born in Portugal: 2013. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2013. [ITA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2012. [LUX] Migrants born in Portugal: 2011. [MOZ] Permanent inflows: 2014. Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: 2007. [CHE] Migrants born in Portugal: 2013. [USA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2014. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2012. [VEN] Migrants born in Portugal: 2011.

Source Table by OEm, source data detailed in following pages. Entities: Consulado-Geral da República de Angola em Lisboa and Consulado-Geral da República de Angola no Porto, Portugal; Direção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas, Portugal (DGACCP); OCDE; Eurostat; Statistics Austria; Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, Brazil; IMILA, Investigación Migración Internacional de Latinoamérica; Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística; Citizenship and Immigration Canada; Denmark Statistik; Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, France; Ministère de L'intérieure, France; Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Mozambique; Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italia; Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; Ministère de la Justice, Luxembourg; Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Netherlands; Statistics Norway; INE España; Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración, España; Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Switzerland; Department for Work and Pensions, UK; UK Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS); Government UK, Home Office; US Department of Homeland Security; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Venezuela.

Map 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2012. [FRA] 2012. [ITA] 2013.

Source Map by OEm, data from: [AGO] Consulates of Angola in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto); [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas based on data from Mozambique Ministry of Labor; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

Map 2.2 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available**



Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2011. [LUX] 2011. [MOZ] 2007. [VEN] 2011.

Source Map by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Inflows

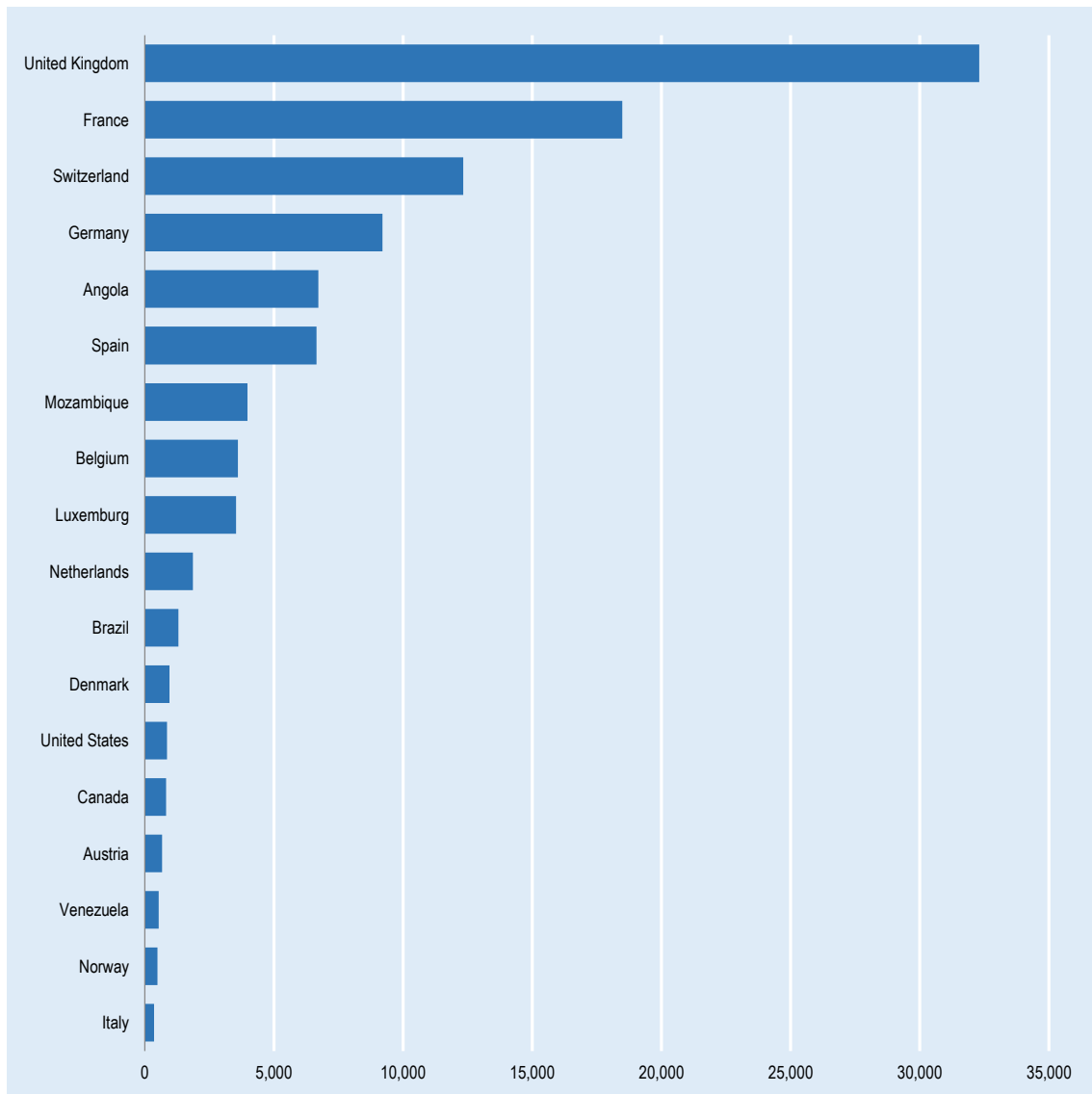
Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	6,715	..	..
Austria	198,658	663	0.3	..
Belgium	123,569	3,594	2.9	..
Brazil	36,868	1,294	3.5	7th
Canada	271,847	822	0.3	..
Denmark	76,323	947	1.2	..
France	235,000	18,480	7.9	1st
Germany	1,654,092	9,195	0.6	..
Italy	280,078	354	0.1	..
Luxemburg	23,803	3,525	14.8	2nd
Mozambique	..	3,971	..	..
Netherlands	174,733	1,860	1.1	..
Norway	59,067	488	0.8	..
Spain	455,679	6,638	1.5	..
Switzerland	162,563	12,325	7.6	2nd
United Kingdom	828,198	32,301	3.9	6th
United States	1,051,031	857	0.1	..
Venezuela	287,499	532	0.2	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2014. [FRA] 2013. [MOZ] 2014. [VEN] 2011.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [AGO] Consulates of Angola in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto); [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP) based on data from Mozambique Ministry of Labor; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

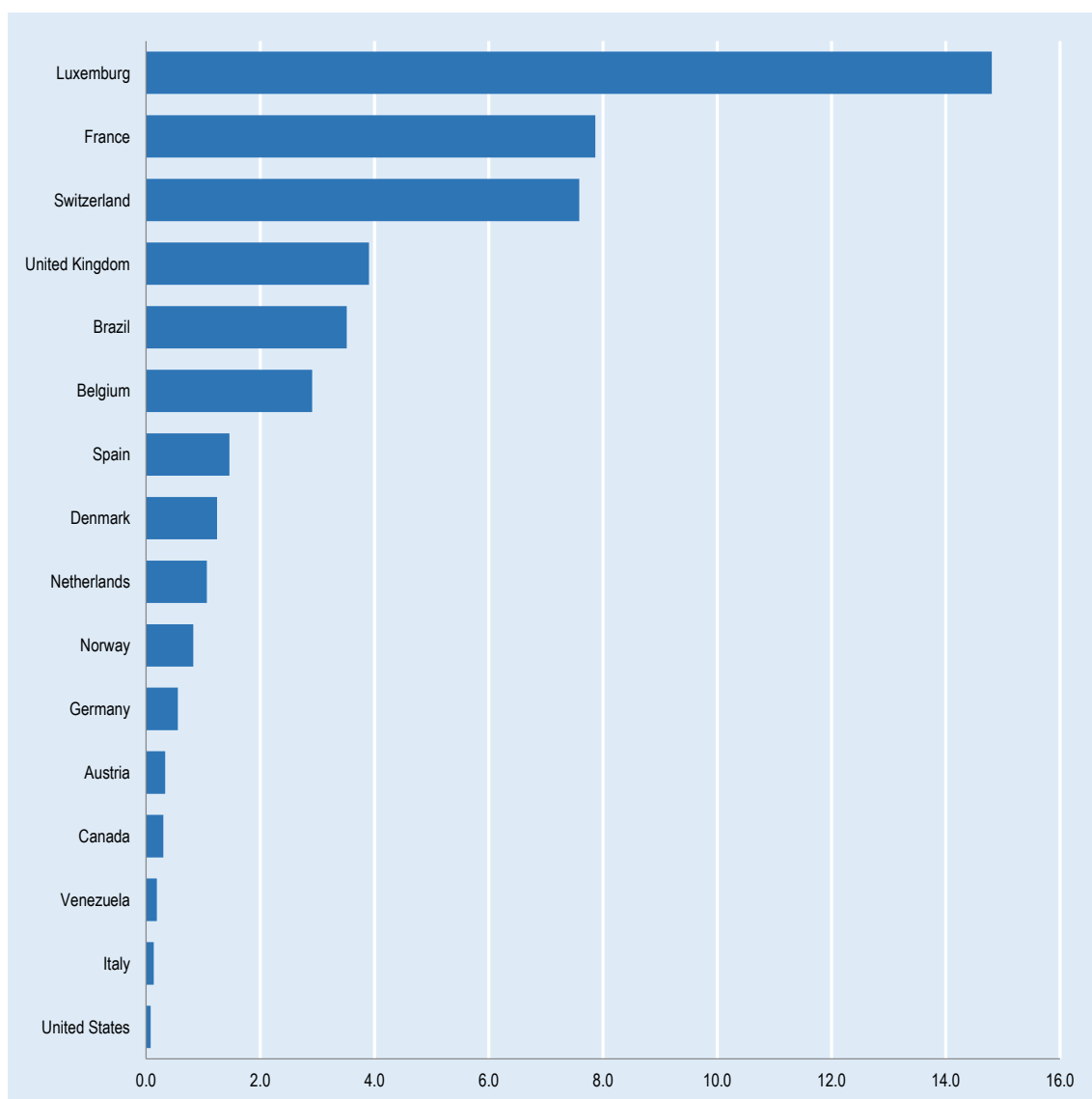
Chart 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2014. [FRA] 2013. [MOZ] 2014. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [AGO] Consulates of Angola in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto); [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP) based on data from Mozambique Ministry of Labor; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

Chart 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows as a percentage of all permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available



Note [BEL] 2014. [FRA] 2013. [ITA] 2014. [MOZ] 2014. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

Table 2.3 **Change in Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2014-2015 or last two years available**

Country	Total inflows			Portuguese inflows		
	2014	2015	Change in percentage	2014	2015	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	5,098	6,715	31.7
Austria	154,260	198,658	28.8	581	663	14.1
Belgium	117,595	123,569	5.1	4,332	3,594	-17.0
Brazil	46,740	36,868	-21.1	1,921	1,294	-32.6
Canada	260,282	271,847	4.4	637	822	29.0
Denmark	65,547	76,323	16.4	638	947	48.4
France	229,600	235,000	2.4	18,370	18,480	..
Germany	1,145,953	1,654,092	44.3	10,121	9,195	-9.1
Italy	277,631	280,078	0.9	376	354	-5.9
Luxemburg	22,332	23,803	6.6	3,832	3,525	-8.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	3,759	3,971	5.6
Netherlands	154,193	174,733	13.3	1,887	1,860	-1.4
Norway	61,429	59,067	-3.8	653	488	-25.3
Spain	399,947	455,679	13.9	5,923	6,638	12.1
Switzerland	161,149	162,563	0.9	15,221	12,325	-19.0
United Kingdom	767,765	828,198	7.9	30,546	32,301	5.7
United States	1,016,518	1,051,031	3.4	892	857	-3.9
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2012 and 2013. [FRA] 2011 and 2012. [MOZ] 2013 and 2014.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [AGO] Consulates of Angola in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto); [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP) based on data from Mozambique Ministry of Labor; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Stocks

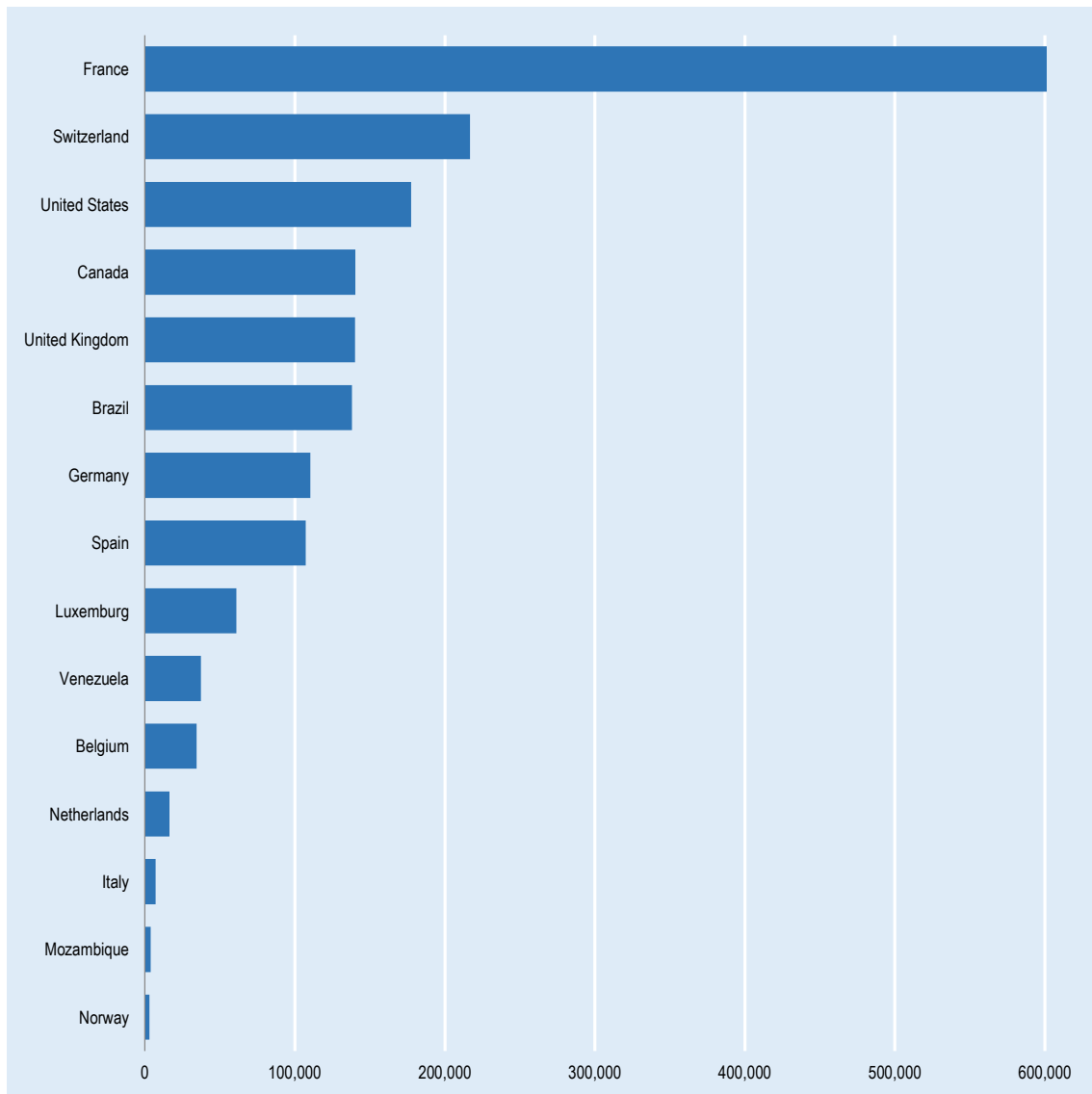
Table 2.4 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**

Country	Total population	All foreign-born migrants		Migrants born in Portugal			
		N	As a percentage of total population	N	As a percentage of total population	As a percentage of all foreign-born	Ranking in foreign-born population
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	11,209,044	1,808,993	16.1	34,455	0.3	1.9	..
Brazil	190,755,799	592,570	0.3	137,973	0.1	23.3	1st
Canada	32,852,325	7,217,295	22.0	140,310	0.4	1.9	..
France	65,564,756	5,835,344	8.9	606,897	0.9	10.4	3rd
Germany	81,458,978	7,862,038	9.7	110,384	0.1	1.4	..
Italy	59,394,207	5,695,883	9.6	7,023	0.0	0.1	..
Luxemburg	512,400	205,162	40.0	60,897	11.9	29.7	1st
Mozambique	20,252,223	342,117	1.7	3,767	0.0	1.1	..
Netherlands	16,900,726	1,860,977	11.0	16,456	0.1	0.9	..
Norway	5,165,802	741,813	14.4	2,925	0.1	0.4	..
Spain	46,624,382	6,162,932	13.2	107,226	0.2	1.7	..
Switzerland	8,327,126	2,416,394	29.0	216,714	2.6	9.0	2nd
United Kingdom	64,265,000	8,569,000	13.3	140,000	0.2	1.6	..
United States	313,094,549	44,708,963	14.3	177,431	0.1	0.4	..
Venezuela	27,150,095	1,156,578	4.3	37,326	0.1	3.2	..

Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2013. [ITA] 2012. [LUX] 2011. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2014. [VEN] 2011.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

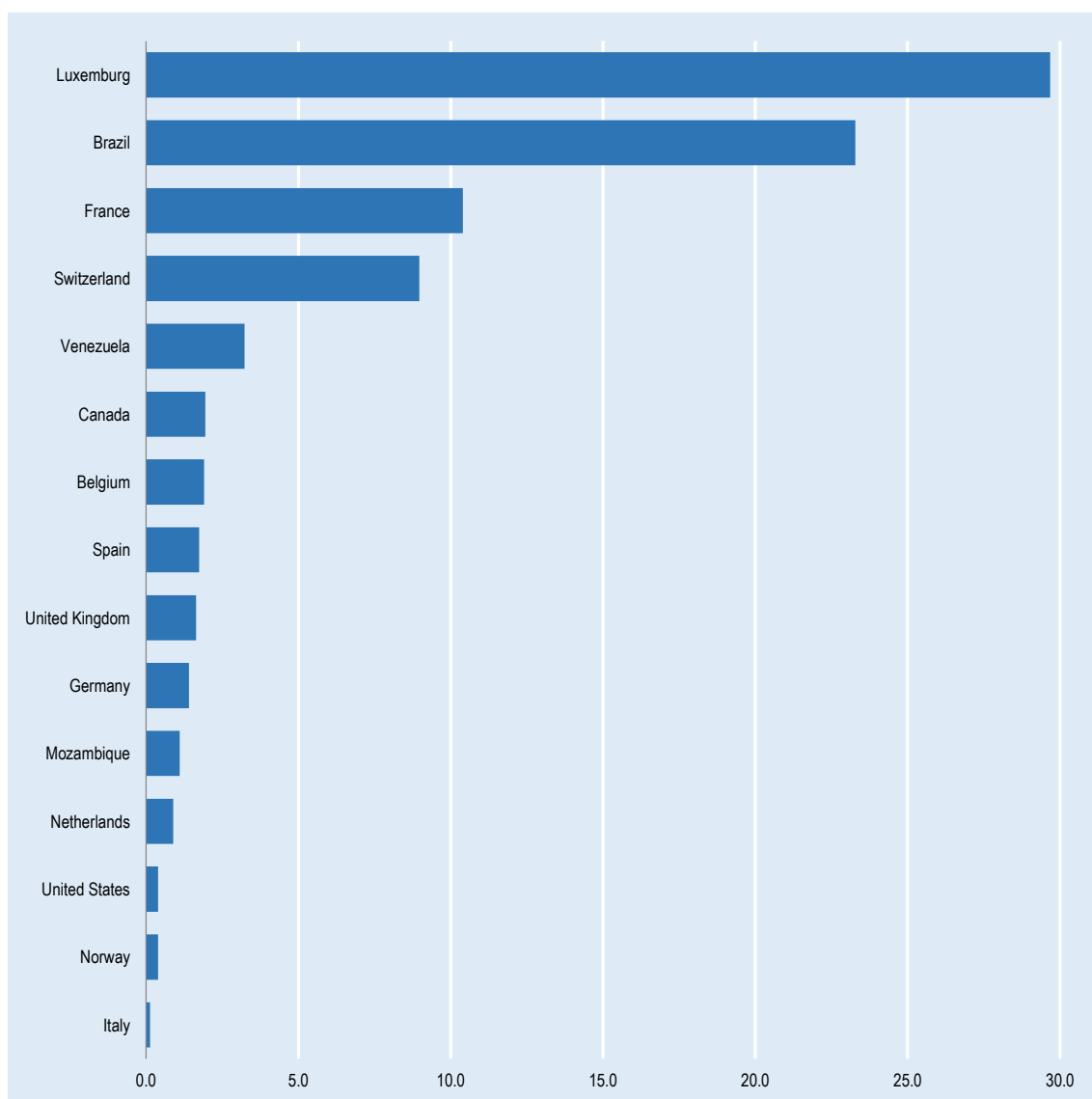
Chart 2.3 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**



Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2013. [ITA] 2012. [LUX] 2011. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2014. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Chart 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal as a percentage of all foreign-born in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available



Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2013. [ITA] 2012. [LUX] 2011. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2014. [VEN] 201.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Table 2.5 **Change in the stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2014-2015 or last two years available**

Country	All foreign-born migrants			Migrants born in Portugal		
	2014	2015	Change in percentage	2014	2015	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,773,148	1,808,993	2.0	33,388	34,455	3.2
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5,714,045	5,835,344	2.1	599,333	606,897	1.3
Germany	6,920,193	7,862,038	13.6	107,470	110,384	2.7
Italy	5,715,065	5,695,883	-0.3	7,013	7,023	0.1
Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,818,497	1,860,977	2.3	16,054	16,456	2.5
Norway	704,511	741,813	5.3	2,523	2,925	15.9
Spain	6,283,712	6,162,932	-1.9	116,710	107,226	-8.1
Switzerland	2,354,837	2,416,394	2.6	214,079	216,714	1.2
United Kingdom	8,277,000	8,569,000	3.5	127,000	140,000	10.2
United States	43,960,023	44,708,963	1.7	158,002	177,431	12.3
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2012 and 2013. [ITA] 2011 and 2012. [USA] 2013 and 2014.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Citizenship

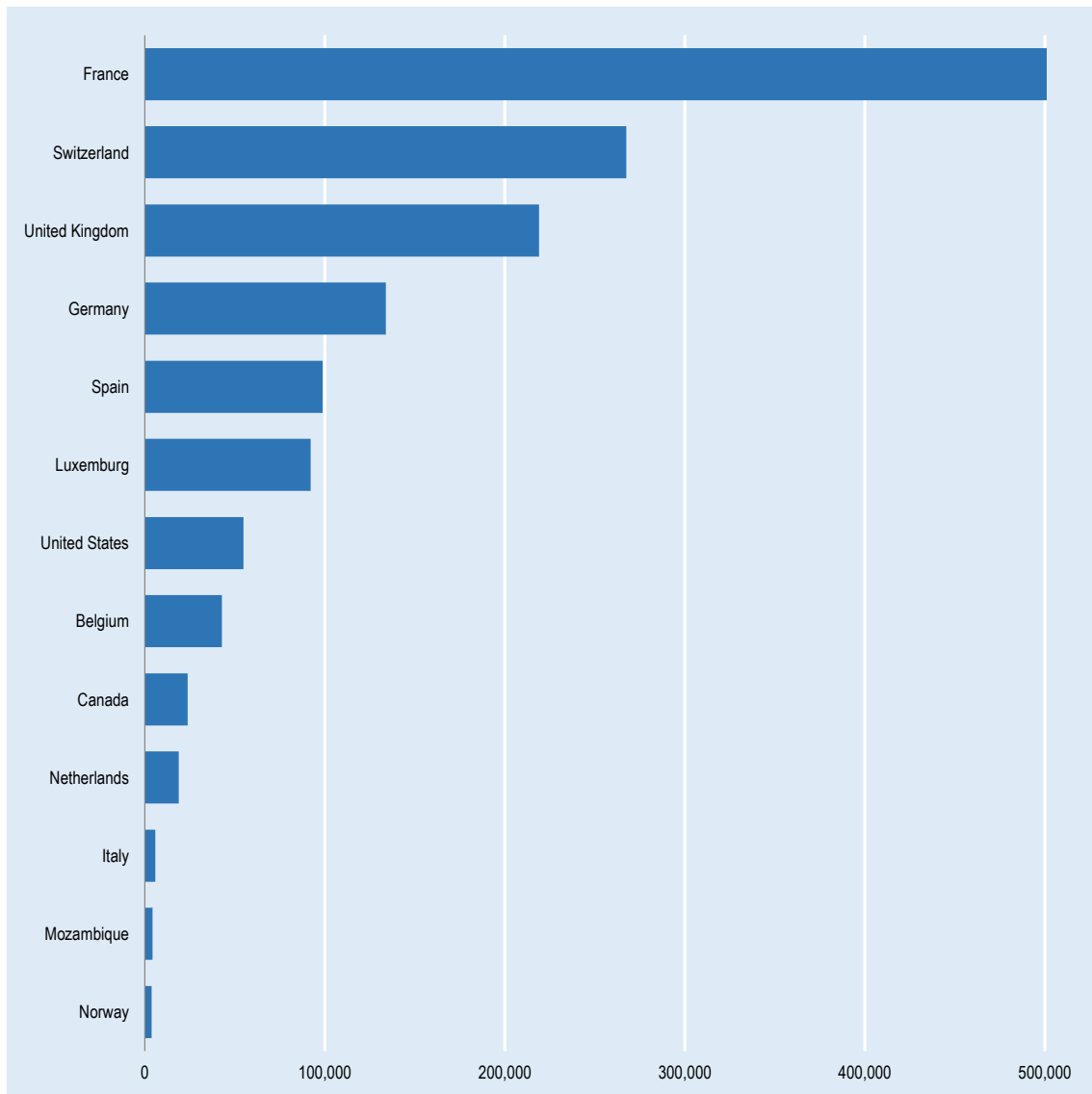
Table 2.6 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available

Country	Total population	All foreigners		Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
		N	As a percentage of total population	N	As a percentage of total population	As a percentage of all foreigners
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	11,209,044	1,300,493	11.6	42,794	0.4	3.3
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	32,852,325	1,957,015	6.0	23,765	0.1	1.2
France	65,564,756	4,083,857	6.2	519,500	0.8	12.7
Germany	81,458,978	9,107,893	11.2	133,929	0.2	1.5
Italy	60,795,612	5,014,437	8.2	5,815	0.0	0.1
Luxemburg	563,000	258,700	46.0	92,100	16.4	35.6
Mozambique	20,252,223	205,906	1.0	4,279	0.0	2.1
Netherlands	16,900,726	847,269	5.0	18,704	0.1	2.2
Norway	5,165,802	512,154	9.9	3,731	0.1	0.7
Spain	46,624,382	4,729,644	10.1	98,751	0.2	2.1
Switzerland	8,327,126	2,048,667	24.6	267,474	3.2	13.1
United Kingdom	64,265,000	5,567,000	8.7	219,000	0.3	3.9
United States	308,827,259	22,041,983	7.1	54,669	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2013. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2012.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Chart 2.5 **Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**



Note [CAN] 2011. [FRA] 2013. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2012.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Table 2.7 Change in the population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2014-2015 or last two years available

Country	All foreigners			Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
	2014	2015	Change in percentage	2014	2015	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1.264.427	1.300.493	2,9	41.200	42.794	3,9
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	3.980.635	4.083.857	2,6	509.254	519.500	2,0
Germany	8.152.968	9.107.893	6,8	130.882	133.929	2,8
Italy	4.922.085	5.014.437	1,9	5.614	5.815	3,6
Luxemburg	248.900	258.700	3,9	90.800	92.100	1,4
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	816.031	847.269	3,8	18.060	18.704	3,6
Norway	483.177	512.154	6,0	3.162	3.731	18,0
Spain	5.023.487	4.729.644	-5,8	109.708	98.751	-10,0
Switzerland	1.998.459	2.048.667	2,5	262.748	267.474	1,8
United Kingdom	5.344.000	5.567.000	4,2	175.000	219.000	25,1
United States	22.041.983	21.906.231	-0,6	54.669	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2012 and 2013. [USA] 2012 and 2013.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [USA] US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

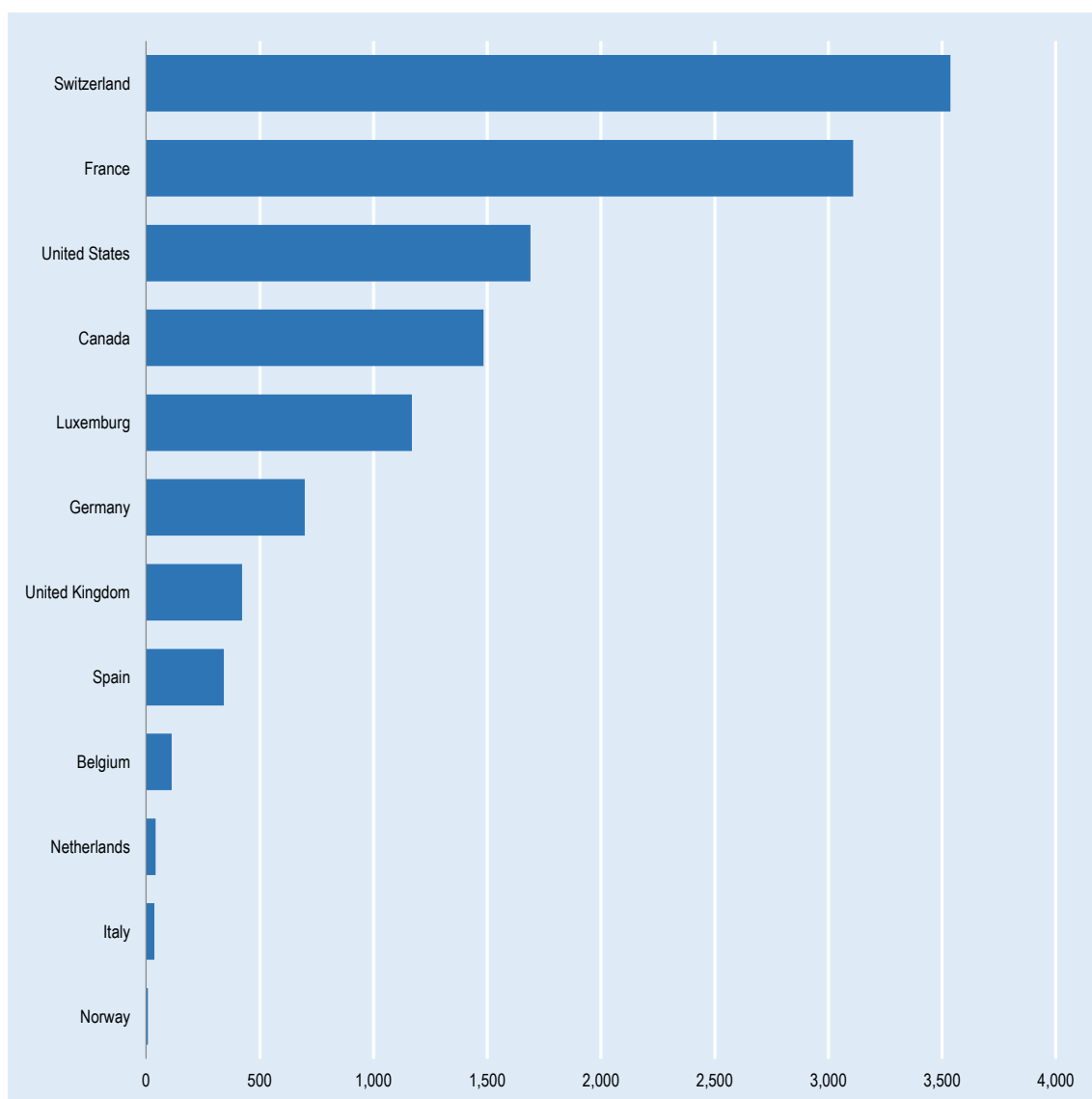
Table 2.8 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese	
		N	As a percentage of acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners
Angola	..	..	..
Belgium	18,726	112	0.6
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	268,359	1,484	0.6
France	113,608	3,109	2.7
Germany	107,181	698	0.7
Italy	178,035	36	0.0
Luxemburg	5,306	1,168	22.0
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	27,877	42	0.2
Norway	12,432	7	0.1
Spain	78,000	341	0.4
Switzerland	40,689	3,537	8.7
United Kingdom	118,053	422	0.4
United States	730,259	1,690	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2014. [CAN] 2014.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] OECD, International Migration Database; [FRA] Ministère de L'intérieure; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Ministère de la Justice; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Ministerio de Justicia; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Government UK; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

Chart 2.6 **Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**



Note [BEL] 2014. [CAN] 2014. [ITA] 2014. [NLD] 2014.

Source Chart by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] OECD, International Migration Database; [FRA] Ministère de l'intérieur; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Ministère de la Justice; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Ministerio de Justicia; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Government UK; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

Table 2.9 Change in the acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2014-2015 or last two years available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners			Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese		
	2014	2015	Change in percentage	2014	2015	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	34,801	18,726	-46.2	185	112	-39.5
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	131,093	268,359	104.7	865	1,484	71.6
France	105,613	113,608	7.6	3,345	3,109	-7.1
Germany	108,422	107,181	-1.1	578	698	20.8
Italy	129,887	178,035	37.1	33	36	9.1
Luxemburg	4,991	5,306	6.3	1,211	1,168	-3.6
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	32,675	27,877	-14.7	59	42	-28.8
Norway	15,336	12,432	-18.9	23	7	-69.6
Spain	93,714	78,000	-16.8	496	341	-31.3
Switzerland	32,836	40,689	23.9	2,447	3,537	44.5
United Kingdom	125,653	118,053	-6.0	318	422	32.7
United States	653,416	730,259	11.8	1,587	1,690	6.5
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2013 and 2014. [CAN] 2011 and 2012.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [BEL] OECD, International Migration Database (2011); Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions (2012); [CAN] OECD, International Migration Database; [FRA] Ministère de l'Intérieur (2010); [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Ministère de la Justice; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [ESP] Ministerio de Justicia; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [GBR] Government UK; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security.

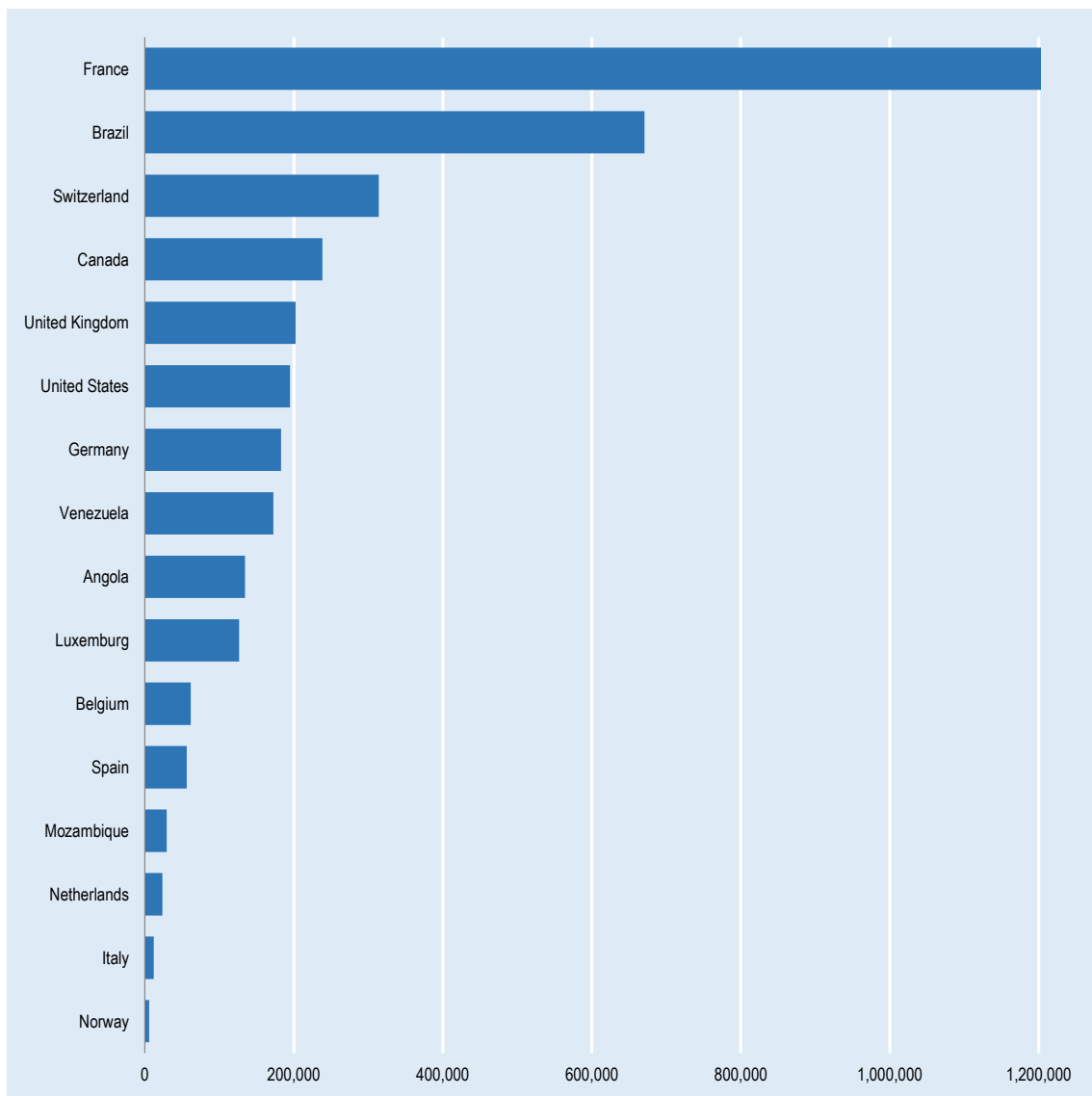
Consular data

Table 2.10 Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates	Registrations by migrants born in Portugal (2012)	
		N	As a percentage of all registrations
Angola	134,473	38,994	29.0
Belgium	61,376	33,039	53.8
Brazil	670,760	425,396	63.4
Canada	238,369	103,653	43.5
France	1,346,472	817,138	60.7
Germany	182,762	117,327	64.2
Italy	11,673	1,434	12.3
Luxemburg	126,602	60,502	47.8
Mozambique	29,360	10,631	36.2
Netherlands	23,409	11,936	51.0
Norway	5,775	..	..
Spain	56,104	47,959	85.5
Switzerland	314,081	210,327	67.0
United Kingdom	202,072	100,542	49.8
United States	194,728	168,484	86.5
Venezuela	172,266	96,509	56.0

Source Table by OEm, data from Direcção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP).

Chart 2.7 **Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2015 or last year available**



Source Chart by OEm, data from Direcção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP).

Table 2.11 Change in the stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2014-2015 or last two years available

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates			Registrations by migrants born in Portugal (2011-2012)		
	2014	2015	Change in percentage	2011	2012	Change in percentage
Angola	126,356	134,473	6.4	..	38,994	..
Belgium	58,020	61,376	5.8	31,698	33,039	4.2
Brazil	644,903	670,760	4.0	425,449	425,396	0.0
Canada	246,432	238,369	-3.3	101,519	103,653	2.1
France	1,122,564	1,346,472	19.9	801,180	817,138	2.0
Germany	164,799	182,762	10.9	115,605	117,327	1.5
Italy	11,258	11,673	3.7	1,133	1,434	26.6
Luxemburg	121,127	126,602	4.5	58,860	60,502	2.8
Mozambique	24,779	29,360	9.7	9,224	10,631	15.3
Netherlands	22,621	23,409	3.5	10,809	11,936	10.4
Norway	5,001	5,775	15.5	..	..	..
Spain	53,600	56,104	4.7	44,586	47,959	7.6
Switzerland	305,128	314,081	2.9	204,989	210,327	2.6
United Kingdom	181,244	202,072	11.5	96,327	100,542	4.4
United States	200,070	194,728	-2.7	167,173	168,484	0.8
Venezuela	170,267	172,266	1.2	80,029	96,509	20.6

Source Table by OEm, data from Direcção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP).

3 | Remittances



[OEm_Factbook_2016_TablesCharts03]

Volume and composition

Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2015

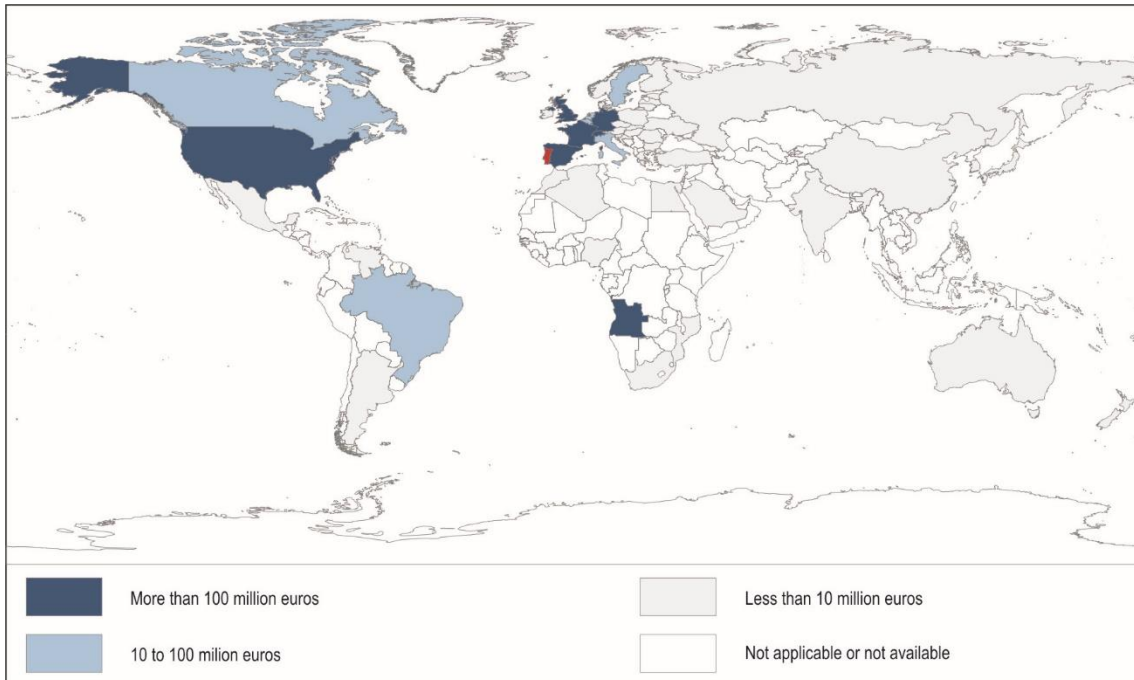
Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3,303,650	522,610	2,781,040
Algeria	30	260	-230
Angola	213,120	19,540	193,580
Argentina	890	1,030	-140
Australia	3,420	880	2,540
Austria	8,630	190	8,440
Belgium	66,600	1,970	64,630
Brazil	19,950	231,380	-211,430
Bulgaria	140	6,080	-5,940
Canada	32,490	2,180	30,310
Cape Verde	1,640	16,950	-15,310
China	2,040	70,770	-68,730
Croatia	40	140	-100
Cyprus	120	40	80
Czech Republic	360	860	-500
Denmark	3,680	300	3,380
Egypt, Arab Rep.	140	630	-490
Estonia	80	230	-150
Finland	1,420	440	980
France	1,033,120	19,030	1,014,090
Germany	255,470	4,640	250,830
Greece	100	180	-80
Guinea-Bissau	2,640	3,110	-470
Hungary	650	560	90
Iceland	430	90	340
India	360	4,860	-4,500
Ireland	4,820	340	4,480
Italy	4,070	1,640	2,430
Japan	1,940	520	1,420
Korea, Rep.	240	330	-90
Latvia	10	840	-830
Lithuania	20	740	-720
Luxembourg	70	770	-700

[to be continued]

Malta	114,470	410	114,060
Mexico	140	320	-180
Morocco	10	4,720	-4,710
Mozambique	6,200	9,830	-3,630
Netherlands	42,760	1,620	41,140
New Zealand	150	50	100
Nigeria	40	890	-850
Norway	3,070	1,260	1,810
Poland	170	6,240	-6,070
Romania	1,280	19,770	-18,490
São Tomé and Príncipe	570	1,600	-1,030
Saudi Arabia	200	90	110
Slovak Republic	150	410	-260
Slovenia	10	360	-350
South Africa	8,570	1,500	7,070
Spain	127,220	13,370	113,850
Sweden	11,470	1,160	10,310
Switzerland	842,290	5,260	837,030
Turkey	330	230	100
Ukraine	350	160	190
United Arab Emirates	690	10	680
United Kingdom	254,960	5,940	249,020
United States	210,220	9,280	200,940
Venezuela, RB	6,490	2,220	4,270
OECD	3,027,710	81,080	2,946,630
PALOP	224,160	51,030	173,130
EU28	1,931,900	87,530	1,844,370
Euro Zone (15)	1,659,150	46,510	1,612,640

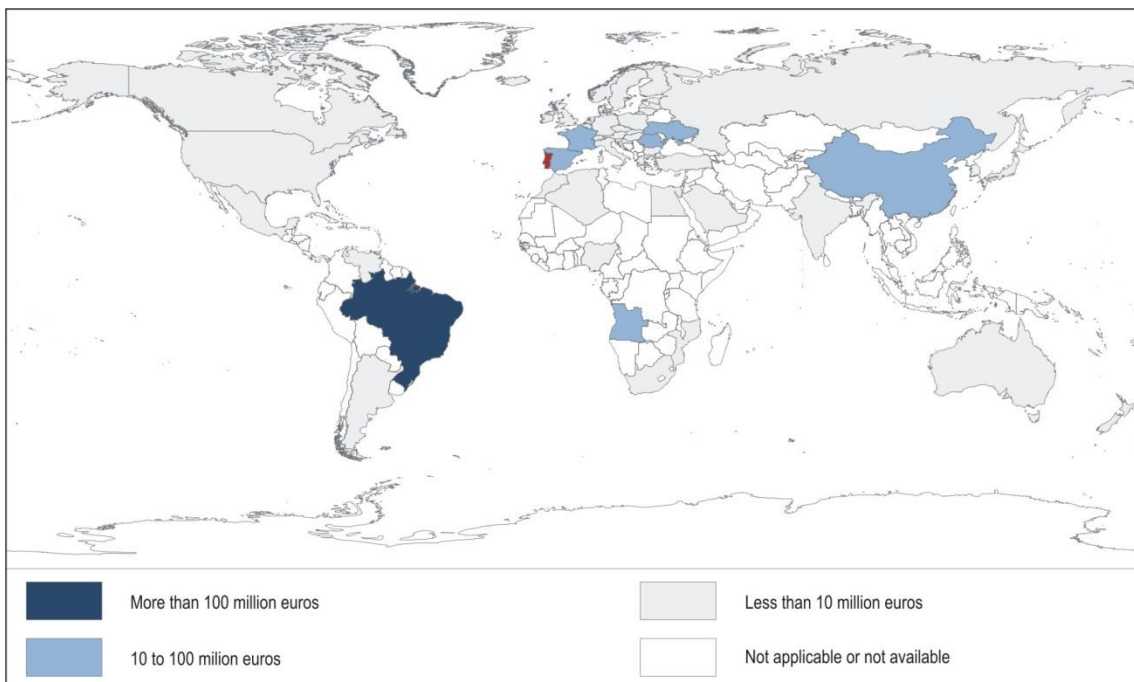
Source Table by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014



Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014



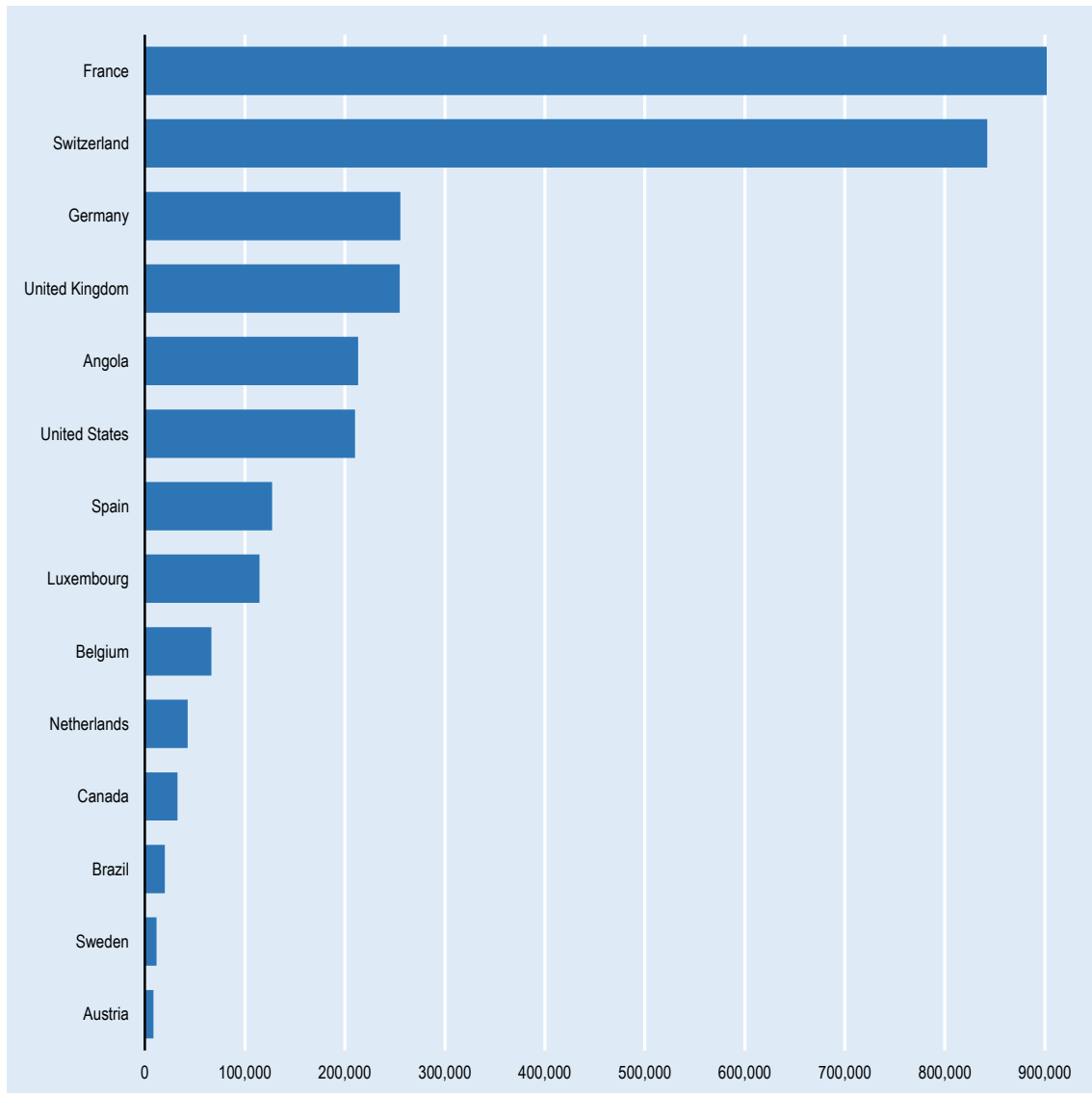
Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Table 3.2 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2015

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3,303,650	100.0	..
Top inward flows			
France	1,033,120	31.3	31.3
Switzerland	842,290	25.5	56.8
Germany	255,470	7.7	64.5
United Kingdom	254,960	7.7	72.2
Angola	213,120	6.5	78.7
United States	210,220	6.4	85.0
Spain	127,220	3.9	88.9
Luxembourg	114,470	3.5	92.3
Belgium	66,600	2.0	94.4
Netherlands	42,760	1.3	95.7
Canada	32,490	1.0	96.6
Brazil	19,950	0.6	97.2
Sweden	11,470	0.3	97.6
Austria	8,630	0.3	97.9

Source Table by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Chart 3.1 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, thousand euros, 2015



Source Chart by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

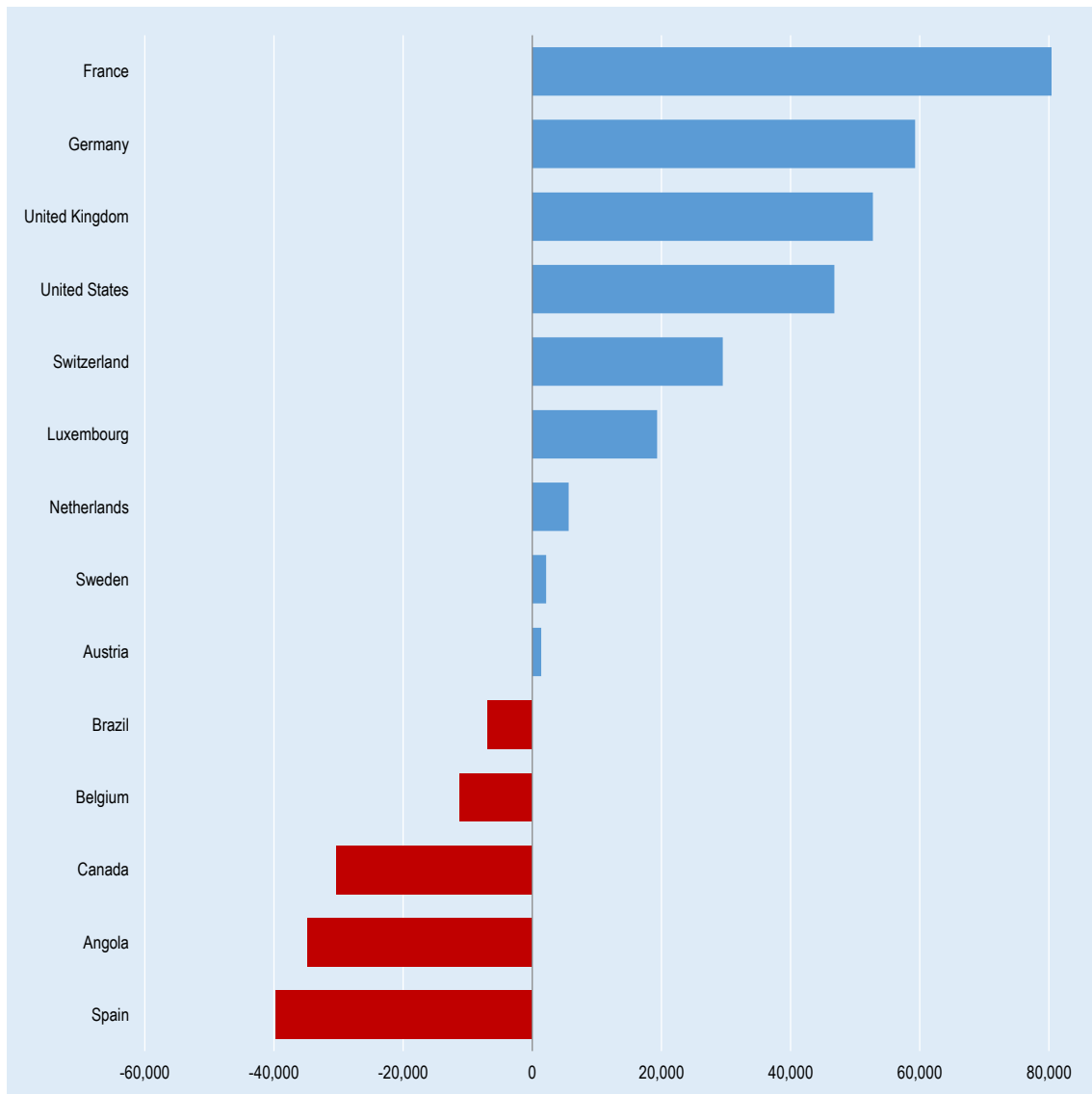
Changes

Table 3.3 Changes in inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014-2015

Country	2014 thousand euros, nominal values	2015 thousand euros, nominal values	Change in nominal values, thousand euros	Change in percentage
Total inward flows	3,060,710	3,303,650	242,940	7.9
Top inward flows				
France	882,180	1,033,120	150,940	17.1
Switzerland	812,810	842,290	29,480	3.6
Germany	196,190	255,470	59,280	30.2
United Kingdom	202,220	254,960	52,740	26.1
Angola	247,960	213,120	-34,840	-14.1
United States	163,450	210,220	46,770	28.6
Spain	166,930	127,220	-39,710	-23.8
Luxembourg	95,150	114,470	19,320	20.3
Belgium	77,900	66,600	-11,300	-14.5
Netherlands	37,160	42,760	5,600	15.1
Canada	62,890	32,490	-30,400	-48.3
Brazil	26,830	19,950	-6,880	-25.6
Sweden	9,340	11,470	2,130	22.8
Austria	7,250	8,630	1,380	19.0

Source Table by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Chart 3.2 **Changes in top inward remittance flows in Portugal, nominal values, thousand euros, 2014-2015**



Source Chart by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

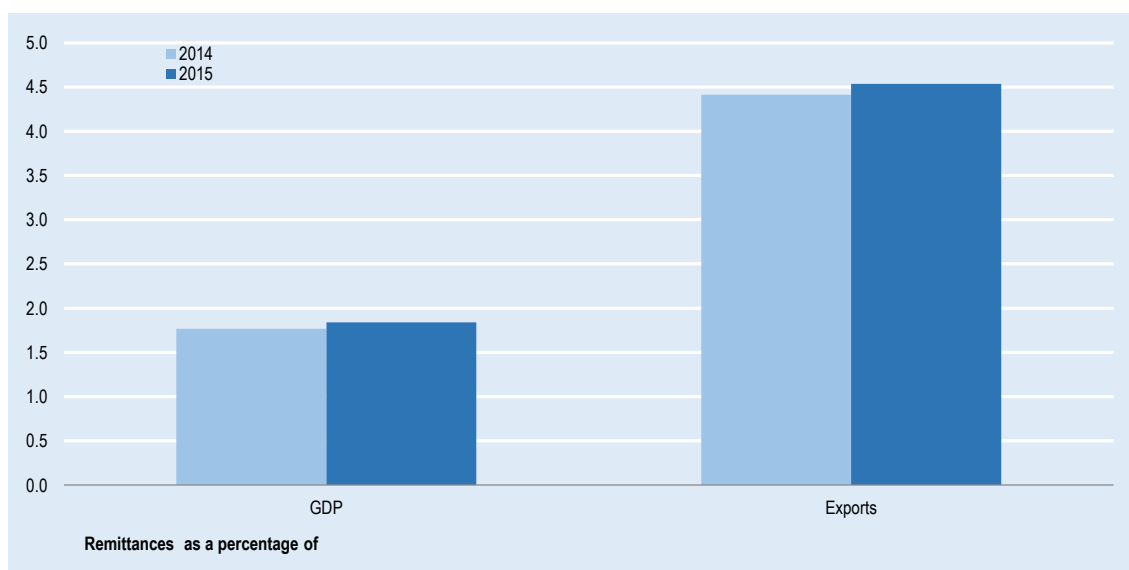
Economic weight

Table 3.4 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2014-2015

Indicators	2014	2015	Change in percentage
Thousand euros. nominal values			
Remittances	3,060,710	3,303,650	7.9
GDP	173,079,055	179,539,853	3.7
Exports	69,360,348	72,812,422	5.0
Remittances as a percentage of			
GDP	1.8	1.8	4.1
Exports	4.4	4.5	2.8

Source Table by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics (remittances) and Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), National Accounts (GDP and exports).

Chart 3.3 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2014-2015



Source Chart by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics (remittances and FDI) and Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), National Accounts (GDP and exports).

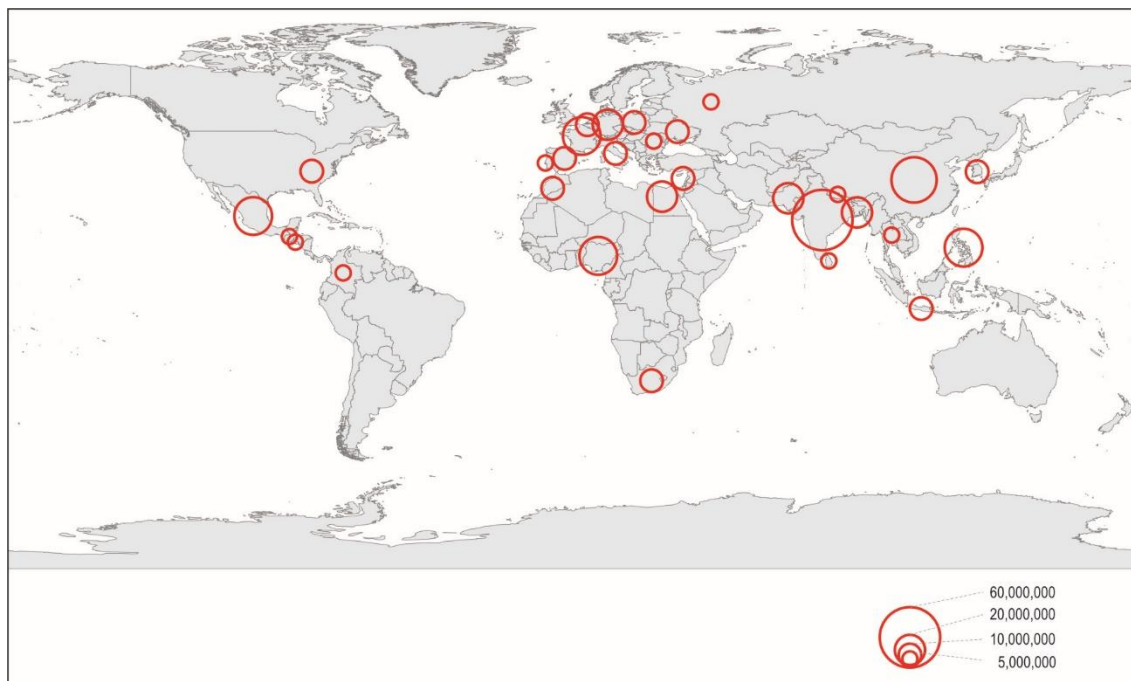
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2015

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	580,593,536	100.0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	68,909,758	11.9
China	63,937,647	11.0
Philippines	28,482,734	4.9
Mexico	26,171,339	4.5
France	23,347,125	4.0
Nigeria	20,459,152	3.5
Pakistan	19,306,000	3.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	18,325,401	3.2
Bangladesh	15,387,890	2.7
Germany	15,362,079	2.6
Vietnam	13,000,000	2.2
Spain	10,273,712	1.8
Belgium	9,933,946	1.7
Indonesia	9,630,966	1.7
Italy	9,517,018	1.6
Lebanon	7,480,817	1.3
United States	7,069,000	1.2
Morocco	7,066,597	1.2
Sri Lanka	6,999,731	1.2
Russian Federation	6,869,650	1.2
Poland	6,785,000	1.2
Nepal	6,729,936	1.2
Guatemala	6,587,500	1.1
Korea, Rep.	6,453,500	1.1
Ukraine	5,845,000	1.0
Jordan	5,348,310	0.9
Thailand	5,217,653	0.9
Dominican Republic	5,196,200	0.9
United Kingdom	5,003,394	0.9
Colombia	4,674,661	0.8
Portugal	4,367,727	0.8

Source Table by OEm, data from the Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2015 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes (millions of US\$) (October 2016 Version)

Map 3.3 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2013



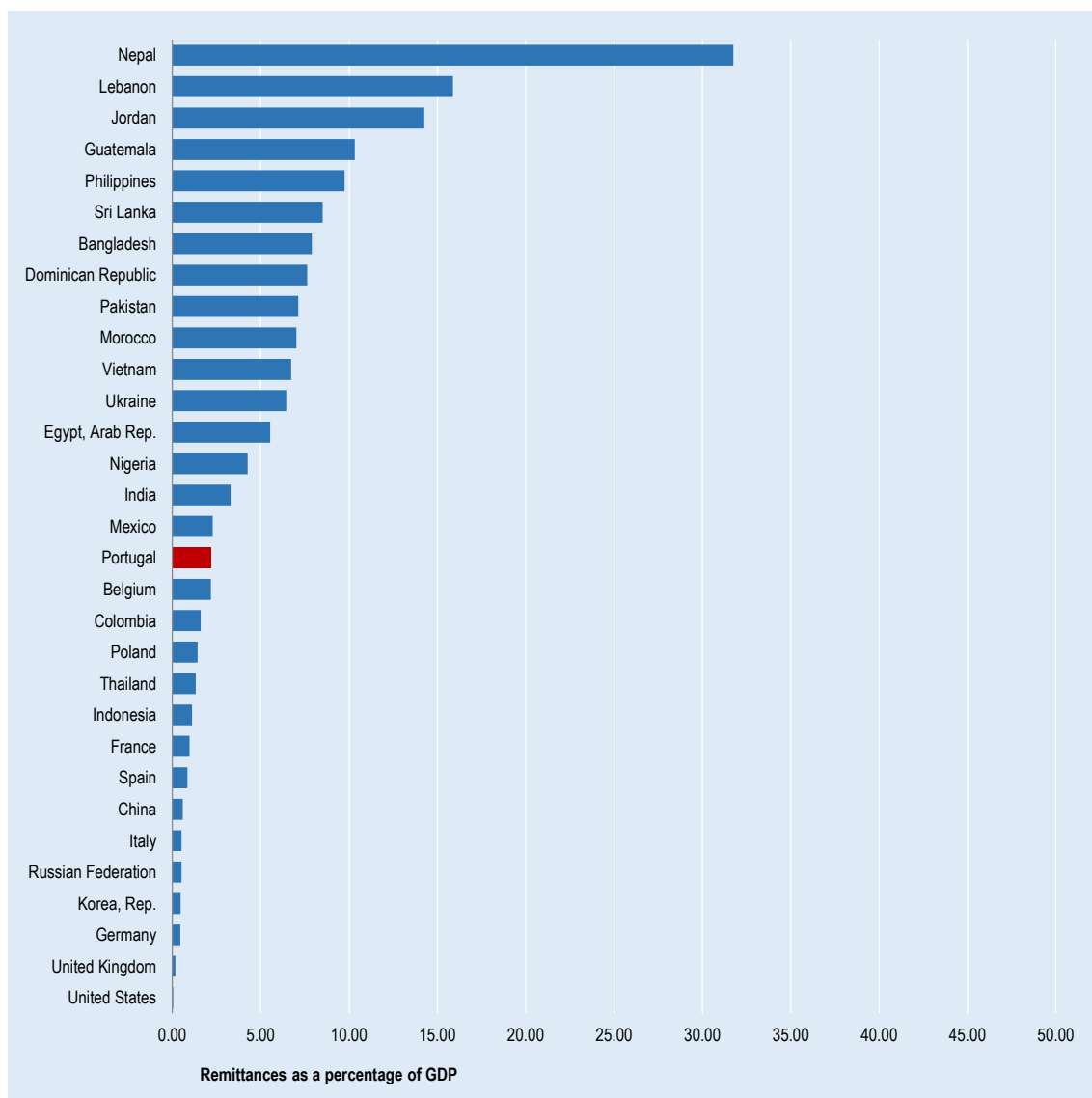
Source Map by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Table 3.6 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2015

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	580,593,536	74,152,476,352	0.8
Top remittance-receiving countries			
India	68,909,758	2,095,398,349	3.3
China	63,937,647	11,007,720,594	0.6
Philippines	28,482,734	292,451,393	9.7
Mexico	26,171,339	1,143,793,184	2.3
France	23,347,125	2,418,835,533	1.0
Nigeria	20,459,152	481,066,153	4.3
Pakistan	19,306,000	271,049,887	7.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	18,325,401	330,778,551	5.5
Bangladesh	15,387,890	195,078,666	7.9
Germany	15,362,079	3,363,446,823	0.5
Vietnam	13,000,000	193,599,379	6.7
Spain	10,273,712	1,199,057,336	0.9
Belgium	9,933,946	455,085,727	2.2
Indonesia	9,630,966	861,933,969	1.1
Italy	9,517,018	1,821,496,964	0.5
Lebanon	7,480,817	47,084,703	15.9
United States	7,069,000	18,036,648,000	0.0
Morocco	7,066,597	100,593,284	7.0
Sri Lanka	6,999,731	82,316,172	8.5
Russian Federation	6,869,650	1,331,207,746	0.5
Poland	6,785,000	477,066,454	1.4
Nepal	6,729,936	21,194,888	31.8
Guatemala	6,587,500	63,794,153	10.3
Korea, Rep.	6,453,500	1,377,873,108	0.5
Ukraine	5,845,000	90,615,023	6.5
Jordan	5,348,310	37,517,410	14.3
Thailand	5,217,653	395,168,026	1.3
Dominican Republic	5,196,200	68,102,618	7.6
United Kingdom	5,003,394	2,858,003,088	0.2
Colombia	4,674,661	292,080,156	1.6
Portugal	4,367,727	198,923,265	2.2

Source Table by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Chart 3.4 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2015



Source Chart by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Methodological remarks

01. There is a basic asymmetry in international migration. The right to leave the country in which you live is nowadays established as a basic human freedom. However, entry into a country of which you are not a national continues to depend on the sovereign will of the nation states. Consequently, there is no record of exits (emigration), only of entries (immigration). Estimating and characterising emigration from a country therefore requires gathering data on the entry and permanence of emigrants in their country of destination. The data the Observatório da Emigração gathers, reports and analyses is obtained from the institutes responsible for collecting immigration statistics in each of the countries the Portuguese emigrate to.

02. The challenge of harmonising the data produced by such a large number of organisations, the weaknesses of the statistical systems in some countries, and the international nature of the movements studied are at the origin of an increasing intervention by leading international organisations responsible for the production of databases and statistical indicators on emigration. Consulting this data is now crucial if we are to achieve a better understanding of the phenomenon of migration. The Factbook also brings together data and estimates about Portuguese emigration available from sources such as Eurostat, the OECD, the World Bank and the United Nations.

03. There is currently a consensus among international organisations on the use of place of birth as a migration indicator: an emigrant is someone who has lived for more than a year in a country different from the one in which he was born.¹ However, in terms of the statistics concerning the entry of immigrants into a country, the data generally refers to the entry of foreigners, given that controlling the entry of foreigners is the purpose of the register. As a rule, the Factbook uses both emigration indicators. When measuring and characterising the emigrant Portuguese population, the indicator used whenever possible is country of birth – people born in Portugal and living in other countries. When measuring the entry of Portuguese into their destination country, the indicator generally used is that of nationality – Portuguese citizens entering other countries.

¹ See Lemaitre (2005) and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (1998).

04. The dispersion of data about Portuguese emigration, which is produced by statistics agencies in dozens of countries, each in their own national languages, and which are often unavailable to the public, makes it very difficult to obtain quick individual access to relevant information. The Observatório's main goal is to remove the difficulties and to compile and select original data on Portuguese emigration that is available from the sources in the destination countries, and, whenever necessary, to negotiate the collection of and access to the data produced by these sources that remains unavailable. The Observatório then harmonises and gathers the data, making it, afterwards, available through its website and in its publications. The Factbook is intended to be an annual compilation of the main indicators of Portuguese emigration resulting from this systematic endeavour, making it available in a condensed format to all those requiring this information: in particular to researchers, decision-makers and journalists.

Glossary

Acknowledgment Adapted from European Migration Network (2014), *Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0. A Tool for Better Comparability*, Directorate General for Home Affairs, European Commission. The EMN Glossary has been developed by the European Migration Network (EMN). The European Commission and the National Contact Points, which collectively constitute the EMN, accept no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the use made of the information contained in this Glossary or of the content of the websites from which some terms are extracted. [\[LINK\]](#)

Acquisition of citizenship

Any mode of becoming a national, i.e., by birth or at any time after birth, automatic or non-automatic, based on attribution, declaration, option or application.

Notes [1] Art. 3 (d) of Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation) refers or relates to the acquisition of citizenship to those persons having their usual residence in the territory of the Member State and having acquired during the reference year the citizenship of the Member State and having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been a stateless person. [2] One of the possible ways of acquiring citizenship is through naturalisation, which refers more to the decision / administrative process by the relevant authorities for the granting of nationality.

Citizenship

The particular legal bond between an individual and their state, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

Notes [1] Whilst in some Member States a distinction is made between citizenship and nationality, in the EU context and for the purpose of this glossary, no distinction is made and the two terms are considered to be interchangeable. In countries which distinguish between citizenship and nationality, the term citizenship refers specifically to the legal rights and duties of nationals. The European Convention on Nationality, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Glossary and the EUDO Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality prefer the term “nationality”. [2] According to Art. 1 of the Hague Convention on Certain Questions Relating to the Conflict of Nationality Law, 1930, it is for each State to determine under its own laws who are its nationals. [3] The tie of nationality confers individual rights and imposes obligations that a State reserves for its population. Nationality carries with it certain consequences as regards migration, such as the right of a State to protect its nationals against violations of their individual rights committed by foreign authorities (particularly by means of diplomatic protection), the duty to accept its nationals onto its territory, and the prohibition to expel them.

Consular registration

National citizens of a given country residing abroad and registered voluntarily at a consular office of the origin country. The registration is a consular act, whereby the identification of the national citizen is inscribed in the archives of the consular office of the area of jurisdiction in which the citizen is resident or lives occasionally.

Emigrant

In the global context, a resident (national or alien) departing or exiting from one State intending to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, a person who, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

Note National legislation might understand different time limits in their definitions.

Emigration

In the global context, the act of departing or exiting from one State with the intention to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State or another Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

Foreign population of a country

All persons who have a certain country as their country of usual residence and who are citizens of another country.

Immigrant

In the global context, a non-resident (either national or alien) arriving in a State with the intention to remain for a period exceeding a year. In the EU context, a person who establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

Immigration

In the global context, the act of arriving in a State with the intention to remain for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, the action by which a person establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

Irregular migration

Movement of persons to a new place of residence or transit that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries.

Notes [1] There is no universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorisation or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is, for example, seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term to cases of smuggling of migrants and

trafficking in persons. [2] Defining irregular migration has been the subject of considerable debate. Terms such as illegal, undocumented, non-documented, and unauthorised migration can have different connotations in national policy debates. Due to this and the association with criminality the term “illegal migration” should be avoided, as most irregular migrants are not criminals. Being in a country without the required papers is, in most countries, not a criminal offence but an administrative infringement. [3] While the UN use the term “irregular” or “undocumented” migration, the European Commission favoured for a long time the term “illegal immigration”, but more recently refers to “irregular migration” as well. [4] The Council of Europe differentiates between illegal migration and irregular migrant. Referring to Resolution 1509 (2006) of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, “illegal” is preferred when referring to a status or process, whereas “irregular” is preferred when referring to a person.

Long-term migrant

A person who moves to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence.

Migrant stock

The number of migrants in a given area on a certain date (e.g. 1 January or 31 December) of the year in question.

Migration

In the global context, movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate. In the EU context, the action by which a person either: (i) establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country; or (ii) having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

Notes [1] At the international level, no universally accepted definition for migration exists. [2] IOM defines migration as follows: “movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration), encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes”. This broad definition covers all forms of migration (voluntary/forced migration, internal/international migration, long-term/short-term migration), different motives for migration (migration because of political persecution, conflicts, economic problems, environmental degradation or a combination of these reasons or migration in search of better economic conditions or conditions of survival or well-being, or other motives such as family reunification) and irrespective of the means used to migrate (legal/irregular migration). Thus it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. [3] Under the UN, the definition “movements for shorter periods” would not be considered migration.

Migration flow

The number of migrants crossing a boundary, within a specific time period, for the purpose of establishing residence.

Notes [1] The boundary can range from within national borders, within the EU and international boundaries, and can range from international migration flows (crossing national borders) and internal migration flows (within the same national border). [2] UN statistics in particular also refer to “inflows” (flow of migrants entering into a particular boundary) and “outflows” (flow of migrants leaving a particular boundary).

Net migration

The difference between immigration into and emigration from a given area during the year.

Notes [1] Net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants. [2] Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is frequently estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase between two dates (in Eurostat’s database it is then called corrected net migration). The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by any statistical inaccuracies in any of the components used for their derivation.

Population stock

The inhabitants of a given area on a certain date (e.g. 31 December) of the year in question.

Note The population is based either on data from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or on population registers.

Remittances

Personal remittances. Includes personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities.

Short-term migrant

A person who moves to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

Stock of foreigners

The number of foreign nationals in a given area on a certain date (e.g. 1 January or 31 December) of the year in question.

Notes [1] The term is added because of the two methods used to calculate population stock. [2] Foreign stock can include migrants plus those born in a given area to foreign parents living in given area.

Temporary migration

Migration for a specific motivation and/or purpose with the intention that afterwards there will be a return to the country of origin or onward movement.

Metadata



[OEm_Factbook_2016_Metadata]

Acquisition of citizenship

Belgium All types of nationality acquisition. It includes foreigners who were resident in Belgium in the year in which they acquired their nationality. Source 2012-2013: Eurostat, Statistics Database: population and social conditions, acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship, based on the Belgium National Statistical Office and Ministry of Justice. [\[LINK\]](#)

Canada All types of acquisition. Data refers to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time if allowed by the country of previous nationality. Application for citizenship can only be made by a permanent resident after living in Canada for at least three years (1,095 days) in the four years immediately preceding the apply date. Source 2011-2012: OECD, International Migration Database, based on Citizenship and Immigration Canada. [\[LINK\]](#)

France All types of nationality acquisition: naturalization, marriage, declaration or the reaching of the age of majority. The data refers to the grant by country of previous nationality. Source 2013-2014: Ministère de L'Intérieure: immigration, intégration, asile et le développement solidaire. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Source 2013-2014: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Einbürgerungen, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.1, 2013, tabelle 3b. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2012-2013: Eurostat, Statistics Database: population and social conditions, acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg All types of acquisition excluding those of children acquiring nationality as a consequence of the naturalisation of their parents. Source 2013-2014: Ministère de la Justice: chiffres clés statistiques en matière d'indigénat. [\[LINK\]](#)

Netherlands Acquisition of Dutch citizenship other than by birth. Dutch citizenship can be obtained by law (including by adoption), by option, by naturalization (independent or co naturalization) and by recognition. Source 2013-2014: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Source 2013-2014: Statistics Norway: naturalizations by sex, age and earlier citizenship, 1977-2013. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Includes only acquisitions on grounds of residence in Spain. Data corresponds to acquisition of citizenship whose resolution depends on the Dirección General de los Registros y del Notariado, Ministerio de Justicia. Source 2013-2014: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración: concesiones de nacionalidad española por residencia. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Source 2013-2014: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: acquisition de la nationalité suisse selon la nationalité antérieure 1981-2013. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Source 2013-2014: Government UK, Home Office: immigration statistics, July to September 2014, citizenship grants by previous country of nationality. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. Data refers to the fiscal year ending on September 30th of each (calendar) year indicated and starting on October 1st of the previous year. Source 2012-2013: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2004, table 32, persons naturalized by region and country of birth, fiscal years 1986-2004 (2001-2002), and Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2013, table 21, persons naturalized by region and country of birth, fiscal years 2004 to 2013 (2003-2013). [\[LINK\]](#)

Consular registrations

All countries Voluntary registration of Portuguese and relatives in Portuguese consulates. Source 2012-2013 Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Direção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP), Portugal: information provided on request. Data available in each country page at Observatório da Emigração. [\[LINK\]](#)

Foreign population

Belgium Foreign population accounted for in the population registered annually. Source 2013-2014: Eurostat, based in the Belgium Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique. [LINK]

Canada Foreign population registered in the Census. The data refers only to foreigners who have only one nationality. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded from this register, in line with international statistics using the same criterion. The statistical institute also provides this second information. In 2011 there were about 18,315 individuals born in Portugal with a second nationality in addition to the Portuguese. Source 2011: Statistics of Canada, National Household Survey 2011: citizenship (5), place of birth (236), immigrant status and period of immigration (11), age groups (10) and sex (3) for the population in private households of Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas and census, agglomerations. [LINK]

France The foreign population is counted in the annual census. The population census survey is collected by the municipalities and organized by the national statistical institute. Residents in France who are not French nationals are considered as foreigners. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded from this register, in line with international statistics using the same criterion. The statistical institute also provides information that about 40% of the descendants of Portuguese immigrants (both parents) have dual nationality. For more information on the numbers see "Données complémentaires", here: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=ip1287. Source 2011: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): Répartition des étrangers par nationalité en 2011. [LINK]

Germany Foreign population registered in the Central Register of Foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister). The number concerns individuals of foreign citizenship living in the country for at least three months and includes both those born outside Germany and those born in Germany. Source 2013: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, 2013, tabelle 7, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [LINK]

Italy Foreign population counted in the municipal registry offices. Source 2013: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica: resident foreigners. [LINK]

Luxemburg Foreign population registered each year. Does not include visitors (less than three months) and cross-border workers. Source 2014: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg: population par sexe et par nationalité. [\[LINK\]](#)

Mozambique Foreign population registered in the Censuses. The data refers only to foreigners who have a single nationality. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded in this register, in harmony with international statistics that use the same criteria.. Source 2007: Instituto Nacional de Estatística: information provided on request. [\[LINK\]](#)

Netherlands Foreign population in the population register. Data concerns 1st January of 2014. Source 2014: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: population; sex, age and nationality, 1st January. [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign population in the population register. Excludes visitors (less than six months) and cross-border workers. Source 2014: Statistics Norway: population, by sex, age and citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign population counted in the population register. The data includes all registrations of foreign citizens, regardless of their administrative status. Source 2014: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Padron Municipal de habitantes: datos nacionales por CCAA y por provincias, población por nacionalidad, país de nacimiento y sexo. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Foreign population with residence permit. The concept of resident population refers, by the Swiss statistical institute, to permanent. Includes foreigners who remain in the country for more than 12 months and exclude temporary workers. Source 2014: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: population résidante permanente et non permanente selon le canton, le sexe, l'autorisation de résidence, la classe d'âge et la nationalité. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Estimates of the foreign population based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. Source 2014: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS): population by country of birth and nationality (2.4. Estimated population of overseas nationals resident in the United Kingdom by sex, by nationality). [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Estimates of the foreign population based on the annual American Community Survey. Source 2012: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Fact Finder, advanced

search, race and ethnic groups, detailed groups [enter Portuguese], selected population profile in the United States, one year estimate. [\[LINK\]](#)

Permanent inflows

Belgium It includes foreigners with a residence permit and which intend to stay in the country for a period equal to or greater than three months. Source 2011-2012: OECD, International Migration Database, based in the Belgium Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique. [\[LINK\]](#)

Brazil Foreigners with work permits granted to foreigners by country of origin are registered. By permanent category (equal or superior to 1 year) and temporary. Permanent work permits are indexed to minimum periods of one year and temporary work permits to periods of employment contract (which may be more or less than one year). Source 2013-2014: Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, Coordenação Geral de Imigração (CGI): autorizações concedidas a estrangeiros por país de origem. [\[LINK\]](#)

Canada Foreigners holding a permanent resident status. Source 2013-2014: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. permanent residents by source country. [\[LINK\]](#)

France Specific survey, in which estimate is based on the result of annual census survey sample of France. Since 2004 the new method is based in the following sample of lodgings: for the small departments (less than 10.000 habitants) one in five is registered, for the big departments a sample of 8% is registered every year. Source 2012: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques: les immigrés récemment arrivés en France. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany All foreigners registered, each year, at the Central Register of Foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister) if they stay in Germany for more than ninety days. Foreigners from outside EU hold a resident permit. The total foreign inflows include the number of foreigners born in Germany in the year in question. Source 2013-2014: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland: Ausländische Bevölkerung, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, 2014, tabelle 14. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Foreigners holding a residence permit (short-term and long-term). Long-term resident permits for EU citizens (more than 3 months) is granted for one or two years, according to the reason

for permanence in Italy, renewable at the end of the expiration date. Source 2012-2013: OECD, International Migration Database, based in Italian Ministro dell'Interno. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Foreigners who arrived the country, holding a resident permit and intending to stay for at least 3 months. Source 2013-2014: Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg: arrivées, 1967-2014. [\[LINK\]](#)

Netherlands For EU citizens arriving in the Netherlands from another country with the intention of staying in the country for at least four months during the first six months following, registration is obligatory at the municipality where they are staying. Foreigners from outside EU hold a resident permit that is valid for one year and can be renewed. All inflows are registered by country of birth. Source 2012-2013: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (population > migration and migrants), external migration; sex, age (31 dec), marital status and country of birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreigners holding a resident or work permit that intend to stay in the country for at least 6 months. Source 2013-2014: Statistics Norway: immigration, emigration and net migration, by citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreigners registered in the national Municipal Registers, Padron Municipal de Habitantes, that intend to stay in the country for at least 1 year. Source 2013-2014: INE España: estadística de variaciones residenciales, altas por país de nacionalidad sexo y edad. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Foreigners holding a permanent or an annual resident permit. Holders of an L-Permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. Inflow includes also status change by citizenship. In 2014 the Office Fédéral de la Statistique altered the collection and recording method of accounting inflows into Switzerland. Source 2013-2014: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: immigration de la population résidente permanente selon la nationalité, 1991-2014. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Foreign nationals aged 16 or over who have entered the country and who have been granted the registration number, National Insurance Number (NIN), by the Department for Work and Pensions, which is compulsory for those intending to work. 2013-2014: Department for Work and Pensions: stat-explore. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Inflows correspond to permanent resident permit concessions (including status changes), by country of birth, in the fiscal year ending on September 30th of each (calendar) year

indicated and starting on October 1st of the previous year. Source 2012-2013: US Department of Homeland Security: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2013 (table 3, persons obtaining lawful permanent resident status by region and country of birth: fiscal years 2004 to 2013). [\[LINK\]](#)

Remittances

All countries Personal remittances. Includes personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source 2012-2013: World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators. [\[LINK\]](#)

Portugal Personal remittances. Includes personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source 2013-2014: Banco de Portugal, Balance of Payment Statistics (BOP). [\[LINK\]](#)

Stock of foreign-born

Belgium Foreign-born population counted in the registered population. Source 2013-2014: Eurostat, based in the national Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique (Belgium). [\[LINK\]](#)

Brazil Population born abroad recorded in the 2010 Brazilian-Census. Source 2010: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística: information provided on request. [\[LINK\]](#)

Canada Foreign-born population recorded in the 2011 Canadian censuses. Source 2011: Statistics Canada, Place of Birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

France Foreign-born population in the annual censuses. The data for census surveys is collected by the municipalities and monitored and organised by the national statistical office. Source 2011: Institut

Nacional de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): répartition des immigrés par pays de naissance en 2011. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Population accounted for in the Microcensus, based on the records of the Central Register of Foreigns (Ausländerzentralregister). The figures for those born abroad and in Portugal correspond to those born outside Germany with foreign and Portuguese nationality, respectively (only available data). Source 2013-2014: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland: Ausländische Bevölkerung, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, 2014, tabelle 7 (2014). [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2011-2012: OECD, International Migration Database based in Italian Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Foreign-born population registered in the Luxemburg 2011 census. Source 2011: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg: population par pays de naissance et situation socio-économique au 1er février 2011. [\[LINK\]](#)

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Norway Foreign-born population recorded in the Central Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2013-2014: Statistics Norway: immigrant and norwegian-born to immigrant parents. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign-born population recorded in the Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2013-2014: INE España, Padrón Municipal de Habitantes: datos nacionales por CCAA y por provincias, población por nacionalidad, país de nacimiento y sexo. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Population born abroad counted through censuses and residence permits. The concept of resident population by the institute of statistics for that of permanent population. The values up to 2009 for those born abroad and in Portugal correspond to individuals born outside Switzerland with foreign and Portuguese nationality, respectively (it is not possible to have autonomous the variable of naturalness by country, only by category "" outside and within Switzerland ""). As of 2010, the figures for those born abroad correspond to those born outside Switzerland. Source 2012-2013: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: population

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