

portuguese
emigration



factbook

2023



Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration **Factbook 2023**

Inês Vidigal and Carlota Moura Veiga

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

© OEm, Observatório da Emigração, 2024

The *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2023* was co-ordinated by Inês Vidigal and compiled and prepared by Inês Vidigal and Carlota Moura Veiga from the Observatório da Emigração at CIES, Iscte, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. The *Portuguese Emigration Factbook* is a condensed and updated version, in English, of the annual report on Portuguese emigration published by Observatório da Emigração (*Emigração Portuguesa: Relatório Estatístico*).

Please cite this publication as: Observatório da Emigração (2024), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2023*, Lisbon, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2023.

First published on November 2024 by Observatório da Emigração.

ISBN:

DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2023

URI:

Tables and charts are provided in Excel format.

Just type the link at the beginning of each chapter to obtain the corresponding file.

The Emigration Observatory (OEm) is an independent technical and research structure within the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-Iscte) of Iscte, University Institute of Lisbon. The Observatory is based on a partnership between the CIES-IUL, the Institute of Sociology (IS-UP) of the University of Porto, and the Centre for Geographical Studies (CEG) and the Centre for Research in Economic and Organizational Sociology (SOCIUS/CSG), both of the University of Lisbon. The Observatory is supported by the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs under a cooperation agreement.

Observatório da Emigração

Av. das Forças Armadas, ISCTE-IUL, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal

Tel. (CIES-IUL): + 351 210464018

E-mail: observatorioemigracao@iscte-iul.pt

www.observatoriodaemigracao.pt

Public disclosure authorized

The OEm encourages dissemination of its work. You can copy, download or print this content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from this publication in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgement of OEm as source is given.

<http://www.observatorioemigracao.pt/np4EN/9947.html>

<http://www.observatorioemigracao.pt/np4/9947.html>

Contents

List of tables, charts and maps.....	4
Signs, abbreviations and acronyms.....	6
Acknowledgments.....	7
Note on data	8
Foreword and highlights	9
1 | Total emigration.....	12
Country statistical profile	14
International comparison.....	25
2 | Emigration to top destination countries	30
Summary	32
Inflows.....	35
Stocks	37
Citizenship.....	39
3 | Remittances.....	44
Volume and composition	46
Economic weight of remittances.....	51
International comparison.....	53
Methodological remarks	58
Glossary	60
Metadata.....	64
References.....	73
Webography.....	76

List of tables, charts and maps

Tables

Table 1.1	Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background	14
Table 1.2	Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2022	17
Table 1.3	Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2022	19
Table 1.4	UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2020	21
Table 1.5	Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11	23
Table 1.6	Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2020	25
Table 1.7	Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2020	27
Table 2.1	Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2022 or last year available	32
Table 2.2	Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available	35
Table 2.3	Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available	37
Table 2.4	Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available	39
Table 2.5	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2020 or last year available	41
Table 3.1	Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022	46
Table 3.2	Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022	49
Table 3.3	Economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2022	51
Table 3.5	Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2021	53
Table 3.6	Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2021	55

Charts

Chart 1.1	Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background	16
Chart 1.2	OEm Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2022	18

Chart 1.3	Eurostat estimates of Portuguese permanent outflows and inflows, 2004-2022.....	20
Chart 1.4	UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2020.....	22
Chart 1.5	Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11.....	24
Chart 1.6	Emigrants by country of origin, 2019.....	26
Chart 1.7	Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2020.....	28
Chart 2.1	Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	36
Chart 2.2	Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	38
Chart 2.3	Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	40
Chart 2.6	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	42
Chart 3.1	Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, thousand euros, 2022.....	50
Chart 3.2	Economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2022.....	52
Chart 3.3	Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2021.....	56

Maps

Map 2.1	Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	33
Map 2.2	Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available.....	34
Map 3.1	Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022.....	48
Map 3.2	Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022.....	48
Map 3.3	Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2021.....	54

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

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the Directorate-General of Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP), from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State of Portuguese Communities Abroad, for all the support provided.

We wish to acknowledge the help provided by the national statistical institutes from the following countries: Austria (Statistik Austria), Brazil (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE), Denmark (Denmark Statistik), France (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, INSEE), Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Destatis), Italy (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, ISTAT), Luxemburg (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques du Grand-Duché du Luxembourg, STATEC), Mozambique (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, INE), Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS), Spain (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INE), Switzerland (Office Fédéral de la Statistique, OFS) and United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics, ONS).

We appreciate the data from the following institutions: Angolan Consulates in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto), Federal Office for Migration and Refugees of Germany (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge), the Department for Work and Pensions of UK, the OECD (OECD International Migration Database and DIOC), Eurostat (Database on Demography and Migration) and United Nations (International migrant stock: The 2017 revision).

Note on data

Year of reference

Factbook 2023 analyses data and estimates for 2022 or the last year available. As a rule, this data became available throughout 2023, although there are destination countries for which this availability only materialised in 2024. For this reason, the reference year for each value used is always duly noted throughout this report.

Data on outflows from Portugal (emigration flows)

Due to the right to leave the country of residence, as a rule there are no administrative records of exits (emigration) but only of entries (immigration). Estimating and characterising a country's emigration therefore requires compiling data on the entry and stay of emigrants in destination countries. The data that the Emigration Observatory collects, disseminates and analyses is therefore the data it obtains from the institutions responsible for immigration statistics in the countries where Portuguese emigration is destined. Data on inflows, often classed as 'mirror statistics' when used to measure emigration, do not correspond perfectly to data on outflows, as they also include remigration from previous destination countries. They are, however, the best proxy available for measuring emigration in flow terms.

Data on the population resident abroad (stock of emigrants)

Censuses are usually ten-yearly, in some cases five-yearly, and are the most reliable method of counting a population because they cover the whole of those living and present in a country and not a sample of them. Annual figures on the number of immigrants residing in a given country are generally either demographic estimates calculated on the basis of population movement data, or estimates obtained through sample surveys. For almost all countries, the last censuses carried out were 2000/01 and 2010/11. Thus, the figures available between 2000/01 and 2010/11, or after that date, are generally estimates. Not all countries estimate annual data on the emigrant population by country of birth, so in these cases the only reliable data available on the stock of emigrants is the latest census data.

Foreword and highlights

General trends

01. The recovery in Portuguese emigration in the post-Covid period seems to have been greater than expected. It is estimated that Portuguese emigration in 2021 totalled around 65,000 people. In 2022, the number of people leaving Portugal will have risen to 70,000, which points to a trend of almost total recovery of pre-pandemic Portuguese emigration figures and a possible stabilisation in the coming years at a level of between 70,000 and 75,000 annual departures.

02. As a rule, Portuguese emigration rose or stabilised in almost all destination countries, except the United Kingdom and, to a much lesser but still significant extent, Luxembourg. In the latter case, however, it is a variation that is part of a common oscillation in recent years. The case of the United Kingdom is different, not only because of the extent of the variation but also because it is a continuing downward trend as a result of the Brexit process, and it is not yet known whether this decline has already bottomed out or will continue, albeit to a lesser extent. As a result of all these variations, the main destination for Portuguese emigration in 2022 was Spain (11,001), followed by France (10,216), Switzerland (9,948), the United Kingdom (7,941) and Germany (5,935).

03. In terms of stock, and according to United Nations estimates for 31 December 2020, Portugal is, in cumulative terms, the fourth country in the European Union 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 just over two million, lower than the number estimated by the same source for 2019. This variation can probably be explained more by technical measurement issues than by a substantial change in the target population, which should be closer to the estimated figures for 2020. In any case, the difference was not reflected in the emigration rate, which continues to represent around 21 per cent of the resident population in Portugal. There is still a tendency for Portuguese emigration to be concentrated in Europe and for the proportion of emigrants settled on the American continent to stabilise, along with a slight decrease in the number settled in Africa. Reflecting the cumulative effect of the redirection of flows and their intensification in recent decades, the percentage of Portuguese living in Europe increased from 58%, in 1990, to 74%, in 2020.

04. Concerning educational attainment, the latest available data, the Census 2011, indicates that among the total number of Portuguese living in OECD countries, only 11% attained tertiary education, about a quarter, 27%, the secondary education, and the majority, 62%, the elementary education.

Portuguese permanent inflows in main destination countries

05. It should be noted that the great recovery Portuguese permanent inflows occurred despite a very strong decrease in emigration to the United Kingdom, which was, before Brexit, the main destination for Portuguese emigration. Between 2021 and 2022, emigration to the UK fell by more than 40 per cent, or just over half, and this country was overtaken by Spain, France and Switzerland, which are now the main destinations for Portuguese emigration, in the order indicated. In this context, Spain has now regained the top position as a destination, which it had at the beginning of the century until the global financial crisis of 2008. The growth in emigration between 2021 and 2022, of around 8%, was mainly due to the increase in emigration to France, Switzerland and the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent to Germany and Scandinavia. Knowing the recent composition of outflows to these countries, it is very likely that the social heterogeneity of Portuguese emigration has been maintained, involving both workers with low levels of qualification, the majority in the flows to France and Switzerland, and professionals with higher qualifications, in the flows to the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

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

06. In terms of stock, there have obviously been no major changes. France continues to be the country in the world with the largest number of Portuguese-born emigrants, just under 600,000 in 2022. Still with more than 100,000 resident Portuguese emigrants we find, in descending order, Switzerland (204,000 in 2022), the USA (183,000 in 2022), the United Kingdom (156,000 in 2021), Brazil (138,000 in 2010), Canada (133,000 in 2021) and Germany (115,000 in 2021). In Spain, there was a decrease in the number of resident Portuguese emigrants (-0.3% in 2022), with the stock remaining close to 90,000 individuals (93,000 in 2022). In Switzerland, the number of Portuguese decreased for the sixth consecutive year (-1.6% in 2022). This means that, as in the case of Spain, new arrivals no longer offset the figures for returns or mortality among Portuguese residents in Switzerland.

Remittances received

07. Between 2021 and 2022, the nominal value of remittances received in Portugal grew by around 6%, to over 3.8 billion euros. However, due to the economic growth seen in Portugal over the same period, the value of remittances as a percentage of GDP fell to 1.6%. By country of origin, the biggest absolute and relative growth was in remittances received from Angola (around +56 million euros, 23% more than the previous year). The biggest decrease, in absolute terms, was in remittances received from France (-1.9 million euros) and, in relative terms, from Spain and the USA, a reduction of 2% compared to 2021. Finally, in comparative terms, the weight of remittances in GDP in Portugal, as mentioned in previous years, continues to be at a level common to the more developed or larger economies, with an indicator that varied in 2021 between 25% in the case of El Salvador and less than 0.1% in the case of the USA.

1 | Total emigration



[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts01 EN]

[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts01 PT]

Country statistical profile

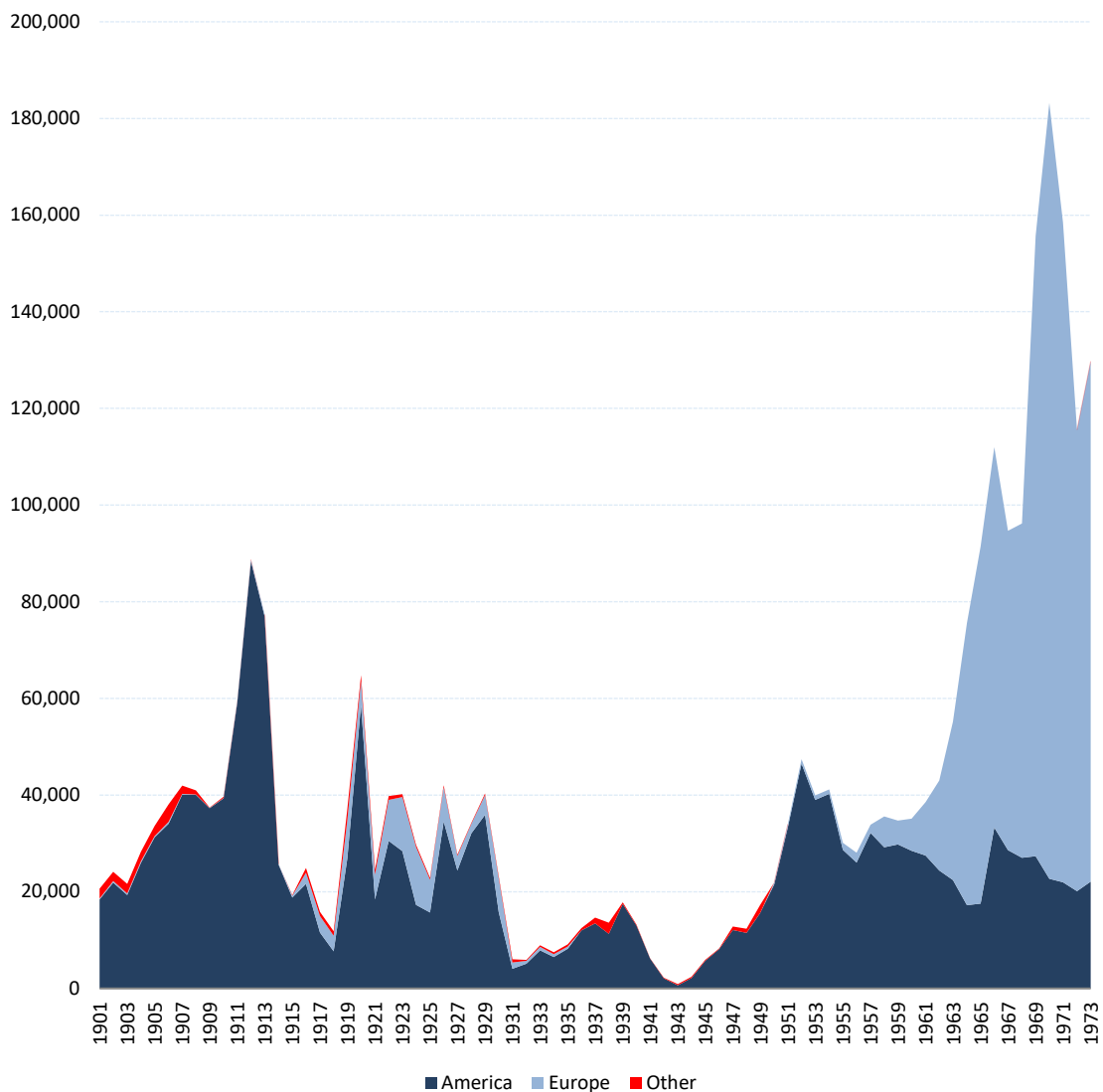
Table 1.1 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

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

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

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

Chart 1.1 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background



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

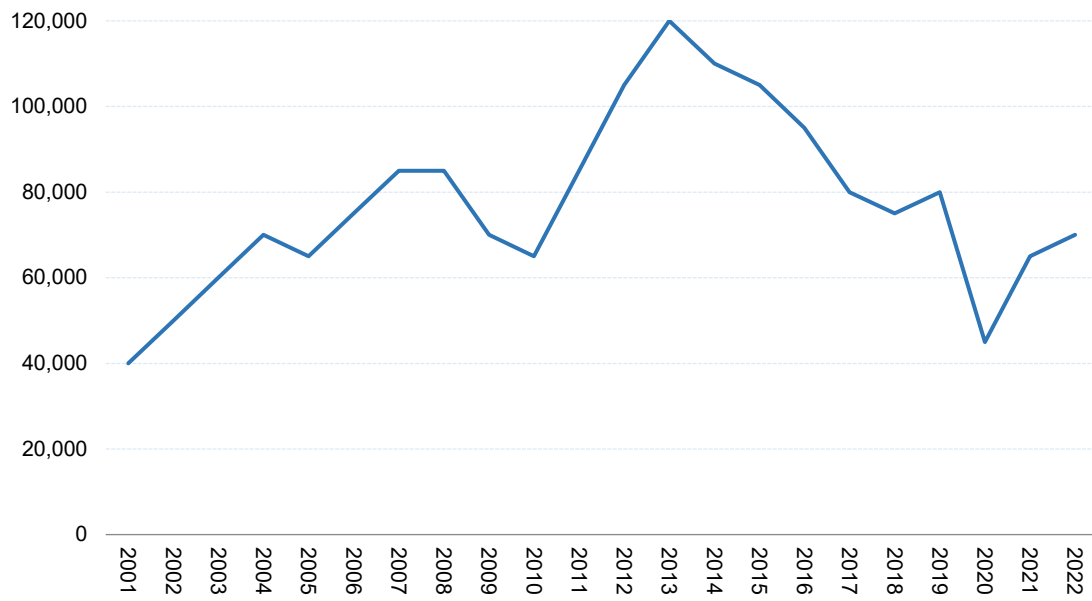
Table 1.2 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2022

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	..
2021	65,983	25,079	40,904	65,000	..
2022	71,717	30,954	40,763	70,000	..

Note. (**) 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, 2001-2022



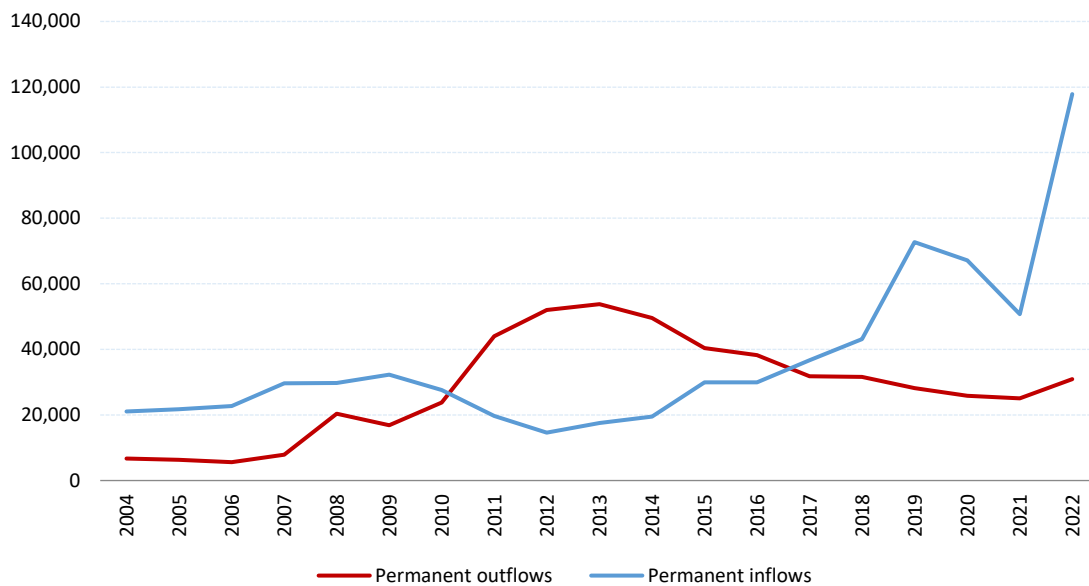
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Table 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2022

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
2020	25,886	67,160	41,274
2021	25,079	50,721	25,642
2022	30,954	117,843	86,889

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

Chart 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese permanent outflows and inflows, 2004-2022



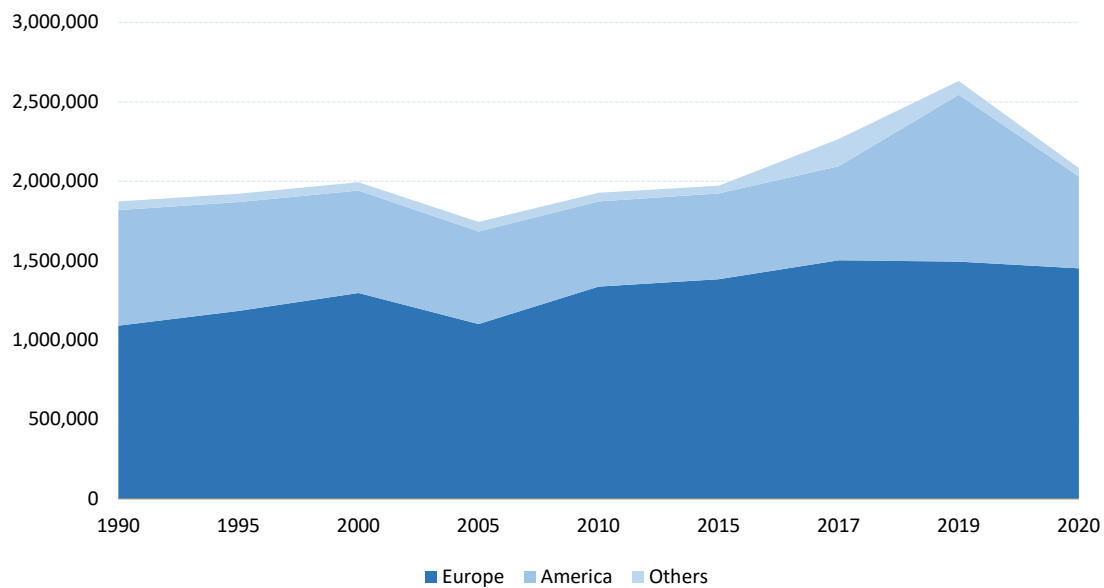
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.4 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2020

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
2020	2,081,419	100.0	1,451,252	69.7	579,178	27.8	50,989	2.4

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, The 2019 Revision for 2019 and The 2020 Revision the remaining data).

Chart 1.4 UN estimates of the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants, 1990-2020



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

Table 1.5 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

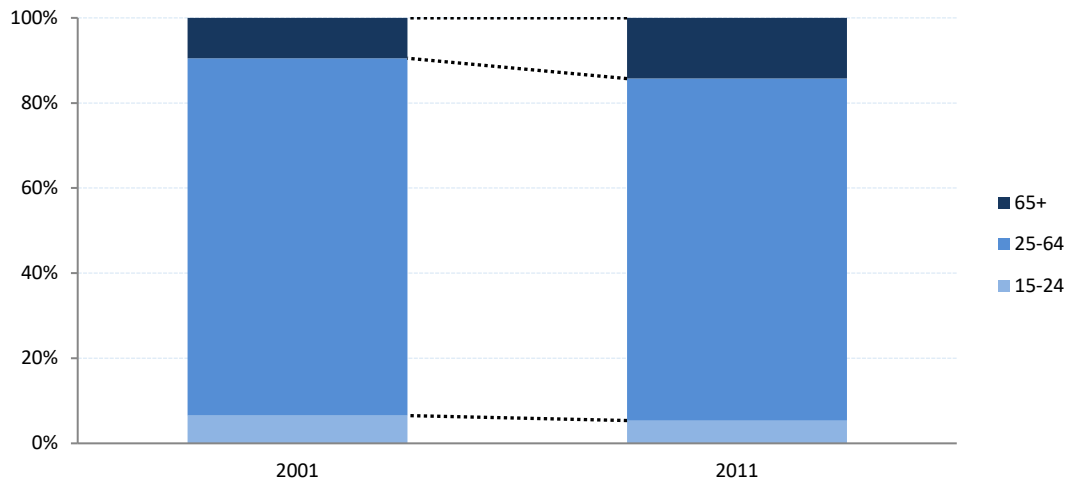
Indicator	2000/2001		2010/2011	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%
Total	1,260	100.0	1,436	100.0
Age group				
15-24	82	6.5	77	5.4
25-64	1,058	84.0	1,154	80.4
65+	120	9.5	205	14.3
Educational attainment				
Low	847	69.4	876	62.1
Medium	295	23.4	384	26.8
High	78	6.2	151	10.5
Unknown	40	..	24	..

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

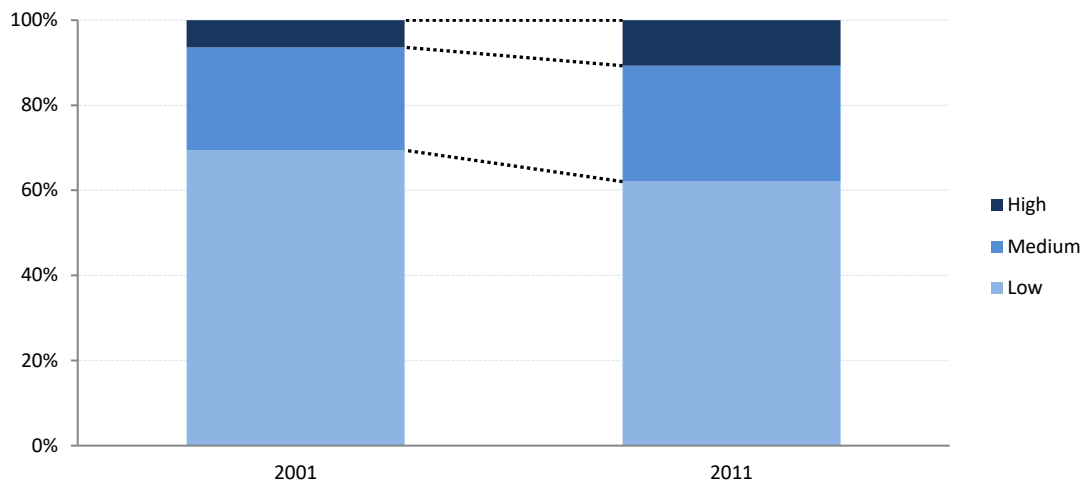
Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000-2001 and DIOC 2010-2011 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 1.5 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

Age group



Educational attainment



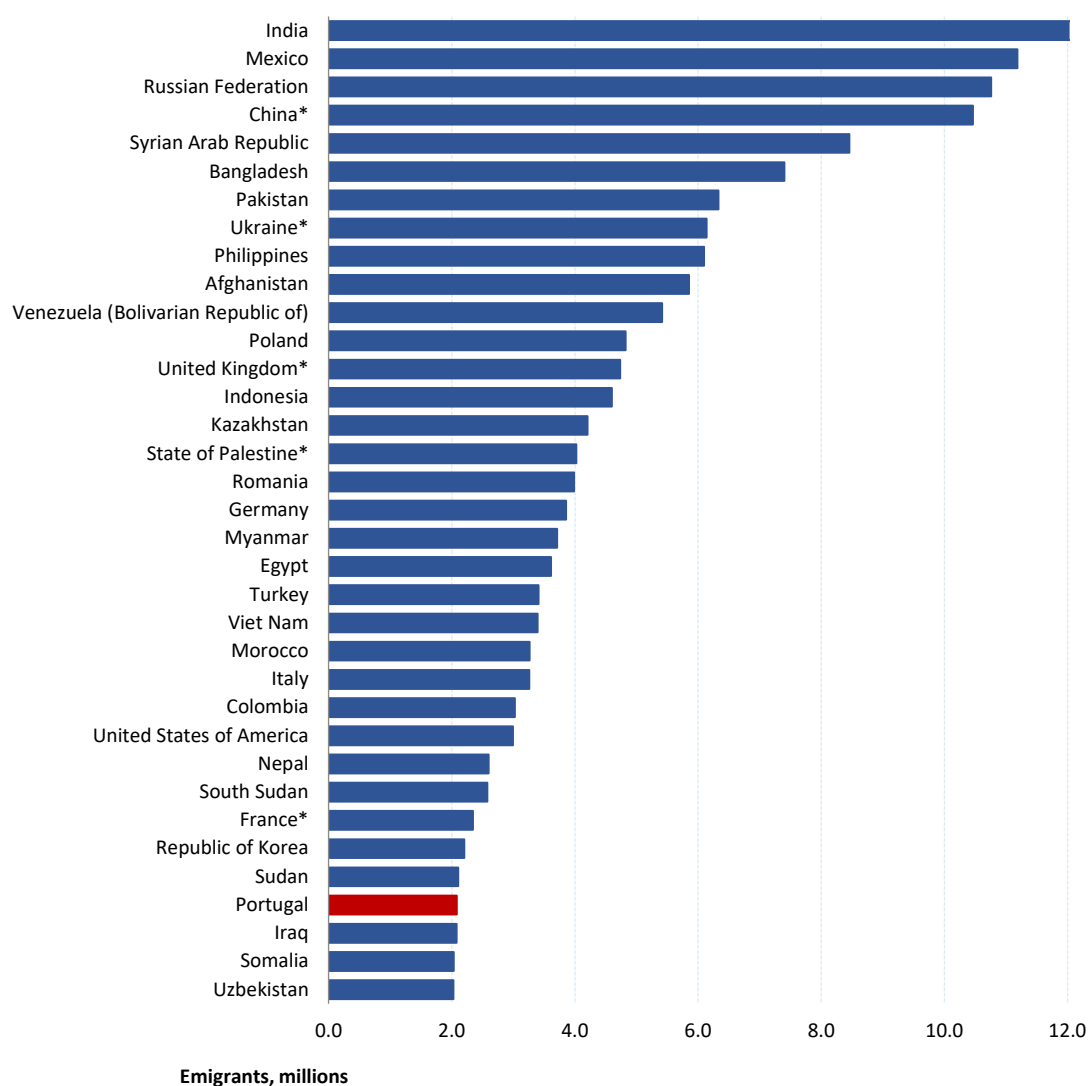
Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000-2001 and DIOC 2010-2011.

International comparison

Table 1.6 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2020

Ranking	Top countries of origin	Emigrants. millions
1	India	17.9
2	Mexico	11.2
3	Russian Federation	10.8
4	China*	10.5
5	Syrian Arab Republic	8.5
6	Bangladesh	7.4
7	Pakistan	6.3
8	Ukraine*	6.1
9	Philippines	6.1
10	Afghanistan	5.9
11	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5.4
12	Poland	4.8
13	United Kingdom*	4.7
14	Indonesia	4.6
15	Kazakhstan	4.2
16	State of Palestine*	4.0
17	Romania	4.0
18	Germany	3.9
19	Myanmar	3.7
20	Egypt	3.6
21	Turkey	3.4
22	Viet Nam	3.4
23	Morocco	3.3
24	Italy	3.3
25	Colombia	3.0
26	United States of America	3.0
27	Nepal	2.6
28	South Sudan	2.6
29	France*	2.3
30	Republic of Korea	2.2
31	Sudan	2.1
32	Portugal	2.1
33	Iraq	2.1
34	Somalia	2.0
35	Uzbekistan	2.0

Source Table by by Observatório da Emigração, data from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2020 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020).

Chart 1.6 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 (2020). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2020 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020).

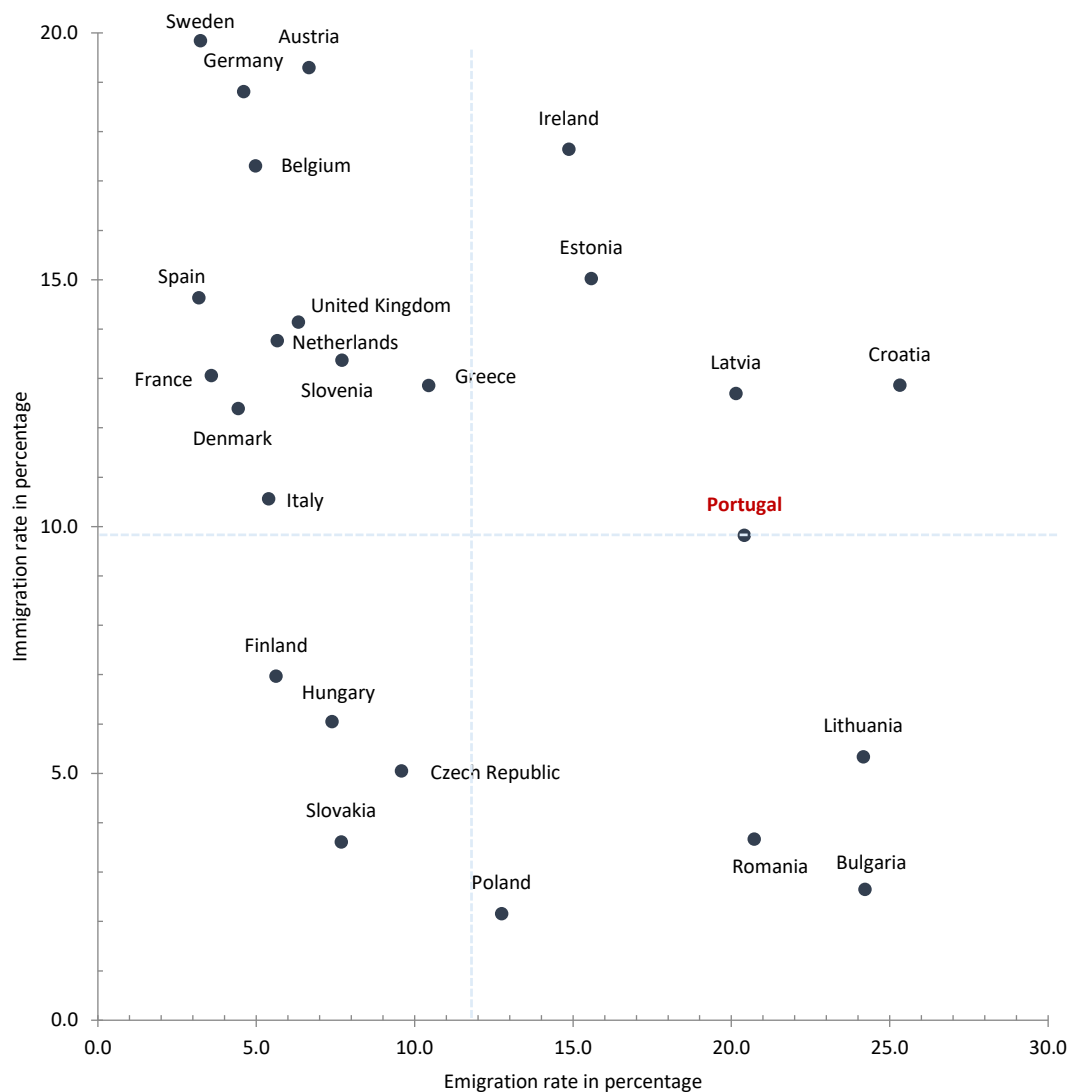
Table 1.7 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2020

Country	Emigration rate	Immigration rate
Austria	6.7	19.3
Belgium	5.0	17.3
Bulgaria	24.2	2.7
Cyprus	14.3	15.8
Croatia	25.3	12.9
Czech Republic	9.6	5.1
Denmark	4.4	12.4
Estonia	15.6	15.0
Finland	5.6	7.0
France	3.6	13.1
Germany	4.6	18.8
Greece	10.4	12.9
Hungary	7.4	6.1
Ireland	14.9	17.6
Italy	5.4	10.6
Latvia	20.1	12.7
Lithuania	24.2	5.3
Luxembourg	13.1	47.6
Malta	23.3	26.0
Netherlands	5.7	13.8
Poland	12.7	2.2
Portugal	20.4	9.8
Romania	20.7	3.7
Slovakia	7.7	3.6
Slovenia	7.7	13.4
Spain	3.2	14.6
Sweden	3.2	19.8
Austria	6.7	19.3

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 (2020). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2020 revision..

Chart 1.7 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2020



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 (2020). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2020 revision..

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts02 EN]

[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts02 PT]

Summary

Table 2.1 Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2022 or last year available

Country	Portuguese permanent inflows	Stock of migrants born in Portugal	Population with Portuguese citizenship	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese
Angola	381	..	..	..
Austria	797	3,248	4,454	8
Belgium	3,529	38,423	51,519	421
Brazil	562	137,973	..	..
Canada	875	133,695	24,270	339
Denmark	1,812	3,656	3,486	9
France	10,216	573,000	535,100	1,521
Germany	5,935	115,165	139,435	715
Italy	670	6,562	7,064	37
Luxemburg	3,633	72,821	93,678	1,227
Mozambique	1,439	3,767	5,560	..
Netherlands	4,533	22,141	28,002	82
Norway	784	3,967	5,565	144
Spain	11,001	93,621	98,874	264
Sweden	547	4 740	3 616	127
Switzerland	9,948	203,847	253,589	2,223
United Kingdom	7,941	156,295	268,245	2,550
United States	746	183,633	34,793	1,896
Venezuela	532	37,326	..	..

Note [AGO] Permanente inflows: data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2021.[BEL] Permanent inflows: 2021. [BRA] Migrants born in Portugal: 2010. [CAN] Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: 2021. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2021. [USA] Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2017. [FRA] Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: Values are provisional. [GER] Migrants born in Portugal: 2021. [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. [GBR] Migrants born in Portugal: 2021. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2020. [USA] Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2021. [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 Estatística, Mozambique; Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italia; Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; Ministère de la Justice, Luxembourg; Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Netherlands; Statistics Norway; INE España; Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración, España; Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Switzerland; Department for Work and Pensions, UK; UK Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS); Government UK, Home Office; US Department of Homeland Security; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Venezuela; United Nations Statistics Division.

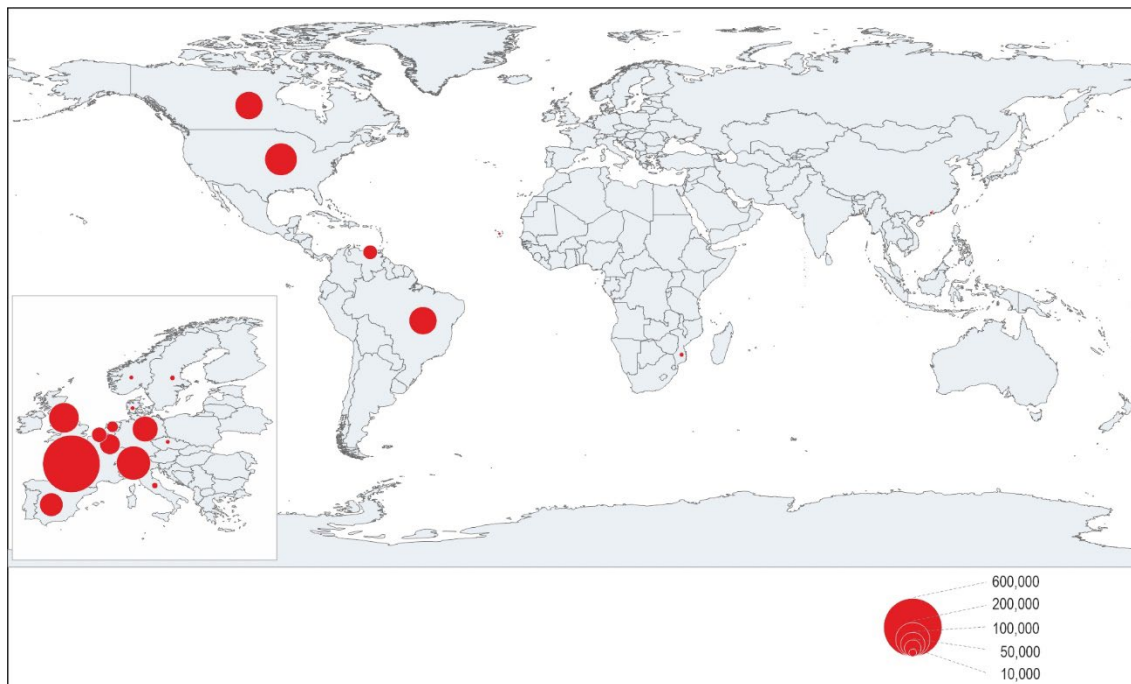
Map 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available



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, 2022 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.

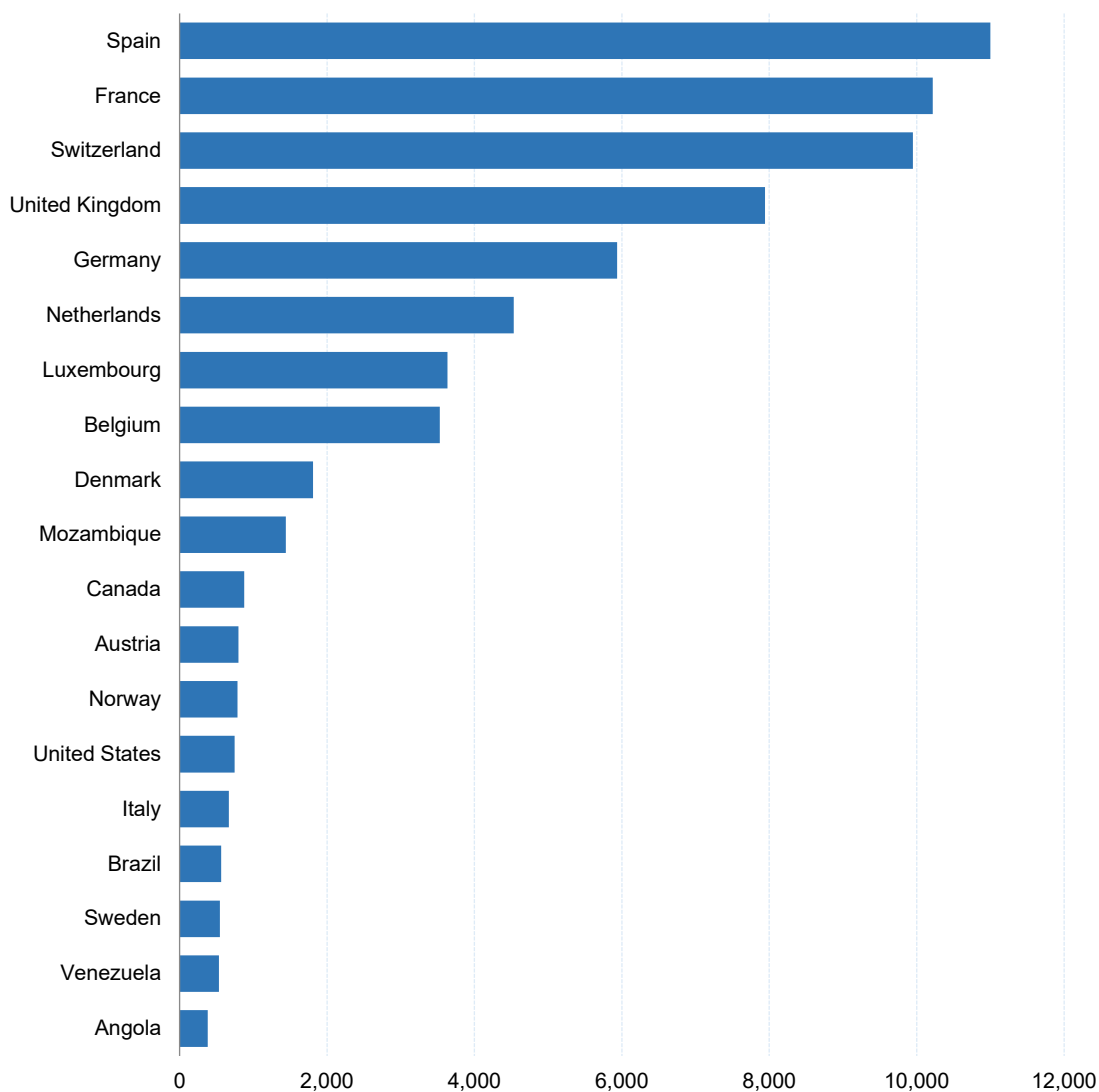
Inflows

Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	381	..	..
Austria	246,265	797	0.3	
Belgium	122,386	3,529	2.9	..
Brazil	25,061	562	2.2	15th
Canada	437,590	875	0.2	..
Denmark	117,907	1,812	1.5	
France	431,017	10,216	2.4	..
Germany	2,112,920	5,935	0.3	..
Italy	410,985	670	0.2	..
Luxembourg	31,433	3,633	11.6	2nd
Mozambique	..	1,439	..	..
Netherlands	378,122	4,533	1.2	..
Norway	83,282	784	0.9	..
Spain	1,258,894	11,001	0.9	..
Sweden	102,436	547	0.5	
Switzerland	169,055	9,948	5.9	4th
United Kingdom	1,055,283	7,941	0.8	..
United States	1,018,349	746	0.1	..
Venezuela	287,499	532	0.2	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. 2021. [BEL] 2021.[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, 2022 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.

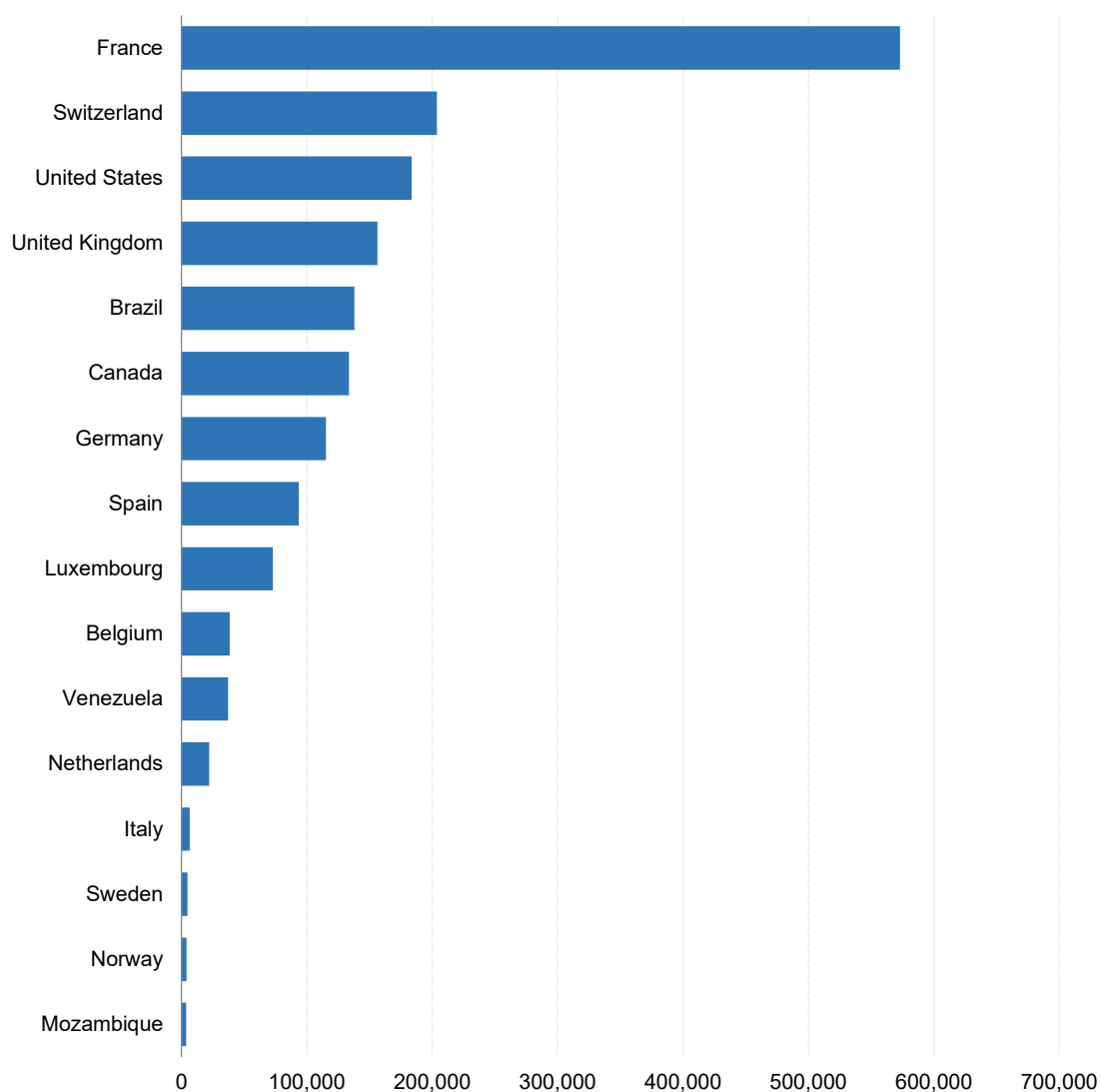
Stocks

Table 2.3 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2022 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	11,617,623	2,119,691	18.2	38,423	0.3	1.8	..
Brazil	190,755,799	592,570	0.3	137,973	0.1	23.3	1st
Canada	36,328,475	9,606,600	26.4	133,695	0.4	1.4	..
France	67,842,591	7,006,700	10.3	573,000	0.8	8.2	3rd
Germany	83,273,548	10,252,330	12.3	115,165	0.1	1.1	..
Italy	59,030,133	6,161,003	10.4	6,562	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	17,590,672	2,550,837	14.5	22,141	0.1	0.9	..
Norway	5,425,271	898,218	16.6	3,967	0.1	0.4	..
Spain	47,475,420	7,534,513	15.9	93,621	0.2	1.2	..
Sweden	10,521,556	2,145,674	20.4	4,740	0.0	0.2	..
Switzerland	8,815,385	2,733,934	31.0	203,847	2.3	7.5	3rd
United Kingdom	59,597,538	10,017,971	16.8	156,295	0.3	1.6	..
United States	328,721,891	51,364,162	15.6	183,633	0.1	0.4	..
Venezuela	27,150,095	1,156,578	4.3	37,326	0.1	3.2	..

Note [BRA] 2010. [CAN] 2021. [FRA] Values are provisional. [GER] 2021. [LUX] Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MOZ] 2007. [GBR] 2021. [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 2.2 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2022 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.

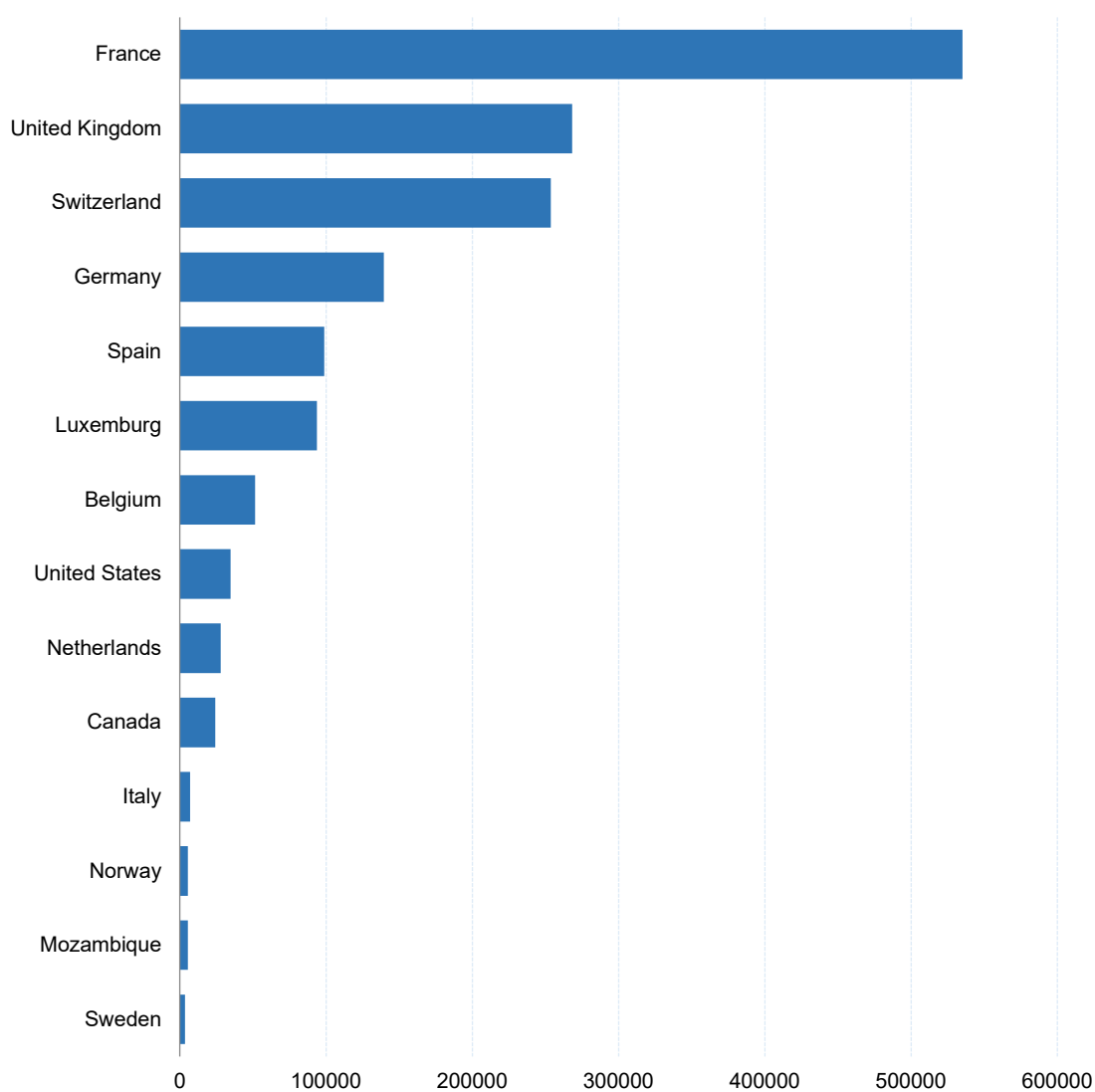
Citizenship

Table 2.4 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2022 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	11,617,623	1,514,866	13.0	51,519	0.4	3.4
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	36,328,475	3,185,250	8.8	24,270	0.1	0.8
France	67,842,591	5,314,500	7.8	535,100	0.8	10.1
Germany	84,358,845	13,383,910	15.9	139,435	0.2	1.0
Italy	59,030,133	5,141,341	8.7	7,064	0.0	0.1
Luxemburg	645,397	304,167	47.1	93,678	14.5	30.8
Mozambique	26,899,105	142,315	0.5	5,560	0.0	3.9
Netherlands	17,590,672	1,256,246	7.1	28,002	0.2	2.2
Norway	5,425,271	586,009	10.8	5,565	0.1	0.9
Spain	47,475,420	5,542,932	11.7	98,874	0.2	1.8
Sweden	10,521,556	865,256	8.2	3,616	0.0	0.4
Switzerland	8,815,385	2,296,023	26.0	253,589	2.9	11.0
United Kingdom	66,282,000	6,068,000	9.2	268,245	0.4	4.4
United States	326,195,440	21,169,137	6.5	34,793	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2021. [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [GBR] 2020. [USA] 2021.

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 2.3 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available

Note [CAN] 2021. [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [GBR] 2020. [USA] 2021.

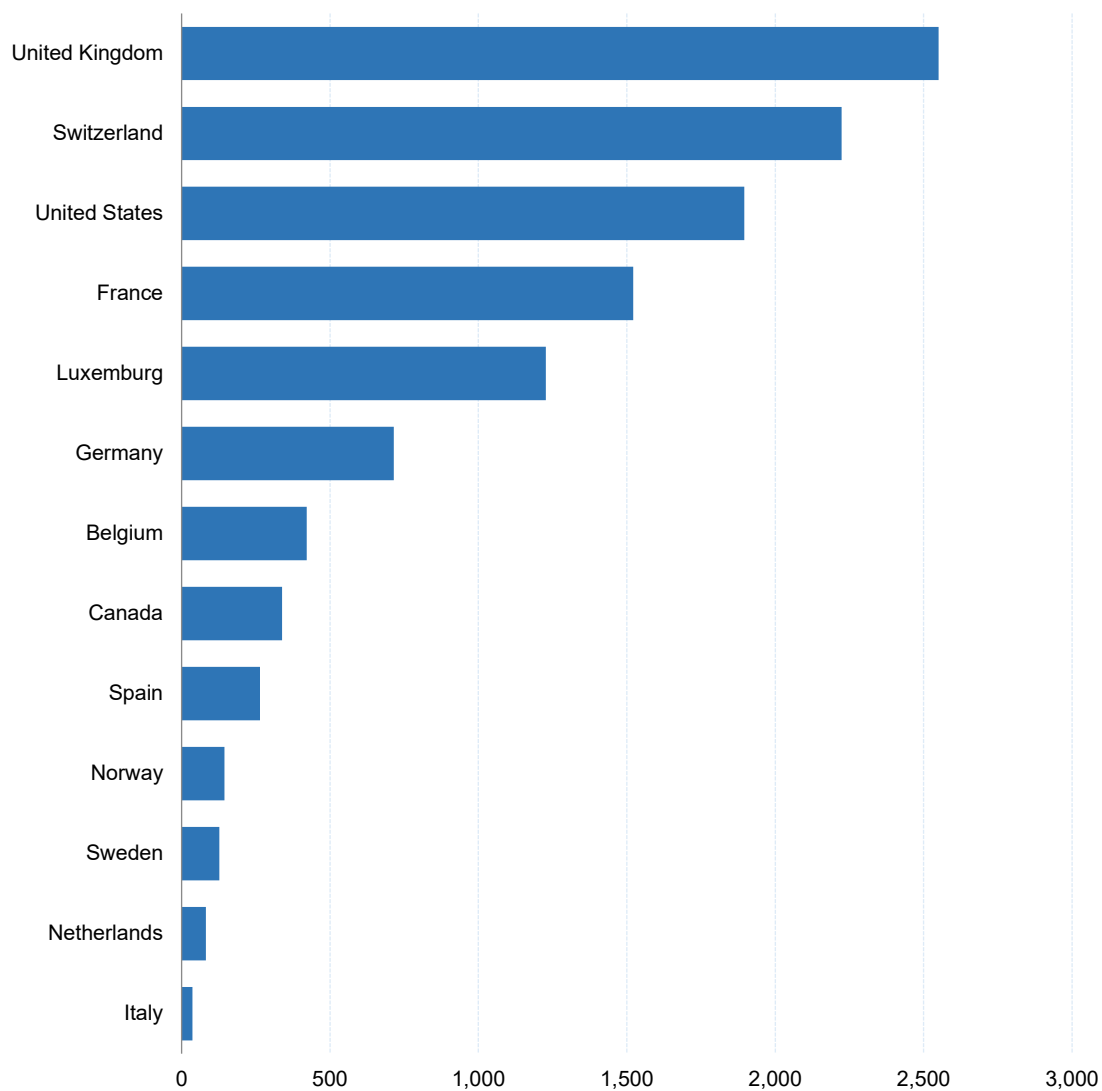
Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, data from: [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica;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

Table 2.5 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	48,482	421	0.9
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	137,119	339	0.2
France	114,483	1,521	1.3
Germany	168,545	715	0.4
Italy	213,716	37	0.0
Luxemburg	10,499	1,227	11.7
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	53,678	82	0.2
Norway	39,369	144	0.4
Spain	124,300	264	0.2
Sweden	92,225	127	0.1
Switzerland	41,486	2,223	5.4
United Kingdom	175,972	2,550	1.4
United States	969,380	1,896	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [CAN] 2021.

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'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.

Chart 2.6 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2022 or last year available

Note [CAN] 2021.

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.

3 | Remittances



[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts03 EN]

[OEm_Factbook_2023_TablesCharts03 PT]

Volume and composition

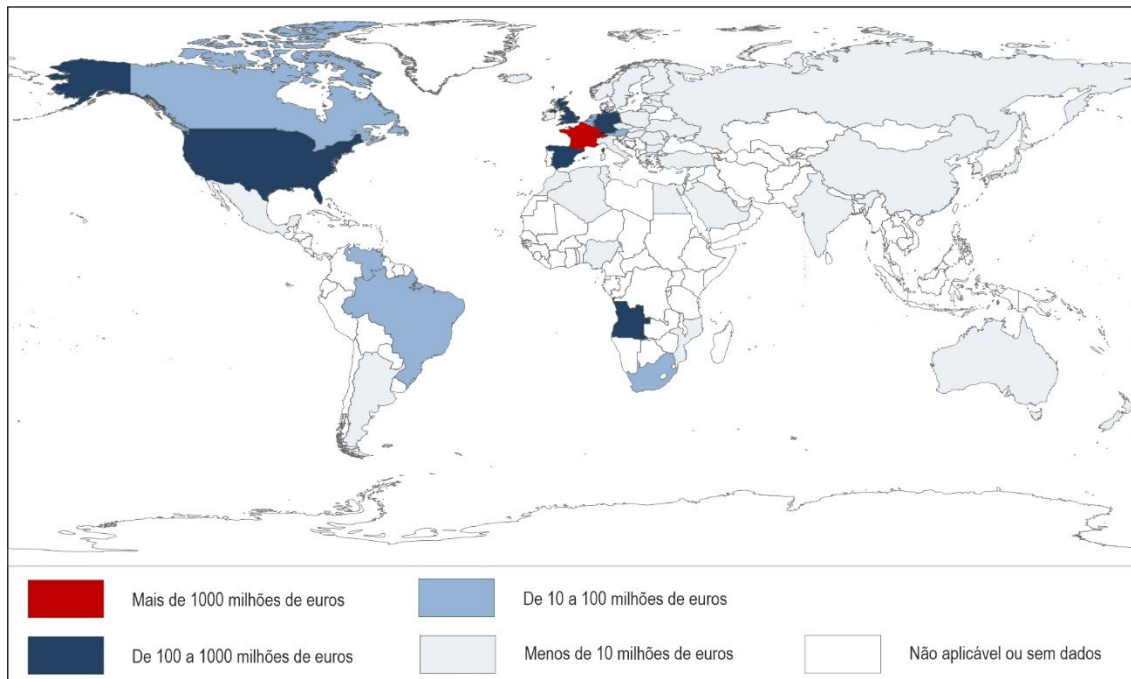
Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3,892,260	530,940	3,361,320
Algeria	10	310	-300
Angola	308,630	9,580	299,050
Argentina	1,570	570	1,000
Australia	3,370	2,290	1,080
Austria	12,160	200	11,960
Belgium	61,420	1,700	59,720
Brazil	14,480	259,480	-245,000
Bulgaria	890	6,630	-5,740
Canada	25,150	4,680	20,470
Cape Verde	3,570	19,970	-16,400
China	420	38,630	-38,210
Colombia	240	970	-730
Croatia	90	210	-120
Cyprus	60	30	30
Czech Republic	890	2,320	-1,430
Denmark	5,090	1,390	3,700
Egypt, Arab Rep.	620	610	10
Equatorial Guinea	0	50	-50
Estonia	120	200	-80
Finland	1,240	190	1,050
France	1,021,630	20,640	1,000,990
Germany	235,830	5,140	230,690
Greece	1,730	300	1,430
Guinea-Bissau	520	3,130	-2,610
Hungary	390	1,890	-1,500
Iceland	540	0	540
India	1,850	4,430	-2,580
Ireland	3,730	190	3,540
Italy	4,090	1,740	2,350
Japan	910	380	530
Korea, Rep.	50	20	30
Latvia	60	560	-500
Lithuania	40	1,950	-1,910

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Luxembourg	98,140	540	97,600
Macao	0	0	0
Malta	90	20	70
Mexico	1,110	400	710
Morocco	1,070	4,330	-3,260
Mozambique	4,290	6,110	-1,820
Netherlands	48,980	1,380	47,600
New Zealand	0	190	-190
Nigeria	0	1,260	-1,260
Norway	3,750	1,280	2,470
Poland	810	6,770	-5,960
Romania	670	18,790	-18,120
Russian Federation	240	1,200	-960
São Tomé and Príncipe	30	1,240	-1,210
Saudi Arabia	130	20	110
Slovak Republic	110	180	90
Slovenia	10	110	-100
South Africa	33,480	2,050	31,430
Spain	122,450	12,060	110,390
Sweden	9,390	4,300	5,090
Switzerland	1,061,590	10,260	1,051,330
Timor-Leste	340	340	0
Tunisia	0	210	-210
Turkey	410	230	180
Ukraine	340	11,320	-10,980
United Arab Emirates	1,180	260	920
United Kingdom	458,640	6,700	451,940
United States	245,020	19,240	225,780
Venezuela, RB	13,270	1,830	11,440
Outros	75,330	27,940	47,390
OECD	3,490,800	107,700	3,383,100
PALOP	317,040	40,040	277,000
EU27	1,671,890	89,440	1,582,450
Euro Zone (15)	1,565,110	47,130	1,517,980

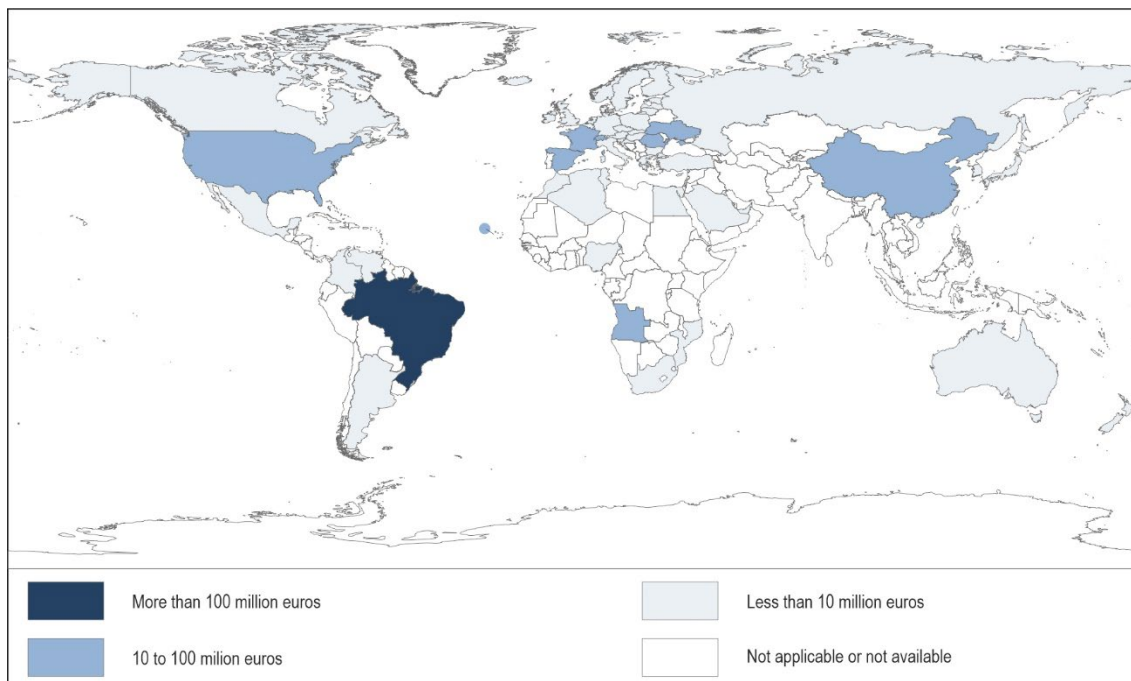
Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022



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

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022



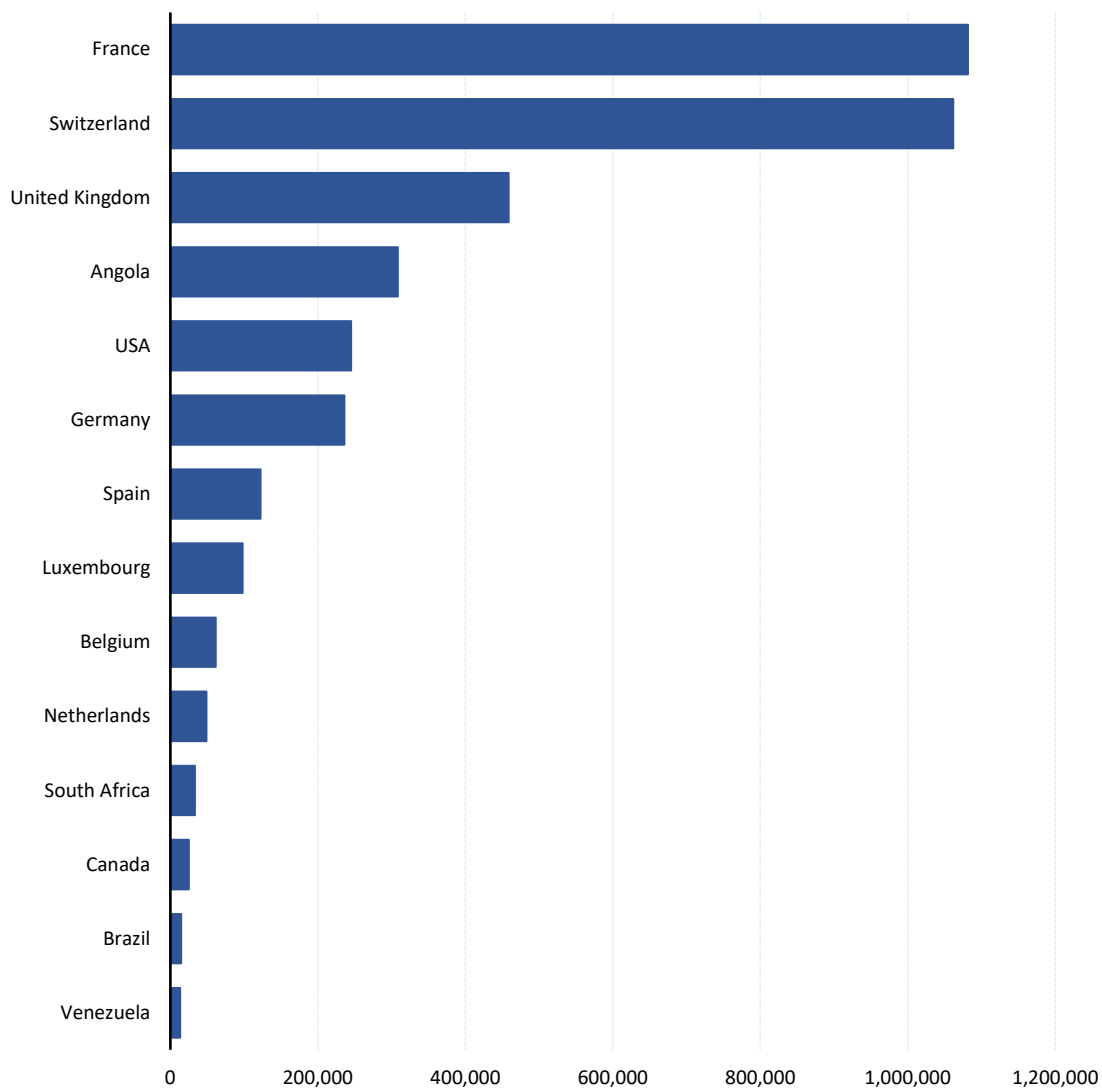
Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Table 3.2 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2022

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3,892,260	100.0	..
Top inward flows			
France	1,081,630	27.8	27.8
Switzerland	1,061,590	27.3	55.1
United Kingdom	458,640	11.8	66.8
Angola	308,630	7.9	74.8
USA	245,020	6.3	81.1
Germany	235,830	6.1	87.1
Spain	122,450	3.1	90.3
Luxembourg	98,140	2.5	92.8
Belgium	61,420	1.6	94.4
Netherlands	48,980	1.3	95.6
South Africa	33,480	0.9	96.5
Canada	25,150	0.6	97.1
Brazil	14,480	0.4	97.5
Venezuela	13,270	0.3	97.9

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, 2022



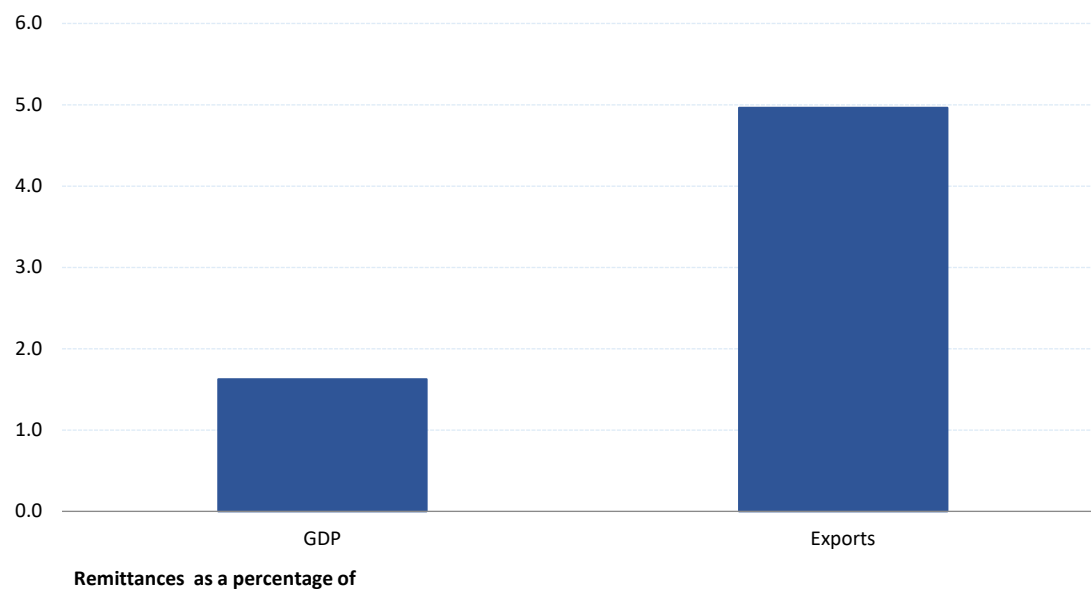
Source Chart by Observatório da Emigração, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Economic weight of remittances

Table 3.3 Economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2022

Indicators	2022
Thousand euros, nominal values	
Remittances	3,892,260
GDP	239,240,732
Exports	78,402,738
Remittances as a percentage of	
GDP	1.6
Exports	5.0

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 3.2 Economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2022

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).

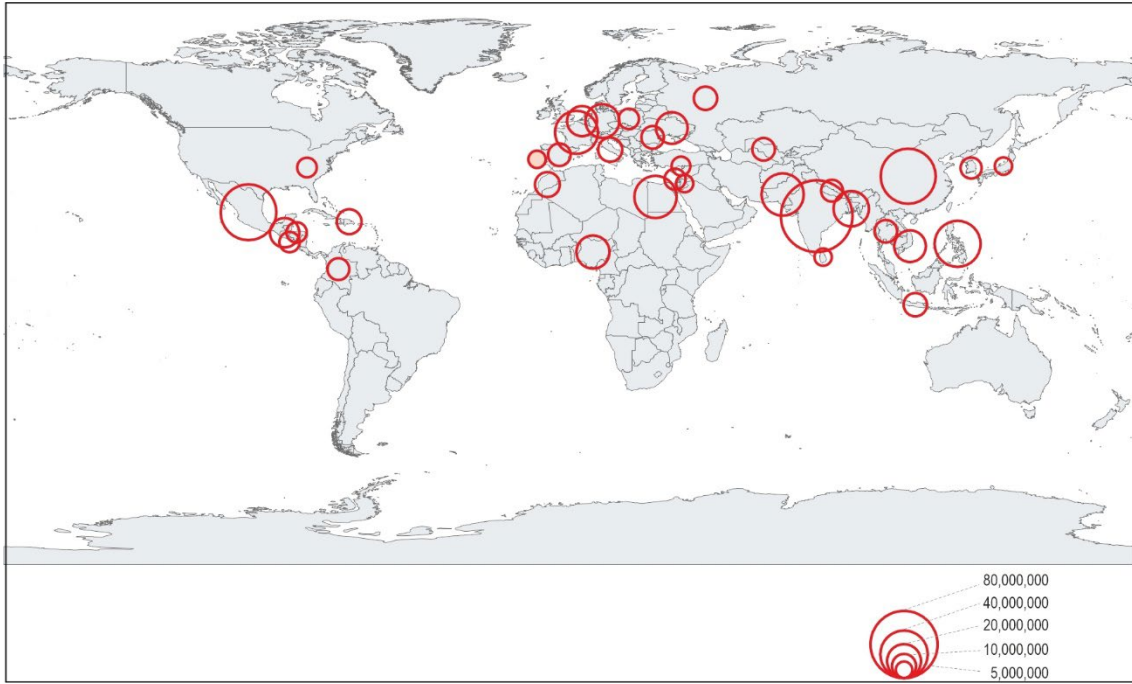
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2021

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	781,075,707	100.0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	89,375,152	11.4
Mexico	54,130,111	6.9
China	53,000,000	6.8
Philippines	36,685,313	4.7
France	32,077,312	4.1
Egypt	31,487,000	4.0
Pakistan	31,312,000	4.0
Bangladesh	22,202,918	2.8
Germany	20,411,778	2.6
Nigeria	19,483,402	2.5
Ukraine	18,060,000	2.3
Vietnam	18,060,000	2.3
Belgium	15,883,124	2.0
Guatemala	15,395,390	2.0
Dominican Republic	10,742,800	1.4
Morocco	10,704,830	1.4
Italy	10,258,423	1.3
Russia	9,646,920	1.2
Indonesia	9,402,427	1.2
Uzbekistan	9,197,526	1.2
Romania	9,159,746	1.2
Thailand	9,065,392	1.2
Spain	9,000,000	1.2
Colombia	8,608,269	1.1
Nepal	8,203,259	1.1
South Korea	7,704,200	1.0
Israel	7,701,000	1.0
El Salvador	7,488,469	1.0
Honduras	7,203,427	0.9
Poland	7,131,000	0.9
USA	6,899,000	0.9
Lebanon	6,393,530	0.8
Sri Lanka	5,522,000	0.7
Japan	5,290,974	0.7
Jordan	5,162,254	
Portugal	5,127,641	0.7

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2018 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes (millions of US\$).

Map 3.3 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2021



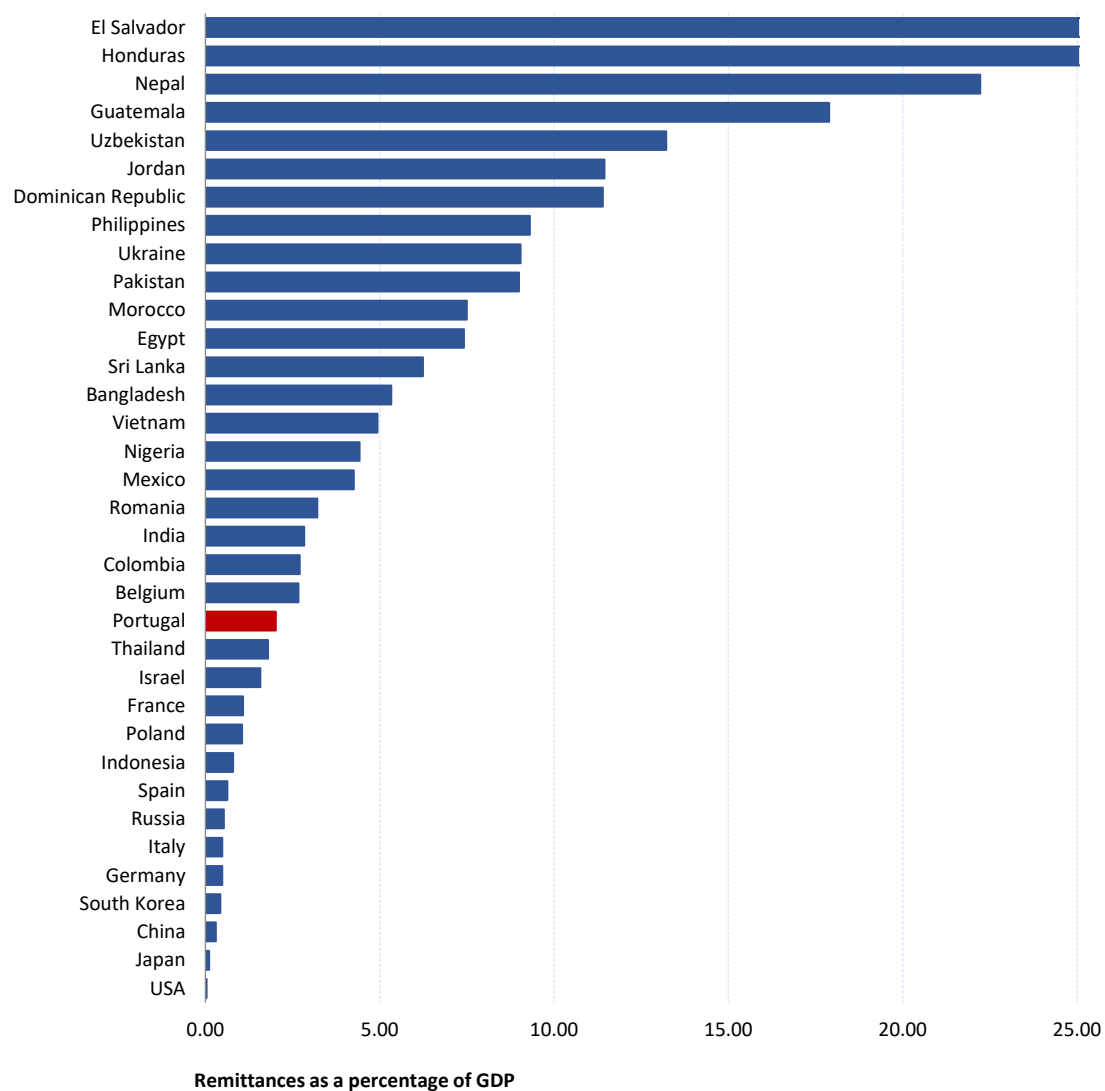
Source Map by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Table 3.6 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2021

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	781,075,707	96,882,397,612	0.8
Top remittance-receiving countries			
India	89,375,152	3,150,306,834	2.8
Mexico	54,130,111	1,272,838,811	4.3
China	53,000,000	17,820,459,342	0.3
Philippines	36,685,313	394,087,362	9.3
France	32,077,312	2,957,879,759	1.1
Egypt	31,487,000	424,671,765	7.4
Pakistan	31,312,000	348,262,545	9.0
Bangladesh	22,202,918	416,264,802	5.3
Germany	20,411,778	4,259,934,912	0.5
Nigeria	19,483,402	440,833,584	4.4
Ukraine	18,060,000	199,765,857	9.0
Vietnam	18,060,000	366,137,591	4.9
Belgium	15,883,124	594,351,962	2.7
Guatemala	15,395,390	86,053,080	17.9
Dominican Republic	10,742,800	94,243,426	11.4
Morocco	10,704,830	142,866,583	7.5
Italy	10,258,423	2,114,355,757	0.5
Russia	9,646,920	1,836,892,076	0.5
Indonesia	9,402,427	1,186,505,456	0.8
Uzbekistan	9,197,526	69,600,615	13.2
Romania	9,159,746	285,404,683	3.2
Thailand	9,065,392	505,568,057	1.8
Spain	9,000,000	1,427,380,681	0.6
Colombia	8,608,269	318,511,814	2.7
Nepal	8,203,259	36,924,841	22.2
South Korea	7,704,200	1,810,955,871	0.4
Israel	7,701,000	488,526,546	1.6
El Salvador	7,488,469	29,451,240	25.4
Honduras	7,203,427	28,488,721	25.3
Poland	7,131,000	679,441,901	1.0
USA	6,899,000	23,315,080,560	0.0
Lebanon	6,393,530	23,131,942	27.6
Sri Lanka	5,522,000	88,496,536	6.2
Japan	5,290,974	5,005,536,737	0.1
Jordan	5,162,254	45,116,317	11.4
Portugal	5,127,641	253,982,848	2.0

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

Chart 3.3 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2021



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_2023_Metadata EN]

[OEm_Factbook_2023_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 2022: 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 2021: OECD, International Migration Database, based on Citizenship and Immigration Canada. [\[LINK\]](#)

Denmark Source 2022: 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 2021: Eurostat, Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Source 2022: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2021: 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 2022: 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 2022: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Source 2022: 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 2022: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Acquisition de la nationalité suisse selon la nationalité antérieure. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Source 2022: 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 2022: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Table 21 - Persons Naturalized by Region and Country of Birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

Foreign population

Austria Population with registered foreign nationality. Source 2022: Statistik Austria. [\[LINK\]](#)

Belgium Foreign population accounted for in the population registered annually. Source 2022: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Foreign population counted in the municipal registry offices. Source 2021: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Foreign population registered each year. Does not include visitors (less than three months) and cross-border workers. Source 2022 : 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 2022: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign population in the population register. Excludes visitors (less than six months) and cross-border workers. Source 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2021: UK National Statistics. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Source 2021: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2021: 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

2022: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Immigration de la population résidante 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 2021: 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 2022: Banco de Portugal, Balance of Payment Statistics (BOP). [\[LINK\]](#)

Stock of foreign-born

Belgium Foreign-born population counted in the registered population. Source 2022: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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 Foreigners (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 2021: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung. [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2022: OECD, International Migration Database based in Italian Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

Luxemburg Source 2021: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2022: 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 2021: 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 2022: 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. [\[LINK\]](#)

References

- Arslan, C., et al. (2014), *A New Profile of Migrants in the Aftermath of the Recent Economic Crisis*, Paris, OECD Publishing, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jxt2t3nnjr5-en>. [LINK]
- Baganha, Maria Ioannis, and José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126. [LINK]
- Candeias, Pedro (2017), “Alemanha”, *OEm Country Reports*, 4, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFS042017 [LINK]
- Espírito-Santo, Inês, e Rui Pena Pires (2014), “Estados Unidos da América”, *OEm Country Reports*, 2, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMCR022014. [LINK]
- European Migration Network (2018), *Asylum and Migration Glossary 6.0. A Tool for Better Comparability*, European Migration Network. [LINK]
- Lemaitre, Georges (2005), “The comparability of international migration statistics. Problems and prospects”, OCDE, *Statistics Brief*, 9/2005. [LINK]
- Marques, José Carlos (2016), “Suíça”, *OEm Country Reports*, 3, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMCR032016 [LINK]
- Observatório da Emigração (2014), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2014*, Lisbon, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2014 [LINK]
- Observatório da Emigração (2015), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2015*, Lisbon, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2015 [LINK]
- Observatório da Emigração (2017), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2016*, Lisbon, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2016 [LINK]
- Observatório da Emigração (2018), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2017*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2017 [LINK]
- Observatório da Emigração (2019), *Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2018*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFB2018 [LINK]
- OECD (2008), *A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century. Data from OECD Countries*, Paris, OECD Publishing. [LINK]
- OECD (2018), *International Migration Outlook 2018*, Paris, OECD Publishing. [LINK]
- Pereira, Cláudia (2015), *Vidas Partidas. Enfermeiros Portugueses no Estrangeiro*, Lisboa, Lusodidacta.

- Pereira, Cláudia, and Joana Azevedo (eds), *New and Old Routes of Portuguese Emigration*, IMISCOE Research Series, Springer, Cham. [LINK]
- Pinho, Filipa e, Rui Pena Pires (2013), “Espanha”, *OEm Country Reports*, 1, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMCR012013 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena (2019), “Portuguese emigration today”, in: Cláudia Pereira and Joana Azevedo (eds), *New and Old Routes of Portuguese Emigration*, IMISCOE Research Series, Springer, Cham, pp. 29-48. [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira e Joana Azevedo (2018), “Portugal: An in-depth analysis of the emigration of skilled labour”, *Labour Market Policy Thematic Review 2018: An indepth analysis of the emigration of skilled labour*, União Europeia. DOI: 10.2767/53671. [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira, Joana Azevedo e Ana Cristina Ribeiro (2014), *Emigração Portuguesa. Relatório Estatístico 2014*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI:10.15847/CIESOEMRE012014 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira, Joana Azevedo, Inês Espírito-Santo, Inês Vidigal e Ana Cristina Ribeiro (2015), *Emigração Portuguesa. Relatório Estatístico 2015*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI:10.15847/CIESOEMRE022015 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira, Joana Azevedo, Inês Espírito-Santo e Inês Vidigal (2016), *Emigração Portuguesa. Relatório Estatístico 2016*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMRE032016 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira, Joana Azevedo, Inês Vidigal e Carlota Moura Veiga (2017), *Emigração Portuguesa. Relatório Estatístico 2017*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMRE042017 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Cláudia Pereira, Joana Azevedo, Inês Vidigal e Carlota Moura Veiga (2018), *Emigração Portuguesa. Relatório Estatístico 2018*, Lisboa, Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMRE032018 [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, e Cláudia Pereira (2018), “Migrações, qualificações e desigualdade social”, *Desigualdades Sociais. Portugal e a Europa*, Lisboa, Mundos Sociais, pp. 335-352. [LINK]
- Pires, Rui Pena, Fernando Luís Machado, João Peixoto, and Maria João Vaz (2011), *Portugal: An Atlas of International Migration*, Lisbon, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 2011.
- Portes, Alejandro (1999), *Migrações Internacionais. Origens, Tipos e Modos de Incorporação*, Oeiras, Celta.
- United Nations, UNECE (2011), *Statistics on International Migration. A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, Geneva, United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe. [LINK]
- United Nations Development Programme (2016), *Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone*, New York, United Nations Development Programme. [LINK]

- Vidigal, Inês, and Rui Pena Pires (2013), “Remessas 2014”, *OEm Fact Sheets*, 2, Observatório da Emigração (CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL and DGACCP) [DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFS022014]. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Vidigal, Inês (2018), “Emigração portuguesa para o Canadá, 1966-2016”, *OEm Fact Sheets*, 7, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFS072018 [\[LINK\]](#)
- Vidigal, Inês (2019), “Remessas 2018”, *OEm Fact Sheets*, 9, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. DOI: 10.15847/CIESOEMFS092019 [\[LINK\]](#)
- Vidigal, Inês, e Rui Pena Pires (2018), “Brexit”, *Observatório da Emigração* [\[LINK\]](#)
- World Bank (2017), *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016*, 3rd ed., Washington, The World Bank. [\[LINK\]](#)

Webography

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (Austrália). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Banco de Portugal, BP Stat, Estatísticas de balança de pagamentos, Remessas de emigrantes/imigrantes. [\[LINK\]](#)
- CensusHub (European Population Census 2011). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Holanda), Statline database. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Central Statistics Office Ireland (Irlanda). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Permanent Residents by Source Country. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Denmark Statistik (Dinamarca). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Department for Work and Pensions, Stat-Explore, United Kingdom. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Department of Immigration and Border Protection of Australia (Austrália). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Eurostat: Statistics Database. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Eurostat: member states census data [\[LINK\]](#)
- Government UK, Home Office, Immigration Statistics July to September 2016, Citizenship Grants by Previous Country of Nationality. [\[LINK\]](#)
- IBGE, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Base de Dados Agregados. [\[LINK\]](#)
- IMILA, Investigación Migración Internacional de Latinoamérica, Centro Latinoamericano e Caribeño de Población (CELADE), División de Población de la CEPAL, Santiago, Chile. [\[LINK\]](#)
- INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain), Estadística de Variaciones Residenciales (séries anuais). [\[LINK\]](#)
- INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain), Padrón municipal de habitantes (séries anuais). [\[LINK\]](#)
- INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Venezuela), Censos de Población e Vivienda. [\[LINK\]](#)
- INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Mozambique). [\[LINK\]](#)
- INE, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Portugal). [\[LINK\]](#)
- INS, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Italy). [\[LINK\]](#)
- INSEE, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (France), Étrangers-Immigrés. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Ministère de l'intérieur (France), Immigration, asile, accueil et accompagnement des étrangers en France, L'accès à la nationalité française. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Ministère de la Justice (Luxemburgo), Chiffres clés statistiques en matière d'indigénat. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Brazil), Coordenação Geral de Imigração (CGI). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Observatório da Emigração. [\[LINK\]](#)

- Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración (Spain), Concesiones de nacionalidad española por residencia. [\[LINK\]](#)
- OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: Migration. [\[LINK\]](#)
- OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: Migration, Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries, DIOC-E 2000-2001 and 2010-2011. [\[LINK\]](#)
- OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: Migration, International Migration Database. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Office Fédéral de la Statistique (Switzerland), Population. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom), Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS); Population by country of birth and nationality. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom), Nomis, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2011 Census Data for England and Wales. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Pordata, the Database of Contemporary Portugal. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg (Le), STATEC, Recensement de la population, Population et employ. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Portal das Comunidades Portuguesas. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Statistics Canada, Census. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Statistics Norway (Norway), Immigration and Immigrants. [\[LINK\]](#)
- Statistics Sweden (Sweden). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Statistik Austria (Austria). [\[LINK\]](#)
- Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland (Germany), Publikationen im Bereich Migration. [\[LINK\]](#)
- United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports. [\[LINK\]](#)
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017) (stocks of emigrants and of immigrants). [\[LINK\]](#)
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. [\[LINK\]](#)
- US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC), March Supplement, Data Ferrett. [\[LINK\]](#)
- US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. [\[LINK\]](#)
- World Bank: DataBank, World Development Indicators. [\[LINK\]](#)
- World Bank, Global Bilateral Migration. [\[LINK\]](#)
- World Bank, Migration and Remittances Data. [\[LINK\]](#)
- World Bank, Migration Data, Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000, Aggregate Data. [\[LINK\]](#)

O Observatório da Emigração é uma estrutura técnica e de investigação independente integrada no Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES-Iscte), do Iscte, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, onde tem a sua sede. Funciona com base numa parceria entre o CIES-Iscte, o Centro de Estudos Geográficos (CEG), da Universidade de Lisboa, o Instituto de Sociologia (IS-UP), da Universidade do Porto, e o Centro de Investigação em Sociologia Económica e das Organizações (SOCIOUS), da Universidade de Lisboa. Tem um protocolo de cooperação com o Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros.

cies _iscte
Centro de Investigação
e Estudos de Sociologia

SOCIUS
Centro de Investigação em Sociologia
Económica e das Organizações

IGOT
Instituto de Geografia
e Ordenamento do Território
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

IS INSTITUTO DE
SOCIOLOGIA
UPORTO

**REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA**
MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

**COMUNIDADES
PORTUGUESAS**