

observatório da emigração

portuguese emigration
factbook 2021

Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration **Factbook 2021**

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Observatório da Emigração, CIES, Iscte, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

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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 2020 Portuguese emigration fell abruptly, to values similar to those observed at the beginning of the 21st century, of around 45,000 departures. The bulk of the fall was not the result of an accentuation of previous trends associated with the socio-economic dynamics of the country, but the effect of two extreme events and of external origin: the covid-19 pandemic and Brexit.

02. Overall, Portuguese emigration, which in recent years seemed to tend towards stabilisation at a slightly declining level, fell by 44% from 2019 to 2020, as already mentioned. In the main European destinations the fall ranged between -5% (Switzerland) and -36% (Spain). Even for the most relevant transatlantic destinations – Brazil, Canada and the USA –, where the barriers to mobility for Portuguese emigrants were greater, the reduction in entries, in 2020, was, in relative terms, less than 40% in all cases. However, in the United Kingdom the fall was 73%. In other words, the effects of the pandemic will only explain part of the reduction in Portuguese emigration observed to that destination, to which has also contributed the consummation of the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Brexit). The general effects of Brexit in the field of international mobility are, in fact, well expressed in the fact that it was in the United Kingdom that we observed the largest drop in entries of migrants, in general, when compared with those observed in other European countries of immigration: less 60% of new entries of migrants of all nationalities. As the United Kingdom was in the last decade the main destination for Portuguese emigration, the abrupt fall of this flow had a strong impact on the evolution of total emigration numbers. Overall, in 2020 there will have been 35,000 fewer Portuguese people emigrating than in 2019. But only to the United Kingdom there were 18 thousand less, a number that represents 51% of that total decrease. In other words, the reduction in Portuguese emigration to the UK will explain about half of the reduction in total Portuguese emigration in 2020. In short, the large drop in Portuguese emigration between 2019 and 2020 was essentially the result of the combined effects of the pandemic and Brexit.

03. According to Eurostat data, Portugal had a positive net migration in 2019, more than tripling on the previous year. 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 2019, albeit in a downward trend since 2013, due to the decrease in emigration at the same time as the increase in immigration.

04. In terms of stock, and according to United Nations estimates for 31 December 2019, Portugal remains, in cumulative terms, the European Union country with the most emigrants as a proportion of the resident population (considering only countries with more than one million inhabitants). According to those estimates, the number of emigrants born in Portugal was slightly less than two million six hundred thousand, a figure slightly lower than that estimated by the same source in 2017. The difference did not translate, however, into the value of the emigration rate, with about 25% of the Portuguese continuing to live outside the country. Reinforced, however, both the tendency for a greater concentration of emigration in Europe, and a maintenance of Portuguese emigration in the American continent and a greater growth of the settled in Africa. Reflecting the cumulative effect of this reorientation of flows and its intensification in recent decades, the percentage of Portuguese living in Europe remained the same between 1990 and 2019 (from 58% in 1990 to 57% in 2019), according to the estimates of the United Nations already mentioned.

05. 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

06. While the overall drop in emigration was primarily the result of the direct and indirect effects of covid, the variations in this drop by destination countries are largely explained by the variations in the intensity of the pandemic and the containment policies, which were more prolonged and widespread in some countries and shorter and more limited in others. More difficult to explain is the fact that emigration to Denmark has increased (+14%), even accelerating uninterrupted growth to this destination since 2017. Discounting this exception, the rule was the fall in Portuguese emigration to all major destinations in recent years. Consequently, and for the first time this century, no destination recorded more than 8,000 entries of Portuguese emigrants. The main destination, in 2020, was Switzerland, where 7,542 Portuguese entered its territory and was the country with the highest number. With figures above 5,000 entries, there were only three other countries in 2020: United Kingdom (6,664), Spain (6,471) and Germany (5,380). More than 1,000 entries also occurred in Luxembourg (3,286) and the Netherlands. (1,933). Due to the

above mentioned decrease in emigration to the United Kingdom, this country is no longer the main country of destination, a position that now belongs to Switzerland. This conclusion should, however, be understood as provisional, as data on Portuguese emigration to France in 2020 are not yet available. If the 2019 hierarchy is maintained, France may have once again become the main destination country for Portuguese emigration, ahead of Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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

07. France continues to be the country in the world where the largest number of emigrants born in Portugal live, falling below the threshold of 600 thousand residents. Still with more than 100 thousand resident Portuguese emigrants, we find, in descending order, Switzerland (210 thousand in 2020), the United Kingdom (165 thousand in 2020), the USA (157 thousand in 2020), Canada (161 thousand in 2016), Brazil (138 thousand in 2010) and Germany (114 thousand in 2020). In Spain, there was a growth in the number of Portuguese emigrants that had not occurred since the global financial crisis (+0.9% in 2020), with the stock remaining close to 100 thousand individuals (95 thousand in 2020). In Switzerland, the value of the Portuguese stock decreased for the fourth consecutive year (-1% in 2017, -1.5% in 2018 and -1.6% in 2019 and 2020).

Remittances received

08. Between 2019 and 2020, the nominal value of remittances received in Portugal decreased by about 1.3%, remaining above €3.6 billion. However, due to the decrease that occurred in GDP due to the pandemic in Portugal in the same period, the value of remittances as a percentage of GDP rose to 1.8%. By country of origin, the highest absolute growth was in remittances received from Switzerland (about +€48 million). The highest relative growth was from the Netherlands (+7%). The largest decrease, in absolute terms, was that of remittances received in France (-€57 million) and, in relative terms, that of Germany, a decrease of 18% compared to 2019. In comparative terms, the weight of remittances in GDP has, in Portugal, a value located in a common level with the most developed or larger economies, in an indicator that varied, in 2020, between 24%, in the case of El Salvador, 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	France	Switzerland	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Ukraine
Surface area (1000 km ² , 2019)	92.2	243.6	549.1	41.3	8,515.8	4.0	603.6
Population (millions, 2019)	10.3	67.2	67.4	8.6	212.6	0.6	44.1
Population density (people per km ² , 2018)	112.5	277.8	123.1	218.6	25.4	138.0	76.2
Urban population (% of total, 2019)	66.3	83.9	81.0	73.9	87.1	66.7	69.6
Population growth (annual %, 2019)	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.6
Population ages 0-14 (% of total, 2019)	13.1	17.7	17.7	15.0	20.7	28.1	16.0
Population ages 65 and above (% of total, 2019)	22.8	18.7	20.8	19.1	9.6	4.8	16.9
Fertility rate, total (births per woman, 2018)	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.2
Labor force, total (millions, 2018)	5.1	34.7	30.0	5.0	99.8	0.2	19.5
Labor force with tertiary education (% of total, 2018)	27.1	43.7	41.4	41.6	22.0	15.9	54.0
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force, ILO estimate, 2018)	7.2	4.3	8.6	4.9	13.7	13.4	9.5
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment, 2018)	43.7	26.2	41.6	36.9	..	29.7	21.1
Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24, ILO estimate, 2018)	18.3	11.1	19.5	8.0	27.5	27.8	15.5
GDP (current US\$, billions, 2019)	231.3	2,707.7	2,603.0	748.0	1,444.7	1.7	155.6
GDP growth (annual %, 2019)	-7.6	-9.8	-8.1	-2.9	-4.1	-14.8	-4.0
GDP per capita (current US\$, thousands, 2019)	22.4	40.3	38.6	86.6	6.8	3.1	3.7
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births, 2019)	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.6	12.4	12.8	7.2
Mean years of schooling (2018)	9.3	13.2	11.5	13.4	8.0	6.3	11.4
HDI score (2019)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
HDI ranking (2018)	38	13	26	2	84	126	74

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2015-2020).

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the World Bank, DataBank, World Development Indicators, updated 09/02/2022, International Labour Organization (ILO), updated 09/02/2022, (for employment and unemployment) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 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	France	Switzerland	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Ukraine
Stock of emigrants (thousands, 2019)	2,631.6	4,275.0	2,296.5	679.8	1,745.3	186.4	5,901.1
Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2019)	25.7	6.3	3.5	7.9	0.8	33.8	13.4
Emigration rate of tertiary-educated population (age of entry > 22, %, 2000)	13.1	11.7	..	6.6	1.9	55.5	..
Stock of immigrants (thousands, 2019)	888.2	9,552.1	8,334.9	2,572.0	807.0	15.7	4,964.3
Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2019)	8.7	14.1	12.8	29.9	0.4	2.8	11.3
Inward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2020)	4,327	3,307	24,482	2,557	3,566	244	15,054
Inward remittance flows as a percentage of GDP (2020)	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	14.3	9.7
Outward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2020)	240	9,336	15,038	27,965	1,608	38	843

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2015-2020).

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017) (number of emigrants and immigrants); Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000 (emigration rate of tertiary-educated population); World Bank, Migration and Remittances Data, Annual Remittances Data (remittance) Estimates of total emigration

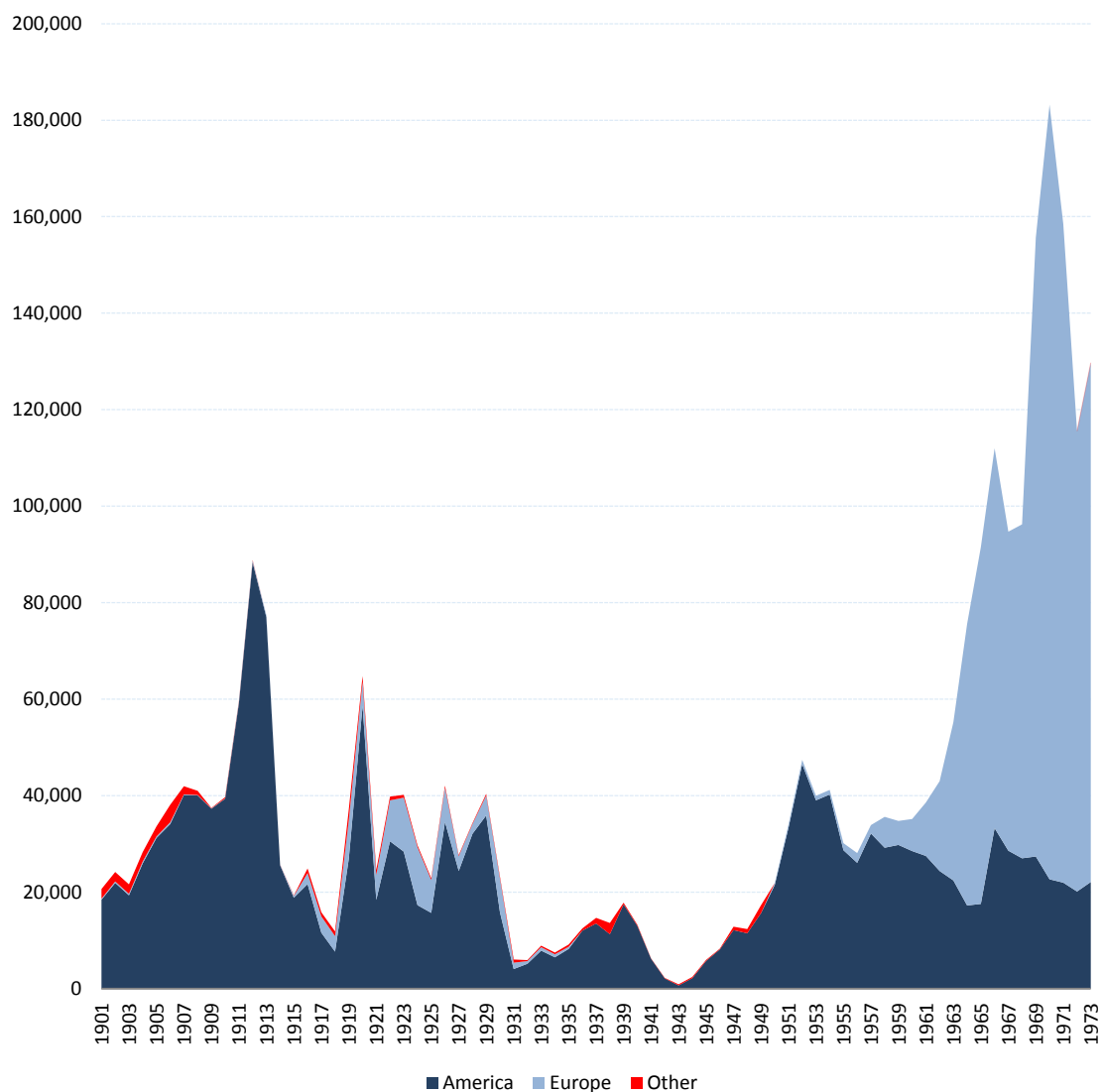
Table 1.3 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

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
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

Year	Total	By destination			By legal status	
		America	Europe	Other	Clandestine	Legal
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.

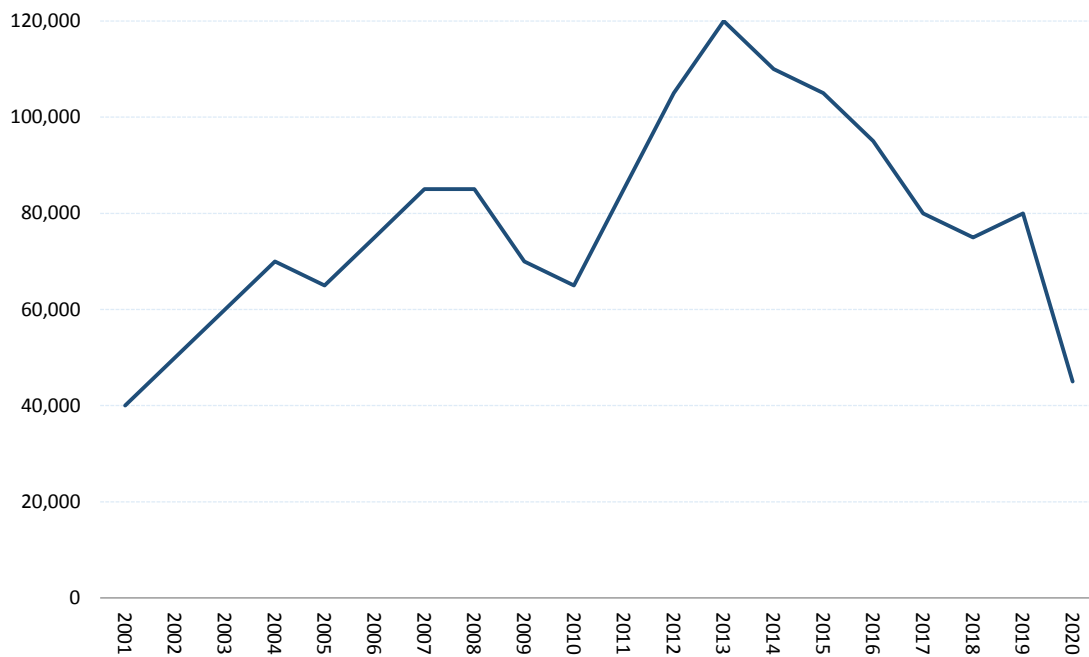
Table 1.4 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2020

Year	Fonte				
	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) [A]			Observatório da Emigração [B]	
	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Current series	Previous series
2001	20,223	5,396	14,827	40,000	45,000 (**)
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	65,000
2006	..	5,600	..	75,000	75,000
2007	..	7,890	..	85,000	90,000 (**)
2008	..	20,357	..	85,000	85,000
2009	..	16,899	..	70,000	75,000 (**)
2010	..	23,760	..	65,000	70,000 (**)
2011	100,978	43,998	56,980	85,000	85,000
2012	121,418	51,958	69,460	105,000	105,000
2013	128,108	53,786	74,322	120,000	120,000
2014	134,624	49,572	85,052	110,000	115,000 (**)
2015	101,203	40,377	60,826	105,000	115,000 (**)
2016	97,151	38,273	58,878	95,000 (*)	100,000 (**)
2017	81,051	31,753	49,298	80,000 (*)	85,000 (**)
2018	81,754	31,600	50,154	75,000 (*)	80,000 (**)
2019	77,040	28,219	48,821	80,000 (*)	..
2020	68,209	25,886	42,323	45,000 (*)	..

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; [B] OEm estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Chart 1.2 OEm Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2020



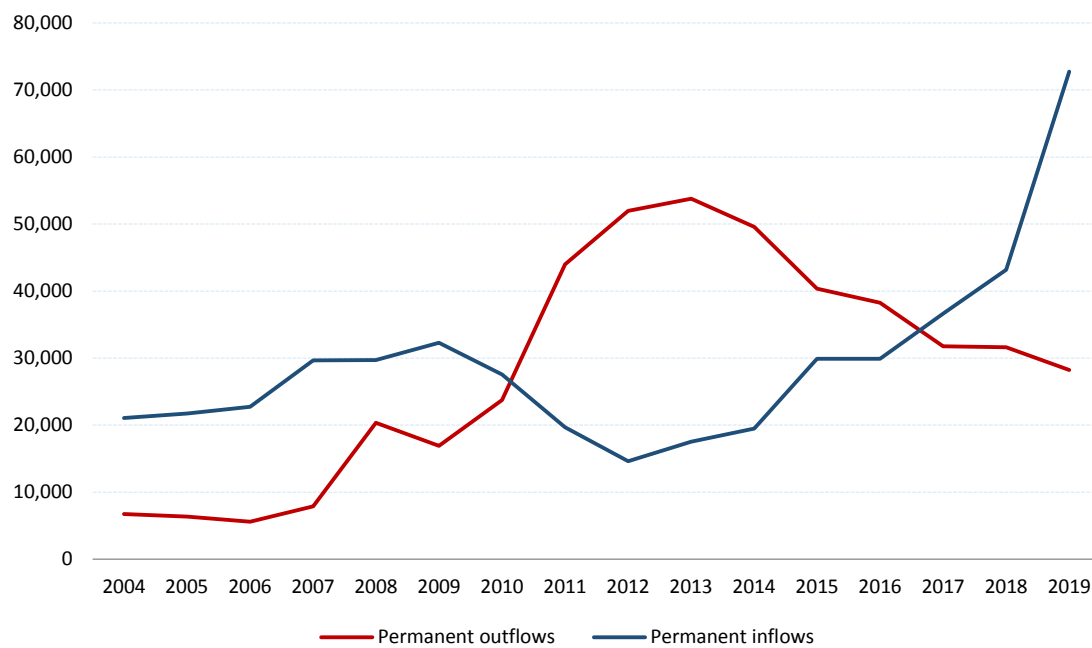
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Table 1.5 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2019

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
2018	31,600	43,170	11,570
2019	28,219	72,725	44,506

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

Chart 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese permanent outflows and inflows, 2004-2019



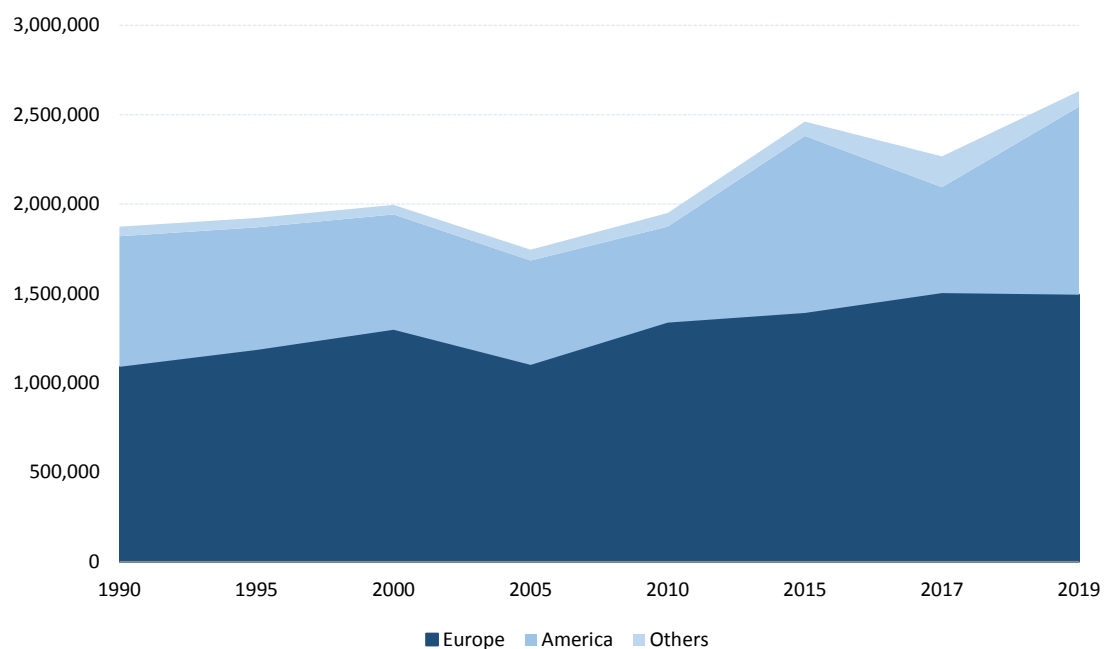
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.6 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2019

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
2019	2,631,559	100.0	1,493,128	56.7	1,051,484	40.0	86,947	3.3

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 for the 2017 data and The 2019 Revision for the remaining data).

Chart 1.4 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2019



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 for the 2017 data and The 2019 Revision for the remaining data).

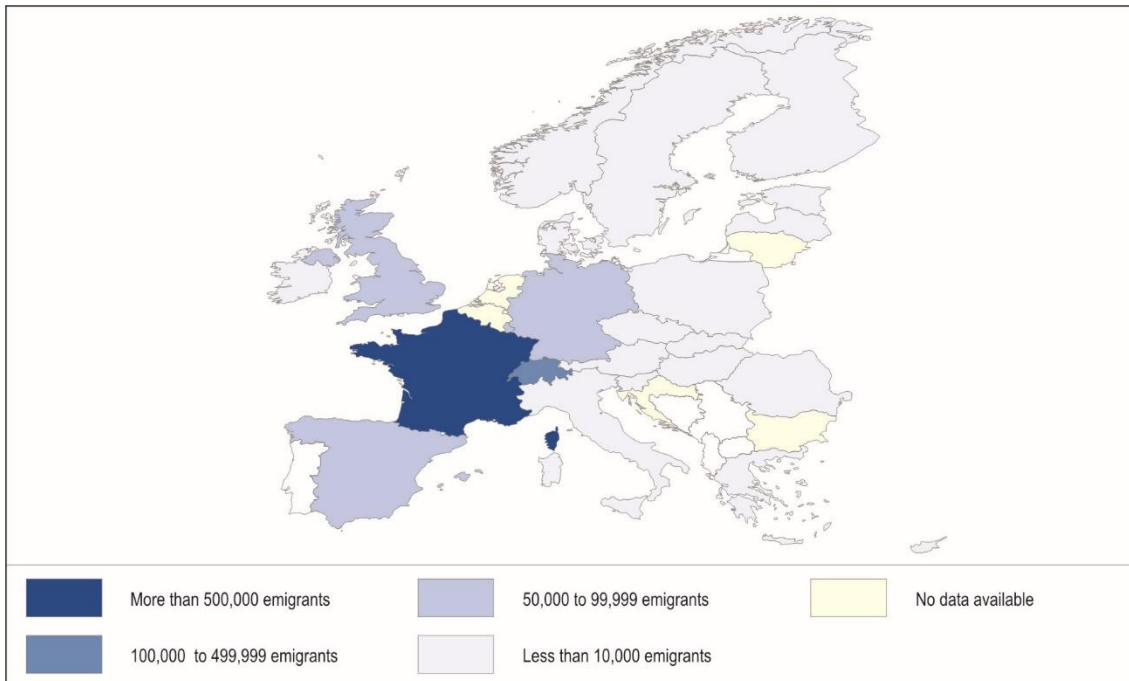
Table 1.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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.

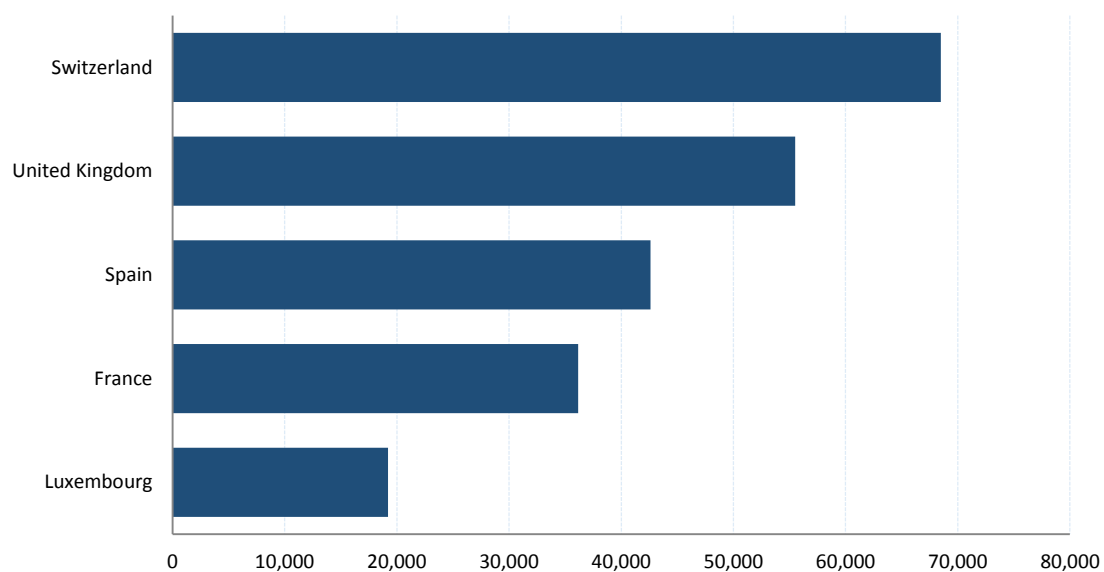
Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.

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.

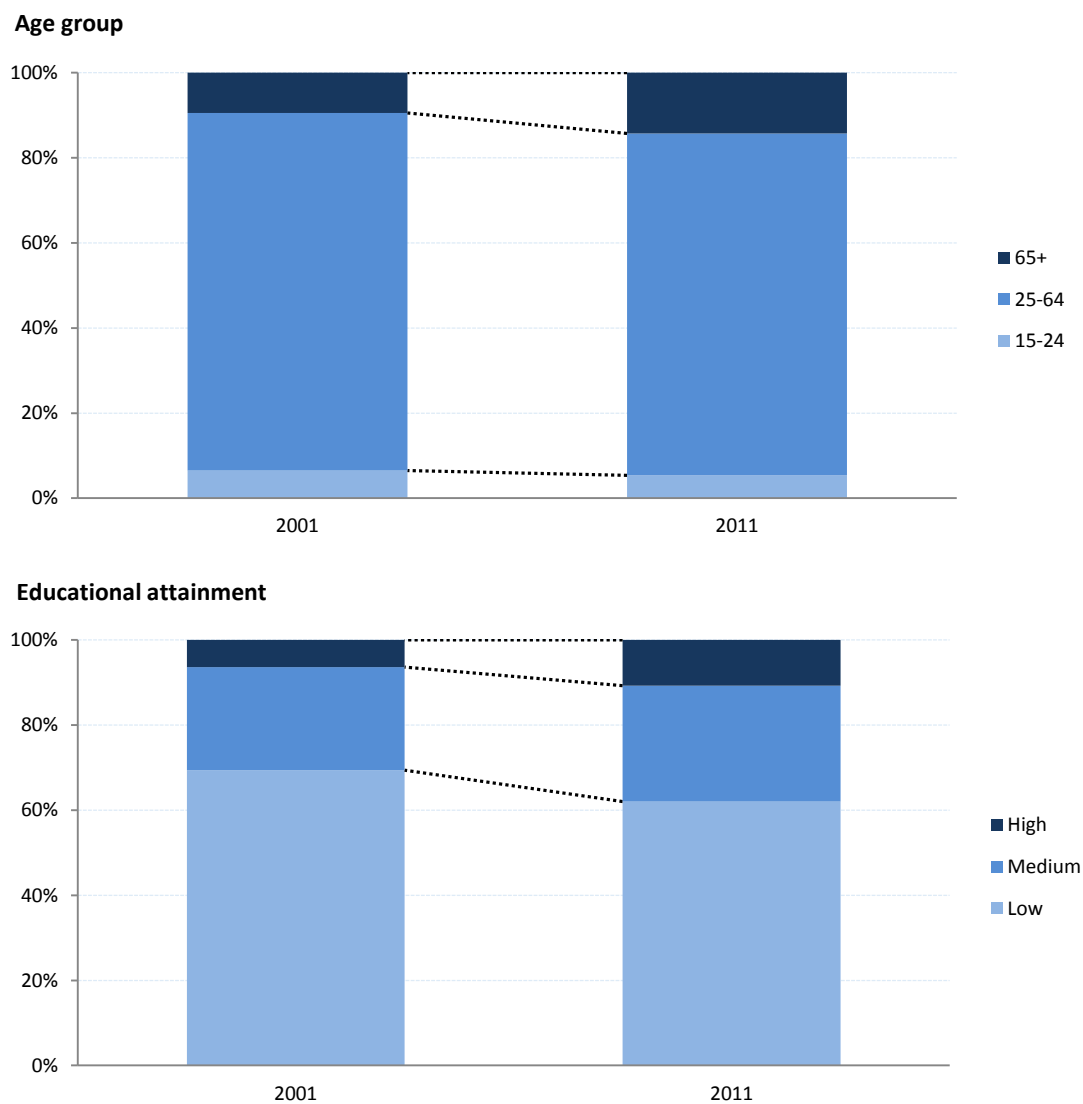
Table 1.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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.

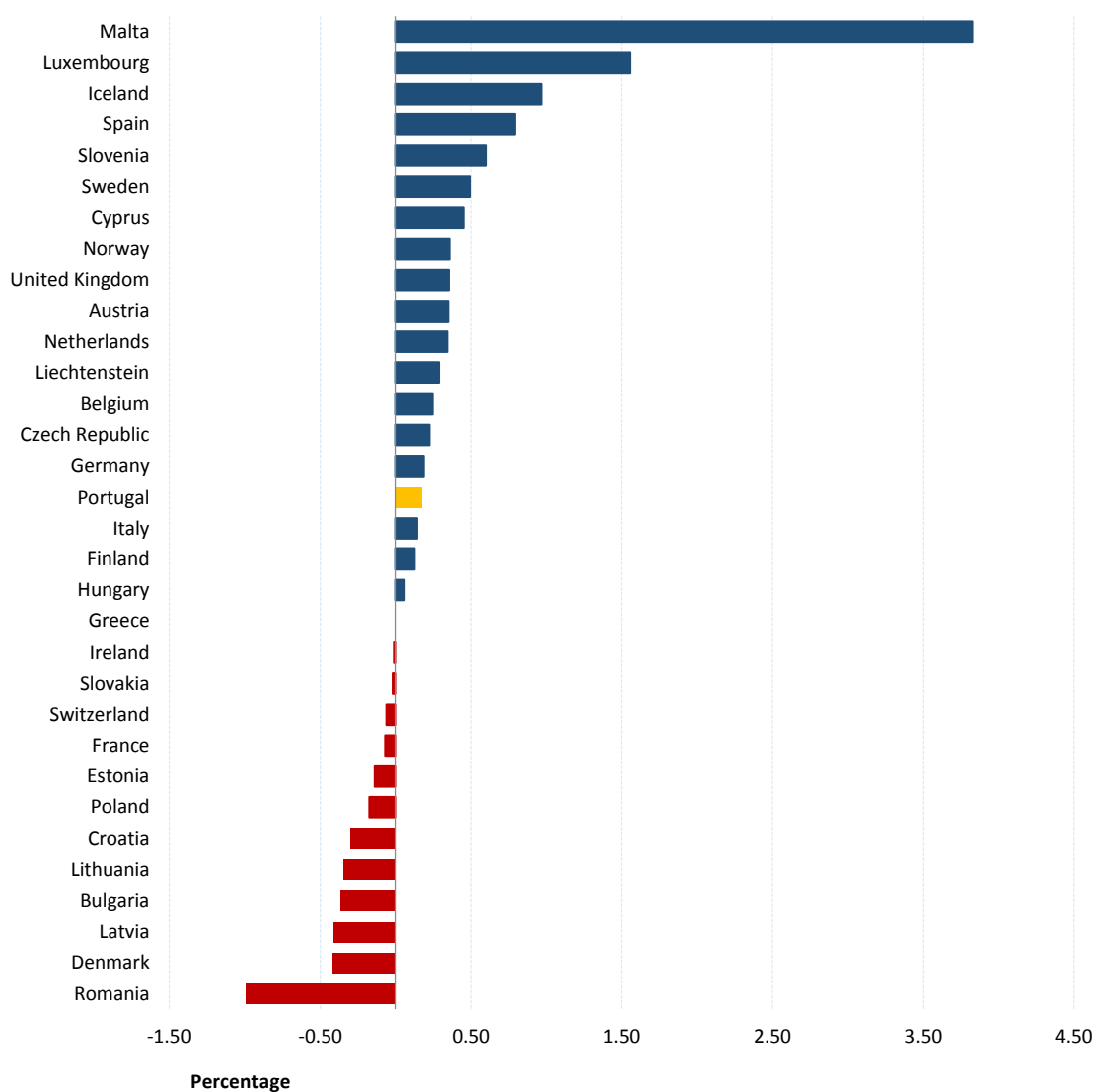
International comparison

Table 1.9 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2019

Country	Resident population	Net migration		Net migration except return flows (a)	
		N	Rate	N	Rate
Austria	8,858,775	40,887	0.46	30,908	0.35
Belgium	11,455,519	47,070	0.41	28,060	0.24
Bulgaria	7,000,039	-2,012	-0.03	-25,567	-0.37
Croatia	4,076,246	-2,422	-0.06	-12,304	-0.30
Cyprus	875,899	8,797	1.00	3,937	0.45
Czech Republic	10,649,800	28,090	0.26	23,920	0.22
Denmark	5,806,081	-5,136	-0.09	-24,244	-0.42
Estonia	1,324,820	5,458	0.41	-1,807	-0.14
Finland	5,517,919	15,495	0.28	6,915	0.13
France	67,177,636	86,490	0.13	-44,862	-0.07
Germany	83,019,213	310,022	0.37	154,169	0.19
Greece	10,724,599	34,439	0.32	365	0.00
Hungary	9,772,756	38,786	0.40	5,502	0.06
Iceland	356,991	5,282	1.48	3,440	0.96
Ireland	4,904,240	23,626	0.48	-442	-0.01
Italy	59,816,673	153,273	0.26	85,066	0.14
Latvia	1,919,968	-3,360	-0.18	-7,938	-0.41
Liechtenstein	38,378	281	0.73	110	0.29
Lithuania	2,794,184	10,794	0.39	-9,618	-0.34
Luxembourg	613,894	11,075	1.80	9,557	1.56
Malta	493,559	20,343	4.12	18,876	3.82
Netherlands	17,282,163	107,850	0.62	59,314	0.34
Norway	5,328,212	25,473	0.48	19,080	0.36
Poland	37,972,812	46,055	0.12	-65,816	-0.17
Portugal	10,276,617	44,506	0.43	18,127	0.18
Romania	19,414,458	-31,314	-0.16	-192,600	-0.99
Slovakia	5,450,421	3,632	0.07	-898	-0.02
Slovenia	2,080,908	16,213	0.78	12,454	0.60
Spain	46,937,060	454,232	0.97	369,774	0.79
Sweden	10,230,185	68,087	0.67	50,517	0.49
Switzerland	8,544,527	18,908	0.22	-5,057	-0.06
United Kingdom	66,647,112	312,521	0.47	235,007	0.35

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, 2019


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, 2019

Ranking	Top countries of origin	Emigrants. millions
1	India	17.5
2	Mexico	11.8
3	China	10.7
4	Russian Federation	10.5
5	Syria	8.2
6	Bangladesh	7.8
7	Paquistan	6.3
8	Ukraine	5.9
9	Philippines	5.4
10	Afghanistan	5.1
11	Indonesia	4.5
12	Poland	4.4
13	United Kingdom	4.3
14	Germany	4.0
15	Kazakhstan	4.0
16	Palestine	3.9
17	Myanmar	3.7
18	Romania	3.6
19	Egypt	3.5
20	Turkey	3.5
21	USA	3.2
22	Morroco	3.1
23	Italy	3.1
24	Colombia	2.9
25	Vietnam	2.7
26	Portugal	2.6
27	Sudan	2.6
28	Venezuela	2.5
29	France	2.3
30	Nepal	2.3

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

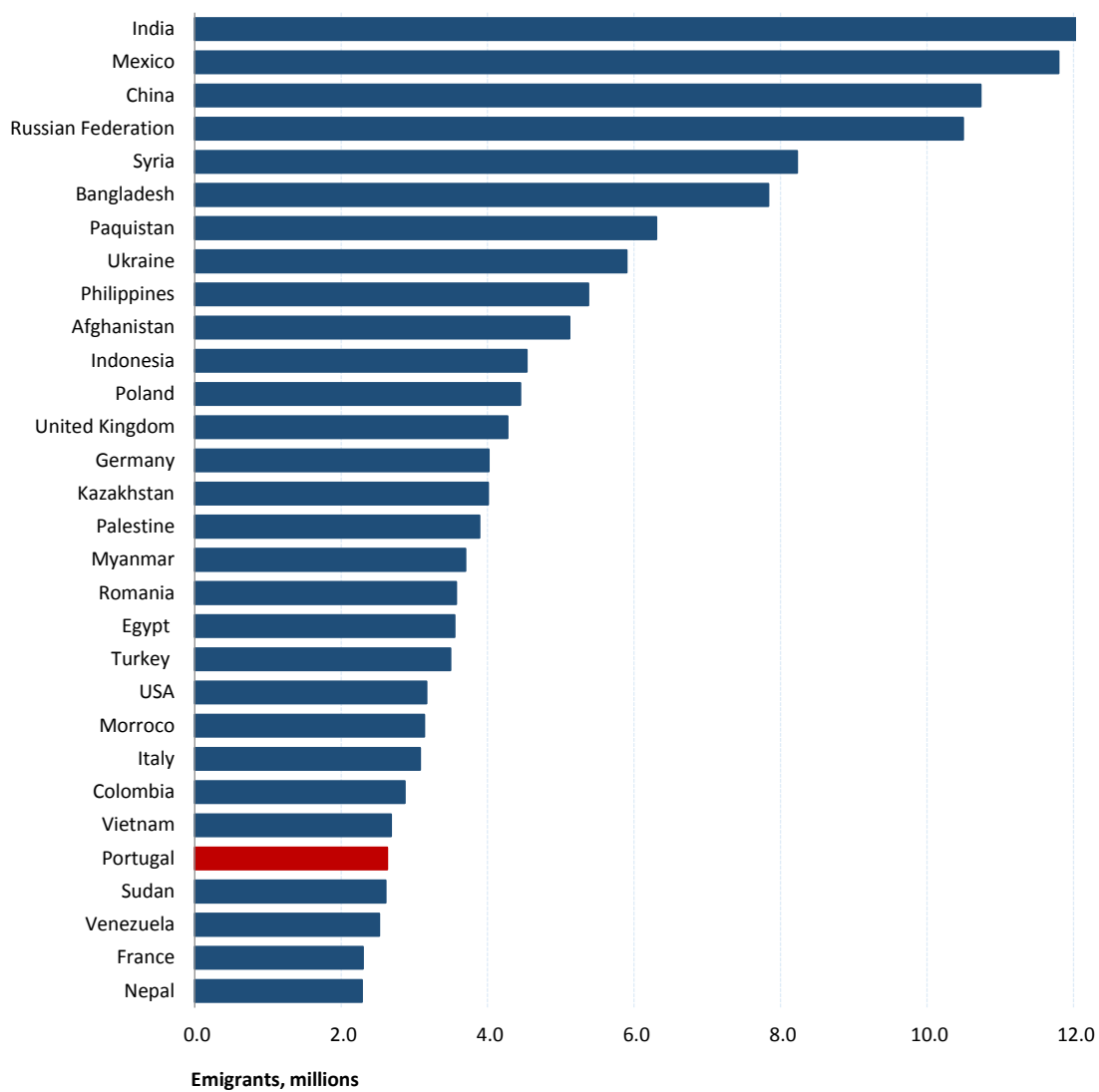


Chart 1.8 Emigrants by country of origin, 2019

Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

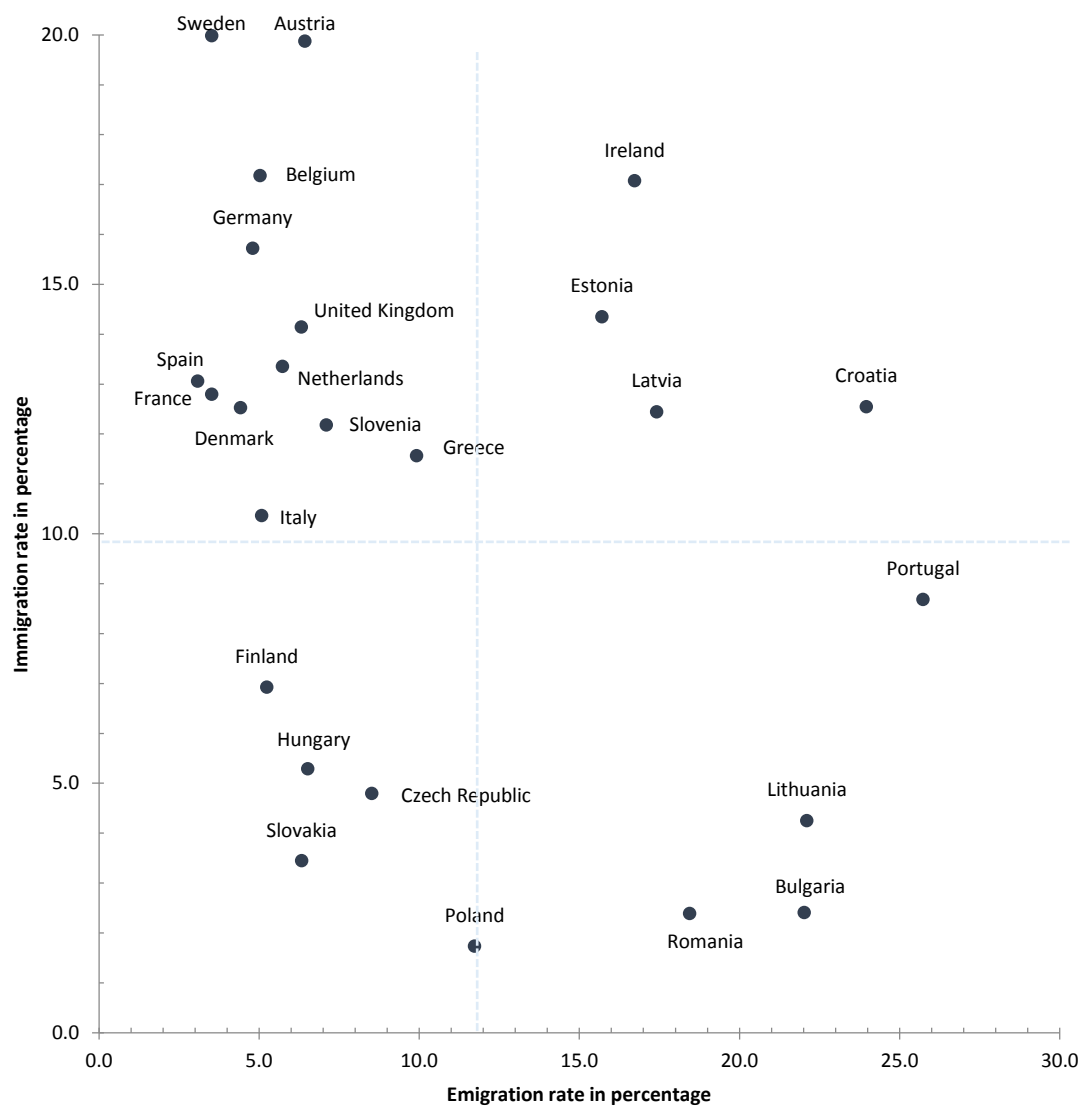
Table 1.11 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2019

Country	Emigration rate	Immigration rate
Austria	6.4	19.9
Belgium	5.0	17.2
Bulgaria	22.0	2.4
Cyprus	17.9	16.0
Croatia	24.0	12.5
Czech Republic	8.5	4.8
Denmark	4.4	12.5
Estonia	15.7	14.4
Finland	5.2	6.9
France	3.5	12.8
Germany	4.8	15.7
Greece	9.9	11.6
Hungary	6.5	5.3
Ireland	16.7	17.1
Italy	5.1	10.4
Latvia	17.4	12.4
Lithuania	22.1	4.2
Luxembourg	12.3	47.4
Malta	25.2	19.3
Netherlands	5.7	13.4
Poland	11.7	1.7
Portugal	25.7	8.7
Romania	18.5	2.4
Slovakia	6.3	3.4
Slovenia	7.1	12.2
Spain	3.1	13.1
Sweden	3.5	20.0
Austria	6.4	19.9

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 (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

Chart 1.9 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2019



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 (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



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Summary

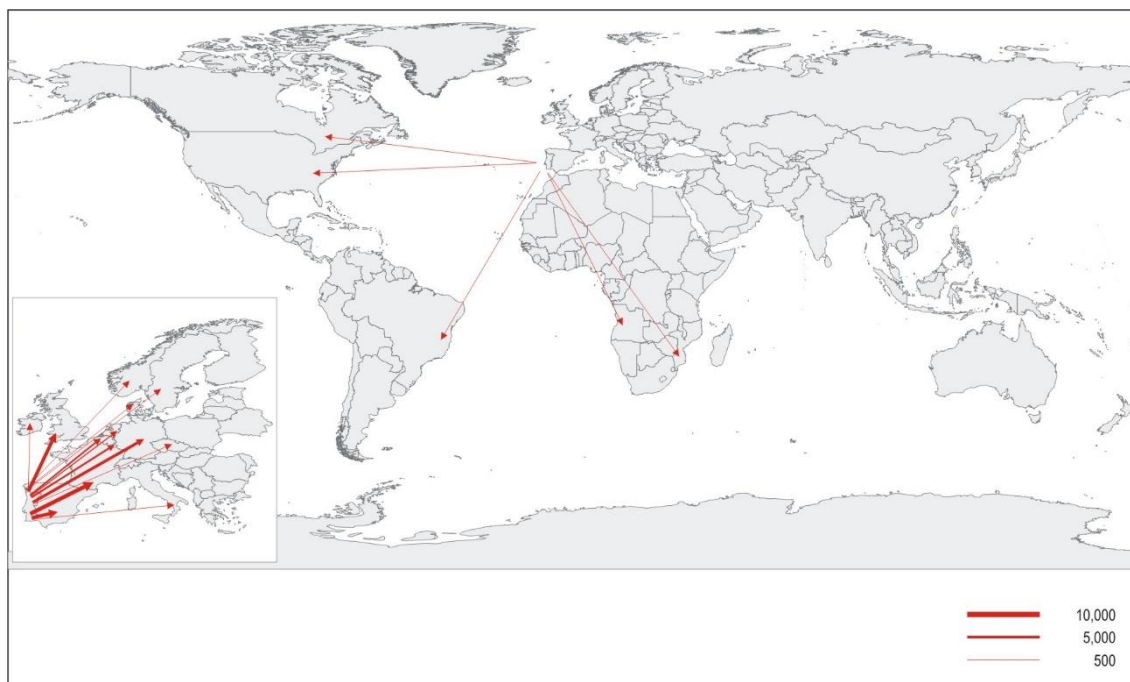
Table 2.1 Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

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	1,708	..	..	..	125,457
Austria	579	3,020	3,989	0	..
Belgium	3,215	37,376	48,655	236	75,788
Brazil	439	137,973	..	..	853,663
Canada	550	143,160	25,855	653	188,826
Denmark	968	3,033	2,970	25	3,610
France	7,643	587,300	537,000	1,794	1,456,721
Germany	5,380	114,825	138,555	635	229,391
Italy	528	6,520	6,847	34	8,051
Luxemburg	3,286	72,821	95,057	981	149,215
Mozambique	1,439	3,767	5,560	..	41,492
Netherlands	1,933	19,820	24,193	92	34,118
Norway	344	3,664	5,050	27	767
Spain	6,471	95,221	97,628	256	101,185
Switzerland	7,542	210,731	257,691	2,008	339,534
United Kingdom	6,664	165,726	268,245	2,042	372,166
United States	679	157,418	48,158	1,081	269,118
Venezuela	532	37,326	..	..	229,405

Note [AGO] Permanente inflows: data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2019. [BEL] Permanent inflows: 2019. [BRA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2010. [CAN] Migrants born in Portuga and population with Portuguese citizenship: 2016. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2019. [USA] Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2017. [FRA] Permanent inflows: 2019. Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: Values are provisional. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2019. [ITA] Permanente inflows: 2019. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2019. Consular Registrations: Only counts the national citizens in the Consular Section of the Embassy of Portugal in Rome. [LUX] Migrants born in Portugal: Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MOZ] Permanent inflows: 2016. Migrants born in Portugal: 2007. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2017. [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, 2020 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2019. [BEL] 2019. [USA] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [IRL] 2015. [ITA] 2019. [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, 2020 or last year available



Note [BRA] 2010. [CPV] 2013. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] Values are provisional. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MAC] 2016. [MOZ] 2007. [VEN] 2011.

Source Map by OEm, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [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.

Inflows

Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	1,708	..	..
Austria	121,311	579	0.5	..
Belgium	129,450	3,215	2.5	..
Brazil	20,730	439	2.1	15th
Canada	184,590	550	0.3	..
Denmark	67,562	968	1.4	..
France	385,591	7,643	2.0	..
Germany	740,305	5,380	0.7	..
Italy	332,778	528	0.2	..
Luxembourg	22,490	3,286	14.6	2nd
Mozambique	..	1,439	..	..
Netherlands	189,007	1,933	1.0	..
Norway	30,819	344	1.1	..
Spain	523,618	6,471	1.2	..
Switzerland	137,685	7,542	5.5	4th
United Kingdom	322,196	6,664	2.1	11th
United States	707,362	679	0.1	..
Venezuela	287,499	532	0.2	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2019. [BEL] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [ITA] 2019. [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.

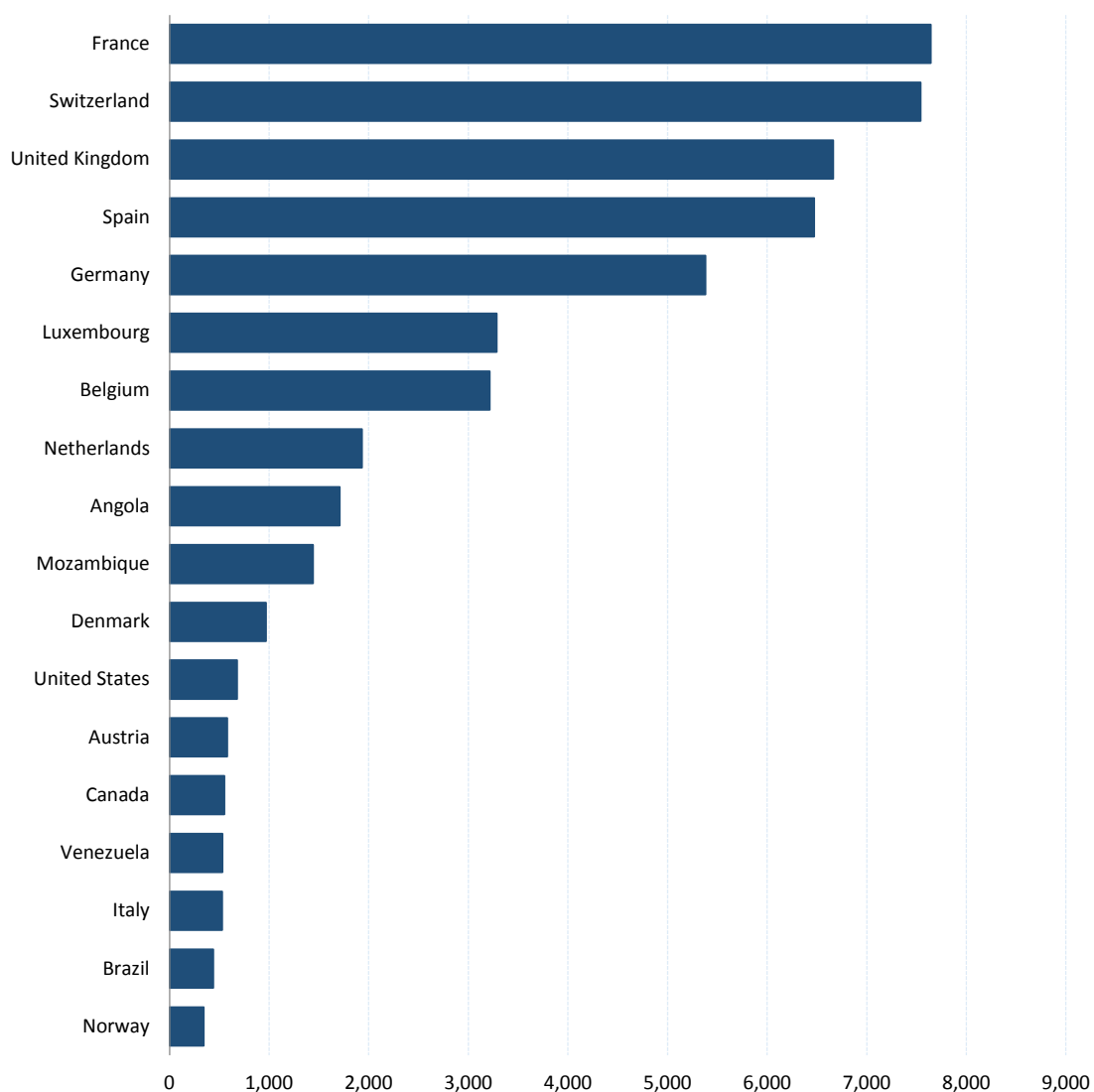
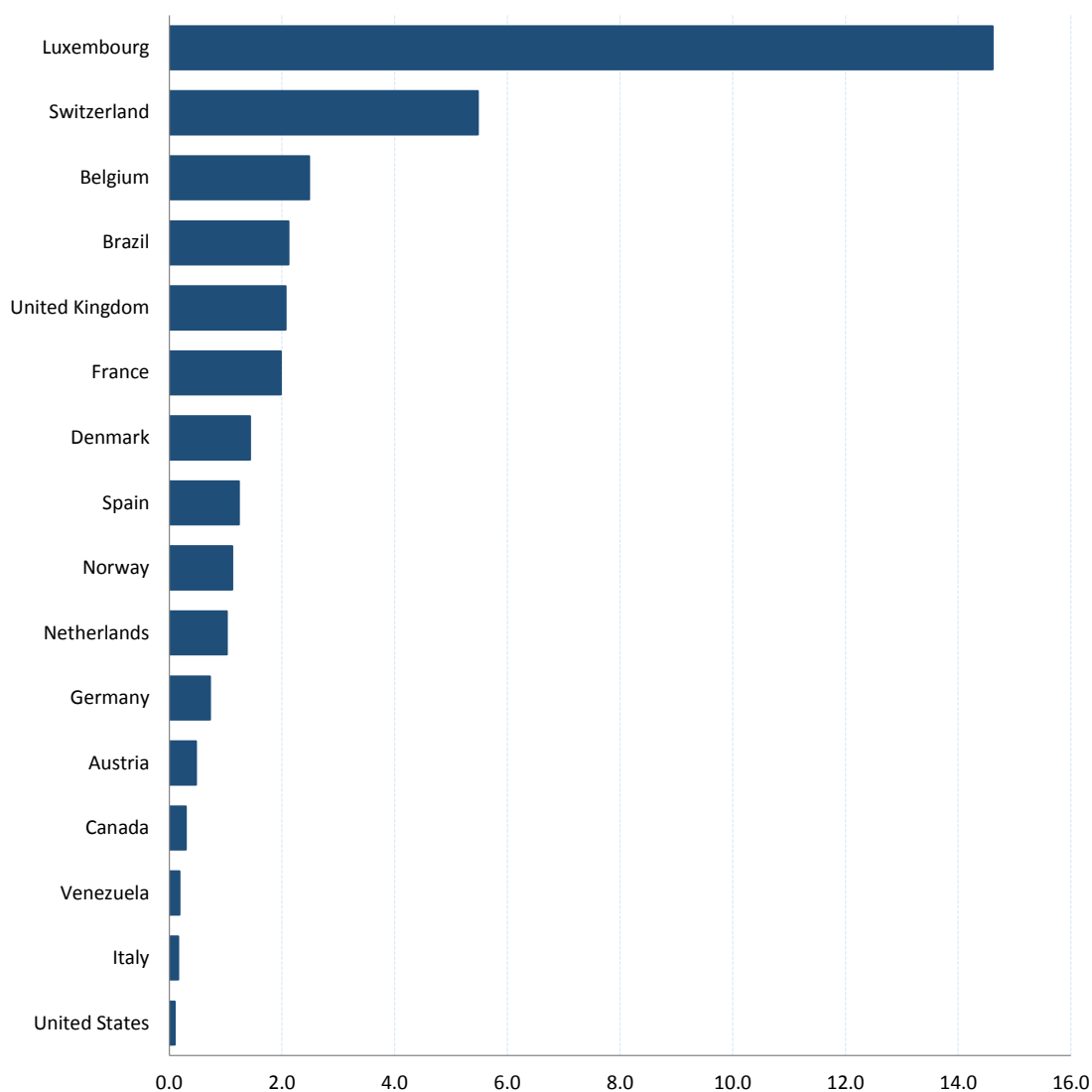


Chart 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2019. [BEL] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [ITA] 2019. [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, 2020 or last year available



Note [BEL] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [ITA] 2019. [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, 2019-2020 or last two years available

Country	Total inflows			Portuguese inflows		
	2020	2019	Change in percentage	2020	2019	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	1,708	1,910	-10.6
Austria	121,311	134,966	-10.1	579	680	-14.9
Belgium	129,450	116,768	10.9	3,215	2,816	14.2
Brazil	20,730	31,297	-33.8	439	705	-37.7
Canada	184,590	341,175	-45.9	550	855	-35.7
Denmark	67,562	80,744	-16.3	968	852	13.6
France	385,591	387,158	-0.4	7,643	8,047	-5.0
Germany	740,305	923,475	-19.8	5,380	5,785	-7.0
Italy	332,778	332,324	0.1	528	484	9.1
Luxembourg	22,490	26,668	-15.7	3,286	3,752	-12.4
Mozambique	..	..	..	1,439	6,619	-78.3
Netherlands	189,007	235,954	-19.9	1,933	2,841	-32.0
Norway	30,819	44,570	-30.9	344	432	-20.4
Spain	523,618	873,842	-40.1	6,471	10,155	-36.3
Switzerland	137,685	145,608	-5.4	7,542	8,443	-10.7
United Kingdom	322,196	766,134	-57.9	6,664	24,593	-72.9
United States	707,362	1,031,765	-31.4	679	940	-27.8
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2018-19. [BEL] 2018-19. [FRA] 2018-19. [ITA] 2018-19. [MOZ] 2015-16.

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.

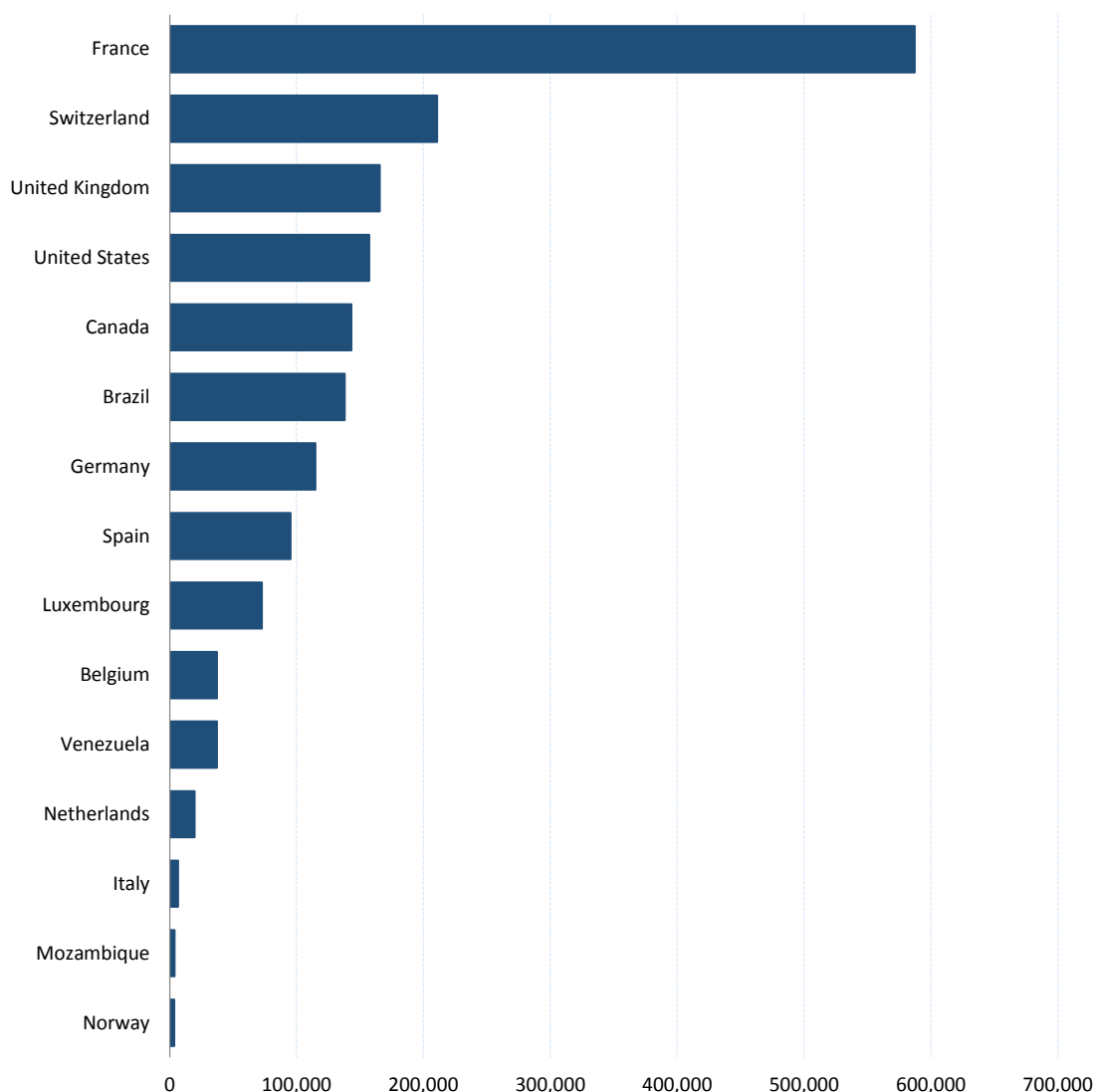
Stocks

Table 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2020 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	11,522,440	2,026 370	17.6	37,376	0.3	1.8	..
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	67,063,703	6,830 500	10.2	587,300	0.9	8.6	3rd
Germany	83,214,890	9,923 125	11.9	114,825	0.1	1.2	..
Italy	59,641,488	6,161 391	10.3	6,520	0.0	0.1	..
Luxembourg	602,000	..	..	72,821	12.1	..	..
Mozambique	20,252,223	342,117	1.7	3,767	0.0	1.1	..
Netherlands	17,407,585	2,262,256	13.0	19,820	0.1	0.9	..
Norway	5,367,583	867,777	16.2	3,664	0.1	0.4	..
Spain	47,450,795	7,231,195	15.2	95,221	0.2	1.3	..
Switzerland	8,670,300	2,630,432	30.3	210,731	2.4	8.0	3rd
United Kingdom	66,282,000	9,539,000	14.4	165,726	0.3	1.7	..
United States	325,268,184	49,233,777	15.1	157,418	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] Values are provisional. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [VEN] 2011.

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions;

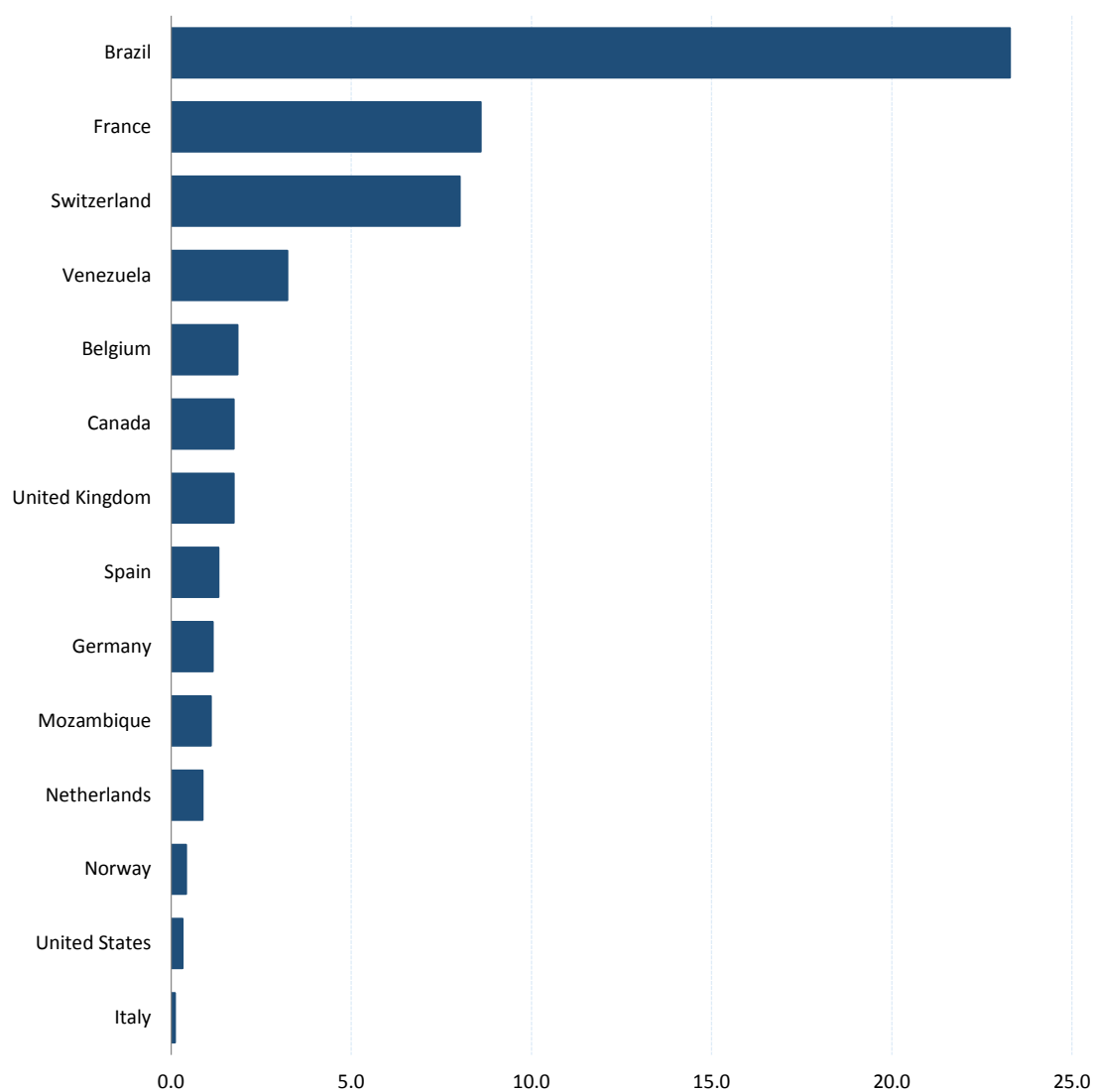


[BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Value of foreign-born migrants: United Nations 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, 2020 or last year available**

Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] Values are provisional. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [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,



2020 or last year available

Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2016. [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2007. [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, 2019-2020 or last two years available

Country	All foreign-born migrants			Migrants born in Portugal		
	2020	2019	Change in percentage	2020	2019	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2,026,370	1,968,060	3.0	37,376	36,828	1.5
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	6,830,500	6,721,800	1.6	587,300	604,300	-2.8
Germany	9,923,125	9,782,250	1.4	114,825	114,705	0.1
Italy	6,161,391	6,069,000	1.5	6,520	6,435	1.3
Luxemburg	..	..	..	72,821	72,477	0.5
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2,262,256	2,161,684	4.7	19,820	18,713	5.9
Norway	867,777	841,581	3.1	3,664	3,493	4.9
Spain	7,231,195	6,753,098	7.1	95,221	94,319	1.0
Switzerland	2,630,432	2,590,039	1.6	210,731	214,087	-1.6
United Kingdom	9,539,000	9,482,000	0.6	165,726	165,463	0.2
United States	49,233,777	50,340,046	-2.2	157,418	161,936	-2.8
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] Values are provisional. [LUX] Values of migrants born in Portugal for 2017 and 2018 was granted on request.

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, 2020 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	11,522,440	1,453,319	12.6	48,655	0.4	3.3
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	34,460,060	2,425,190	7.0	25,855	0.1	1.1
France	67,063,703	5,137,400	7.7	537,000	0.8	10.5
Germany	83,214,890	11,432,460	13.7	138,555	0.2	1.2
Italy	59,641,488	5,013,215	8.4	6,847	0.0	0.1
Luxemburg	626,100	296,500	47.4	95,057	15.2	32.1
Mozambique	26,899,105	142,315	0.5	5,560	0.0	3.9
Netherlands	17,407,585	1,192,309	6.8	24,193	0.1	2.0
Norway	5,367,583	604,513	11.3	5,050	0.1	0.8
Spain	47,450,795	5,434,153	11.5	97,628	0.2	1.8
Switzerland	8,670,300	2,210,788	25.5	257,691	3.0	11.7
United Kingdom	66,282,000	6,068,000	9.2	268,245	0.4	4.4
United States	320,372,002	22,415,312	7.0	48,158	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2016. [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [USA] 2017.

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.

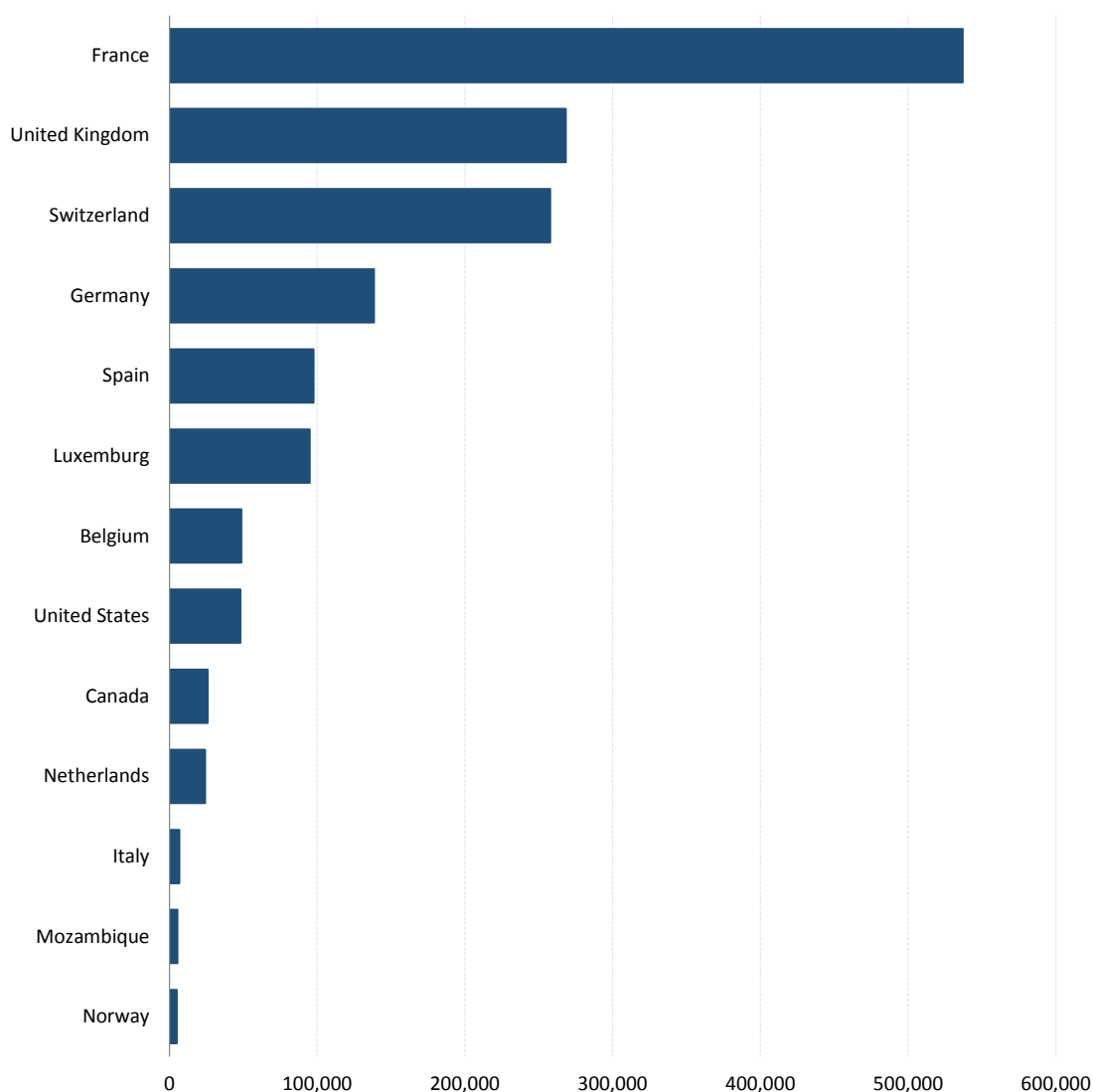


Chart 2.5 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

Note [CAN] 2016. [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [USA] 2017.

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] OCDE, Data by Theme, Demography and Population – Migration Statistics, International Migration Database.

Table 2.7 Change in the population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2019-2020 or last two years available

Country	All foreigners			Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
	2020	2019	Change in percentage	2020	2019	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,453,319	1,413,750	2.8	48,655	47,465	2.5
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5,137,400	4,991,100	2.9	537,000	546,200	-1.7
Germany	11,432,460	11,228,300	1.8	138,555	138,410	0.1
Italy	5,013,215	5,039,637	-0.5	6,847	6,476	5.7
Luxemburg	296,500	291,500	1.7	95,057	95,516	-0.5
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,192,309	1,110,859	7.3	24,193	22,398	8.0
Norway	604,513	584,232	3.5	5,050	4,699	7.5
Spain	5,434,153	5,036,878	7.9	97,628	93,440	4.5
Switzerland	2,210,788	2,175,375	1.6	257,691	260,100	-0.9
United Kingdom	6,068,000	6,227,000	-2.6	268,245	251,191	6.8
United States	22,415,312	22,426,200	0.0	48,158	60,988	-21.0
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] Values are provisional. [USA] 2016 and 2017.

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] OCDE, Data by Theme, Demography and Population – Migration Statistics, International Migration Database.

Table 2.8 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2020 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	33,915	236	0.7
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	250,151	653	0.3
France	112,626	1,794	1.6
Germany	109,880	635	0.6
Italy	127,001	34	0.0
Luxemburg	9,389	981	10.4
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	55,943	92	0.2
Norway	19,698	27	0.1
Spain	80,148	256	0.3
Switzerland	34,141	2,008	5.9
United Kingdom	130,568	2,042	1.6
United States	628,254	1,081	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [ITA] 2019.

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.

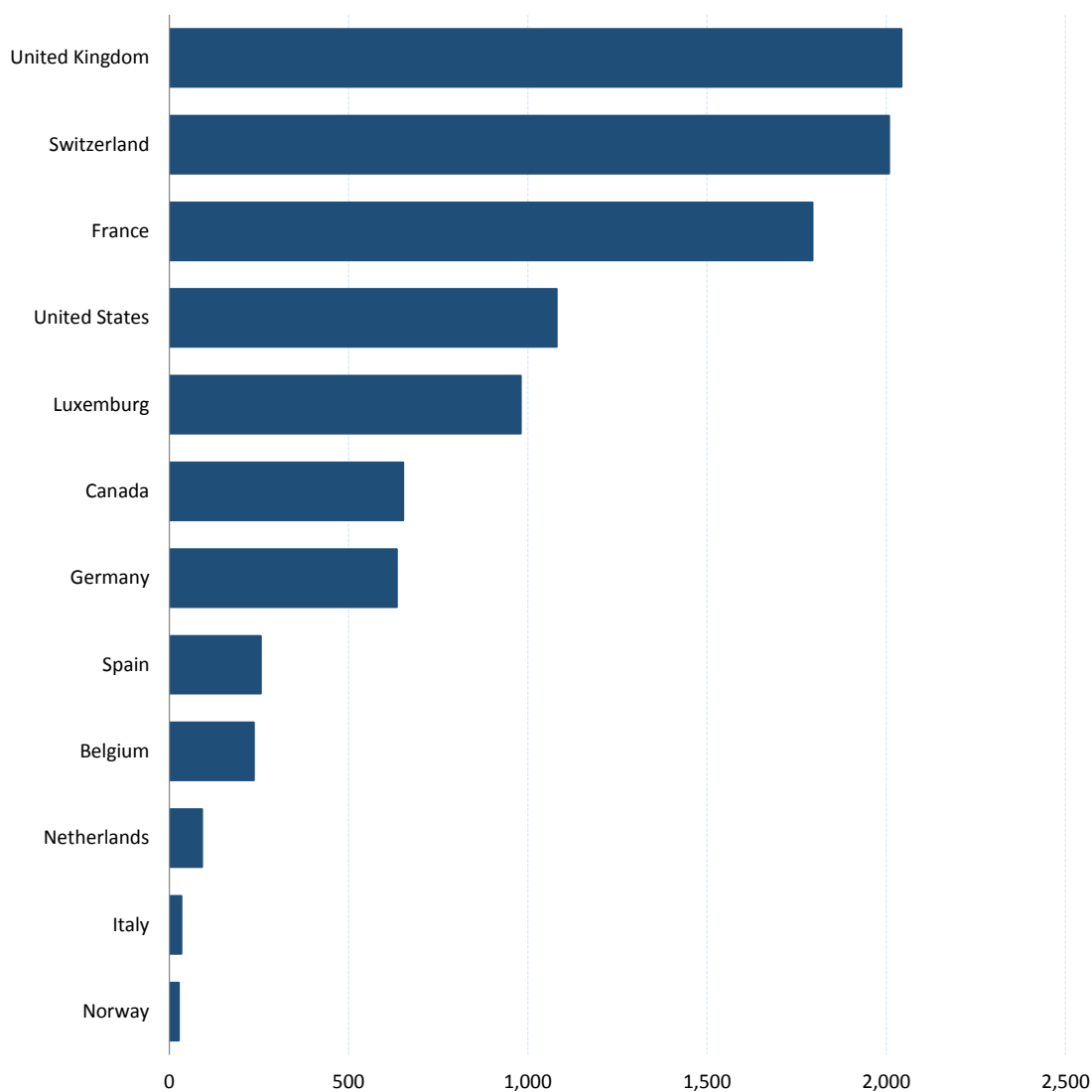


Chart 2.6 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

Note [CAN] 2019. [FRA] 2019. [ITA] 2019..

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, 2019-2020 or last two years available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners			Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese		
	2020	2019	Change in percentage	2020	2019	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	33,915	40,594	-16.5	236	326	-27.6
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	250,151	176,470	41.8	653	277	135.7
France	112,626	110,014	2.4	1,794	2,080	-13.8
Germany	109,880	128,905	-14.8	635	760	-16.4
Italy	127,001	112,523	12.9	34	21	61.9
Luxemburg	9,389	11,451	-18.0	981	1,067	-8.1
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	55,943	34,191	63.6	92	63	46.0
Norway	19,698	13,201	49.2	27	18	50.0
Spain	80,148	162,799	-50.8	256	596	-57.0
Switzerland	34,141	41,127	-17.0	2,008	2,816	-28.7
United Kingdom	130,568	159,380	-18.1	2,042	2,227	-8.3
United States	628,254	843,593	-25.5	1,081	1,712	-36.9
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2017 and 2018. [CAN] 2017 and 2018. [FRA] 2017 and 2018. [ITA] 2017 and 2018.

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, 2020 or last year available

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	125,457
Belgium	75,788
Brazil	853,663
Canada	188,826
France	1 456,721
Germany	229,391
Italy	8,051
Luxemburg	149,215
Mozambique	41,492
Netherlands	34,118
Norway	767
Spain	101,185
Switzerland	339,534
United Kingdom	372,166
United States	269,118
Venezuela	229,405

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).

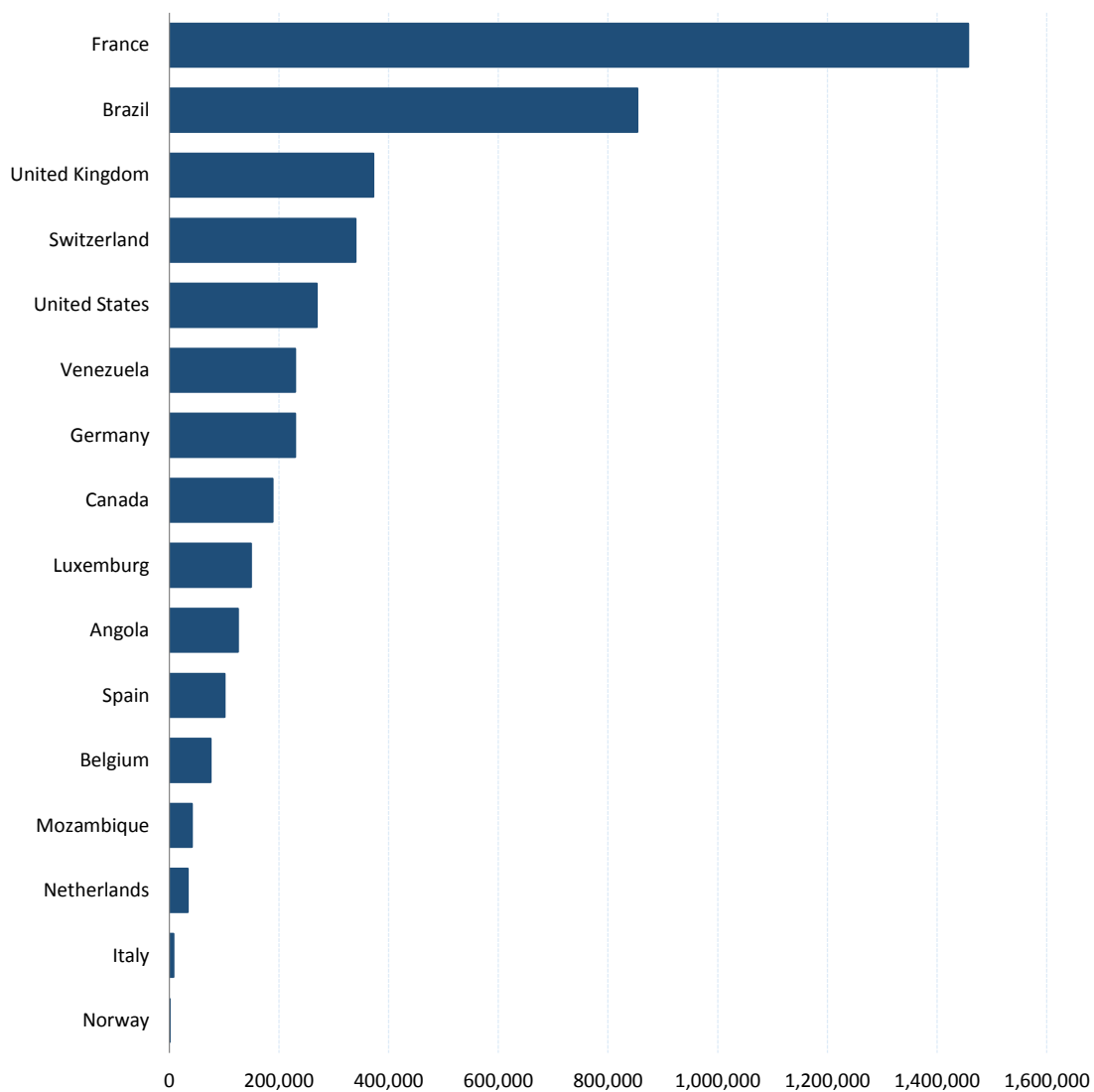


Chart 2.7 Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available

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

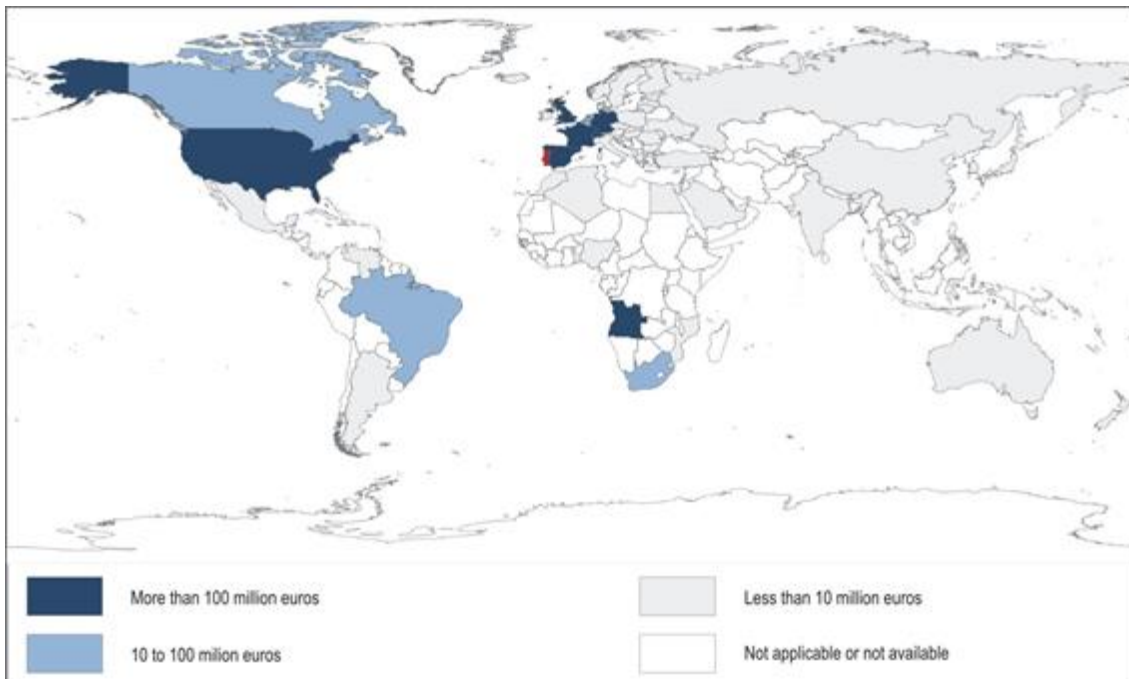
Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2020

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3,612,860	486,230	3,126,630
Algeria	10	330	-320
Angola	245,530	8,210	237,320
Argentina	800	520	280
Australia	3,680	1,550	2,130
Austria	8,840	150	8,690
Belgium	58,900	1,430	57,470
Brazil	12,720	241,470	-228,750
Bulgaria	1,020	5,210	-4,190
Canada	21,990	2,500	19,490
Cape Verde	1,690	18,090	-16,400
China	260	42,810	-42,550
Colombia	240	870	-630
Croatia	70	230	-160
Cyprus	40	40	0
Czech Republic	510	1,290	-780
Denmark	4,490	920	3,570
Egypt, Arab Rep.	400	460	-60
Equatorial Guinea	0	50	-50
Estonia	50	400	-350
Finland	1,450	390	1,060
France	1,036,570	20,250	1,016,320
Germany	225,870	3,740	222,130
Greece	1,000	220	780
Guinea-Bissau	450	2,730	-2,280
Hungary	470	860	-390
Iceland	480	40	440
India	560	4,420	-3,860
Ireland	3,840	200	3,640
Italy	4,260	1,760	2,500
Japan	650	600	50
Korea, Rep.	70	130	-60
Latvia	40	570	-530
Lithuania	80	1,070	-990

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Luxembourg	78,400	610	77,790
Macao	20	0	20
Malta	220	20	200
Mexico	990	270	720
Morocco	50	4,040	-3,990
Mozambique	5,450	5,550	-100
Netherlands	44,470	1,280	43,190
New Zealand	130	60	70
Nigeria	0	670	-670
Norway	2,980	1,200	1,780
Poland	380	7,940	-7,560
Romania	620	18,580	-17,960
Russian Federation	790	3,400	-2,610
São Tomé and Príncipe	40	1,120	-1,080
Saudi Arabia	80	30	50
Slovak Republic	170	150	20
Slovenia	30	550	-520
South Africa	34,650	1,160	33,490
Spain	111,780	10,700	101,080
Sweden	9,890	1,360	8,530
Switzerland	1,037,020	7,600	1,029,420
Timor-Leste	80	330	-250
Tunisia	0	150	-150
Turkey	420	210	210
Ukraine	270	16,380	-16,110
United Arab Emirates	590	0	590
United Kingdom	379,350	5,760	373,590
United States	244,740	8,290	236,450
Venezuela, RB	5,180	1,060	4,120
Outros	17,040	24,250	-7,210
OECD	3,285,640	83,110	3,202,530
PALOP	253,150	35,710	217,440
EU27	1,593,450	43,540	1,549,910
Euro Zone (15)	1 575,990	79 930	1 496 060

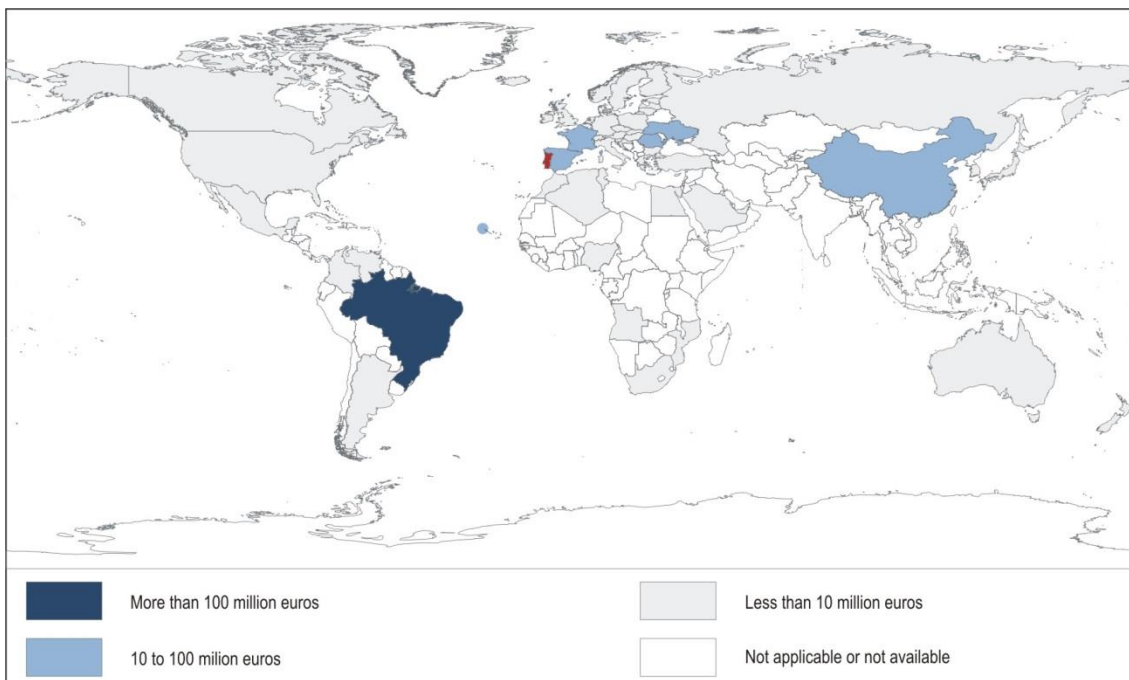
Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2020



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

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2020



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, 2020

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3,612,860	100.0	..
Top inward flows			
Switzerland	1,037,020	28.7	28.7
France	1,036,570	28.7	57.4
United Kingdom	379,350	10.5	67.9
Angola	245,530	6.8	74.7
United States	244,740	6.8	81.5
Germany	225,870	6.3	87.7
Spain	111,780	3.1	90.8
Luxembourg	78,400	2.2	93.0
Belgium	58,900	1.6	94.6
Netherlands	44,470	1.2	95.8
South Africa	34,650	1.0	96.8
Canada	21,990	0.6	97.4
Brazil	12,720	0.4	97.8
Sweden	9,890	0.3	98.0

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

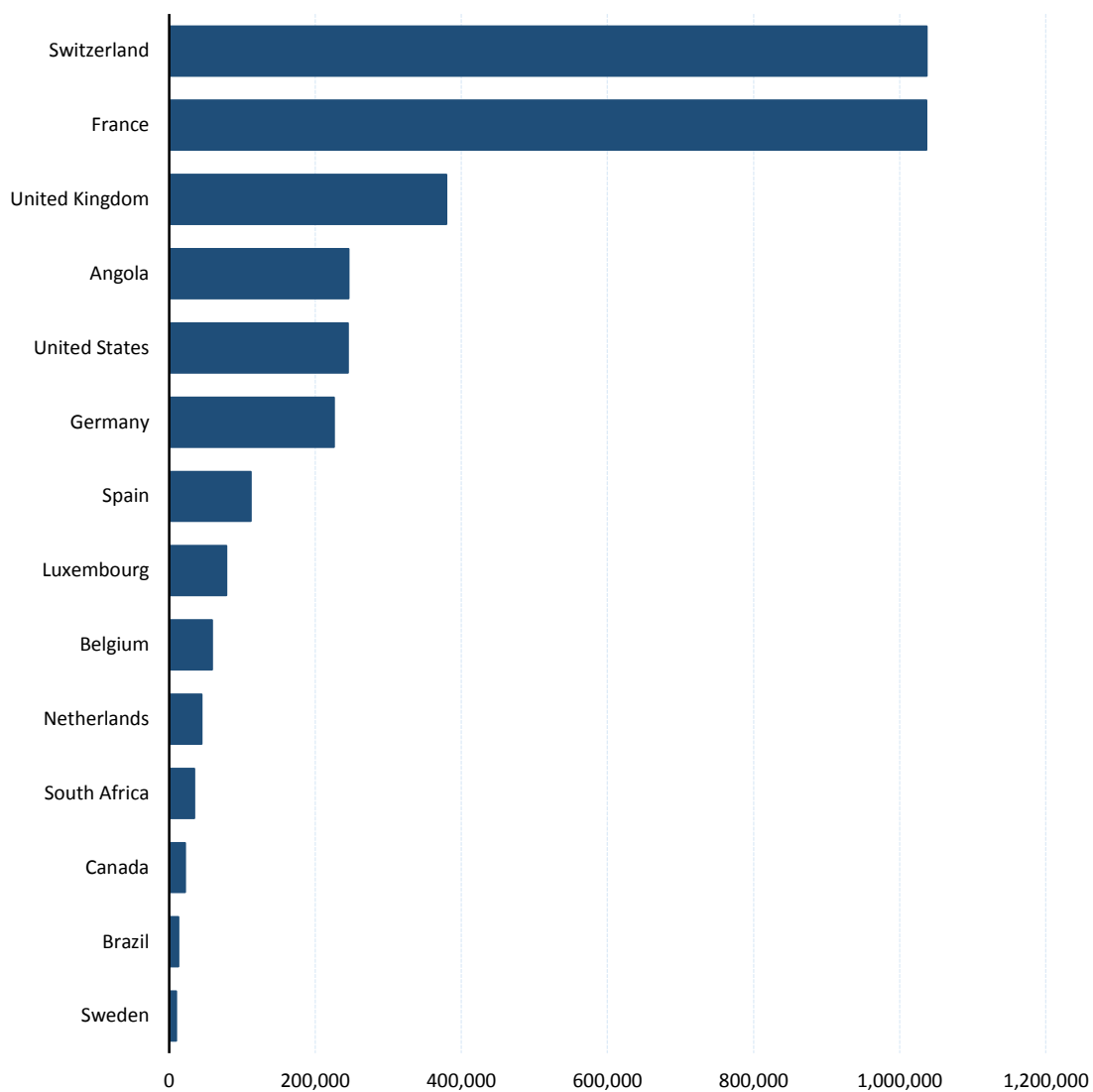


Chart 3.1 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, thousand euros, 2020

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, 2019-2020

Country	2019 thousand euros, nominal values	2020 thousand euros, nominal values	Change in nominal values, thousand euros	Change in percentage
Total inward flows	3,662,130	3,612,860	-49,270	-1.3
Top inward flows				
Switzerland	988,660	1,037,020	48,360	4.9
France	1,093,540	1,036,570	-56,970	-5.2
United Kingdom	359,620	379,350	19,730	5.5
Angola	248,360	245,530	-2,830	-1.1
United States	231,110	244,740	13,630	5.9
Germany	274,470	225,870	-48,600	-17.7
Spain	114,280	111,780	-2,500	-2.2
Luxembourg	82,470	78,400	-4,070	-4.9
Belgium	56,280	58,900	2,620	4.7
Netherlands	41,440	44,470	3,030	7.3
South Africa	49,600	34,650	-14,950	-30.1
Canada	21,610	21,990	380	1.8
Brazil	15,890	12,720	-3,170	-19.9
Sweden	9,520	9,890	370	3.9

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

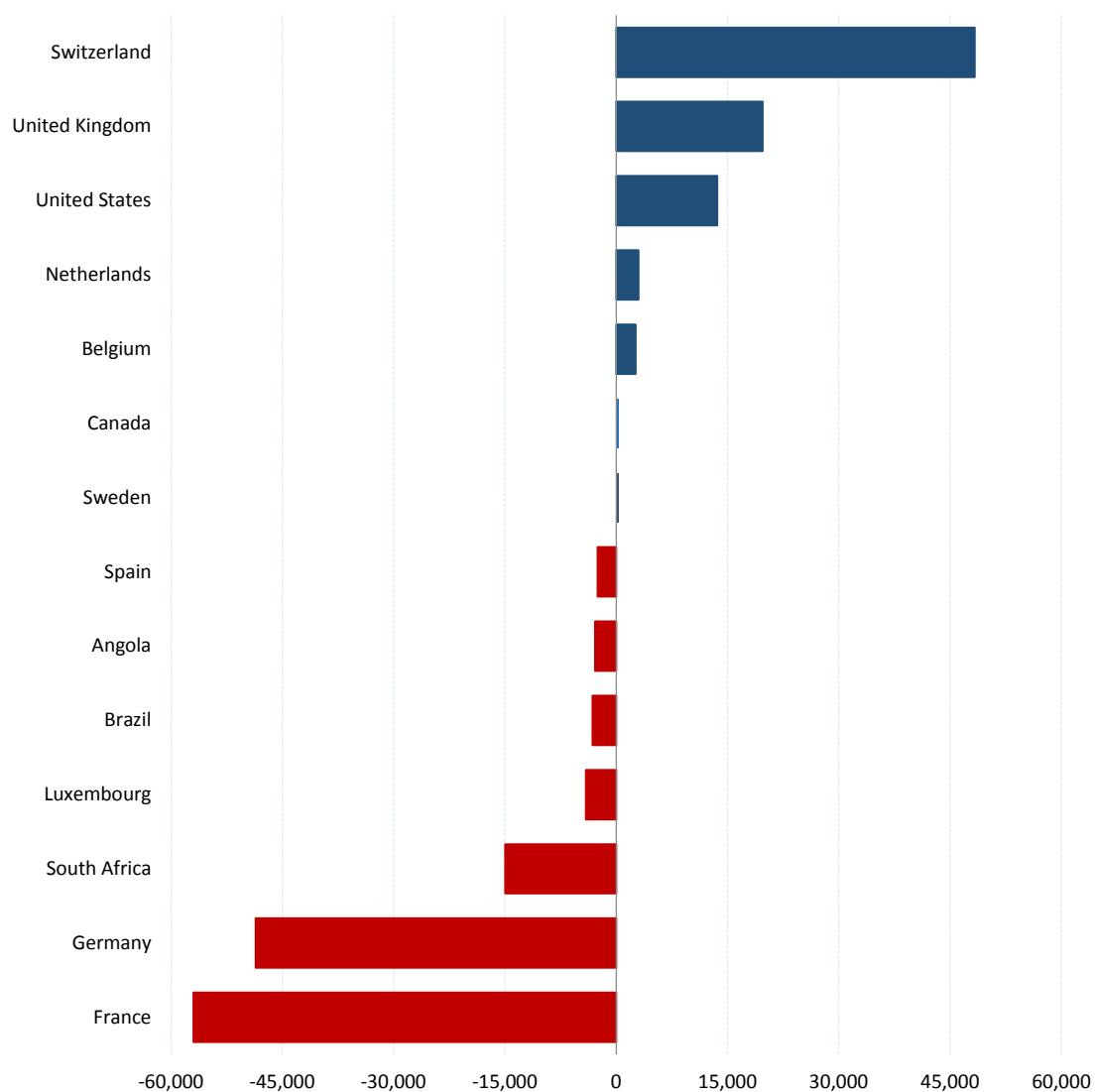


Chart 3.2 Changes in top inward remittance flows in Portugal, nominal values, thousand euros, 2019-2020

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

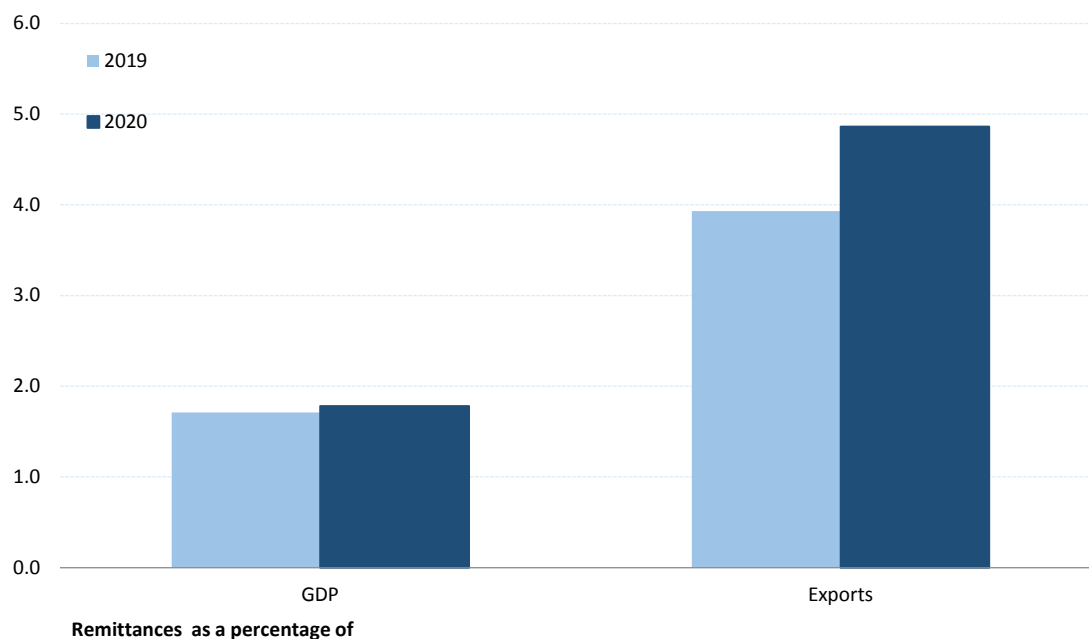
Economic weight

Table 3.4 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2019-2020

Indicators	2019	2020	Change in percentage
Thousand euros, nominal values			
Remittances	3,662,130	3,612,860	-1.3
GDP	213,949,289	202,708,684	-5.3
Exports	93,162,742	74,302,273	-20.2
Remittances as a percentage of			
GDP	1.7	1.8	4.1
Exports	3.9	4.9	23.7

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, 2019-2020



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).

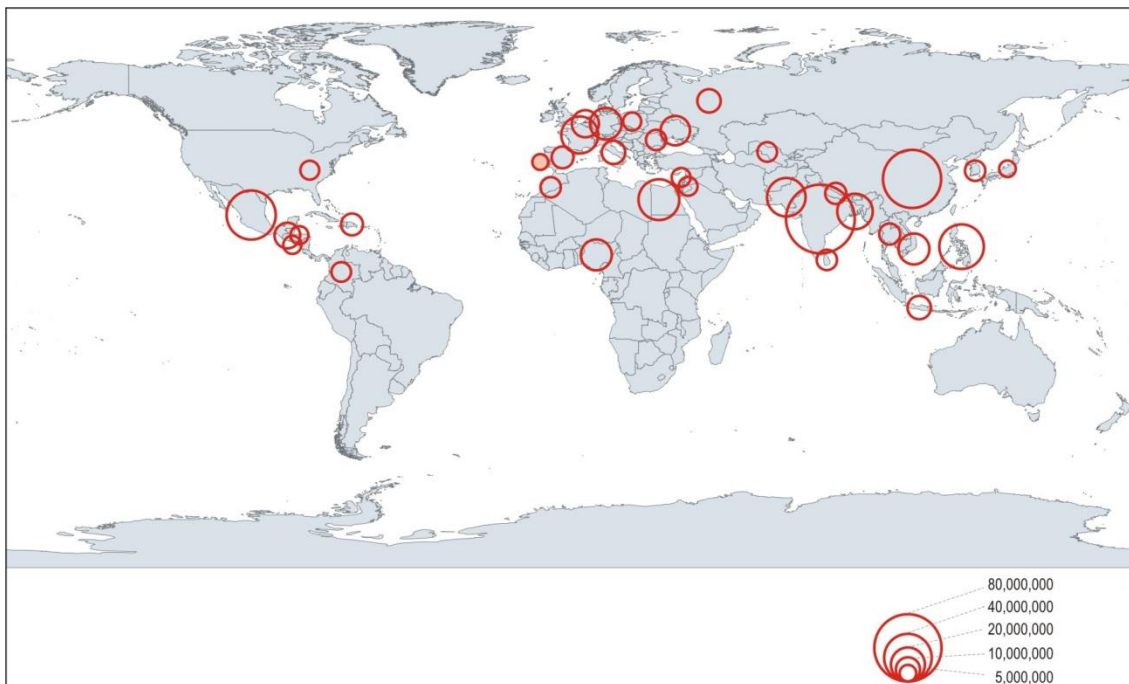
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2020

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	701,930,644	100,0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	83,149,000	11.8
China	59,506,673	8.5
Mexico	42,880,323	6.1
Philippines	34,913,343	5.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	29,602,900	4.2
Pakistan	26,105,000	3.7
France	24,481,659	3.5
Bangladesh	21,749,701	3.1
Germany	17,898,799	2.5
Nigeria	17,207,547	2.5
Vietnam	17,200,000	2.5
Ukraine	15,054,000	2.1
Belgium	13,120,862	1.9
Guatemala	11,402,842	1.6
Russian Federation	9,836,320	1.4
Italy	9,711,242	1.4
Indonesia	9,650,926	1.4
Spain	8,509,106	1.2
Dominican Republic	8,331,600	1.2
Nepal	8,101,574	1.2
Thailand	8,067,219	1.1
Romania	7,446,921	1.1
Morocco	7,418,558	1.1
Korea, Rep.	7,412,800	1.1
Sri Lanka	7,140,000	1.0
Uzbekistan	6,989,310	1.0
Colombia	6,873,554	1.0
Lebanon	6,298,422	0.9
United States	6,166,000	0.9
Israel	6,106,000	0.9
El Salvador	5,936,158	0.8
Poland	5,930,000	0.8
Honduras	5,576,000	0.8
Japan	4,875,181	0.7
Portugal	4,326,917	0.6

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, 2020



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, 2020

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	701,930,644	84,705,425,882	0,8
Top remittance-receiving countries			
India	83,149,000	2,622,983,732	3.2
China	59,506,673	14,722,730,698	0.4
Mexico	42,880,323	1,076,163,316	4.0
Philippines	34,913,343	361,489,354	9.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	29,602,900	363,069,245	8.2
Pakistan	26,105,000	263,686,553	9.9
France	24,481,659	2,603,004,396	0.9
Bangladesh	21,749,701	324,239,177	6.7
Germany	17,898,799	3,806,060,140	0.5
Nigeria	17,207,547	432,293,776	4.0
Vietnam	17,200,000	271,158,442	6.3
Ukraine	15,054,000	155,582,009	9.7
Belgium	13,120,862	515,332,500	2.5
Guatemala	11,402,842	77,604,632	14.7
Russian Federation	9,836,320	1,483,497,785	0.7
Italy	9,711,242	1,886,445,268	0.5
Indonesia	9,650,926	1,058,423,838	0.9
Spain	8,509,106	1,281,199,091	0.7
Dominican Republic	8,331,600	78,844,702	10.6
Nepal	8,101,574	33,657,176	24.1
Thailand	8,067,219	501,794,962	1.6
Romania	7,446,921	248,715,551	3.0
Morocco	7,418,558	112,870,592	6.6
Korea, Rep.	7,412,800	1,630,525,005	0.5
Sri Lanka	7,140,000	80,706,600	8.8
Uzbekistan	6,989,310	57,707,190	12.1
Colombia	6,873,554	271,346,897	2.5
Lebanon	6,298,422	33,383,247	18.9
United States	6,166,000	20,936,600,000	0.0
Israel	6,106,000	401,953,805	1.5
El Salvador	5,936,158	24,638,720	24.1
Poland	5,930,000	594,164,691	1.0
Honduras	5,576,000	23,827,841	23.4
Japan	4,875,181	..	..
Portugal	4,326,917	231,255,587	1.9

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

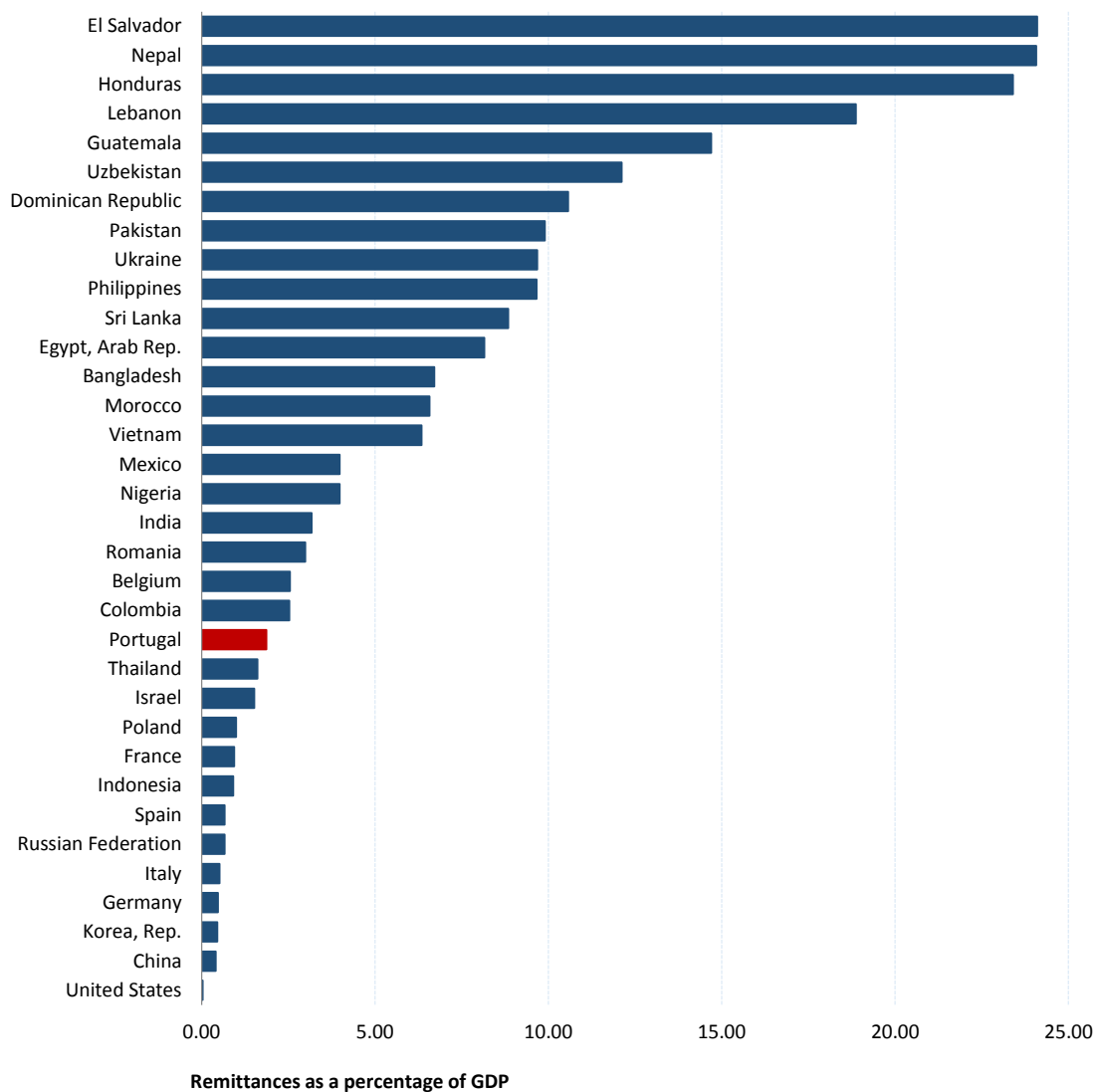


Chart 3.4 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2020

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_2021_Metadata EN]

[OEm_Factbook_2021_Metadata PT]

Acquisition of citizenship

Austria The data refers to foreigners who were resident in Austria in the year in which they acquired nationality. Source 2020: Statistik Austria. The information concerning the Portuguese was granted upon request. [\[LINK\]](#)

Belgium All types of nationality acquisition. It includes foreigners who were resident in Belgium in the year in which they acquired their nationality. Source 2020: Statbel. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2018: OECD, International Migration Database, based on Citizenship and Immigration Canada. [\[LINK\]](#)

Denmark Source 2020: Denmark Statistik. [\[LINK\]](#)

France All types of acquisition of nationality: naturalisation, marriage, declaration or reaching the age of majority. The data refer to the granting by country of previous nationality. Source 2019: Eurostat, Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Source 2020: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2019: 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 2020: 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 2020: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Source 2020: Statistics Norway: naturalizations by sex, age and earlier citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración: concesiones de nacionalidad española por residencia. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Source 2020: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Acquisition de la nationalité suisse selon la nationalité antérieure. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Source 2020: Government UK, Home Office: Immigration Statistics (> Citizenship data tables immigration statistics year), 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 2019: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Table 21 - Persons Naturalized by Region and Country of Birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

Consular registrations

All countries Voluntary registration of Portuguese and relatives in Portuguese consulates. Source 2020: 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

Austria Population with registered foreign nationality. Source 2020: Statistik Austria. [\[LINK\]](#)

Belgium Foreign population accounted for in the population registered annually. Source 2020: 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 2016: 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. [\[LINK\]](#)

Denmark Source 2020: Denmark Statistik. [\[LINK\]](#)

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](#). Source 2020: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Foreign population counted in the municipal registry offices. Source 2020: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Foreign population registered each year. Does not include visitors (less than three months) and cross-border workers. Source 2020: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2017: 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 2020: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign population in the population register. Excludes visitors (less than six months) and cross-border workers. Source 2020: Statistics Norway. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign population counted in the population register. The data includes all registrations of foreign citizens, regardless of their administrative status. Source 2020: 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 2020: Office Fédéral de la Statistique. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: UK National Statistics. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Source 2017: OCDE, Data by Theme, Demography and Population – Migration Statistics, International Migration Database. [\[LINK\]](#)

Permanent inflows

Angola The 2009 figures are not directly comparable to those available for previous years and for 2010, provided by the Consulate General of Angola in Lisbon and concerning visas granted in Lisbon, which is why they were taken from the website, where they were published. Those in 2009 include, in addition to the visas granted by Lisbon, those granted by the Angolan Consulate in Oporto and the Angolan Migration and Foreigners Service. These figures for 2009 correspond to the sum of the following types of visas: privileged (480), work (12,114), work for national reconstruction (8,843), stay aggregated to work visa (1,973) and others (study and temporary stay, 377). This calculation excludes visas which, because of their duration or purpose, do not cover situations of emigration. This includes visas for: tourism; medical treatment; courtesy; diplomats; short stay (maximum 14 days); ordinary (maximum 90 days); and transit (maximum 60 days). The 2009 figures are not directly comparable to those for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 due to changes in the typology of visas and the inclusion of visas issued by the Angolan Migration and Foreign Service (in addition to those issued by Angolan consulates in Portugal). The figures for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 correspond to the sum of the following types of visas issued by Angola's consulates in Porto and Lisbon to Portuguese emigrants: privileged, work (the most common), work by protocol, residence and others (study and temporary stay). Information on visas issued by the Angolan consulate in Faro is unavailable. Information granted upon request. Source 2019: Consulate General of the Republic of Angola in Lisbon; Consulate General of the Republic of Angola in Porto. [\[LINK\]](#) [\[LINK\]](#)

Austria It includes foreigners with a residence permit who have been resident in the country for at least three months. Source 2020: Statistik Austria. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2018: 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 2020: Ministry of Labour and Employment, General Immigration Coordination (CGI): permits granted to aliens by country of origin. [\[LINK\]](#)

Canada Foreigners holding a permanent resident status. Source 2020: Citizenship and Immigration Canada: permanent residents by source country. [\[LINK\]](#)

Denmark Foreign nationals legally resident in Denmark for a period of at least one year. Source 2020: Denmark Statistik, Statbank Denmark, Population and elections, Migrations, Migrations to and from Denmark, "Immigration by sex, age, country of origin and citizenship". [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2019: Eurostat, Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2019: Eurostat, Statistics Database: Immigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxembourg Foreigners who arrived the country, holding a resident permit and intending to stay for at least 3 months. Source 2020: Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg. [\[LINK\]](#)

Mozambique In the case of Mozambique, the number of work visas granted to Portuguese people is used as an indicator of entries. The number of visas was granted on request. Source 2016: Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique in Lisbon. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Immigration by 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 2020: 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 2020: 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 2020: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Immigration de la population résidente permanente étrangère selon la nationalité, le sexe et l'âge. [\[LINK\]](#)

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. Source 2020: Department for Work and Pensions, Stat-Explore. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Inflow of foreigners correspond to permanent residence permits (including change of status), by country of birth and by tax year, from 1 October of the year before 30 September of the year indicated. Source 2019: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Table 3 - Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by region and country of birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

Venezuela The figures correspond to the resident population in 2011 who entered Venezuela in the periods in question (thus omitting the number of those who will have left the country or died by 2011); in addition, the figures for 1979 actually refer to the period 1970-79 (data from the 2001 census); the figures for 1999, the period 1980-99 (data from the 2001 census); and the figures for 2011, the period from 2000 onwards (data from the 2011 census). Source 2011: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censo de Población y Vivienda 2011, Población nacida en el exterior por año de llegada a Venezuela, según país de nacimiento. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: 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 2020: Banco de Portugal, Balance of Payment Statistics (BOP). [\[LINK\]](#)

Stock of foreign-born

Belgium Foreign-born population counted in the registered population. Source 2020: Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2020: 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 2020: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2019: OECD, International Migration Database based in Italian Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Source 2018: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg, data from born in Portugal to 2018 granted on request. Total residents abroad: United Nations estimate. [\[LINK\]](#)

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-born population recorded in the Municipal Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2020: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statline database. [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign-born population recorded in the Central Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2020: Statistics Norway: immigrant and norwegian-born to immigrant parents. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign-born population recorded in the Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2020: 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 2020: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Permanent and non-permanent resident population by canton, citizenship (selection), country of birth, sex and age. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Estimate of the foreign population, based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) and the Labor Force Survey (LFS). Source 2020: 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 2020: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC), March Supplement, Data Ferrett. [\[LINK\]](#)

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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