

observatório da emigração

portuguese emigration
factbook 2018

Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration **Factbook 2018**

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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. In 2017, the Portuguese emigration decreased again, with about 85 thousand individuals leaving the country. The new statistical series estimated by the Observatory incorporates corrections from the German and French statistical institutes, with an upward revision of the value of Portuguese emigration in 2015 and a more pronounced decline as of that date.

02. Overall, the decline observed is strongly correlated with the recovery of the Portuguese economy, especially in terms of job creation (Pires, Pereira and Azevedo, 2018), as well as the reduction of the attraction of destination countries such as the United Kingdom, due to the Brexit, and Angola, due to the economic crisis triggered by the devaluation of oil prices.

03. According to Eurostat data, Portugal had, for the first time since 2011, a positive net migration in 2017. Those data, however, underestimate the value of emigration. Using the Observatory's estimates, Portugal has had a negative net migration since 2004 (Pires, 2019), which remains in 2017, albeit in a downward trend since 2013, due to the decrease in emigration at the same time as the increase in immigration.

04. As stated in previous editions of the *Factbook*, Portugal is 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 2017, the number of emigrants born in Portugal was about two million and three hundred thousand, which means that about 22% of the Portuguese lived outside the country, the majority in a European country (66%). Concerning educational attainment, the latest available data, the Census 2011, indicates that among the total number of Portuguese living in OECD countries, only 11% attained tertiary education, about a quarter, 27%, the secondary education, and the majority, 62%, the elementary education.

Portuguese permanent inflows in main destination countries

05. There is a marked decrease in emigration to the United Kingdom: from 2016 to 2017, the number of Portuguese inflows in that country fell by 26%, five times more than in the previous year (5%). With the same relative amplitude, but with lower absolute values, it is also worth noting the reduction of emigration to Angola, with a decrease of 24% between 2016 and 2017 (still only half of the drop observed in the previous year). For the fourth consecutive year, there was a downward trend in emigration to Switzerland (-9%), although less pronounced than in previous years. In contrast to the general downward trend, emigration to Spain has been growing since 2014: between 2016 and 2017, it increased by 18%, after having grown by 15% in the previous year. Due to corrections in the German and French statistics it is difficult at this moment to measure the recent evolution of emigration to these two destinations, which should nevertheless be in decline since 2014.

06. Despite the decrease observed between 2016 and 2017, the United Kingdom remains the main country of destination to Portuguese emigration: 22,600 entries in 2017. The other main destinations of Portuguese emigration were France (more than 18,000 inflows in 2014), Switzerland (9,200 in 2016) and Germany (8,800 in 2016). Outside of Europe, the main destination countries for Portuguese emigration are in Africa: Angola (2,900 in 2017) and Mozambique (1,400 in 2016). In 2017, the Portuguese were the second most represented nationality among the new emigrants entering Luxembourg, the fourth in Switzerland and in France (2016 figures), and the seventh in the United Kingdom.

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

07. France remains the country with the largest number of migrants born in Portugal: more than 621,000 in 2015, the last year for which official information is available. There are also more than 100,000 Portuguese emigrants living in Switzerland (220,000 in 2017), the United States (148,000 in 2016), Canada (143,000 in 2016), the United Kingdom (139,000 in 2017), Brazil (138,000 in 2010) and in Germany (123 thousand in 2017). In Switzerland, the value of the Portuguese stock declined for the first time since 2000, albeit slightly (-1%). In Spain, the resumption of emigration continues to be insufficient to offset the annual number of outflows due to the return to Portugal or the re-emigration to a third country after the crisis of 2008. Although, between 2016 and 2017 the relative decrease in the number of Portuguese living in Spain stood at -3.8%, the lowest reduction observed since 2013. With this decrease, today live in Spain less than 100 thousand Portuguese (96,200).

Remittances received

08. In 2017, the value of remittances received in Portugal was slightly over 3.5 billion euros. Between 2016 and 2017 the value of remittances received in Portugal grew by 6%. However, due to the economic growth in Portugal during the same period, the value of remittances as a percentage of GDP remained at 1.8%. The highest absolute growth was in remittances received from Switzerland (around +100 million). The highest relative growth was in remittances received from the United Kingdom (+ 23%) and Angola (+ 19%). The largest decline, both in absolute and relative terms, was that of remittances received from Spain (-25 million euros, a reduction of 18% compared to 2016). The value of remittances as a percentage of GDP is, in Portugal, at a level similar to that of more developed or larger economies, this indicator varying, in 2017, between 34%, in Tonga, and less than 0.1%, in the USA.

1 | Total emigration



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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, 2017)	92.2	243.6	41.3	357.4	8,515.8	4.0	238.4
Population (millions, 2017)	10.3	66.0	8.5	82.7	209.3	0.5	19.6
Population density (people per km2, 2017)	112.7	272.9	214.2	237.0	25.0	135.6	85.1
Urban population (% of total, 2017)	64.7	83.1	73.8	77.3	86.3	65.3	53.9
Population growth (annual %, 2017)	-0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	-0.6
Population ages 0-14 (% of total, 2017)	13.6	17.7	14.9	13.1	21.7	30.2	15.3
Population ages 65 and above (% of total, 2017)	21.5	18.5	18.4	21.5	8.6	4.5	17.9
Fertility rate, total (births per woman, 2017)	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.6
Labor force, total (millions, 2017)	5.2	33.9	4.9	43.5	104.3	0.2	8.8
Labor force with tertiary education (% of total, 2017)	25.9	43.3	40.4	29.2	20.8	10.3	20.5
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force, ILO estimate, 2017)	8.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	13.3	10.3	4.9
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment, 2017)	49.6	25.9	34.6	41.6	..	..	41.5
Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24, ILO estimate, 2017)	23.9	12.1	8.1	6.8	30.2	17.8	18.5
GDP (current US\$, billions, 2017)	217.6	2,622.4	678.9	3,677.4	2,055.5	1,753.7	211.8
GDP growth (annual %, 2017)	2.7	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.0	3.9	6.9
GDP per capita (current US\$, thousands, 2017)	21.1	39.7	80.2	44.5	9.8	3.2	10.8
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births, 2017)	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	13.2	15.0	6.6
Mean years of schooling (2017)	9.2	12.9	13.4	14.1	7.8	6.1	11.0
HDI score (2017)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
HDI ranking (2017)	41	14	2	5	79	125	52

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2012-2017). [CV] The percentage of labor force with tertiary education corresponds to the year 2015..

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the World Bank, DataBank, World Development Indicators, updated 15/01/2019 and 27/05/2019, International Labour Organization (ILO) (for employment and unemployment) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2018 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, 2017)	2,266.7	4,921.3	676.7	4,208.1	1,612.9	226.8	3,578.5
Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2017)	21.9	7.5	8.0	5.1	0.1	41.5	18.3
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, 2017)	880.2	8,841.7	2,506.4	12,165.1	735.6	15.3	370.8
Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2017)	8.5	13.4	29.5	14.8	1.4	2.8	1.9
Inward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2017)	4,811.0	4,374.0	2,488.0	16,833.0	2,699.0	222.0	4,944.0
Inward remittance flows as a percentage of GDP (2017)	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	12.5	2.3
Outward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2017)	2,468.0	26,801.0	9,197.0	24,671.0	1,759.0	31.0	591.0

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2012-2017).

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017) (número de emigrantes e de imigrantes); Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000 (taxa de emigração da população com ensino superior); World Bank, World Bank, Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2017 (remessas).

Estimates of total emigration

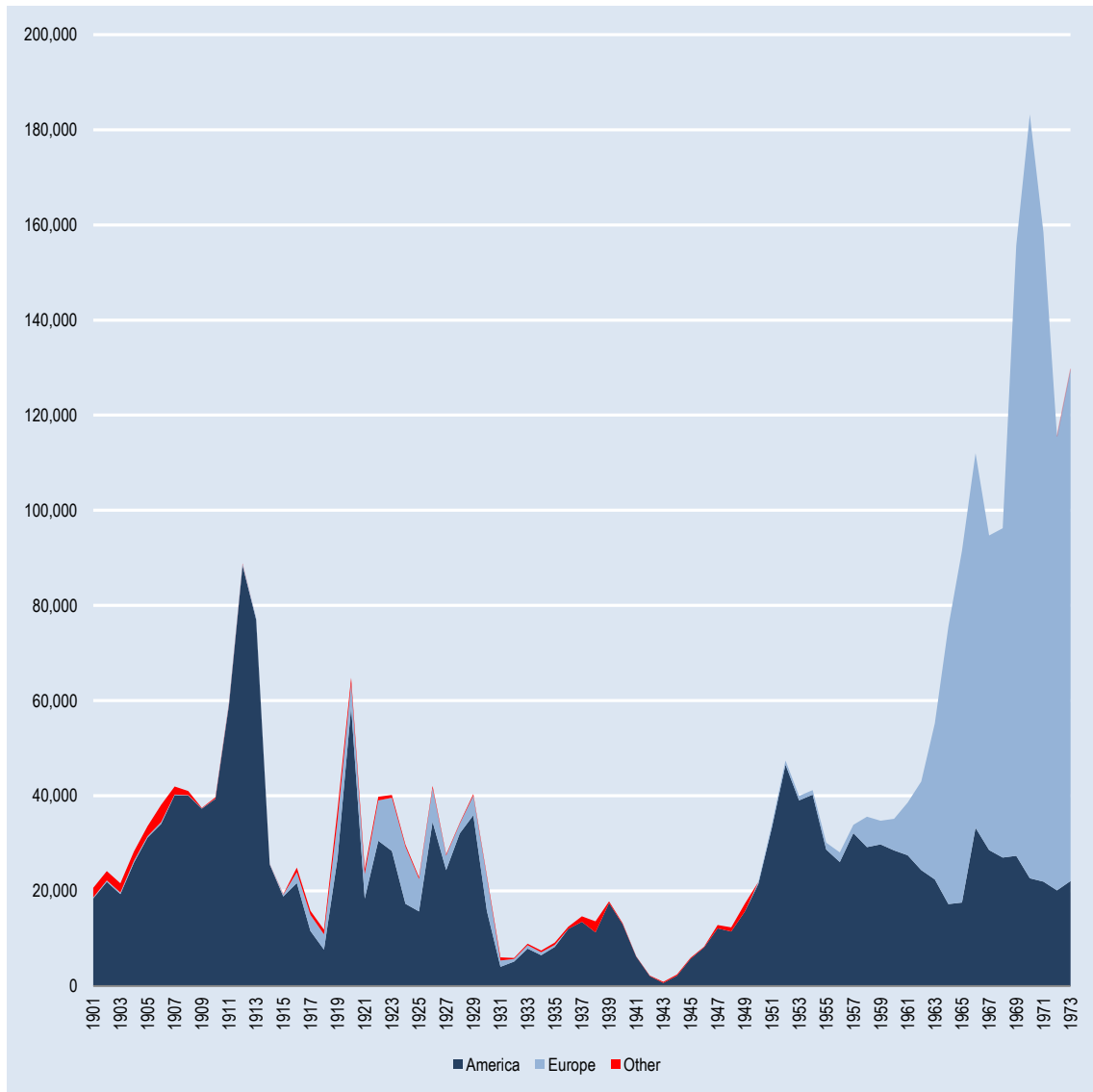
Table 1.3 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

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



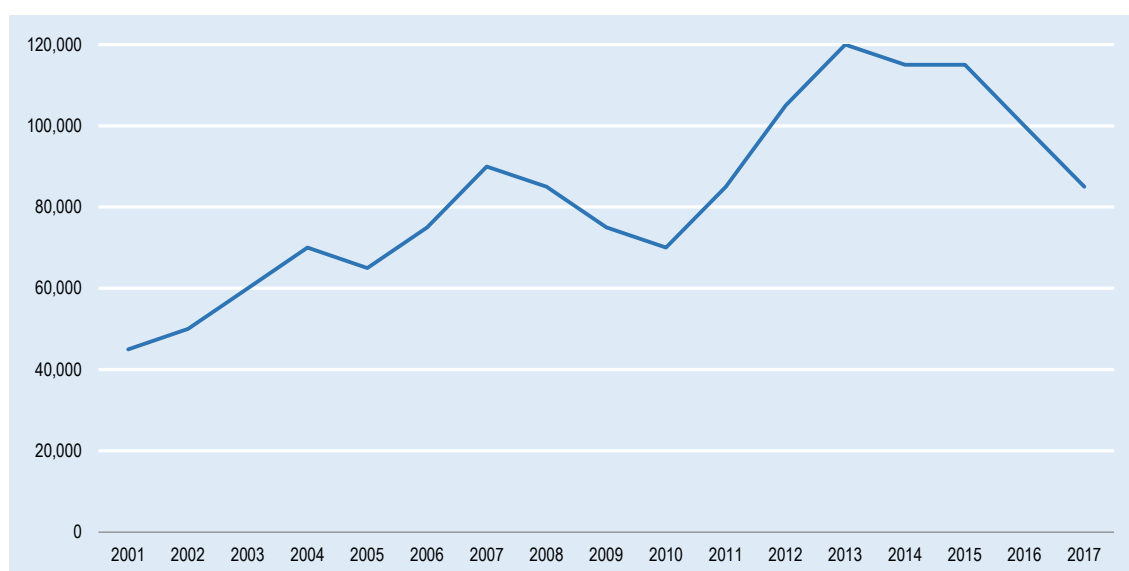
Source Chart by OEm, data from Maria Ioannis Baganha and José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Table 1.4 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2017

Year	Source				
	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) [A]			Observatório da Emigração [B]	
	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Current series	Previous series
2001	20,589	5,762	14,827	45,000	40,000 (**)
2002	27,358	8,813	18,545	50,000	50,000
2003	27,008	6,687	20,321	60,000	60,000
2004	..	6,757	..	70,000	70,000
2005	..	6,360	..	65,000	75,000 (**)
2006	..	5,600	..	75,000	80,000 (**)
2007	..	7,890	..	90,000	90,000
2008	..	20,357	..	85,000	85,000
2009	..	16,899	..	75,000	75,000
2010	..	23,760	..	70,000	70,000
2011	100,978	43,998	56,980	85,000	80,000 (**)
2012	121,418	51,958	69,460	105,000	95,000 (**)
2013	128,108	53,786	74,322	120,000	110,000 (**)
2014	134,624	49,572	85,052	115,000	110,000 (**)
2015	101,203	40,377	60,826	115,000 (*)	..
2016	97,151	38,273	58,878	100,000 (*)	..
2017	81,051	31,753	49,298	85,000 (*)	..

Note (*) Provisional values. (**) Differences between the values of the current series and of the previous series.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2001-2017


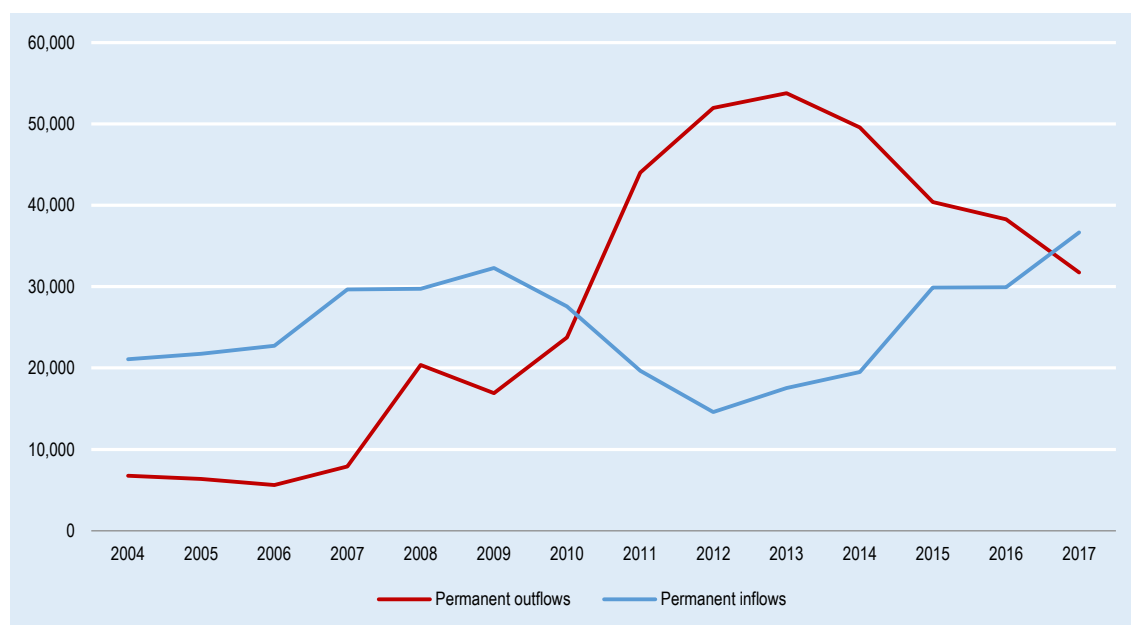
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Table 1.5 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2017

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
2016	38,273	29,925	-8,348
2017	31,753	36,639	4,886

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

Chart 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese permanent outflows and inflows, 2004-2017



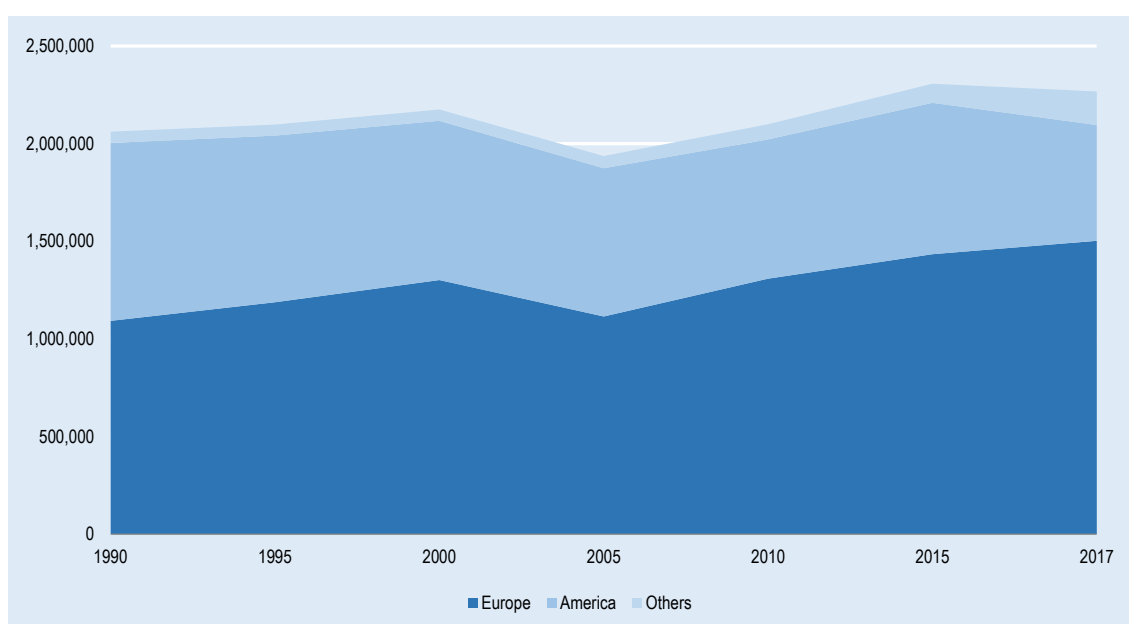
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.6 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2017

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
2017	2,266,735	100.0	1,502,151	66.3	592,642	26.1	171,942	7.6

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

Chart 1.4 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2017



Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

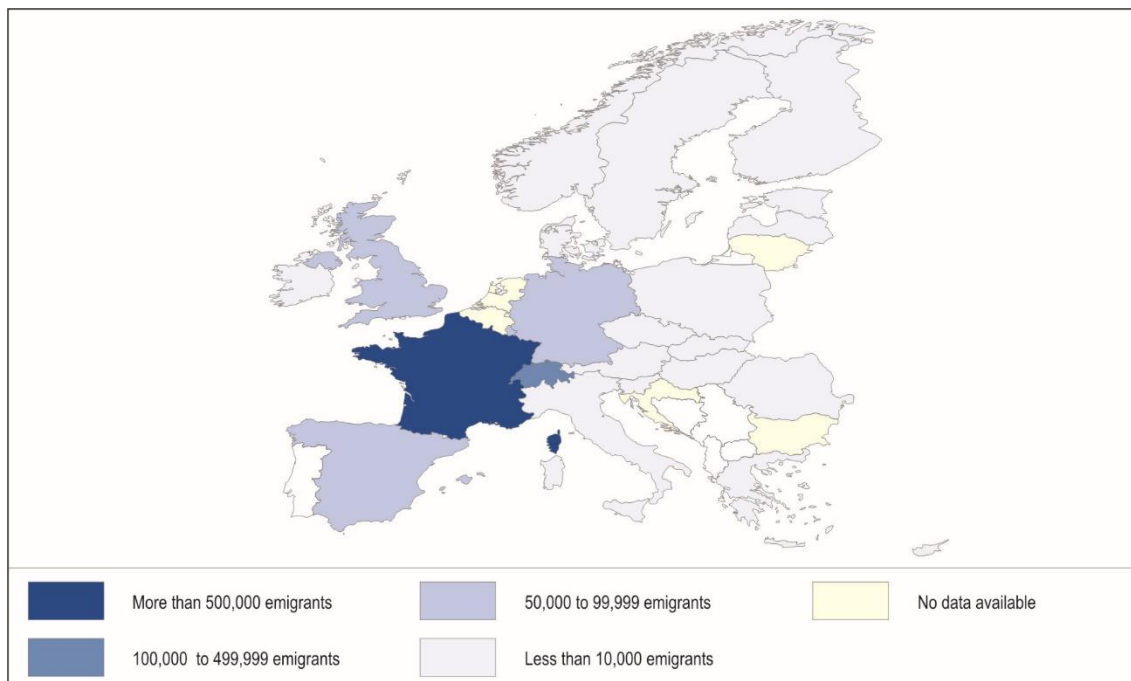
Table 1.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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.

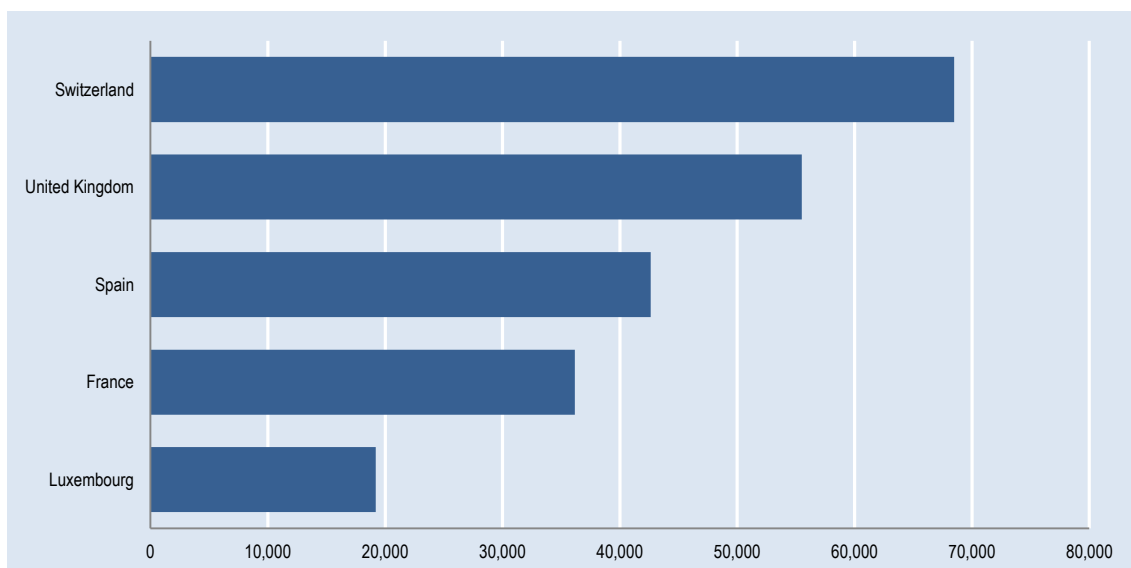
Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.

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.

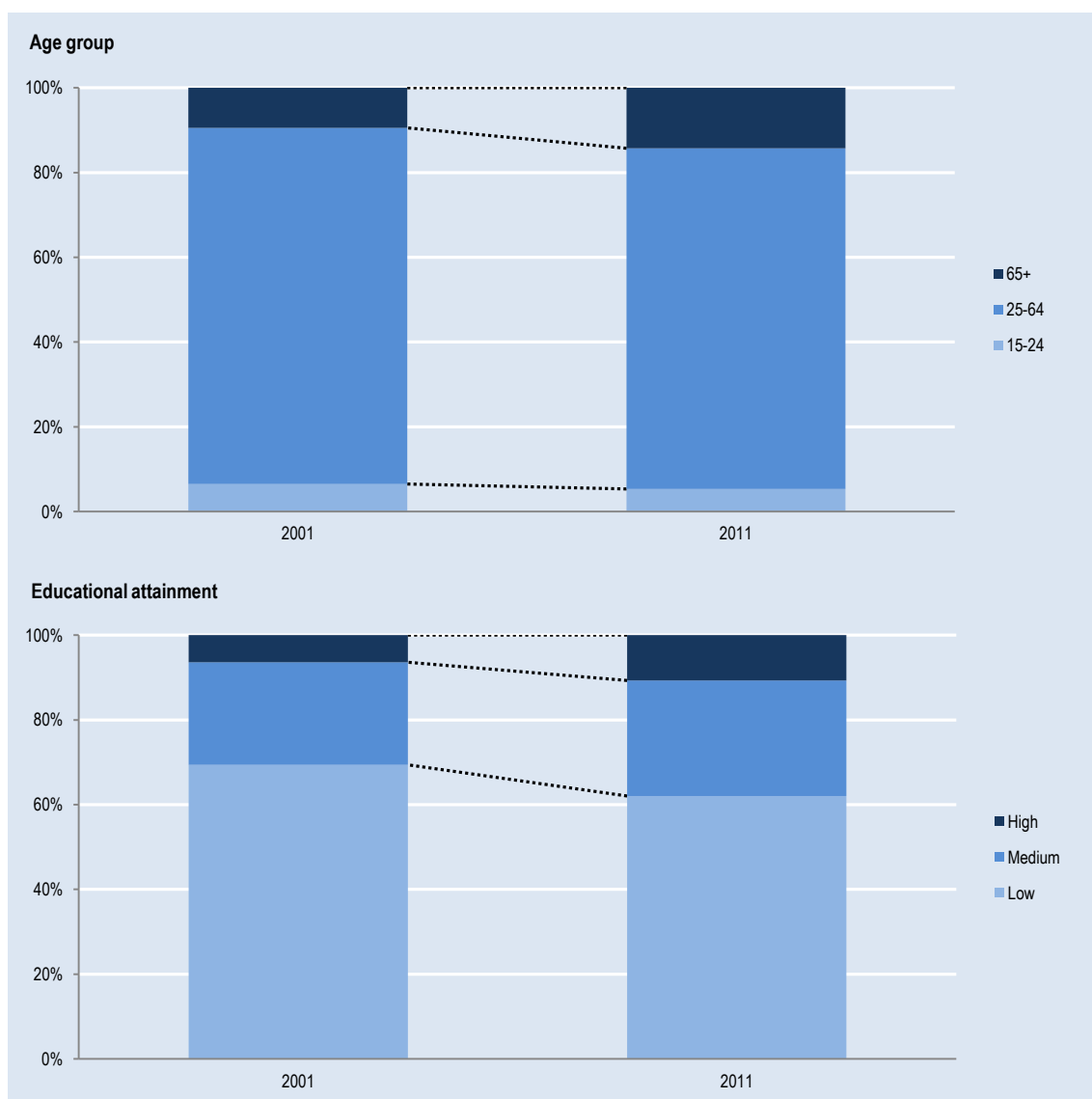
Table 1.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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

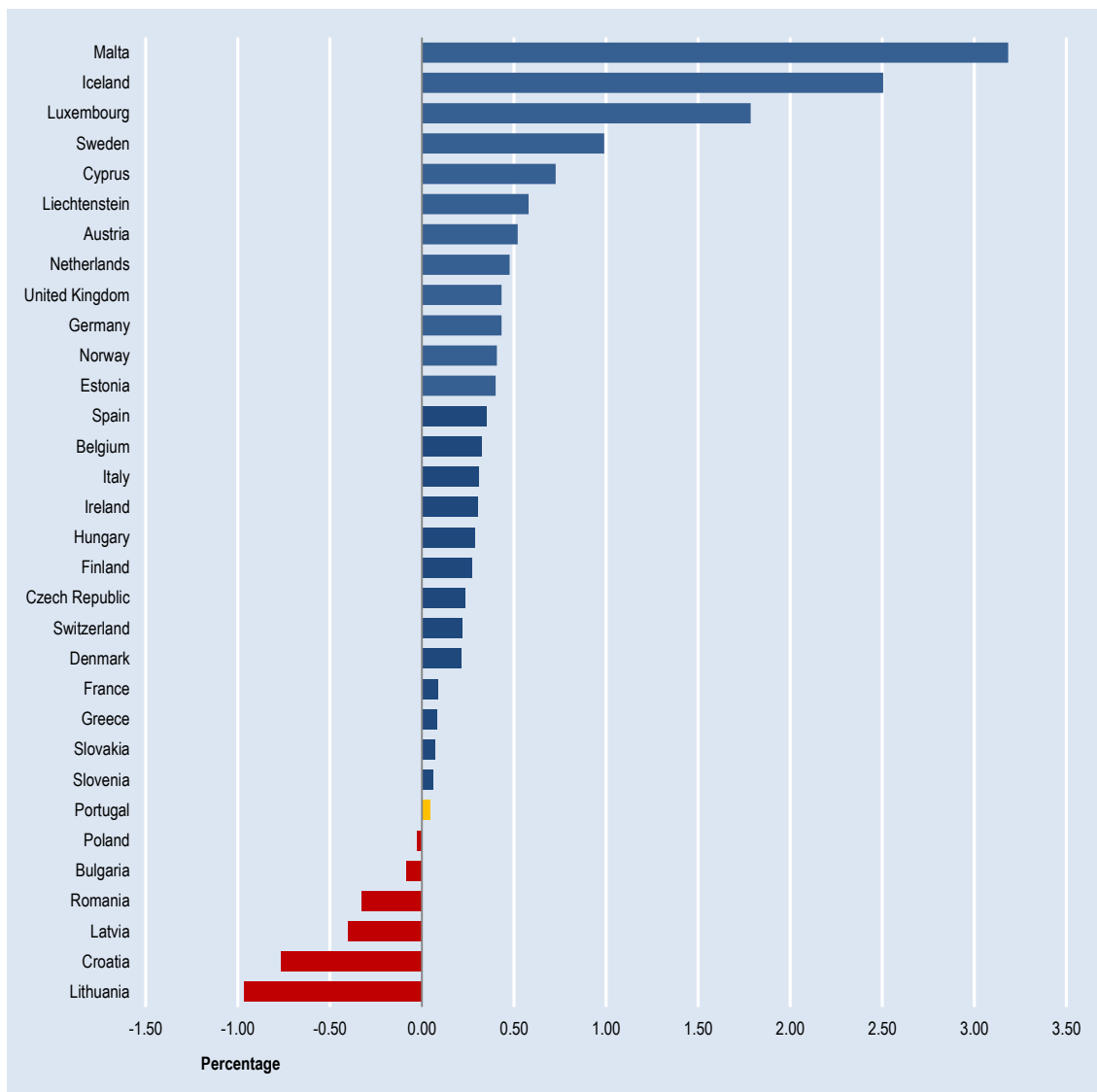
Table 1.9 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2017

Country	Resident population	Net migration		Net migration except return flows (a)	
		N	Rate	N	Rate
Austria	8,772,865	45,657	0.58	35,973	0.41
Belgium	11,351,727	37,013	0.33	19,477	0.17
Bulgaria	7,101,859	-5,989	-0.08	-19,049	-0.27
Croatia	4,154,213	-31,799	-0.77	-37,710	-0.96
Cyprus	854,802	6,201	0.73	2,245	0.26
Czech Republic	10,578,820	24,531	0.23	19,995	0.19
Denmark	5,748,769	12,176	0.21	-7,357	-0.13
Estonia	1,315,635	5,258	0.40	-3,291	-0.25
Finland	5,503,297	14,824	0.27	6,762	0.12
France	66,804,121	57,410	0.09	-70,563	-0.11
Germany	82,521,653	356,409	0.43	232,020	0.28
Greece	10,768,193	8,920	0.08	-22,823	-0.21
Hungary	9,797,561	28,241	0.29	-3,376	-0.03
Iceland	338,349	8,475	2.50	6,014	1.75
Ireland	4,784,383	14,431	0.30	-12,013	-0.25
Italy	60,589,445	188,330	0.31	145,961	0.24
Latvia	1,950,116	-7,808	-0.40	-12,588	-0.65
Liechtenstein	37,810	219	0.59	52	0.14
Lithuania	2,847,904	-27,557	-0.97	-37,712	-1.32
Luxembourg	590,667	10,548	1.79	9,349	1.58
Malta	460,297	14,656	3.18	13,185	2.86
Netherlands	17,081,507	81,415	0.48	36,771	0.22
Norway	5,258,317	21,388	0.41	14,633	0.28
Poland	37,972,964	-9,139	-0.02	-141,927	-0.37
Portugal	10,309,573	4,886	0.05	-15,363	-0.15
Romania	19,644,350	-64,758	-0.33	-211,073	-1.07
Slovakia	5,435,343	3,722	0.07	-555	-0.01
Slovenia	2,065,895	1,253	0.06	-2,035	-0.10
Spain	46,528,024	163,272	0.35	85,090	0.18
Sweden	9,995,153	98,869	0.99	79,356	0.79
Switzerland	8,419,550	18,380	0.22	-5,423	-0.06
United Kingdom	65,844,142	284,544	0.43	203,691	0.31

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, 2017



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

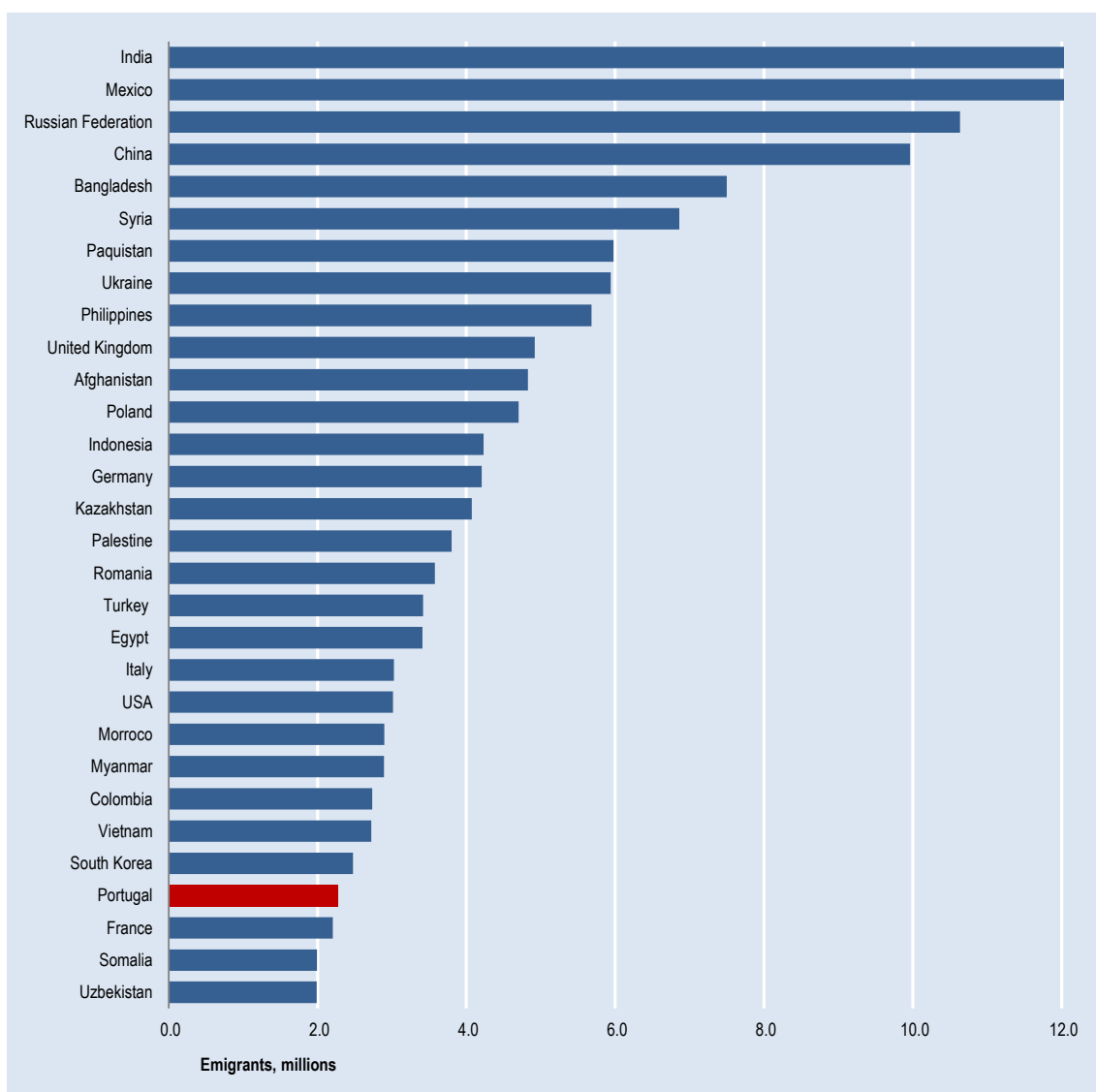
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.10 Emigrants by country of origin, 2017

Ranking	Top countries of origin	Emigrants. millions
1	India	16.6
2	Mexico	13.0
3	Russian Federation	10.6
4	China	10.0
5	Bangladesh	7.5
6	Syria	6.9
7	Paquistan	6.0
8	Ukraine	5.9
9	Philippines	5.7
10	United Kingdom	4.9
11	Afghanistan	4.8
12	Poland	4.7
13	Indonesia	4.2
14	Germany	4.2
15	Kazakhstan	4.1
16	Palestine	3.8
17	Romania	3.6
18	Turkey	3.4
19	Egypt	3.4
20	Italy	3.0
21	USA	3.0
22	Marroco	2.9
23	Myanmar	2.9
24	Colombia	2.7
25	Vietnam	2.7
26	South Korea	2.5
27	Portugal	2.3
28	France	2.2
29	Somalia	2.0
30	Uzbekistan	2.0

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

Chart 1.8 Emigrants by country of origin, 2017



Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

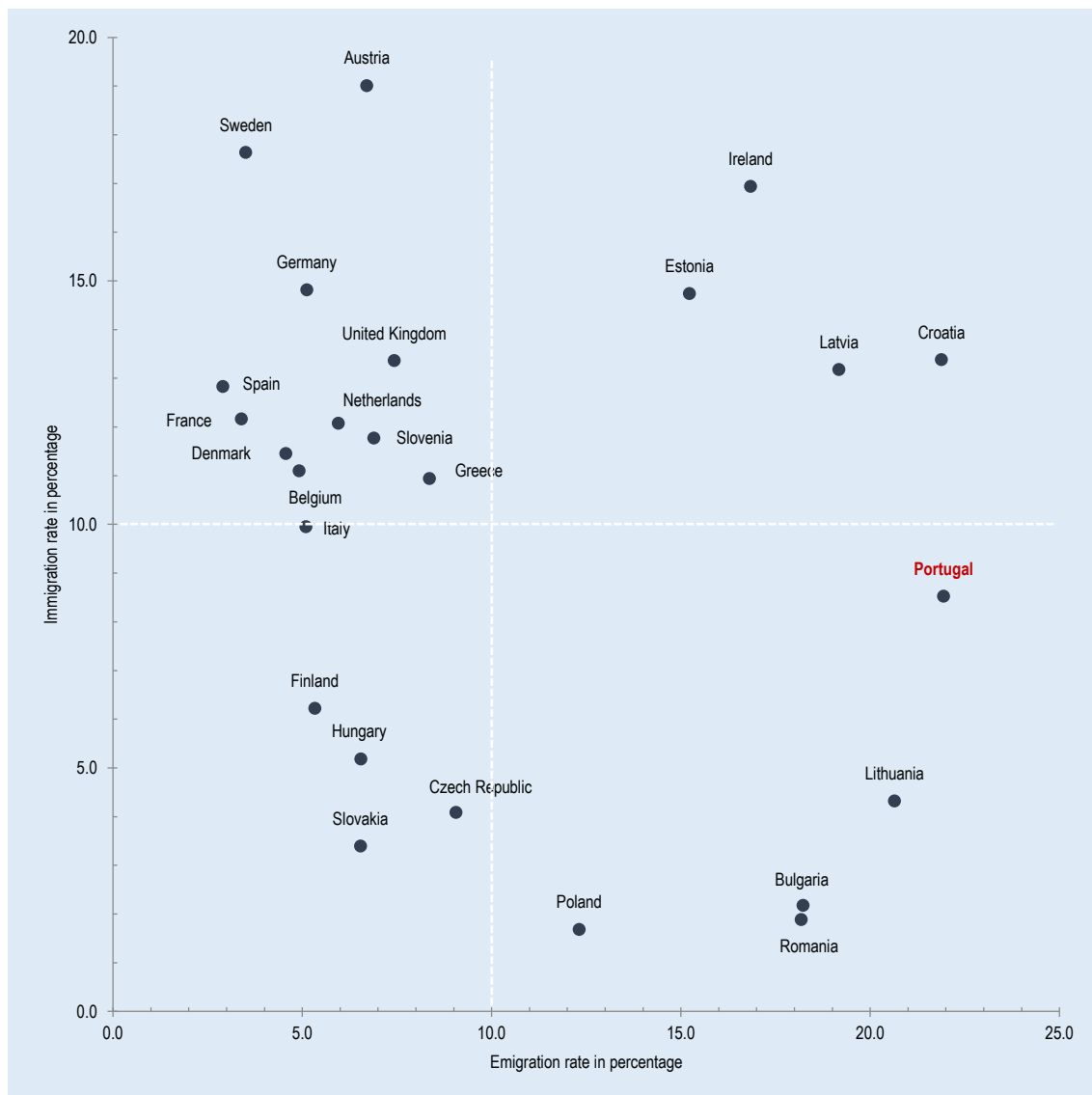
Table 1.11 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2017

Country	Emigration rate	Immigration rate
Austria	6.7	19.0
Belgium	4.9	11.1
Bulgaria	18.2	2.2
Cyprus	13.9	16.0
Croatia	21.9	13.4
Czech Republic	9.1	4.1
Denmark	4.6	11.5
Estonia	15.2	14.7
Finland	5.3	6.2
France	3.4	12.2
Germany	5.1	14.8
Greece	8.4	10.9
Hungary	6.6	5.2
Ireland	16.8	16.9
Italy	5.1	10.0
Latvia	19.2	13.2
Lithuania	20.7	4.3
Luxembourg	10.6	45.3
Malta	24.4	10.6
Netherlands	6.0	12.1
Poland	12.3	1.7
Portugal	21.9	8.5
Romania	18.2	1.9
Slovakia	6.5	3.4
Slovenia	6.9	11.8
Spain	2.9	12.8
Sweden	3.5	17.6
United Kingdom	7.4	13.4

Note Emigration rate = number of emigrants as a percentage of the population of the country of origin; immigration rate = number of immigrants as a percentage of the population of the country of residence.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

Chart 1.9 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2015



Note Only countries with more than one million inhabitants.

Emigration rate = number of emigrants as a percentage of the population of the country of origin;

immigration rate = number of immigrants as a percentage of the population of the country of residence.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017).

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



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Summary

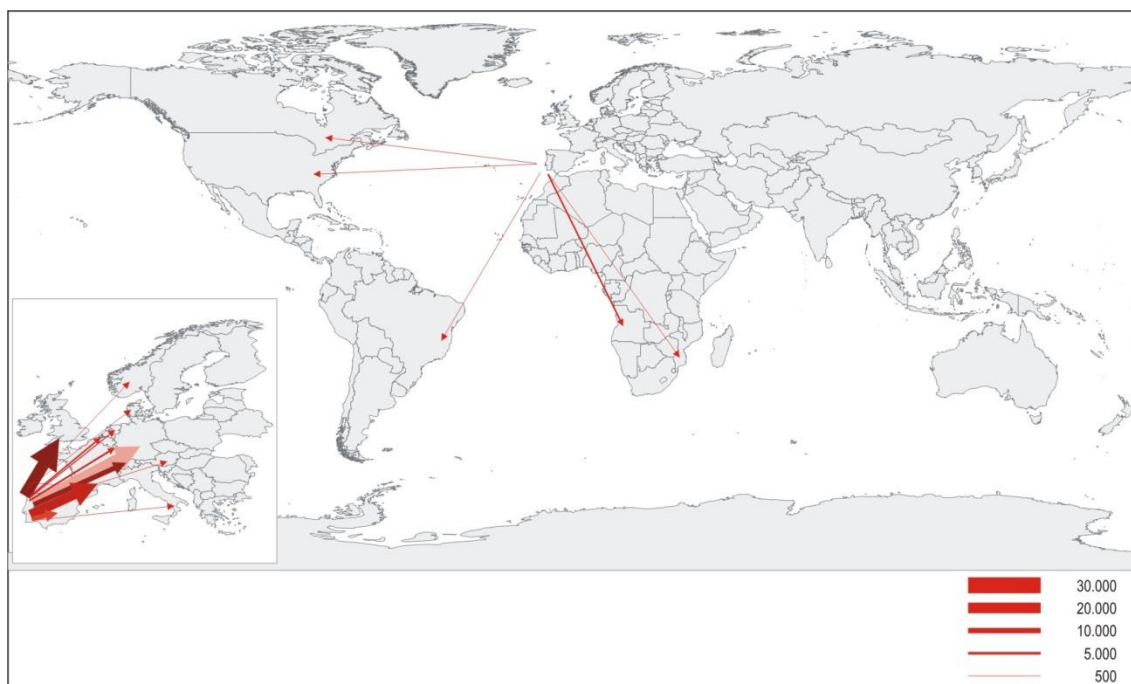
Table 2.1 **Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2017 or last year available**

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	2,962	..	..	..	97,576
Austria	618	2,735	3,419	4	5,568
Belgium	2,863	36,074	45,569	238	57,215
Brazil	1,294	137,973	..	..	687,322
Canada	785	143,160	25,855	575	135,678
Denmark	642	2,541	2,467	11	2,363
France	18,480	621,777	541,569	2,579	1,258,953
Germany	17,750	123,155	146,810	803	147,992
Italy	465	6,461	6,338	37	5,945
Luxemburg	3,342	72,477	96,800	1,328	113,145
Mozambique	1,439	3,767	4,279	..	30,582
Netherlands	2,127	17,384	20,166	59	24,847
Norway	375	3,320	4,360	24	538
Spain	9,038	96,266	88,451	135	77,710
Switzerland	9,257	220,904	266,557	3,919	325,459
United Kingdom	22,622	139,000	235,000	1,234	244,252
United States	939	148,208	54,669	1,807	201,227
Venezuela	532	37,326	..	..	180,959

Note [DEU] Permanente inflows: The values of inflows into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in 2015 and 2016. [AUT] Consular Registrations: 2016. [AGO] Permanente inflows: data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] Permanent inflows: 2016. [BRA] Permanent inflows: 2015. Migrants born in Portugal: 2010. [CAN] Migrants born in Portugal: 2016. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2016. [USA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2016. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2012. [FRA] Permanent inflows: 2013. Data published by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) are five-year averages. That is, the value of the entries in 2013 is, in fact, the average of the values calculated, by sampling, for the years 2011 to 2015. Migrants born in Portugal: 2015. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2015. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2016. [ITA] Consular Registrations: Only counts the national citizens in the Consular Section of the Embassy of Portugal in Rome. [LUX] Migrants born in Portugal: The total value of foreign-born migrants is an estimate of the United Nations. Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 was granted on request. [MOZ] Permanent inflows: 2016. Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: 2007. [VEN] Permanente inflows and Migrants born in Portugal: 2011.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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 Estadística, 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; United Nations Statistics Division.

Map 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available



Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2016. [BRA] 2015. [FRA] 2013. Data published by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) are five-year averages. That is, the value of the entries in 2013 is, in fact, the average of the values calculated, by sampling, for the years 2011 to 2015. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Map 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.

Map 2.2 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available**



Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2015. [LUX] The total value of foreign-born migrants is an estimate of the United Nations. Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2016. [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; [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.

Inflows

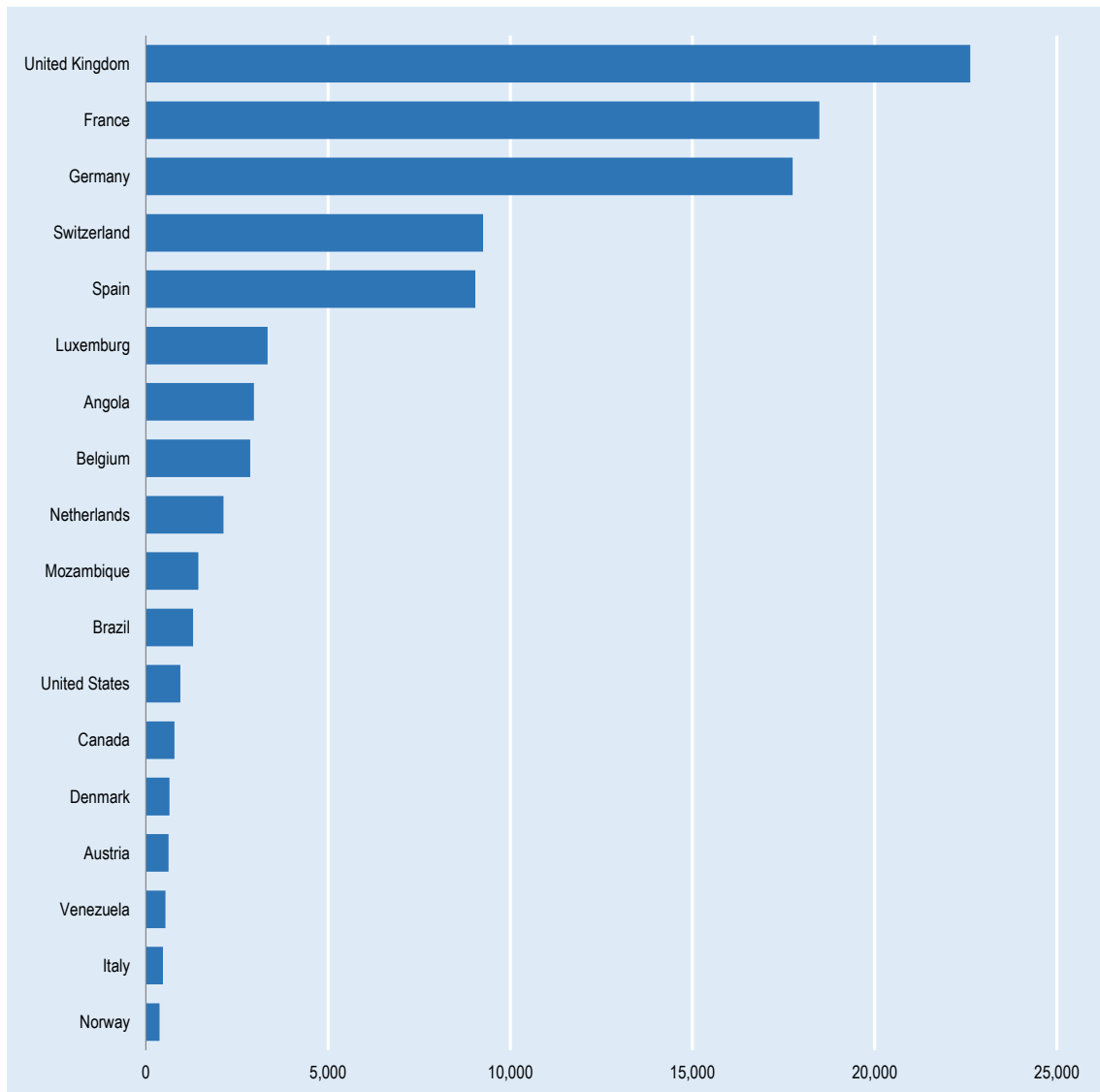
Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	2,962	..	..
Austria	139,329	618	0.4	..
Belgium	103,187	2,863	2.8	..
Brazil	36,868	1,294	3.5	10th
Canada	..	785	..	..
Denmark	86,137	642	0.7	..
France	235,000	18,480	7.9	..
Germany	1,391,515	17,750	1.3	..
Italy	343,440	465	0.1	..
Luxemburg	24,379	3,342	13.7	2nd
Mozambique	..	1,439	..	..
Netherlands	202,126	2,127	1.1	..
Norway	49,774	375	0.8	..
Spain	637,375	9,038	1.4	..
Switzerland	147,142	9,257	6.3	4th
United Kingdom	682,613	22,622	3.3	7th
United States	1,127,167	939	0.1	..
Venezuela	287,499	532	0.2	..

Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2016. [BRA] 2015. [FRA] 2013. Data published by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) are five-year averages. That is, the value of the entries in 2013 is, in fact, the average of the values calculated, by sampling, for the years 2011 to 2015. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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.

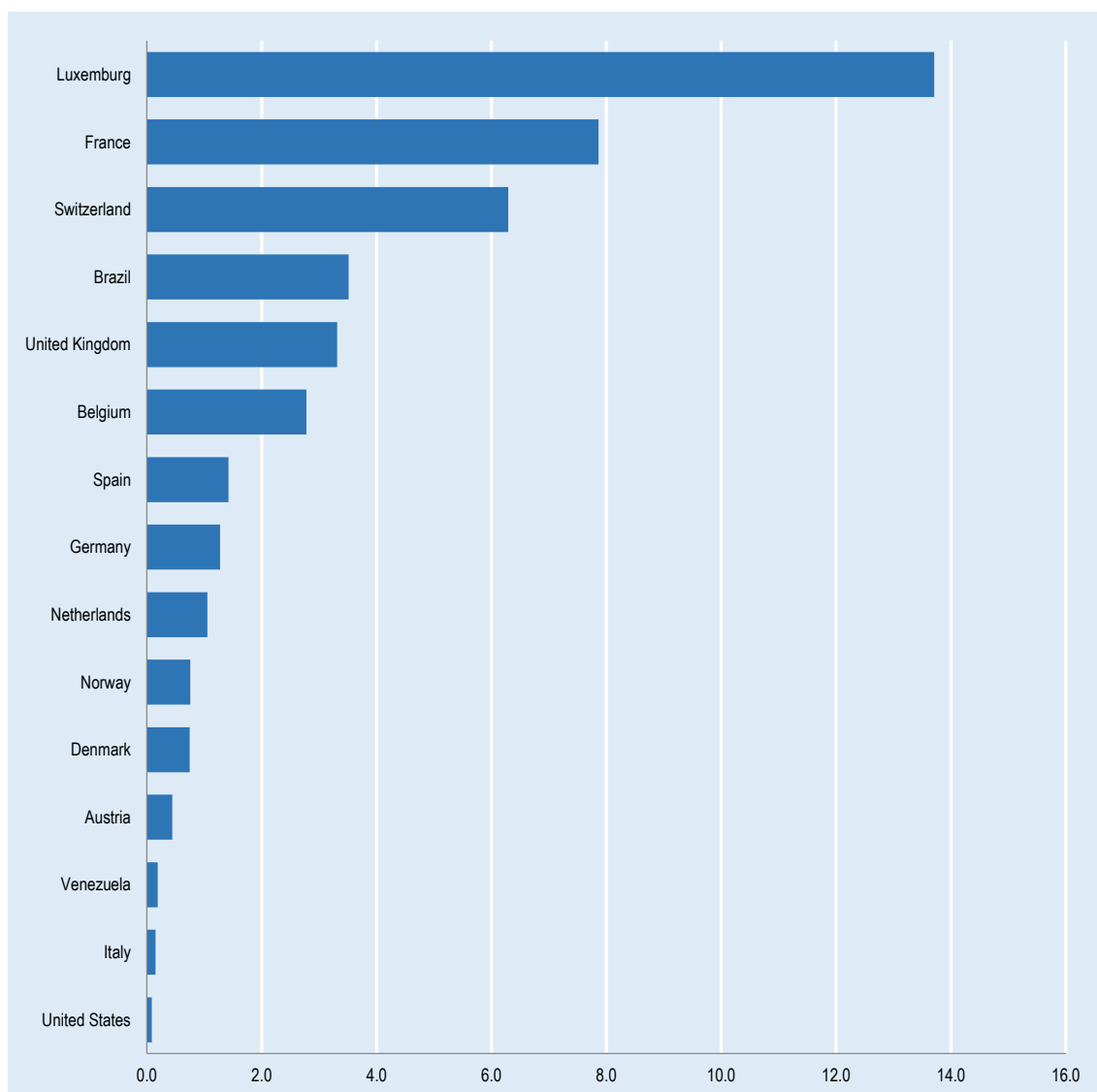
Chart 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available



Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2016. [BRA] 2015. [FRA] 2013. Data published by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) are five-year averages. That is, the value of the entries in 2013 is, in fact, the average of the values calculated, by sampling, for the years 2011 to 2015. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2017 or last year available



Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [BEL] 2016. [BRA] 2015. [FRA] 2013. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017 or last two years available**

Country	Total inflows			Portuguese inflows		
	2016	2017	Change in percentage	2016	2017	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	3,908	2,962	-24.2
Austria	158,746	139,329	-12.2	561	618	10.2
Belgium	128,762	103,187	-19.9	2,927	2,863	-2.2
Brazil	46,740	36,868	-21.1	1,921	1,294	-32.6
Canada	..	..	..	845	785	-7.1
Denmark	90,961	86,137	-5.3	656	642	-2.1
France	229,600	235,000	2.4	18,370	18,480	0.6
Germany	1,751,360	1,391,515	-20.5	8,810	17,750	101.5
Italy	300,823	343,440	14.2	443	465	5.0
Luxemburg	22,888	24,379	6.5	3,355	3,342	-0.4
Mozambique	..	..	..	6,619	1,439	-78.3
Netherlands	199,091	202,126	1.5	1,961	2,127	8.5
Norway	58,508	49,774	-14.9	427	375	-12.2
Spain	534,574	637,375	19.2	7,646	9,038	18.2
Switzerland	167,407	147,142	-12.1	10,123	9,257	-8.6
United Kingdom	824,782	682,613	-17.2	30,543	22,622	-25.9
United States	1,183,505	1,127,167	-4.8	1,006	939	-6.7
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2015 and 2016. [BRA] 2014 and 2015. [FRA] 2012 and 2013. Data published by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) are five-year averages. That is, the value of the entries in 2013 is, in fact, the average of the values calculated, by sampling, for the years 2011 to 2015. [MOZ] 2015 and 2016.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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

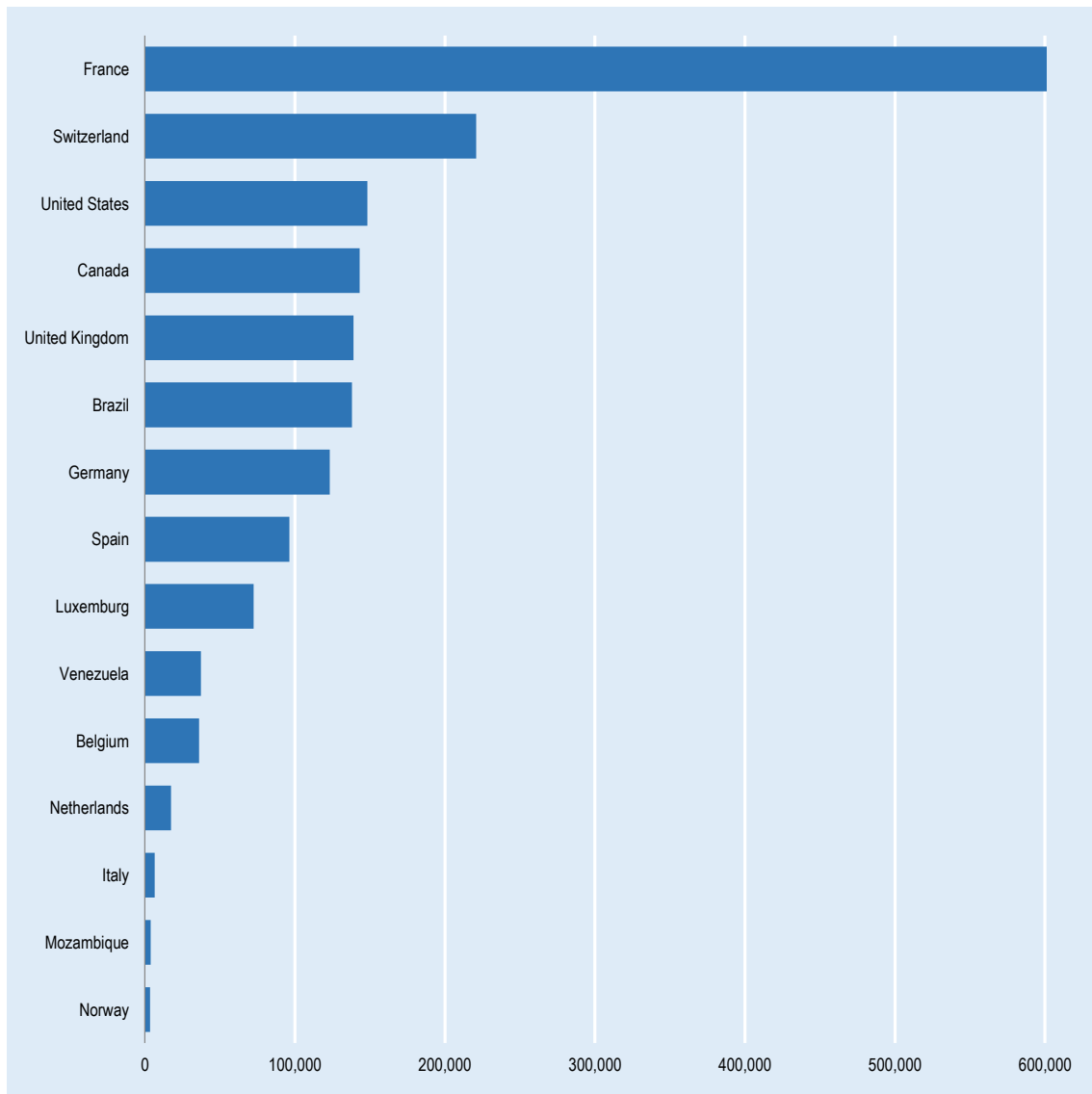
Table 2.4 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available**

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	11,351,727	1,876,726	16.5	36,074	0.3	1.9	..
Brazil	190,755,799	592,570	0.3	137,973	0.1	23.3	1st
Canada	34,460,060	8,219,550	23.9	143,160	0.4	1.7	..
France	66,190,280	6,106,695	9.2	621,777	0.9	10.2	..
Germany	82,740,888	9,284,400	11.2	123,155	0.1	1.3	..
Italy	60,589,445	6,053,960	10.0	6,461	0.0	0.1	..
Luxemburg	590,700	264,073	44.7	72,477	12.3	27.4	1st
Mozambique	20,252,223	342,117	1.7	3,767	0.0	1.1	..
Netherlands	17,081,507	2,001,175	11.7	17,384	0.1	0.9	..
Norway	5,258,317	799,797	15.2	3,320	0.1	0.4	..
Spain	46,572,132	6,180,342	13.3	96,266	0.2	1.6	..
Switzerland	8,484,130	2,126,392	25.1	220,904	2.6	10.4	3rd
United Kingdom	65,176,000	9,382,000	14.4	139,000	0.2	1.5	..
United States	318,377,746	46,810,430	14.7	148,208	0.0	0.3	..
Venezuela	27,150,095	1,156,578	4.3	37,326	0.1	3.2	..

Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2015. [LUX] The total value of foreign-born migrants is an estimate of the United Nations. Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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] Value of foreign-born migrants: United Nations Statistics Division; Value of Migrants born in Portugal: 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, 2017 or last year available

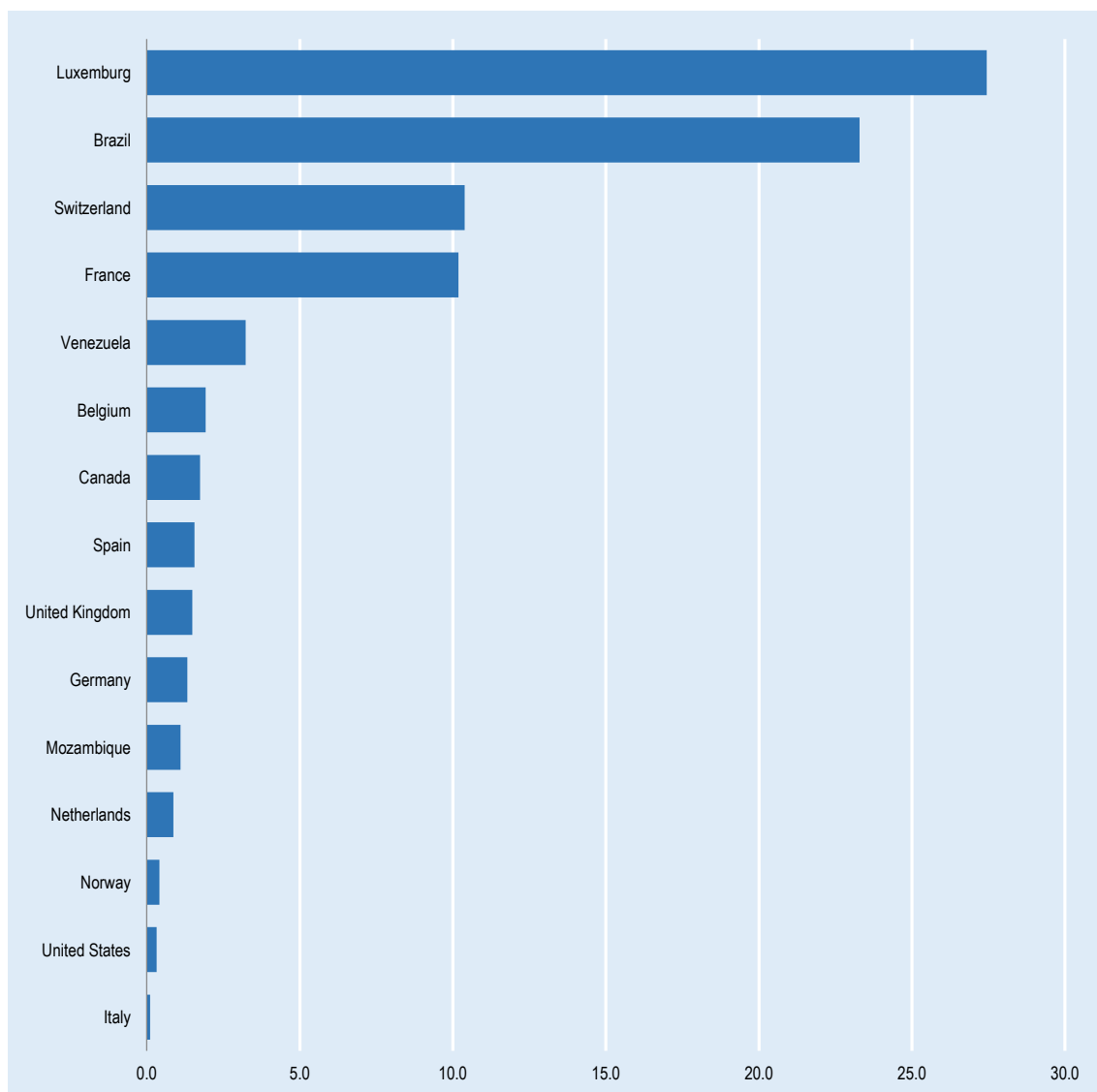


Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2015. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 was granted on request.

[MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2017 or last year available**



Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2015. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017 or last two years available**

Country	All foreign-born migrants			Migrants born in Portugal		
	2016	2017	Change in percentage	2016	2017	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,845,631	1,876,726	1.7	35,249	36,074	2.3
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5,967,359	6,169,123	3.4	615,573	621,777	1.0
Germany	8,744,215	9,284,400	11.2	112,430	123,155	9.5
Italy	5,907,452	6,053,960	2.5	6,305	6,461	2.5
Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,920,877	2,001,175	4.2	16,868	17,384	3.1
Norway	772,478	799,797	3.5	3,166	3,320	4.9
Spain	6,123,769	6,180,342	0.9	100,027	96,266	-3.8
Switzerland	2,480,032	2,126,392	-14.3	223,099	220,904	-1.0
United Kingdom	9,152,000	9,382,000	2.5	131,000	139,000	6.1
United States	46,030,921	46,810,430	1.7	163,768	148,208	-9.5
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2014 and 2015. [USA] 2015 and 2016.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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

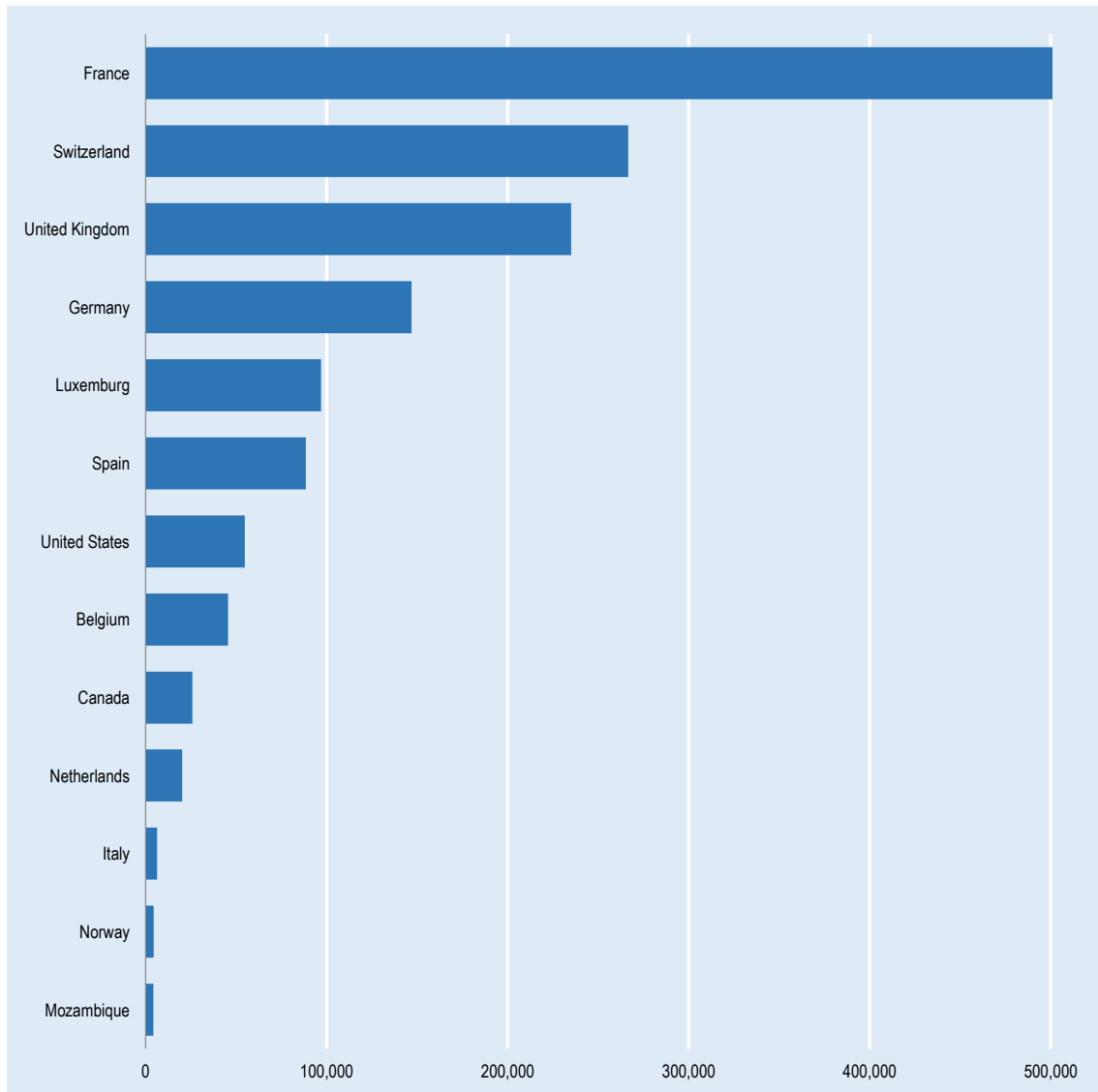
Table 2.6 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available

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	11,351,727	1,353,775	11.9	45,569	0.4	3.4
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	34,460,060	2,425,190	7.0	25,855	0.1	1.1
France	66,190,280	4,335,449	6.5	541,569	0.8	12.5
Germany	82,740,888	10,623,940	12.8	146,810	0.2	1.4
Italy	60,589,445	5,144,440	8.5	6,338	0.0	0.1
Luxemburg	590,700	281,500	47.7	96,800	16.4	34.4
Mozambique	20,252,223	205,906	1.0	4,279	0.0	2.1
Netherlands	17,081,507	972,298	5.3	20,166	0.1	2.1
Norway	5,258,317	559,221	10.6	4,360	0.1	0.8
Spain	46,572,132	4,572,807	9.8	88,451	0.2	1.9
Switzerland	8,484,130	2,126,392	25.1	266,557	3.1	12.5
United Kingdom	65,176,000	6,210,000	9.5	235,000	0.4	3.8
United States	318,377,746	22,041,983	6.9	54,669	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2015. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2012.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2017 or last year available**



Note [FRA] 2015. [MOZ] 2007. [USA] 2012.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017 or last two years available

Country	All foreigners			Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
	2016	2017	Change in percentage	2016	2017	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,327,421	1,353,775	1.99	44,166	45,569	3.2
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4,199,934	4,335,449	3.2	530,557	541,569	2.1
Germany	10,039,080	10,623,940	5.8	136,080	146,810	7.9
Italy	5,047,028	5,144,440	1.9	6,088	6,338	4.1
Luxemburg	269,200	281,500	4.6	93,100	96,800	4.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	900,504	972,298	8.0	19,384	20,166	4.0
Norway	538,224	559,221	3.9	4,094	4,360	6.5
Spain	4,618,581	4,572,807	-1.0	91,371	88,451	-3.2
Switzerland	2,101,146	2,126,392	1.2	268,660	266,557	-0.8
United Kingdom	5,998,000	6,210,000	3.5	213,000	235,000	10.3
United States	22,041,983	21,906,231	-0.6	54,669	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2014 and 2015. [USA] 2012 and 2013.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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.

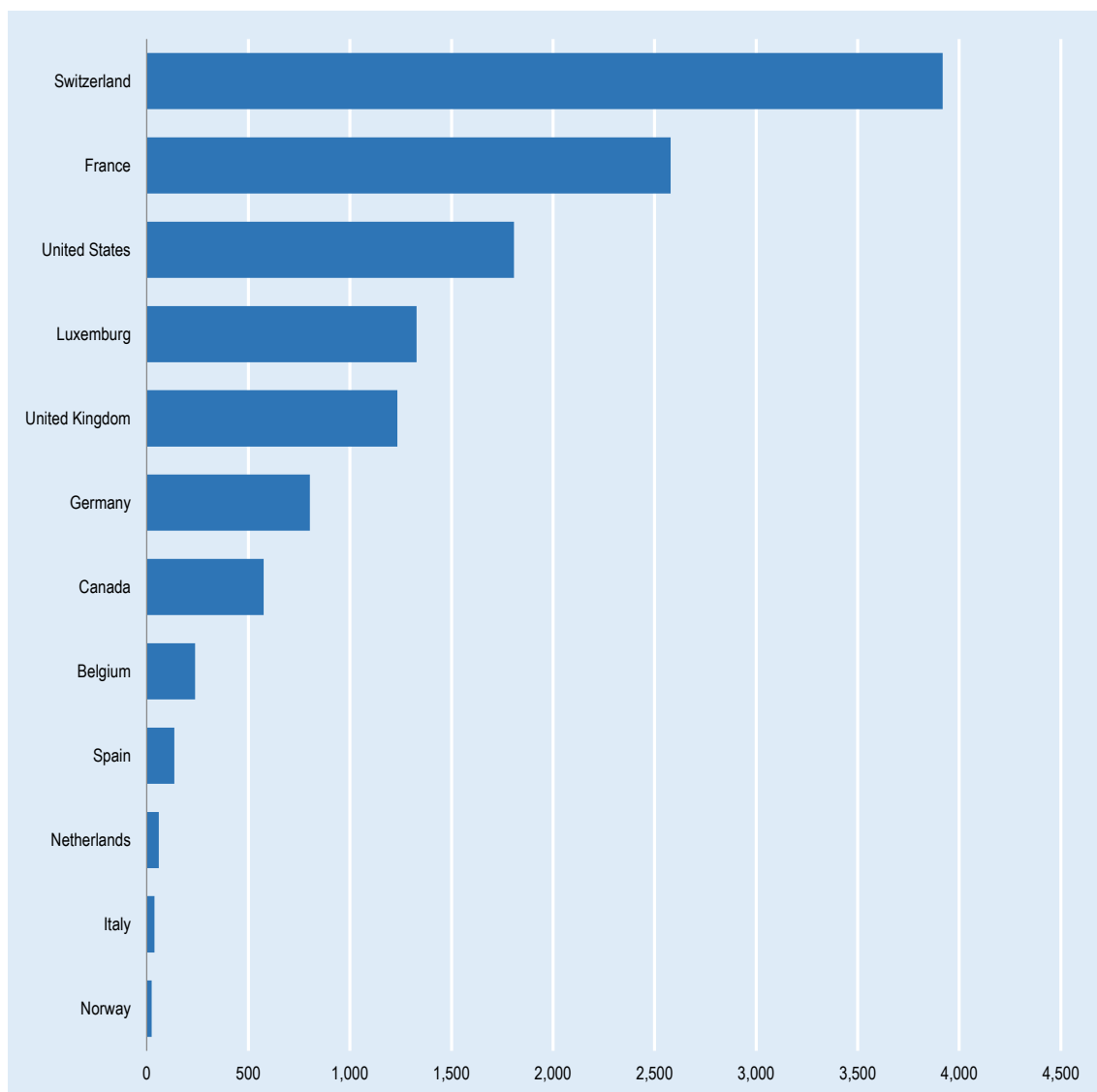
Table 2.8 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available

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	37,339	238	0.6
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	148,103	575	0.4
France	119,152	2,579	2.2
Germany	112,211	803	0.7
Italy	146,605	37	0.0
Luxemburg	9,030	1,328	14.7
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	27,663	59	0.2
Norway	21,648	24	0.1
Spain	24,924	135	0.5
Switzerland	44,949	3,919	8.7
United Kingdom	123,115	1,234	1.0
United States	707,265	1,807	0.3
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2016.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2017 or last year available



Note [CAN] 2016. [FRA] 2016.

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017 or last two years available**

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners			Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese		
	2016	2017	Change in percentage	2016	2017	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	31,935	37,399	17.1	186	238	28.0
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	251,144	148,103	-41.0	822	575	-30.0
France	113,608	119,152	4.9	3,109	2,579	-17.0
Germany	110,383	112,211	1.7	756	803	6.2
Italy	201,591	146,605	-27.3	49	37	-24.5
Luxemburg	7,141	9,030	26.5	1,089	1,328	21.9
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	28,534	27,663	-3.1	73	59	-19.2
Norway	13,712	21,648	57.9	9	24	166.7
Spain	93,760	25,924	-72.4	477	135	-71.7
Switzerland	42,937	44,949	4.7	4,020	3,919	-2.5
United Kingdom	149,421	123,115	-17.6	672	1,234	83.6
United States	753,060	707,265	-6.1	1,665	1,807	8.5
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2015 and 2016. [FRA] 2015 and 2016.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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

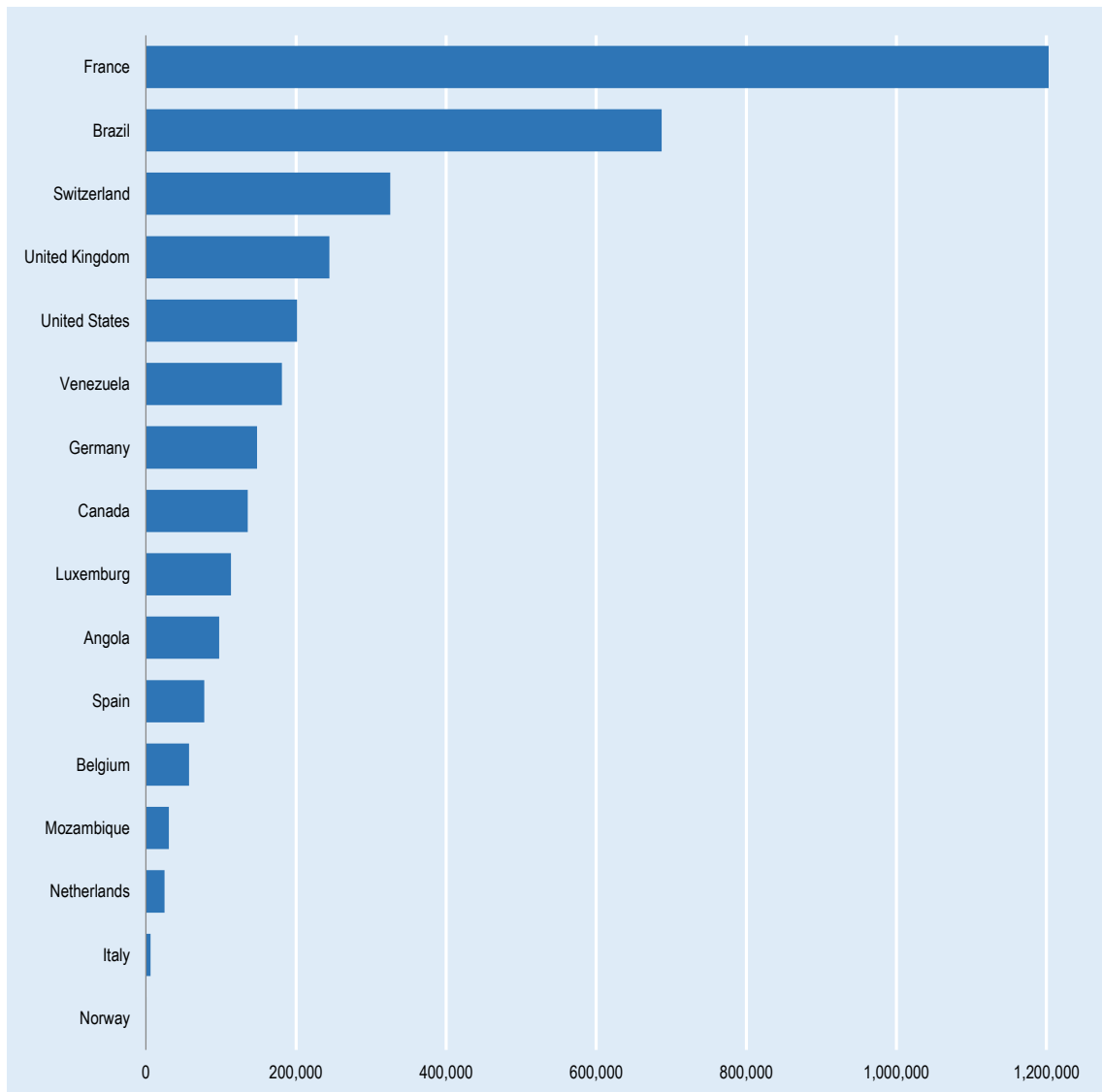
Table 2.10 **Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available**

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	927,576
Belgium	57,215
Brazil	687,322
Canada	135,678
France	1,258,953
Germany	147,992
Italy	5,945
Luxemburg	113,145
Mozambique	30,582
Netherlands	24,847
Norway	538
Spain	77,710
Switzerland	325,459
United Kingdom	244,252
United States	201,227
Venezuela	180,959

Note [ITA] Only counts the national citizens in the Consular Section of the Embassy of Portugal in Rome.

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

Chart 2.7 **Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2017 or last year available**



Note [ITA] Only counts the national citizens in the Consular Section of the Embassy of Portugal in Rome.

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

3 | Remittances



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Volume and composition

Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2017

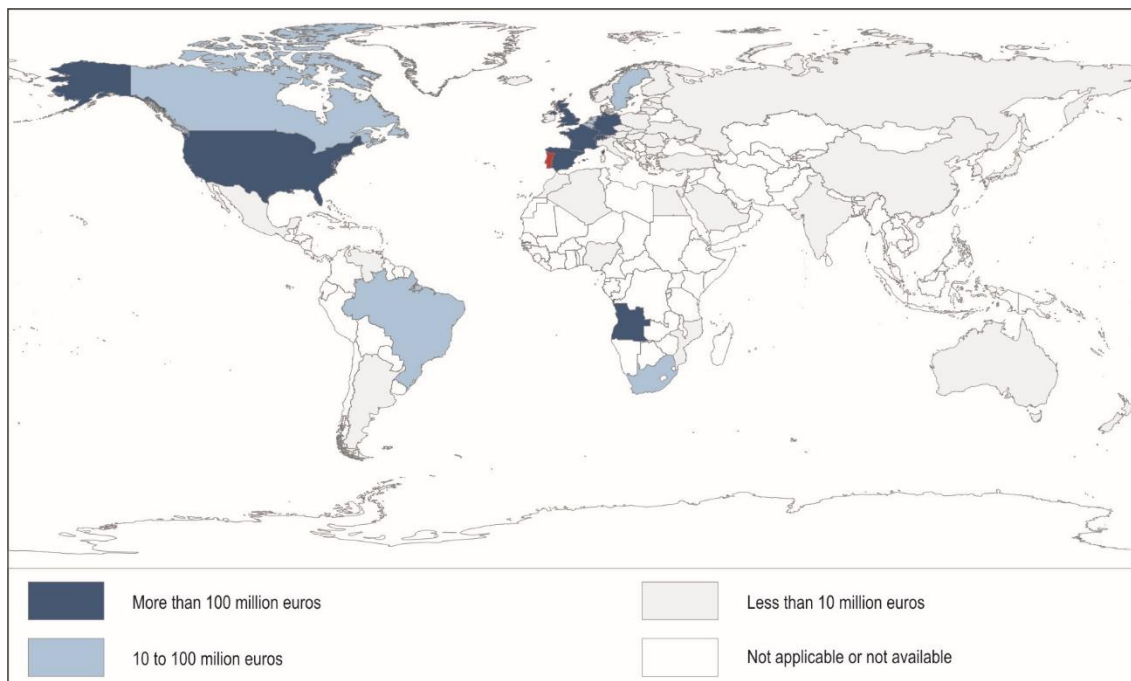
Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3,554,750	518,240	3,036,510
Algeria	10	300	-290
Angola	245,080	11,730	233,350
Argentina	1,300	1,190	110
Australia	4,430	860	3,570
Austria	8,710	260	8,450
Belgium	66,500	2,460	64,040
Brazil	24,820	221,720	-196,900
Bulgaria	1,130	6,140	-5,010
Canada	25,610	2,080	23,530
Cape Verde	2,250	17,610	-15,360
China	2,020	61,680	-59,660
Croatia	130	350	-220
Cyprus	30	40	-10
Czech Republic	800	970	-170
Denmark	4,070	330	3,740
Egypt, Arab Rep.	430	790	-360
Estonia	80	630	-550
Finland	1,650	420	1,230
France	1,151,101	30,000	1,121,040
Germany	240,440	4,620	235,820
Greece	1,140	380	760
Guinea-Bissau	900	3,440	-2,540
Hungary	690	750	-60
Iceland	620	110	510
India	450	5,500	-5,050
Ireland	5,650	330	5,320
Italy	3,850	2,000	1,850
Japan	1,290	670	620
Korea, Rep.	350	0	350
Latvia	80	500	-420
Lithuania	90	1,150	-1,060
Luxembourg	109,010	470	108,540

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Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Macau	90	0	90
Malta	390	80	310
Mexico	1,430	300	1,130
Morocco	10	5,660	-5,650
Mozambique	5,460	6,430	-970
Netherlands	42,710	1,900	40,810
New Zealand	160	70	90
Nigeria	10	760	-750
Norway	3,580	930	2,650
Poland	410	5,100	-4,690
Romania	250	21,110	-20,860
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,310	5,050	-3,740
Saudi Arabia	120	60	60
Slovak Republic	170	230	-60
Slovenia	170	320	-150
South Africa	27,030	1,960	25,070
Spain	115,330	15,280	100,050
Sweden	12,730	2,030	10,700
Switzerland	797,490	5,360	792,130
Timor-Leste	320	310	10
Turkey	340	290	50
Ukraine	140	16 040	-15 900
United Arab Emirates	550	50	500
United Kingdom	350,080	5 510	344 570
United States	262,560	9 470	253 090
Venezuela, RB	4,870	1 610	3 260
OECD	3,215,080	95,040	3,120,040
PALOP	253,740	40,530	213,210
EU28	2,117,310	103,360	2,013,950
Euro Zone (15)	1,747,030	61,070	1,685,960

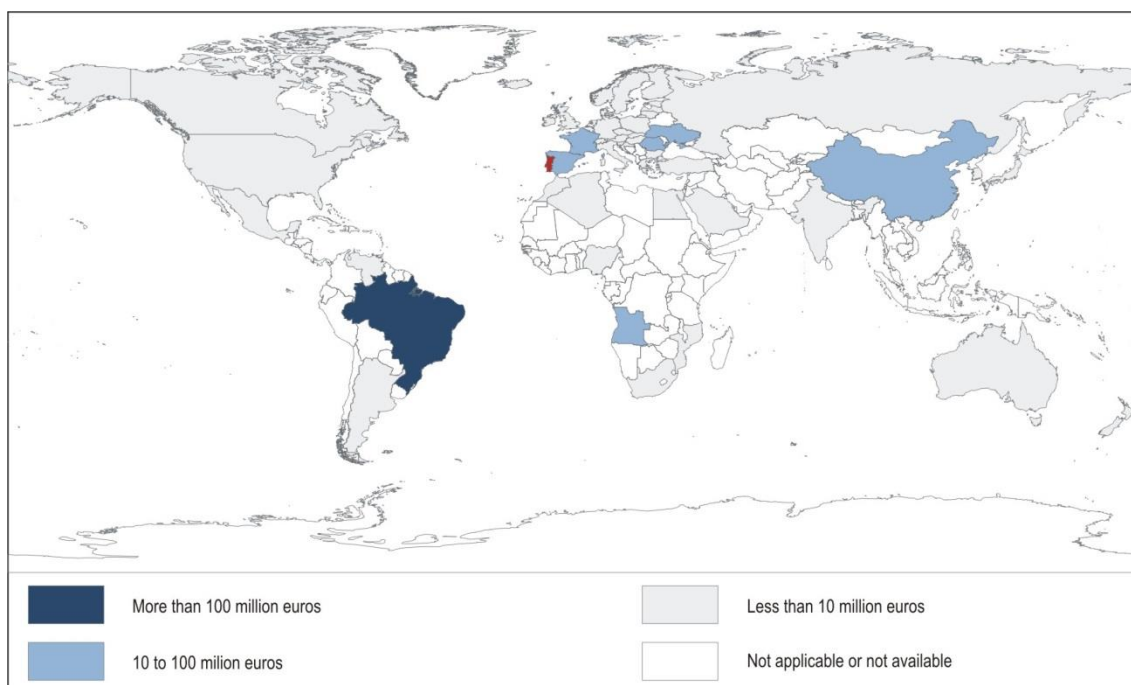
Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2017



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

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2017



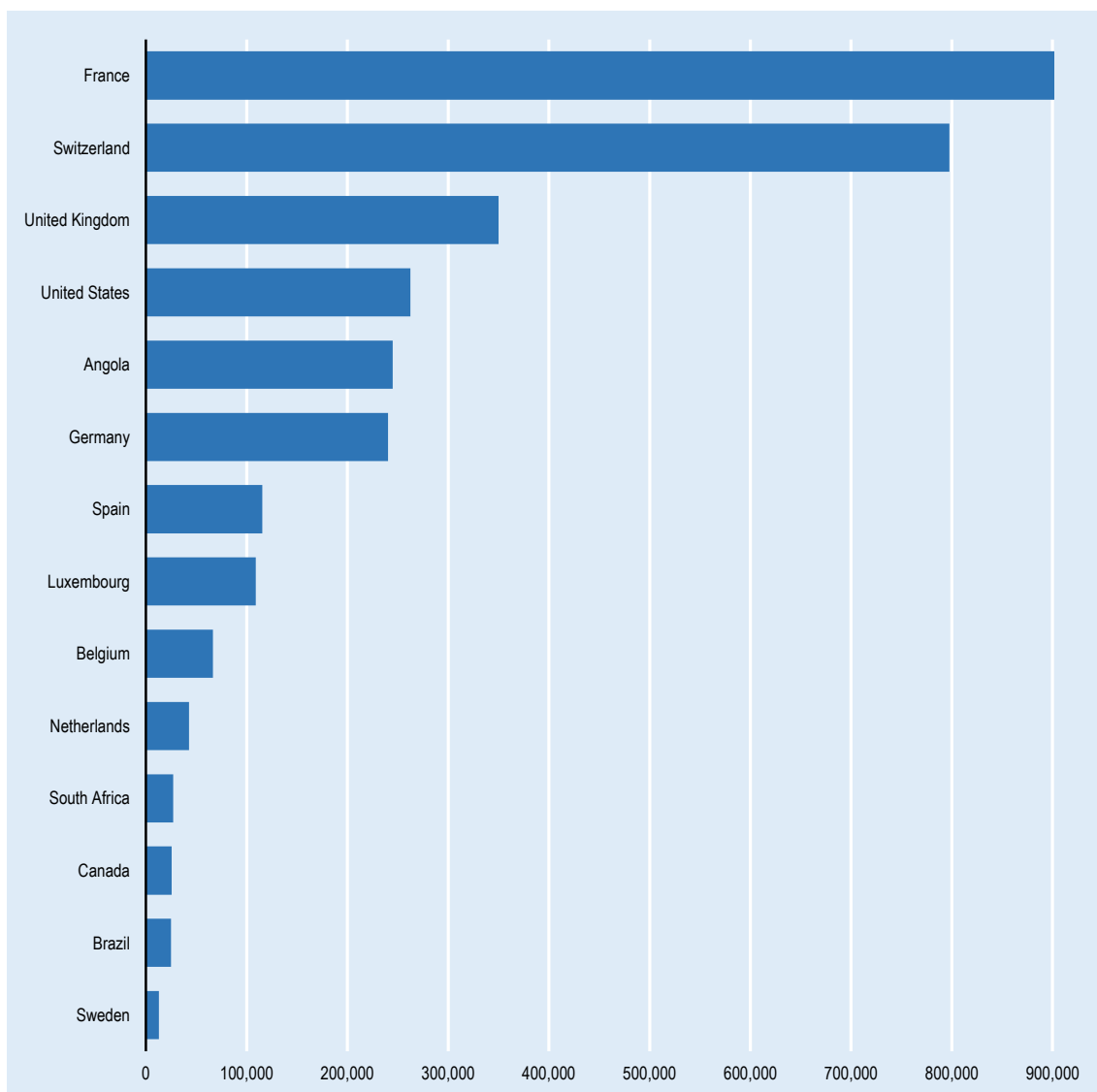
Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Table 3.2 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2017

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3,554,750	100.0	..
Top inward flows			
France	1,151,040	32.4	32.4
Switzerland	797,490	22.4	54.8
United Kingdom	350,080	9.8	64.7
United States	262,560	7.4	72.0
Angola	245,080	6.9	78.9
Germany	240,440	6.8	85.7
Spain	115,330	3.2	89.0
Luxembourg	109,010	3.1	92.0
Belgium	66,500	1.9	93.9
Netherlands	42,710	1.2	95.1
South Africa	27,030	0.8	95.9
Canada	25,610	0.7	96.6
Brazil	24,820	0.7	97.3
Sweden	12,730	0.4	97.6

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

Chart 3.1 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, thousand euros, 2017



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

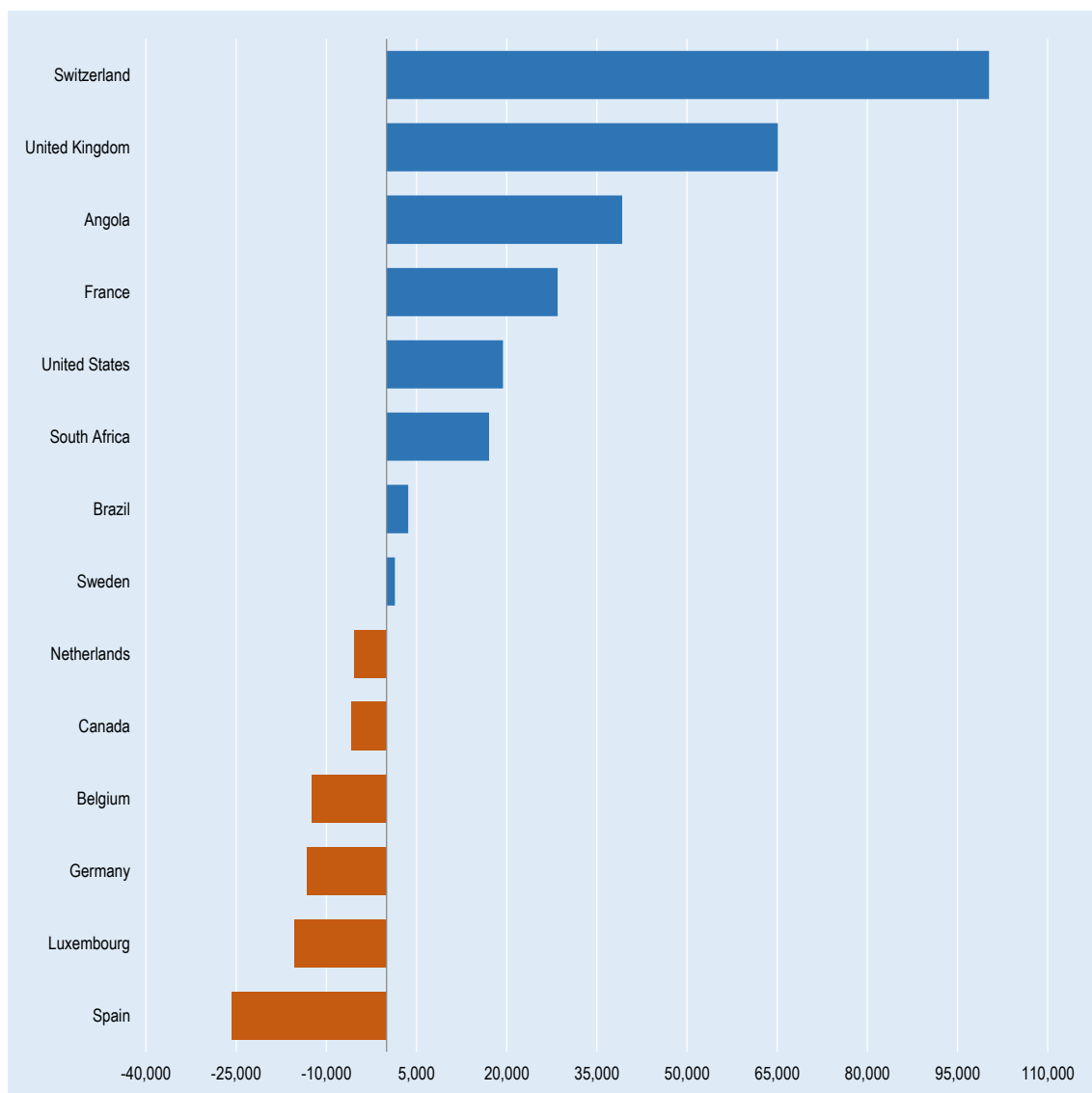
Changes

Table 3.3 Changes in inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2016-2017

Country	2016 thousand euros, nominal values	2017 thousand euros, nominal values	Change in nominal values, thousand euros	Change in percentage
Total inward flows	3,343,200	3,554,750	211,550	6.3
Top inward flows				
France	1,122,570	1,151,040	28,470	2.5
Switzerland	697,280	797,490	100,210	14.4
United Kingdom	284,970	350,080	65,110	22.8
United States	243,170	262,560	19,390	8.0
Angola	205,890	245,080	39,190	19.0
Germany	253,710	240,440	-13,270	-5.2
Spain	141,140	115,330	-25,810	-18.3
Luxembourg	124,260	109,010	-15,250	-12.3
Belgium	78,900	66,500	-12,400	-15.7
Netherlands	48,606	42,710	-5,350	-11.1
South Africa	9,980	27,030	17,050	170.8
Canada	31,400	25,610	-5,790	-18.4
Brazil	21,200	24,820	3,620	17.1
Sweden	11,360	12,730	1,370	12.1

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017



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

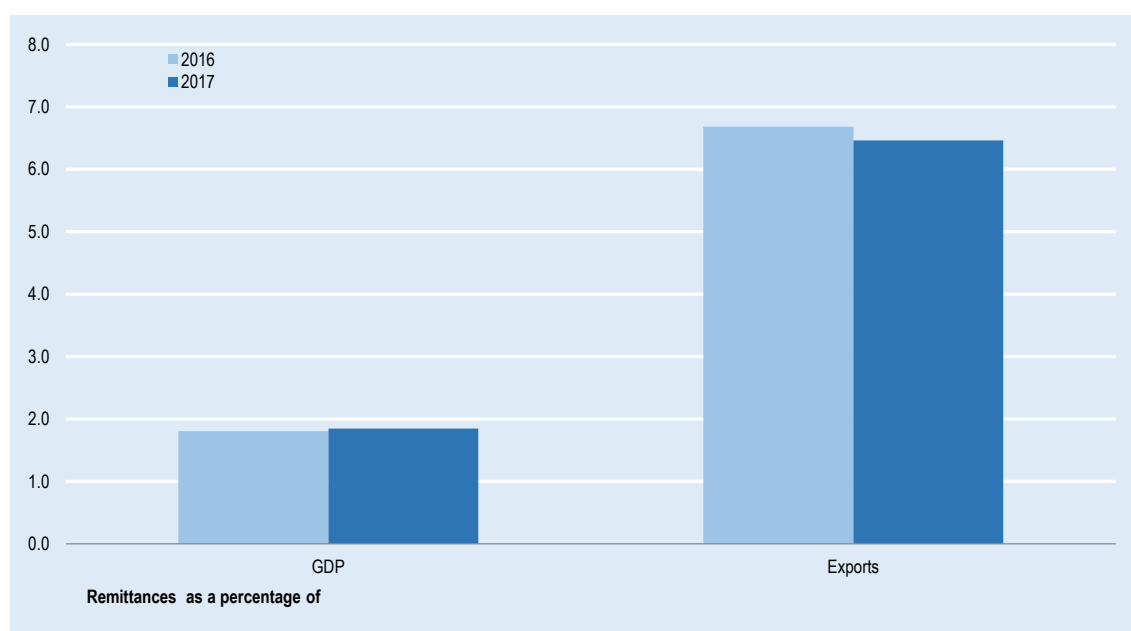
Economic weight

Table 3.4 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2016-2017

Indicators	2016	2017	Change in percentage
Thousand euros. nominal values			
Remittances	3,343,200	3,554,750	6.3
GDP	185,494,000	193,049,000	4.1
Exports	50,038,841	55,029,316	10.0
Remittances as a percentage of			
GDP	1.8	1.8	2.2
Exports	6.7	6.5	-3.3

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, 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, 2016-2017



Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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).

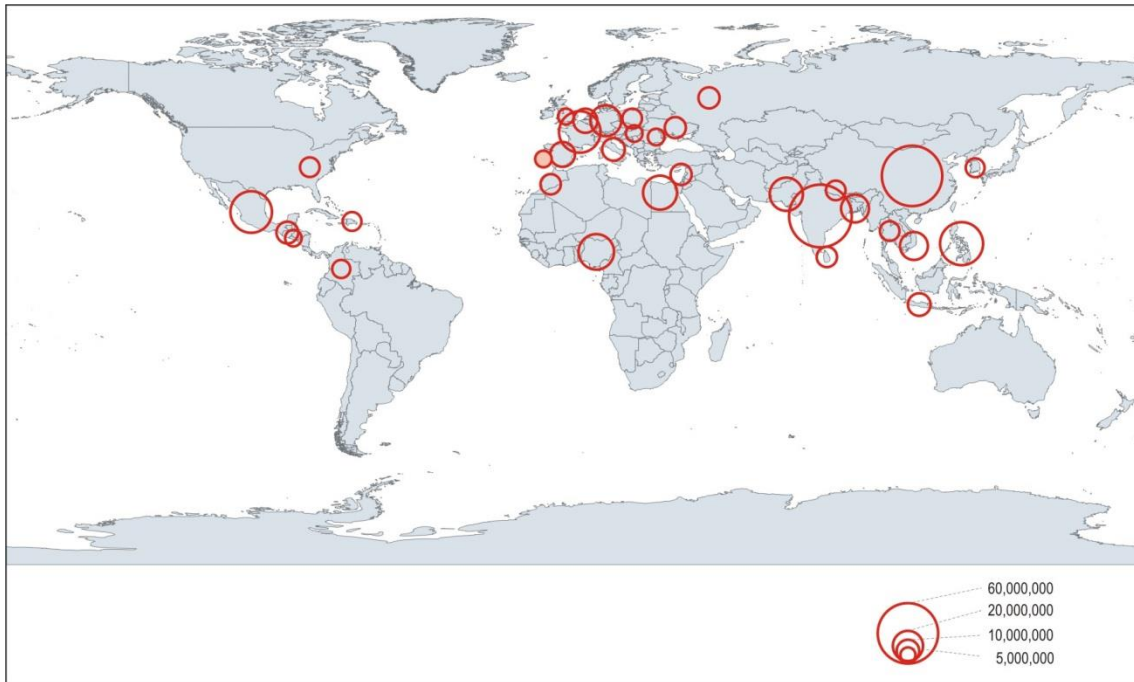
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2017

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	573,551,275	100.0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	68,968,100	11.2
China	63,859,748	10.4
Philippines	32,807,755	5.3
Mexico	30,600,050	5.0
France	25,372,379	4.1
Nigeria	21,967,240	3.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19,982,655	3.3
Pakistan	19,664,599	3.2
Germany	16,833,332	2.7
Vietnam	13,780,800	2.2
Bangladesh	13,469,451	2.2
Spain	10,692,019	1.7
Belgium	10,272,997	1.7
Italy	9,287,431	1.5
Indonesia	8,997,285	1.5
Guatemala	8,539,810	1.4
Russian Federation	8,026,312	1.3
Lebanon	7,954,715	1.2
Ukraine	7,894,537	1.2
Morocco	7,467,193	1.2
Sri Lanka	7,189,868	1.2
Nepal	6,946,530	1.2
Poland	6,805,297	1.2
Thailand	6,728,650	1.1
United States	6,621,000	1.1
Korea, Rep.	6,331,771	1.0
Dominican Republic	6,190,504	0.9
Colombia	5,636,367	0.9
El Salvador	5,050,514	0.9
Romania	4,943,644	0.9
Portugal	4,811,145	0.8
Hungary	4,692,235	0.8

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2017 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes (millions of US\$).

Map 3.3 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2017



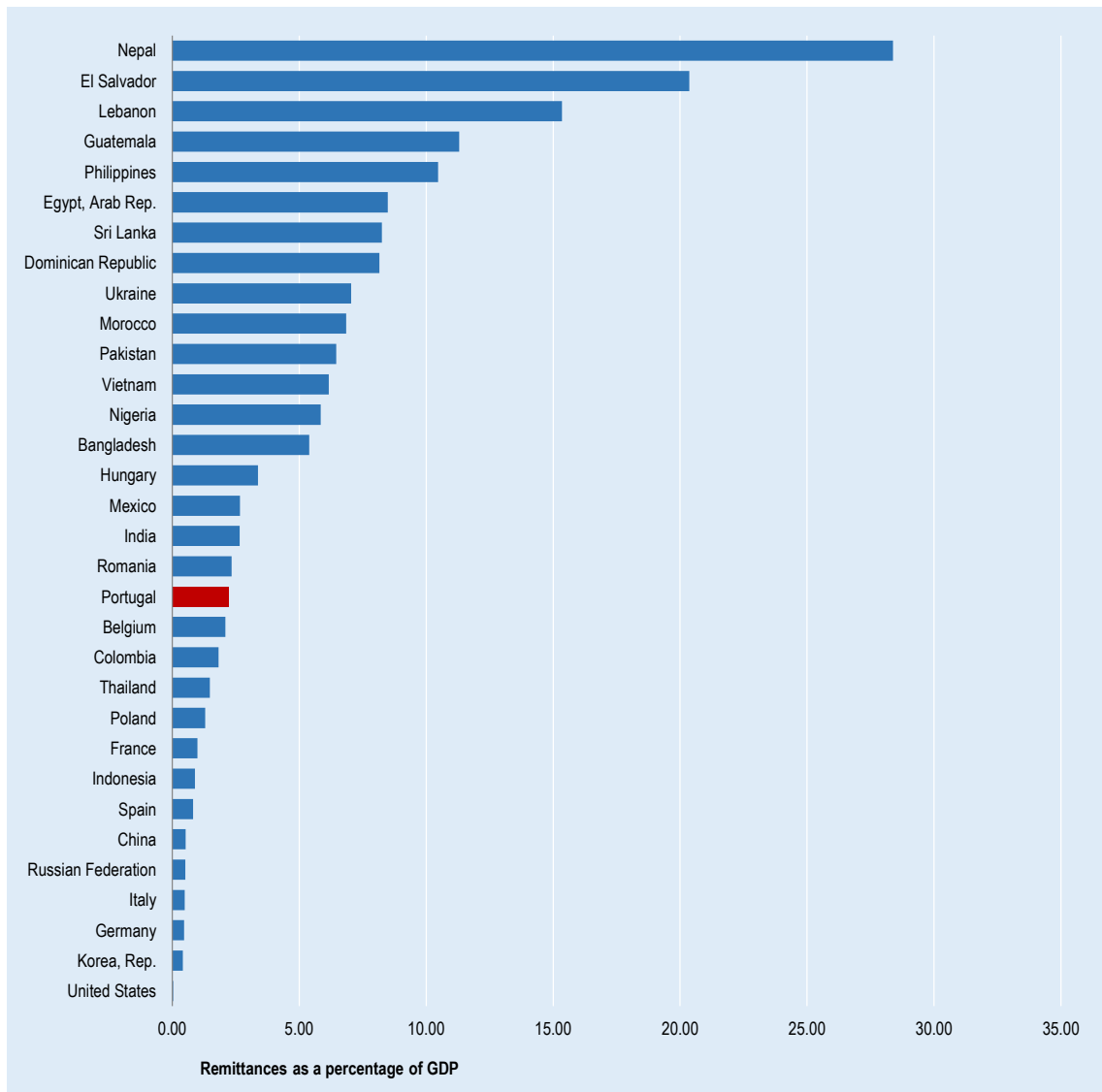
Source Map by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Table 3.6 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2017

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	613,465,843	80,683,787,438	0.8
Top remittance-receiving countries			
India	68,968,100	2 597 491 163	2.7
China	63,859,748	12 237 700 479	0.5
Philippines	32,807,755	313 595 209	10.5
Mexico	30,600,050	1 149 918 795	2.7
France	25,372,379	2 582 501 307	1.0
Nigeria	21,967,240	375 770 714	5.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19,982,655	235 369 129	8.5
Pakistan	19,664,599	304 951 818	6.4
Germany	16,833,332	3 677 439 130	0.5
Vietnam	13,780,800	223 863 996	6.2
Bangladesh	13,469,451	249 723 888	5.4
Spain	10,692,019	1 311 320 016	0.8
Belgium	10,272,997	492 681 283	2.1
Italy	9,287,431	1 934 797 937	0.5
Indonesia	8,997,285	1 015 539 018	0.9
Guatemala	8,539,810	75 620 096	11.3
Russian Federation	8,026,312	1 577 524 146	0.5
Lebanon	7,954,715	51 844 488	15.3
Ukraine	7,894,537	112 154 185	7.0
Morocco	7,467,193	109 139 484	6.8
Sri Lanka	7,189,868	87 174 682	8.2
Nepal	6,946,530	24 472 013	28.4
Poland	6,805,297	524 509 565	1.3
Thailand	6,728,650	455 220 921	1.5
United States	6,621,000	19 390 604 000	0.0
Korea, Rep.	6,331,771	1 530 750 923	0.4
Dominican Republic	6,190,504	75 931 657	8.2
Colombia	5,636,367	309 191 383	1.8
El Salvador	5,050,514	24 805 440	20.4
Romania	4,943,644	211 803 282	2.3
Portugal	4,811,145	217 571 083	2.2
Hungary	4,692,235	139 135 030	3.4

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

Chart 3.4 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2017



Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, 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_2018_TablesCharts01 EN]

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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 2016: 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 2016: 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 2016: Ministère de L'Intérieure: immigration, intégration, asile et le développement solidaire. [LINK]

Germany Source 2017: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Einbürgerungen, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.1, 2017, tabelle 3b. [LINK]

Italy Source 2017: 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 2017: 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 2017: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Source 2017: Statistics Norway: naturalizations by sex, age and earlier citizenship, 1977-2016. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración: concesiones de nacionalidad española por residencia. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Source 2017: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Acquisition de la nationalité suisse selon la nationalité antérieure, 1981-2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Source 2017: Government UK, Home Office: Immigration Statistics year ending March 2018 (> Citizenship data tables immigration statistics January year ending March 2018), 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 2017: US Department of Homeland Security: US Department of Homeland Security: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2017, Table 21 - Persons Naturalized by Region and Country of Birth: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

Consular registrations

All countries Voluntary registration of Portuguese and relatives in Portuguese consulates. Source 2016-2017 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 2017: 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 2016 there were about 25,500 individuals born in Portugal with a second nationality in addition to the Portuguese. Source 2016: 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 2015: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): Répartition des étrangers par nationalité. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 1 (total population), tabelle 7 (foreign population,

portuguese and born abroad and in Portugal, 2017) e tabelle 3 (foreign and Portuguese population for previous years). [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Foreign population counted in the municipal registry offices. Source 2017: 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 2016: 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. The data refers to the situation on 1 January of the year of observation. Source 2017: 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 2017: Statistics Norway, Immigrant and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Foreign born by sex and country background. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign population counted in the population register. The data includes all registrations of foreign citizens, regardless of their administrative status. Source 2017: 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 2017: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Population résidante permanente et non permanente selon le canton, l'autorisation de résidence, le sexe, la classe d'âge et la nationalité 2010-2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: Office

for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS), Population by country of birth and nationality, 1.4. Estimated overseas-born population resident in the United Kingdom by sex, by country of birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2016: 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 2014-2015: 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 2017: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Permanent Resident Admissions, Permanent resident admissions by source country. Data from 2017 granted under request. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2013: 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 2017: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland: Ausländische Bevölkerung, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 14, 2017.

[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 2016: OECD, International Migration Database, based in Italian Ministro dell'Interno. [LINK]

Luxembourg Foreigners who arrived the country, holding a resident permit and intending to stay for at least 3 months. Source 2017: Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg, Mouvement de la Population, Arrivées, 1967 - 2017, arrivées. [LINK]

Mozambique Source 2016: Data granted by the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP), according to data transmitted by the Ministry of Labour of Mozambique. [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 2017: 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 2017: 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 2017: 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

2017: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Population résidante permanente étrangère selon la nationalité, 1980-2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

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. 2017: 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 2015-2017: US Department of Homeland Security: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2017, Table 3 - Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by region and country of birth: fiscal years 2015 to 2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: 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 2017: Banco de Portugal, Balance of Payment Statistics (BOP). [\[LINK\]](#)

Stock of foreign-born

Belgium Foreign-born population counted in the registered population. Source 2017: 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 2016 Canadian censuses. Source 2016: 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 2015: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): répartition des immigrés par pays de naissance. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 1 (população total), tabelle 7 (foreign population, Portuguese and born abroad and in Portugal, 2017) e tabelle 3 (foreign and Portuguese population for previous years). [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2017: OECD, International Migration Database based in Italian Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Source 2017: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg, data from born in Portugal to 2017 granted on request. Total residents abroad: United Nations estimate. [\[LINK\]](#)

Netherlands Foreign-born population recorded in the Municipal Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2017: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statline database, Population; sex, age, origin and generation, 1 January (Total population, total born abroad and born in Portugal). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign-born population recorded in the Central Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2017: Statistics Norway, Immigrant and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Foreign born by sex and country background. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign-born population recorded in the Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2017: 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 2017: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Permanent and non-permanent resident population by canton, citizenship, country of birth, sex and marital status, 2016-2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Estimate of the foreign population, based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) and the Labor Force Survey (LFS). Source 2017: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS), Population by country of birth and nationality, 1.4. Estimated overseas-born population resident in the United Kingdom by sex, by country of birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Estimates of foreign-born population based in the Current Population Survey. Source 2015-2016: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey: Data Ferret, March supplement [select year], view variables, person variables, demographics, country of birth, person. [\[LINK\]](#)

Venezuela Foreign-born population registered in the 2011 Venezuelan census. Source 2011: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censo 2011: unidades de observación, características de las personas, migración, migración toda la vida. [\[LINK\]](#)

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