

observatório da emigração

portuguese emigration
factbook 2015

Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration Factbook 2015

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Signs, abbreviations and acronyms

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

ISO codes for countries

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

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Foreword

01. Portuguese emigration remained high throughout 2014.¹ As in 2013, more than 110,000 Portuguese left the country. The persistence of the large number of people leaving over the past five years has resulted in a growth in the number of Portuguese migrants across the world – more than 2.3 million in 2015 according to data from the United Nations.

02. The trend towards the stabilization of migration at a high level converges with the trend in remittances sent back to Portugal between 2013 and 2014. While in the two years previous to this their value increased by 13% and 10%, respectively, there was only a nominal 1% increase in 2014. This virtual stabilization was achieved, however, at the highest nominal values at any time since the country joined the single currency.²

03. Currently the main migration flow is to the United Kingdom, which accounts for almost one-third of all Portuguese emigration; however, the growth of this migration has also slowed. In 2014, as in 2013, the number of Portuguese immigrating to the United Kingdom has remained at a record high level of more than 30,000 individuals each year (with a slight increase in 2014). However, after an average annual growth rate of 35% between 2011 and 2013,³ it is also the case that Portuguese emigration to the United Kingdom is tending to stabilize at a high level.

04. After several years without official data on immigration to France from other EU member states, in 2015, data was published showing the number of EU citizens entering the country. According to this data, France continues to be one of the main destinations for Portuguese emigration, with levels that are higher than previously thought. In 2012, 18,000 Portuguese immigrated to France, more than twice the number estimated by the Emigration Observatory (OEm) in its 2014 Statistical Report.⁴ In 2012, Portuguese made up the largest group to enter France, followed by Algerians and Moroccans. Currently, France is the second top destination for Portuguese migrants.

¹ Data reported in this issue of the *Portuguese Emigration Factbook* refers to 2014 or last year available. See chapters on “Methodological remarks” and “Metadata”.

² See Vidigal and Pires (2014).

³ See Observatório da Emigração (2014).

⁴ See Pires, Pereira, Azevedo, and Ribeiro (2014).

05. The overall stabilization of Portuguese emigration hides the existence of variations that counterbalance each other out, some flows rising and others falling. For the first time since the outbreak of the financial crisis, there has been a 24% fall in the number of Portuguese immigrating to Switzerland. However, emigration to that country continues at a high level, making Switzerland the third-main destination for Portuguese migrants after the United Kingdom and France. This same declining trend in the number of departures in 2014 – although to varying proportions – is evident in the flows to Germany, Luxembourg and Brazil.

06. However, the number of Portuguese arriving in Belgium, Mozambique and Spain has risen. The growth in Belgium has been sufficiently large – about 35% – to make it the eighth-most important destination for Portuguese migrants. For the first time since the start of the financial crisis, Spain experienced an increase in Portuguese immigration. At the start of the century, Spain was the main destination for Portuguese migrants, which was to fundamentally change following the financial crisis, largely as a result of the decline of employment opportunities there – particularly in construction.⁵ Emigration to Spain never stopped: it just declined substantially, from 27,000 in 2007 to a little over 5,000 in 2013. In 2014, this figure rose by 12%. Spain is currently the fifth-largest destination for Portuguese migrants.

07. The effects of the crisis on the scale of Portuguese migration have varied over recent years. During the first phase, from 2008 to 2010, the global nature of the financial crisis and the impact on employment in Spain, translated into a decline in the number of emigrants that was consistent with the trends being witnessed at the time across the OECD.⁶ The asymmetrical nature of the sovereign debt crisis dating from 2010 and the recessionary effects of austerity policies have caused emigration to rise faster than it had during the period before the crisis. It stabilized during the period 2013-2014 at around 110,000 departures per year – the highest level since 1974. One must go back to 1973 to find this scale of migration.

08. These high levels of emigration and the parallel decline in migration to Portugal have resulted in negative net migration since 2011. In the 10 years between 2004 and 2013, Portugal, which had a positive net migration of almost 50,000, became one of the countries in Europe with the highest negative net migration in absolute terms (-36,000 people), according to Eurostat data on migration in EU and EFTA countries. In absolute terms, only Poland, Greece and Spain have highest negative values for net migration, and if

⁵ See Pinho and Pires (2013).

⁶ See OECD (2015).

we discount the effects of returnees' flows, Poland and Romania are the only countries to lag behind Portugal.

09. Despite the emergence and growth of new migratory phenomena characterized by a greater circulation between origin and destination countries and the accumulation of migratory pathways, the data indicates a tendency for new Portuguese migrants to settle. In 2014 there was a significant increase in the number of Portuguese living in the United Kingdom: more 17,000 Portuguese-born residents and more 28,000 Portuguese citizens than in 2013. This stock variation, which is the result of new arrivals less the number of deaths, returnees and re-emigrants, can only be explained by the predominance of the trend for Portuguese residents to settle when they move to the United Kingdom.

10. The stock of the population born in Portugal but residing abroad increased across all main destination countries, with the exception of Spain. The number of Portuguese arrivals to Spain in recent years has been insufficient to compensate for the number who either returned to Portugal or moved on to another country as a result of the crisis (as well as those who died in Spain).

11. In absolute terms, France has the largest number of Portuguese emigrants who have acquired a new nationality, followed by Switzerland, the United States and Luxembourg. While reflecting the total number of migrants in each country and their length of stay, the number of nationality acquisition processes also depends on migration policies. This explains the large number of Portuguese who acquire US nationality compared to those living in countries with a greater number of Portuguese migrants.⁷

12. Analysis of the 2001 and 2011 OECD country census data made available by this international organization through its DIOC database allows us to obtain a characterization of the Portuguese migrant population in the different destination countries and to identify the biggest changes to have taken place during the first decade of the current century. It also allows us to make out the differences between old and new migration profiles. The observations below are derived from this data.

13. While Portuguese emigration largely consists of people of working-age, there is a general ageing trend that results from the fact that recent emigration growth has been insufficient to compensate for the decline between 1974 and the end of the 20th century. Between 2001

⁷ See Espírito-Santo and Pires (2014).

and 2011 the share of the Portuguese-born residing abroad aged 65 or older has risen from 9% to 16% across the OECD countries, due largely to the contribution made by the ageing population in American destination countries, which have received much fewer new Portuguese migrants. In Canada the share of the Portuguese-born aged 65 or older reached 28% in 2011, which is in sharp contrast with the 7% recorded in the same year in the United Kingdom – the main current destination of Portuguese migration.⁸

14. Poorly qualified individuals make up the largest group of Portuguese migrants, although there has also been a significant growth in the number of the well-educated. The proportion of Portuguese-born residing abroad with a tertiary education residing in OECD countries almost doubled from 6% to 11% between 2001 and 2011. In the countries currently attracting the greatest number of Portuguese migrants the situation is very different, however. In the United Kingdom in 2011, 38% of the Portuguese-born aged 15 and over had a tertiary qualification, compared to only 7% of those living in France and 4% of those living in Luxembourg.

15. The proportion of migrants aged 15 and over with a tertiary qualification in 2011 was greater among those who had emigrated within the past five years. This percentage gradually falls among those who emigrated more than five years ago. Looked at another way, among those who emigrated ten or more years ago, the number with basic education qualifications is greater, with this proportion falling among more recent migrants. The nature of recent immigration to the United Kingdom is a good illustration of this trend of better-qualified Portuguese emigrants, particularly among those going to new destinations.⁹

16. The qualifications structure is reflected in the occupations of Portuguese emigrants, who are mainly manual unskilled workers. However, the occupational structure is very different across the main OECD destination countries of Portuguese migration. In 2011, Luxembourg had the largest proportion of unskilled Portuguese migrant workers (36%) and the lowest proportion of managers and professionals (10%), while Denmark, Sweden and Ireland had the largest proportion of Portuguese in skilled occupations (more than 40%).

17. The census data allows us to clearly identify the growth of emigration to new destinations and, at the same time, the trend towards settling both among new and old migrants.

⁸ The same ageing process can be seen among the Portuguese-born population in other countries, such as Brazil and Venezuela, which were once important destinations for Portuguese emigration. See Pires, Machado, Peixoto, and Vaz (2011).

⁹ See Pereira (2015).

In the new destinations – the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark and Ireland – more than 50% of the Portuguese-born residents in 2011 had been there for fewer than 10 years, confirming the growth of recent emigration to these countries. On the other hand, the decline in emigration to the main destinations prior to 1974 (France, United States and Canada) has translated into the fact that the proportion of the Portuguese-born residents who have been there for 10 or more years has exceeded 90% in 2011. Nevertheless, even in the new destination countries, the proportion of the Portuguese-born residents who have been there for more than five years is greater than 40%.

18. The *Factbook* consists of four chapters. The first chapter provides aggregated data on total Portuguese emigration, much of which is estimates, as well as comparative data on Portuguese and global emigration. The second chapter contains more detailed information on the four indicators of Portuguese emigration to the main destination countries: flows, stocks, citizenship, and consular records. The third chapter brings together the main information concerning remittances received in Portugal and sent from Portugal. The content of chapter four changes each year. In the first issue, last year, the *Factbook* provided a chronological series on Portuguese emigration to all main destinations during the 21st century.¹⁰ This year's issue contains data from the 2000/01 and 2010/11 censuses concerning the socio-demographic characteristics of migrant Portuguese populations in the main OECD destination countries. Finally, the *Factbook* also contains basic information regarding the indicators and sources consulted (methodological remarks, metadata and glossary).

¹⁰ See Observatório da Emigração (2014). See also Pires, Pereira, Azevedo, Espírito-Santo, Vidigal, and Ribeiro (2015).

Highlights

Total emigration

- For the second consecutive year, total inflow of Portuguese migrants to destination countries exceeded 110,000 (in both 2013 and 2014).
- In the 20th and 21st centuries, there were only five years with higher migration values, 1969 to 1973, when an average of almost 150,000 people emigrated from Portugal each year.
- The unemployment rate in Portugal was higher than 16% in 2013 and youth unemployment rate reached 38% that same year.
- According to estimates by the United Nations, there were 2,306,321 Portuguese migrants in 2015, 10% more than five years earlier.
- The number of Portuguese migrants is about equal to 20% of the population living in Portugal.
- Portugal is second only to Malta in the European Union in terms of the rate of emigration.
- Net Portuguese migration fell from 47,000 in 2004 to -36,000 in 2014, the fourth-lowest figure in the EU, after Spain, Greece and Poland.

Migration to the main destination countries

- The United Kingdom remains the main destination of Portuguese migrants, with more than 30,000 emigrating there from Portugal for the second consecutive year.
- The five main destination countries of Portuguese emigration were in Europe: the United Kingdom (30,546), France (18,000), Switzerland (15,221), Germany (10,121) and Spain (5,923).
- The main non-European destinations for Portuguese migrants were Angola (sixth in 2014), Mozambique (eighth) and Brazil (11th), all Portuguese-speaking countries.
- In 2012, Portuguese were the first-largest migrant inflow in France.
- In 2014, Portuguese were the second -largest migrant inflow in both Switzerland and Luxembourg, the sixth-largest in the United Kingdom, and the seventh-largest in Brazil.
- Between 2013 and 2014, the largest growth in the inflows of Portuguese migrants was observed in Belgium (35%), Spain (12%) and Mozambique (6%).

- Between 2013 and 2014, the largest fall in the inflows of Portuguese migrants was observed in Brazil (-34%), Switzerland (-24%), Luxembourg (-16%) and Germany (-11%).
- The country with the largest stock of Portuguese-born migrants is France, with 599,333 in 2012.
- There are another seven countries with more than 100,000 Portuguese-born migrants: Switzerland (211,000 in 2013), the United States (177,000 in 2014), Canada (140,000 in 2011), Brazil (138,000 in 2010), the United Kingdom (127,000 in 2014), Spain (117,000 in 2014) and Germany (107,000 in 2014).
- Portuguese-born migrants are the second-largest migrant population in Switzerland (9% of all immigrants) and the third in France (11% of all immigrants).
- About one-quarter (23%) of all immigrants living in Brazil in 2010 was Portuguese.
- In 2014, 3,345 Portuguese immigrants acquired French citizenship.
- In the same year, 2,447 Portuguese immigrants acquired Swiss citizenship, 1,585 US citizenship and 1,211 Luxembourg citizenship.
- The Portuguese make up about one-quarter (24%) of all foreigners acquiring Luxembourg citizenship in 2014.

Remittances

- In 2014 there was a new record level of €3,057,277,000 remitted to Portugal, corresponding to around 1.9% of GDP.
- France and Switzerland were the source of more than half of all remittances received in Portugal (29% and 27%, respectively).
- Angola was the origin of the third-largest amount of remittances sent to Portugal (8% of the total).
- Brazil remains the destination for nearly half (48%) of all remittances sent abroad by immigrants living in Portugal.
- Between 2013 and 2014, remittances received in Portugal increased by 1.4% in nominal terms while falling as a percentage of GDP (-1.8%).
- Major remittance flows received in Portugal, with largest nominal increases between 2013 and 2014, were from the United Kingdom (29%) and Switzerland (10%).
- Major remittance flows received in Portugal with largest nominal falls between 2013 and 2014, were from Angola (-19%) and France (-1%).
- Between 2012 and 2013, Portugal fell from 29th to 24th on the list of leading recipients of migrant remittances.

The census data on Portuguese-born emigrants living in OECD countries

- According to the census, the five countries with the largest increase in the stock of Portuguese-born migrants between 2000/01 and 2010/11 were Switzerland (68,000 more Portuguese migrants), the United Kingdom (55,000), Spain (43,000), France (36,000) and Luxembourg (19,000).
- The largest relative increases in the major stocks of Portuguese-born migrants between 2000/01 and 2010/11 were observed in the United Kingdom (152%), Spain (76%), Switzerland (68%), Luxembourg (46%) and France (6%).
- Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants aged 65 or more increased by 55%, from 11% to 17%.
- In 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants aged 65 or older was greater in Canada (28%), Australia (23%) and the USA (23%), and less in Luxembourg (5%), the United Kingdom (7%) and Spain (12%).
- Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants who had the nationality of their country of residence increased by 14%, from 35% to 40%.
- In 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants with the nationality of their country of residence was higher in Canada (83%), Australia (81%) and the USA (68%), and lower in Ireland (3%), Luxembourg (6%) and the United Kingdom (9%).
- Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants living in the country of residence for more than ten years fell by -4%, from 84% to 81%.
- In 2010/11 the share of Portuguese-born migrants living in the country of residence for more than ten years was greater in Canada (97%), the USA (95%), Australia (94%) and France (89%), and lower in Ireland (18%), Denmark (31%), Norway (39%) and the United Kingdom (41%).
- Between 2000/01 and 2010/11, the share of Portuguese-born migrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6] increased by 70%, from 7% to 11%.
- In 2010/11 the share of Portuguese-born migrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6] was higher in Norway (40%), the United Kingdom (38%) and Ireland (37%), and lower in Luxembourg (4%), Switzerland (6%) and France (7%).
- In 2010/11 the share of Portuguese-born migrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6] was 23% for those in the country of residence for less than five years and 9% for those in the country of residence for more than 10 years.
- In 2010/11 the share of unemployed Portuguese-born migrants aged 15 and over was 6% on average in OECD countries – however, it reached 18% in Ireland and 23% in Spain.

- In 2010/11 only 19% of employed Portuguese-born emigrants had high or very high skilled occupations (managers, professionals and technicians), ranging from 10% in Luxembourg to 45% in Denmark.

1 | Total emigration



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Country statistical profile

Table 1.1 Main social indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	Switzerland	Germany	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Romania
Surface area (1000 km2, 2014)	92.2	243.6	41.3	357.2	8,515.8	4.0	238.4
Population (millions, 2014)	10.4	64.5	8.2	80.9	206.1	0.5	19.9
Population density (people per km2, 2014)	113.5	266.6	207.3	232.1	24.7	127.5	86.6
Urban population (% of total, 2014)	62.9	82.3	73.8	75.1	85.4	64.8	54.4
Population growth (annual %, 2014)	-0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	-0.4
Population ages 0-14 (% of total, 2014)	14.2	17.7	14.8	13.0	23.5	30.0	15.6
Population ages 65 and above (% of total, 2014)	20.4	17.5	17.8	21.1	7.6	4.7	16.9
Fertility rate, total (births per woman, 2013)	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.5
Labor force, total (millions, 2013)	5.4	32.8	4.7	42.0	108.4	0.2	9.5
Labor force with tertiary education (% of total, 2012)	19.8	38.1	34.3	28.1	..	..	17.6
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force, ILO estimate, 2013)	16.4	7.9	4.3	5.6	4.5	6.7	7.9
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment, 2012)	48.7	34.7	34.7	45.2	14.6	..	45.3
Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24, ILO estimate, 2013)	37.8	20.3	8.8	7.8	13.6	10.8	23.8
GDP (current US\$, billions, 2014)	229.6	2,941.9	..	3,852.6	2,346.1	1.9	199.0
GDP growth (annual %, 2014)	0.9	2.6	..	1.6	0.1	2.7	1.8
GDP per capita (current US\$, thousands, 2014)	22.1	45.6	..	47.6	11.4	3.6	10.0
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births, 2015)	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	14.6	20.7	9.7
Mean years of schooling (2014)	8.2	13.1	12.8	13.1	7.7	4.7	10.8
HDI score (2014)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
HDI ranking (2014)	43	14	3	6	75	122	52

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

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

Table 1.2 Main migration indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	Switzerland	Germany	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Romania
Stock of emigrants (thousands, 2010)	2,230.0	4,668.3	407.8	3,540.6	1,367.1	192.5	2,769.4
Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2010)	20.8	7.5	5.4	4.3	0.7	37.5	13.1
Emigration rate of tertiary-educated population (age of entry > 22, %, 2000)	13.1	11.7	6.6	3.2	1.9	55.5	10.2
Stock of immigrants (thousands, 2010)	918.6	6,955.7	1,762.8	10,758.1	688.0	12.1	132.8
Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2010)	8.6	11.2	23.2	13.1	0.4	2.4	0.6
Inward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2013)	4,372.4	1,711.9	3,148.9	15,204.4	2,537.2	175.9	3,515.0
Inward remittance flows as a percentage of GDP (2013)	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	9.3	1.9
Outward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2013)	1,230.9	2,221.9	30,109.0	16,700.6	1,019.4	9.7	543.0

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

Source Table by OEm, data from the World Bank: Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, second edition (stocks of emigrants and of immigrants); Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000 (emigration rate of tertiary-educated population); DataBank, World Development Indicators, updated 11/06/2014 (remittance flows).

Estimates of total emigration

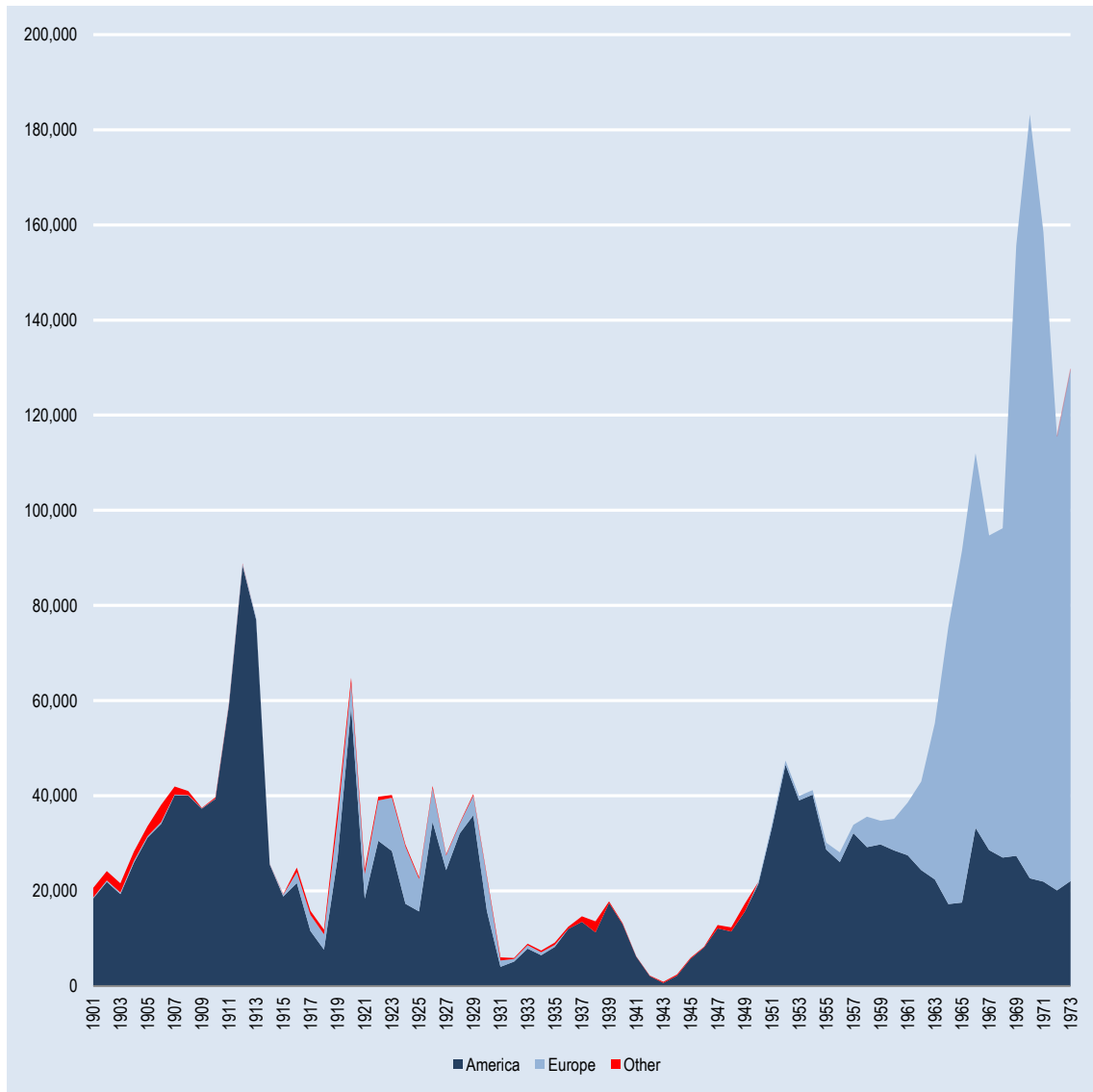
Table 1.3 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

Year	Total	By destination			By legal status	
		America	Europe	Other	Clandestine	Legal
1901	20,646	18,426	207	2,013	3,097	17,549
1902	24,170	21,916	290	1,964	3,626	20,544
1903	21,611	19,339	320	1,952	3,242	18,369
1904	28,304	25,963	379	1,962	4,246	24,058
1905	33,610	31,227	292	2,091	5,042	28,568
1906	38,093	34,094	369	3,630	5,714	32,379
1907	41,950	40,152	106	1,692	6,293	35,657
1908	40,995	40,046	83	866	6,022	34,973
1909	37,451	37,295	67	89	5,733	31,718
1910	39,675	39,359	48	268	5,927	33,748
1911	59,549	59,150	253	146	4,176	55,373
1912	88,834	88,383	329	122	6,225	82,609
1913	77,425	77,015	407	3	5,435	71,990
1914	25,730	25,576	114	40	1,801	23,929
1915	19,314	18,830	390	94	1,352	17,962
1916	24,897	21,662	2,292	943	1,743	23,154
1917	15,825	11,593	3,381	851	1,108	14,717
1918	11,853	7,663	3,219	971	830	11,023
1919	37,138	26,883	7,989	2,266	2,600	34,538
1920	64,783	58,618	5,008	1,157	4,535	60,248
1921	24,597	18,387	5,167	1,043	1,722	22,875
1922	39,795	30,536	8,488	771	2,786	37,009
1923	40,171	28,395	11,195	581	2,812	37,359
1924	29,710	17,294	12,003	413	2,080	27,630
1925	22,884	15,697	6,818	369	1,602	21,282
1926	42,067	34,538	7,087	442	2,945	39,122
1927	27,674	24,375	3,073	226	1,937	25,737
1928	34,297	32,084	2,013	200	2,401	31,896
1929	40,361	35,898	4,122	341	2,825	37,536
1930	23,196	15,805	7,014	377	1,624	21,572
1931	6,033	4,055	1,328	650	..	6,033
1932	5,909	5,151	557	201	..	5,909
1933	8,905	7,872	720	313	..	8,905
1934	7,472	6,491	623	358	..	7,472
1935	9,140	8,228	434	478	..	9,140

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

Source Table by OEm, data from Maria 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.

Chart 1.1 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

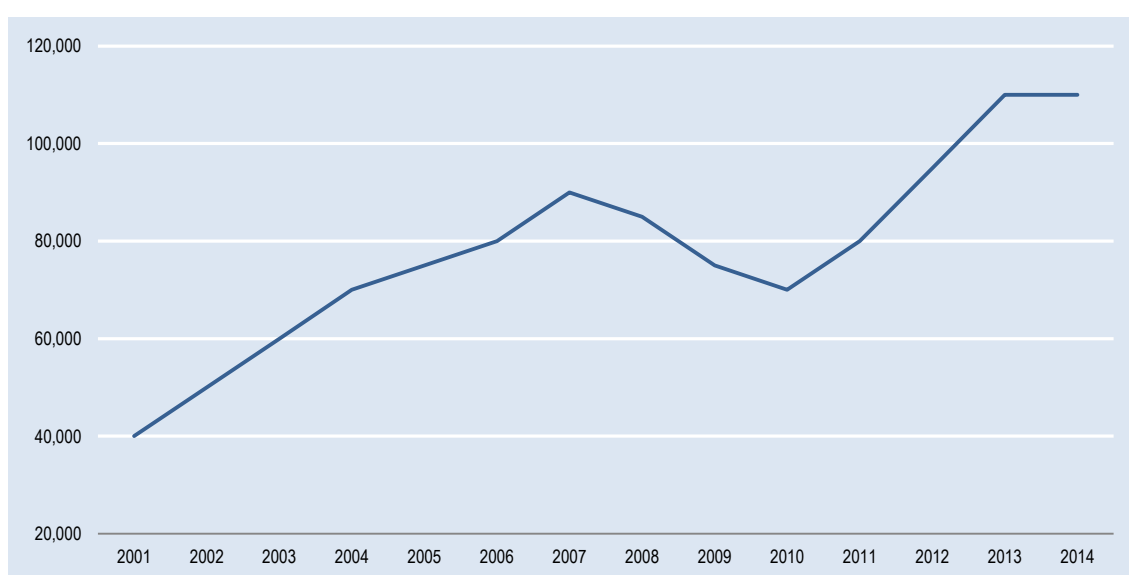


Source Chart by OEm, data from Maria Ioannis Baganha and José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Table 1.4 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2014

Year	Source			OEm [B]
	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) [A]			
	Total	Permanent	Temporary	
2001	20,223	5,396	14,827	40,000
2002	27,358	8,813	18,545	50,000
2003	27,008	6,687	20,321	60,000
2004	..	6,757	..	70,000
2005	..	636	..	75,000
2006	..	56	..	80,000
2007	..	789	..	90,000
2008	..	20,357	..	85,000
2009	..	16,899	..	75,000
2010	..	2,376	..	70,000
2011	100,978	43,998	56,980	80,000
2012	121,418	51,958	69,460	95,000
2013	128,108	53,786	74,322	110,000
2014	134,624	49,572	85,052	110,000

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

Chart 1.2 OEm estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2014


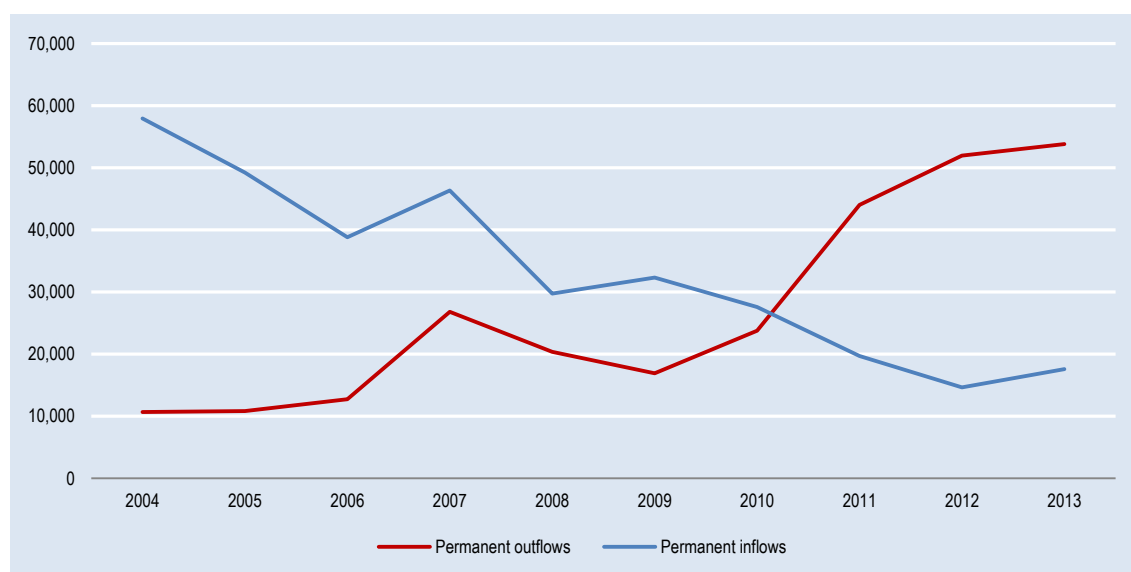
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

Table 1.5 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2013

Year	Permanent outflows	Permanent inflows	Net migration
2004	10,680	57,920	47,240
2005	10,800	49,200	38,400
2006	12,700	38,800	26,100
2007	26,800	46,300	19,500
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

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

Chart 1.3 Eurostat estimates of Portuguese net migration, 2004-2013



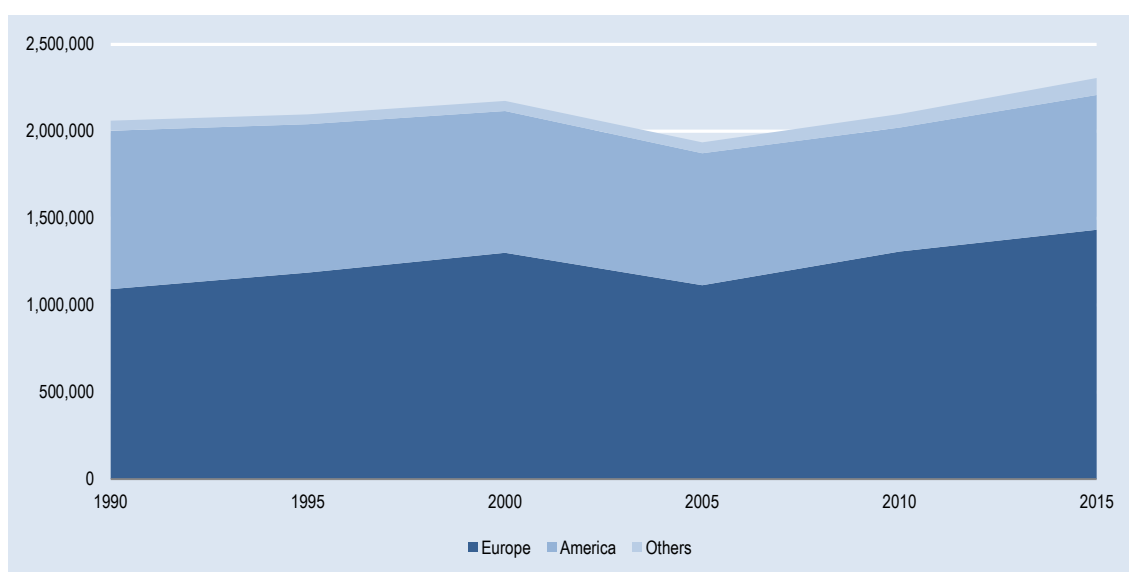
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

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

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

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

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



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

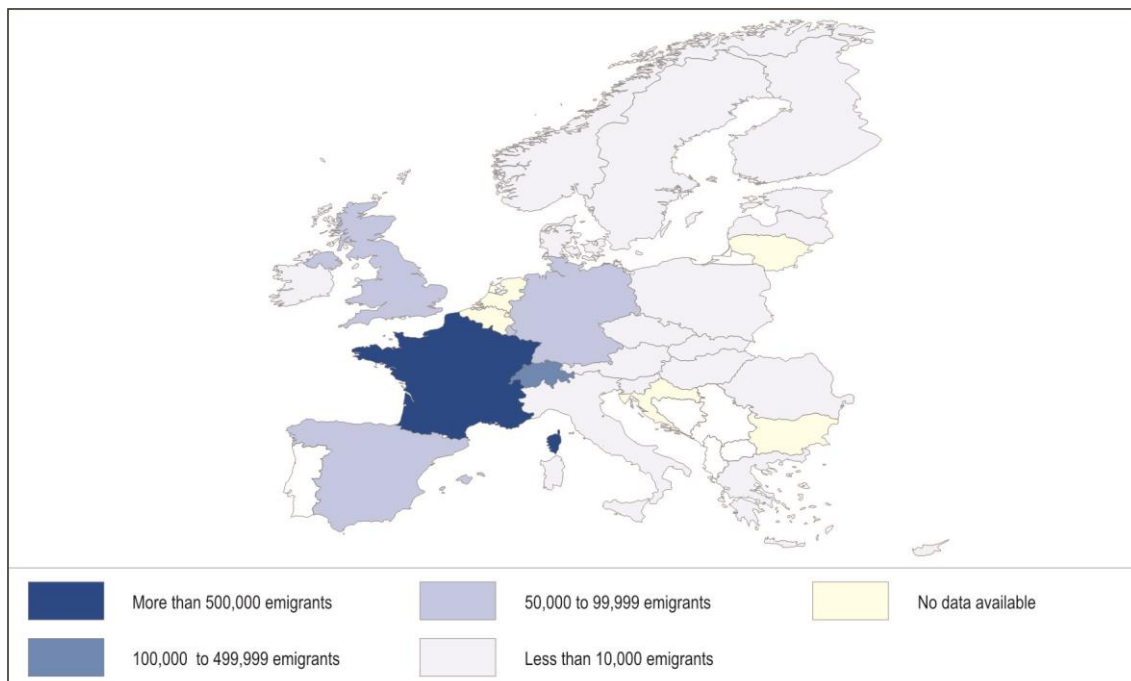
Table 1.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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

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

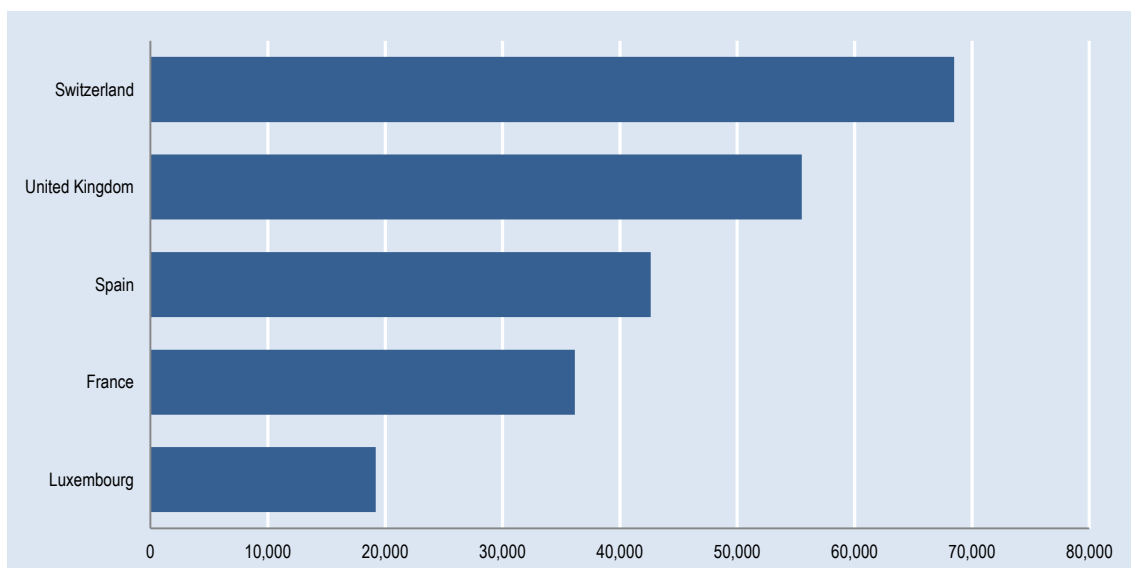
Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.

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



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

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



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

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

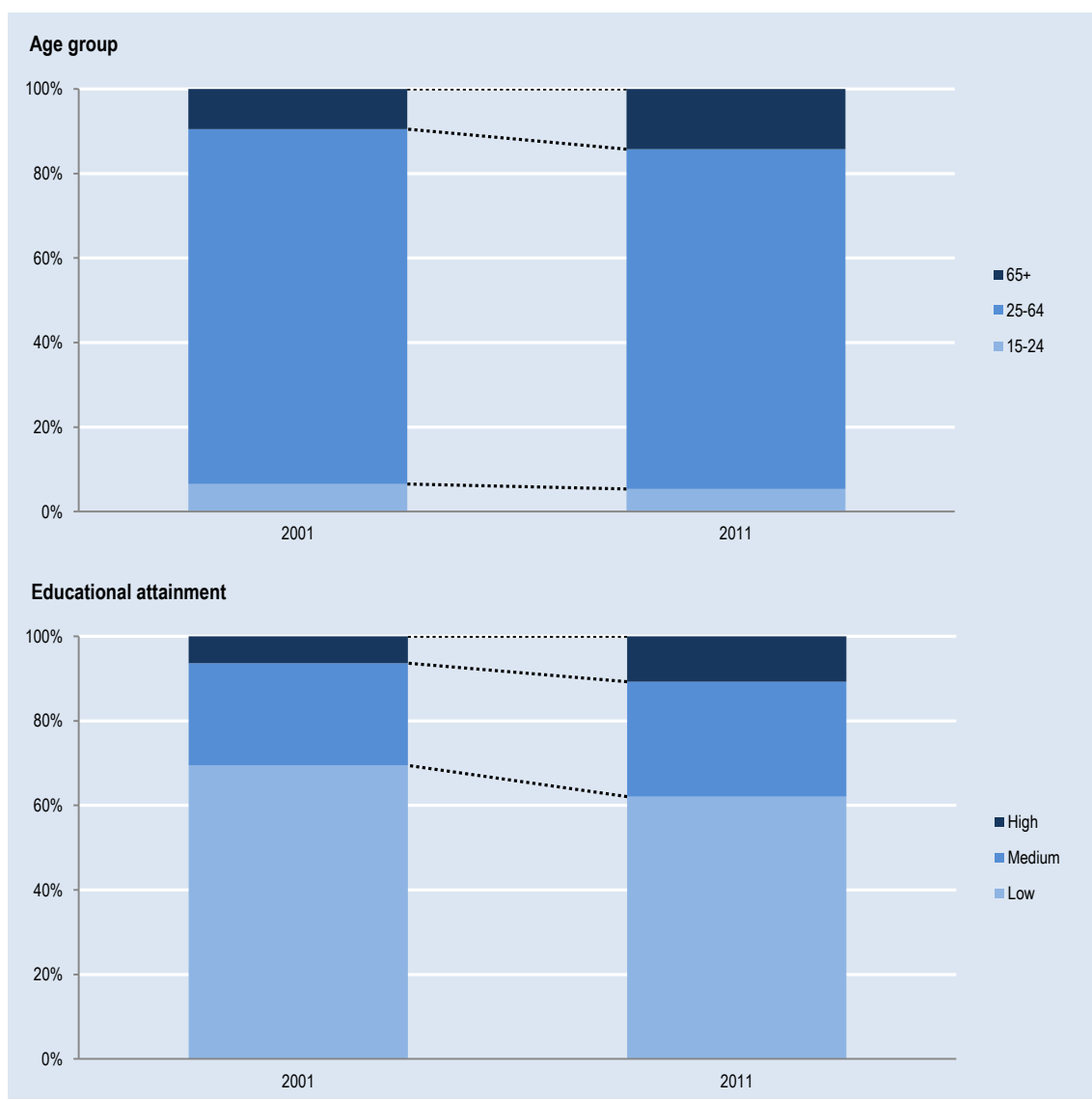
Table 1.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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

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

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

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



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

International comparison

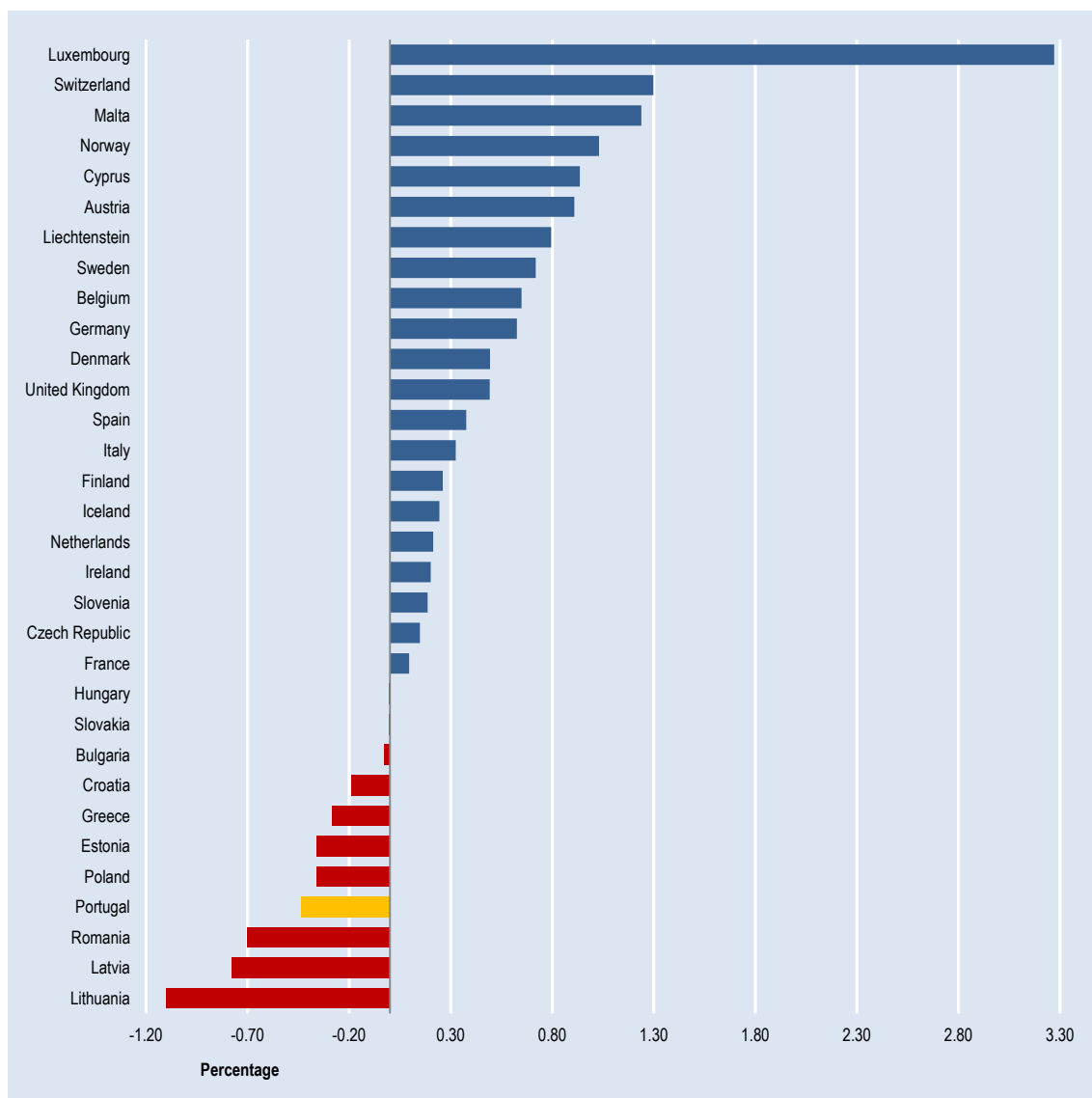
Table 1.9 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2013

Country	Resident population	All flows		Except return flows (a)	
		N	Rate	N	Rate
Austria	8,506,889	47,795	0.56	77,261	0.91
Belgium	11,203,992	27,456	0.25	72,657	0.65
Bulgaria	7,245,677	-1,108	-0.02	-2,148	-0.03
Croatia	4,246,809	-4,884	-0.12	-8,101	-0.19
Cyprus	858,000	-12,078	-1.41	8,036	0.94
Czech Republic	10,512,419	4,230	0.04	15,531	0.15
Denmark	5,627,235	17,002	0.30	27,770	0.49
Estonia	1,315,819	-2,631	-0.20	-4,777	-0.36
Finland	5,451,270	18,048	0.33	14,215	0.26
France	65,835,579	31,880	0.05	62,630	0.10
Germany	80,767,463	433,385	0.54	505,239	0.63
Greece	10,926,807	-59,148	-0.54	-30,787	-0.28
Hungary	9,877,365	4,277	0.04	-330	0.00
Iceland	325,671	2,034	0.62	796	0.24
Ireland	4,605,501	-24,497	-0.53	9,298	0.20
Italy	60,782,668	181,719	0.30	196,926	0.32
Latvia	2,001,468	-14,262	-0.71	-15,625	-0.78
Liechtenstein	37,129	199	0.54	295	0.79
Lithuania	2,943,472	-16,807	-0.57	-32,456	-1.10
Luxembourg	549,680	10,348	1.88	17,980	3.27
Malta	425,384	3,224	0.76	5,271	1.24
Netherlands	16,829,289	16,803	0.10	36,019	0.21
Norway	5,107,970	41,790	0.82	52,595	1.03
Poland	38,017,856	-56,135	-0.15	-138,089	-0.36
Portugal	10,427,301	-36,232	-0.35	-45,437	-0.44
Romania	19,947,311	-8,109	-0.04	-139,651	-0.70
Slovakia	5,415,949	2,379	0.04	-257	0.00
Slovenia	2,061,085	487	0.02	3,832	0.19
Spain	46,512,199	-251,531	-0.54	175,021	0.38
Sweden	9,644,864	65,130	0.68	69,249	0.72
Switzerland	8,139,631	53,961	0.66	105,614	1.30
United Kingdom	64,308,261	209,112	0.33	316,334	0.49

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

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

Chart 1.7 Net migration rates in EU and EFTA countries, except return flows, 2013



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

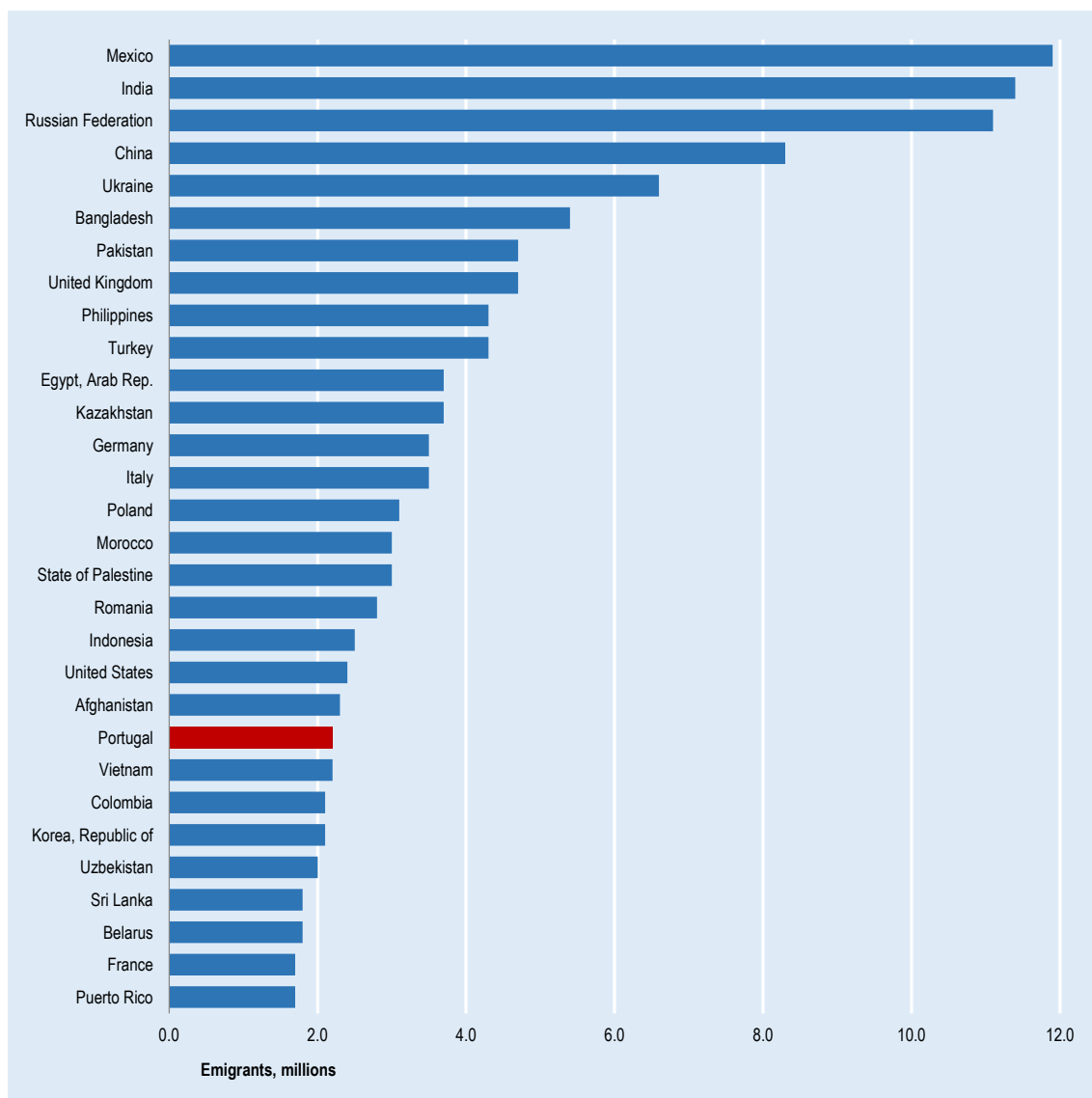
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.10 Emigrants by country of origin, 2010

Ranking	Top countries of origin	Emigrants, millions
1	Mexico	11.9
2	India	11.4
3	Russian Federation	11.1
4	China	8.3
5	Ukraine	6.6
6	Bangladesh	5.4
7	Pakistan	4.7
8	United Kingdom	4.7
9	Philippines	4.3
10	Turkey	4.3
11	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.7
12	Kazakhstan	3.7
13	Germany	3.5
14	Italy	3.5
15	Poland	3.1
16	Morocco	3.0
17	State of Palestine	3.0
18	Romania	2.8
19	Indonesia	2.5
20	United States	2.4
21	Afghanistan	2.3
22	Portugal	2.2
23	Vietnam	2.2
24	Colombia	2.1
25	Korea, Republic of	2.1
26	Uzbekistan	2.0
27	Sri Lanka	1.8
28	Belarus	1.8
29	France	1.7
30	Puerto Rico	1.7

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

Chart 1.8 Emigrants by country of origin, 2010



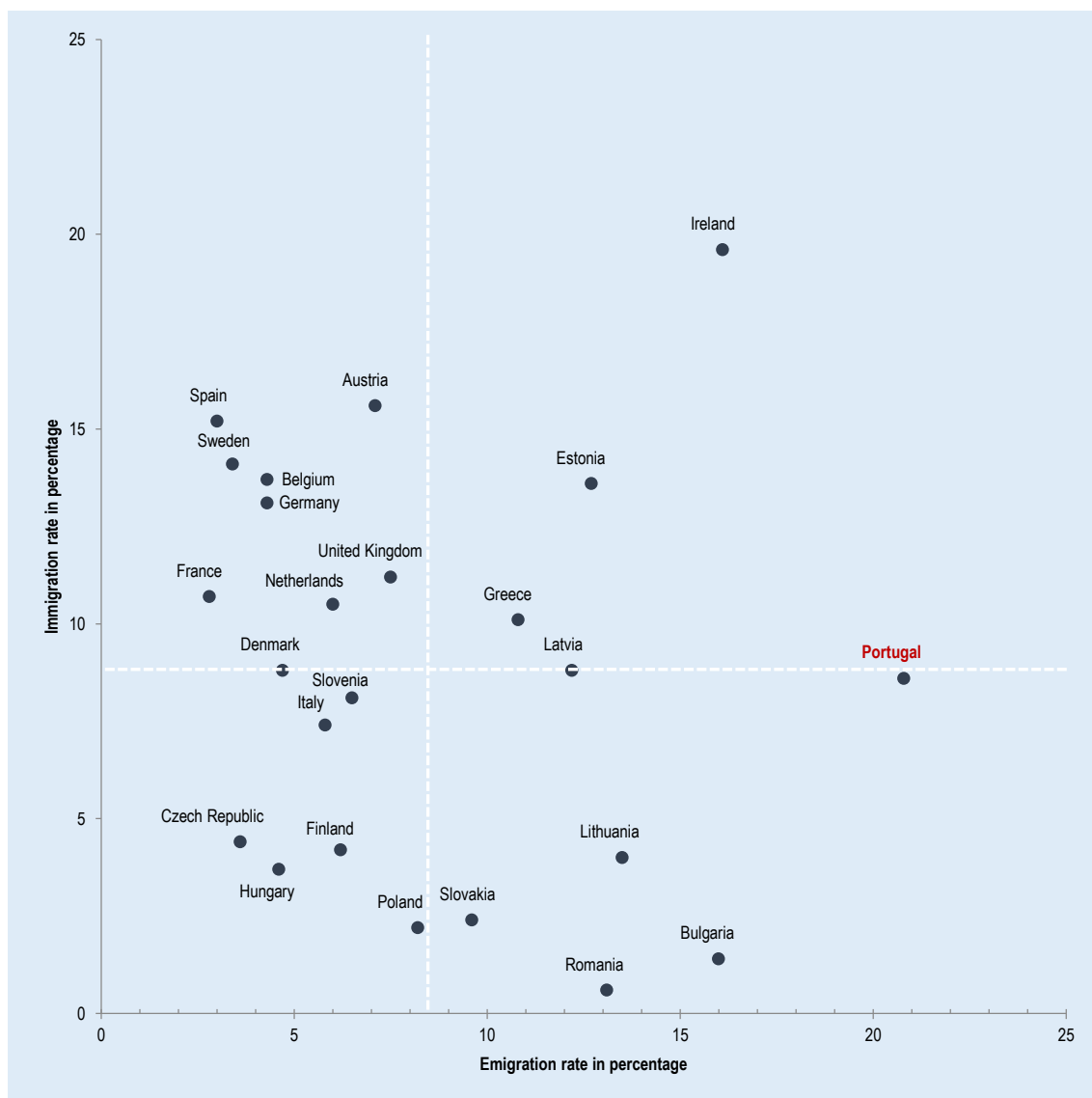
Source Chart by OEm, data from the World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, second edition.

Table 1.11 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2010

Country	Emigration rate	Immigration rate
Austria	7.1	15.6
Belgium	4.3	13.7
Bulgaria	16.0	1.4
Cyprus	17.0	17.5
Czech Republic	3.6	4.4
Denmark	4.7	8.8
Estonia	12.7	13.6
Finland	6.2	4.2
France	2.8	10.7
Germany	4.3	13.1
Greece	10.8	10.1
Hungary	4.6	3.7
Ireland	16.1	19.6
Italy	5.8	7.4
Latvia	12.2	8.8
Lithuania	13.5	4.0
Luxembourg	11.8	35.2
Malta	26.2	3.8
Netherlands	6.0	10.5
Poland	8.2	2.2
Portugal	20.8	8.6
Romania	13.1	0.6
Slovakia	9.6	2.4
Slovenia	6.5	8.1
Spain	3.0	15.2
Sweden	3.4	14.1
United Kingdom	7.5	11.2

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

Chart 1.9 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2010



Note Only countries with more than one million inhabitants.

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

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



[OEm_Factbook_2015_TablesCharts02]

Summary

Table 2.1 **Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2014 or last year available**

Country	Portuguese permanent inflows	Stock of migrants born in Portugal	Population with Portuguese citizenship	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese	Stock of registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	5,098	..	..	..	126,356
Belgium	4,227	33,388	41,200	185	58,020
Brazil	1,934	137,973	..	..	644,903
Canada	637	140,310	23,765	607	246,432
France	18,000	599,333	509,254	3,345	1,122,564
Germany	10,121	107,470	130,882	578	164,799
Italy	374	7,023	5,614	34	11,258
Luxemburg	3,832	60,897	90,800	1,211	121,127
Mozambique	3,971	3,767	4,279	..	24,779
Netherlands	2,079	16,054	18,060	59	22,621
Norway	653	2,560	3,161	23	5,001
Spain	5,923	116,710	109,390	496	53,600
Switzerland	15,221	211,451	262,748	2,447	305,128
United Kingdom	30,546	127,000	175,000	318	298,760
United States	918	177,431	54,669	1,585	200,070
Venezuela	..	37,326	..	..	170,267

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Inflows

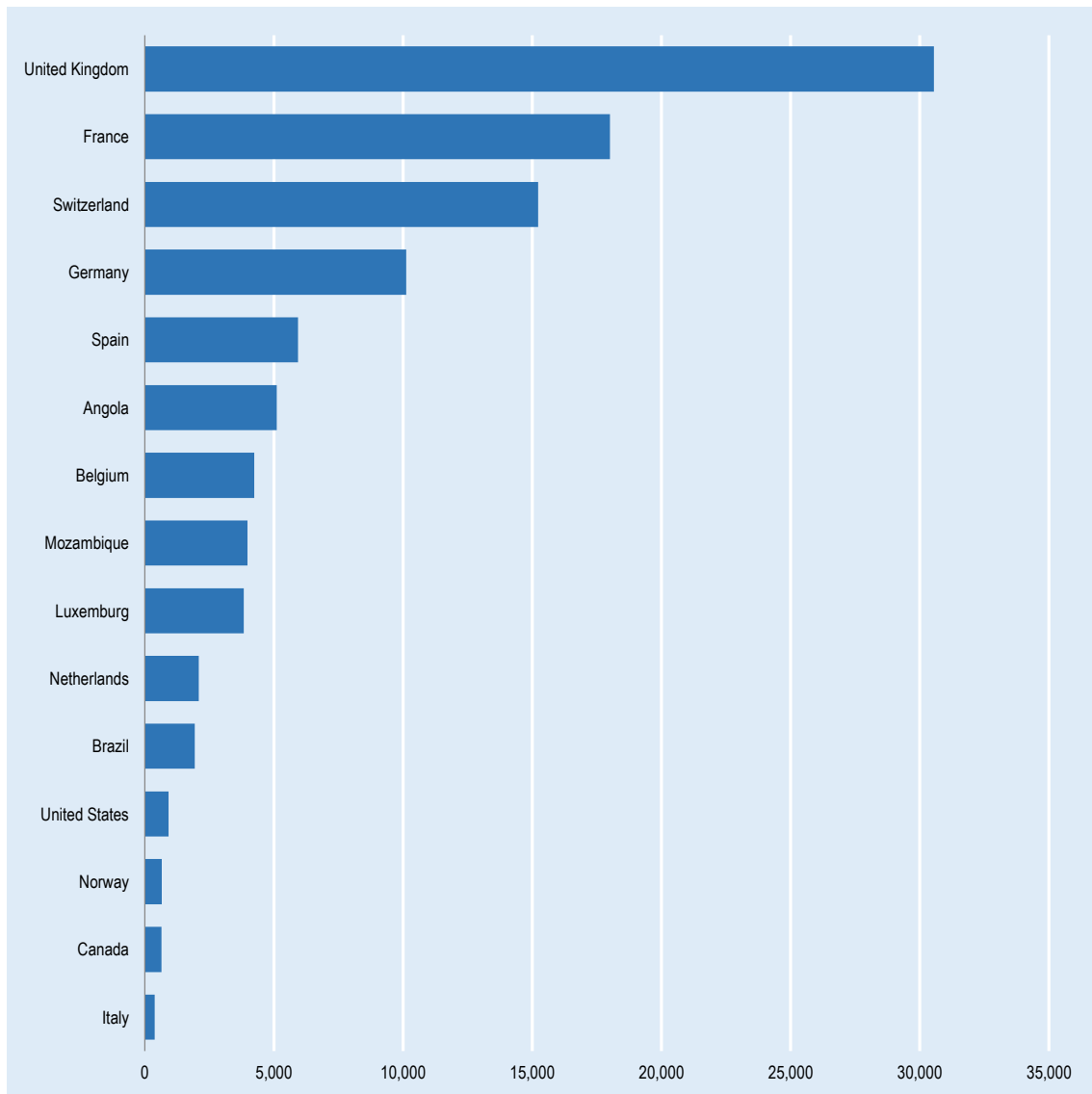
Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	5,098	..	..
Belgium	109,995	4,227	3.8	..
Brazil	47,259	1,934	4.1	7th
Canada	260,404	637	0.2	..
France	229,600	18,000	7.8	1st
Germany	1,145,953	10,121	0.9	..
Italy	307,454	374	0.1	..
Luxemburg	22,332	3,832	17.2	2nd
Mozambique	..	3,971	..	..
Netherlands	137,160	2,079	1.5	..
Norway	61,429	653	1.1	..
Spain	399,947	5,923	1.5	..
Switzerland	161,149	15,221	9.4	2nd
United Kingdom	767,763	30,546	4.0	6th
United States	990,553	918	0.1	..
Venezuela	287,499	..	..	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2012. [FRA] 2012. [ITA] 2013. [NLD] 2013. USA [2013]. [VEN] 2011.

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

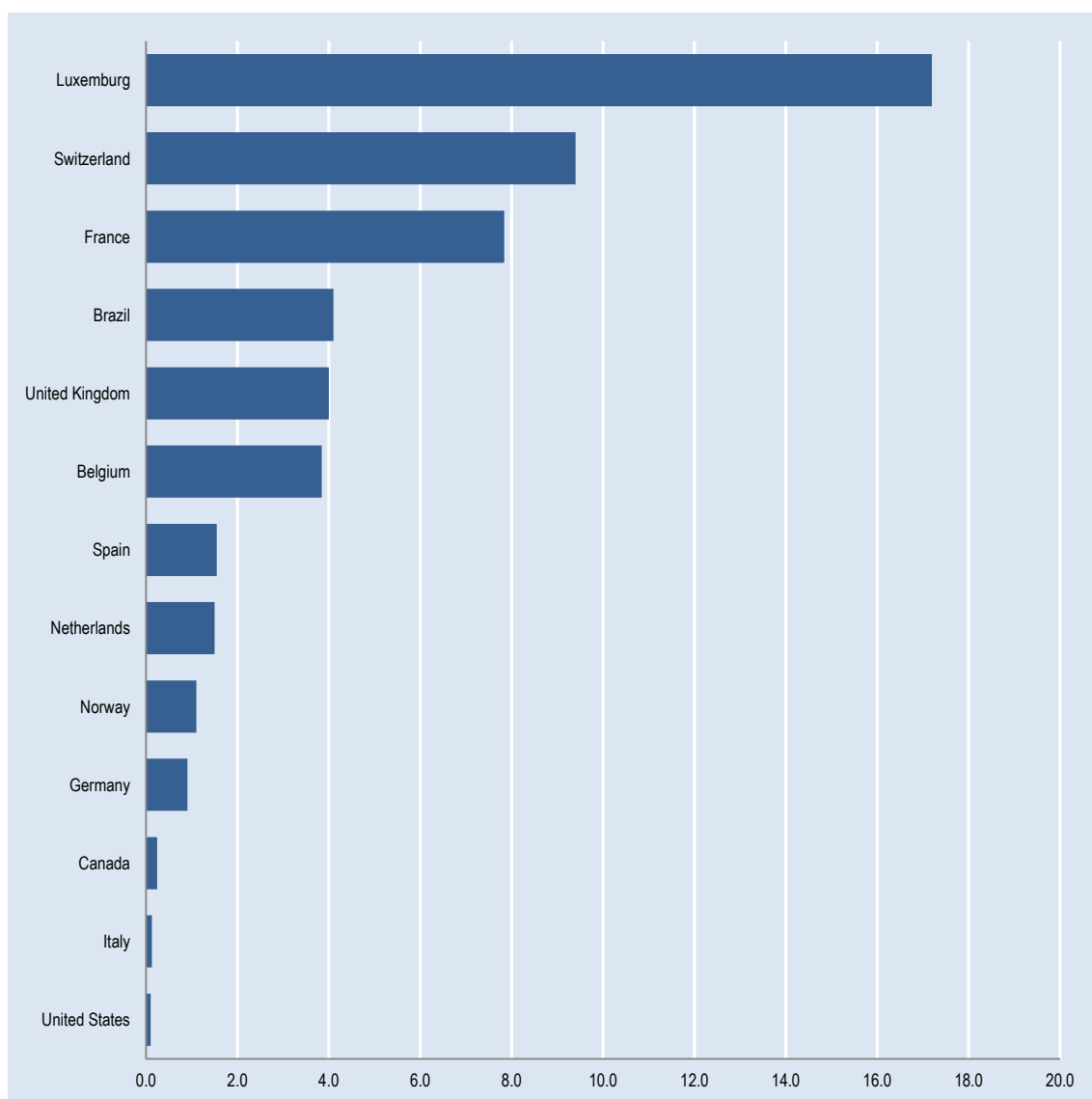
Chart 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



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

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

Chart 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows as a percentage of all permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



Note [BEL] 2012. [FRA] 2012. [ITA] 2013. [NLD] 2013. USA [2013].

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

Table 2.3 **Change in Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2013-2014 or last two years available**

Country	Total inflows			Portuguese inflows		
	2013	2014	Change in percentage	2013	2014	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	4,651	5,098	..
Belgium	117,948	109,995	-6.7	3,140	4,227	34.6
Brazil	62,387	47,259	-24.2	2,913	1,934	-33.6
Canada	259,023	260,404	0.5	630	637	1.1
France	216,640	229,600	6.0	..	18,000	..
Germany	932,920	1,145,953	22.8	11,401	10,121	-11.2
Italy	350,772	307,454	-12.3	446	374	-16.1
Luxemburg	21,098	22,332	5.8	4,590	3,832	-16.5
Mozambique	..	..	..	3,759	3,971	5.6
Netherlands	130,698	137,160	4.9	2,051	2,079	1.4
Norway	66,934	61,429	-8.2	815	653	-19.9
Spain	342,390	399,947	16.8	5,302	5,923	11.7
Switzerland	167,248	161,149	-3.6	20,039	15,221	-24.0
United Kingdom	617,236	767,763	24.4	30,121	30,546	1.4
United States	1,031,631	990,553	-4.0	811	918	13.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2011 and 2012. [FRA] 2011 and 2012. [ITA] 2012 and 2013. [NLD] 2012 and 2013. [USA] 2012 and 2013.

Source Table by OEm, data from: [AGO] Consulates of Angola in Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto); [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [FRA] Institut National Etudes Démographiques; [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [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

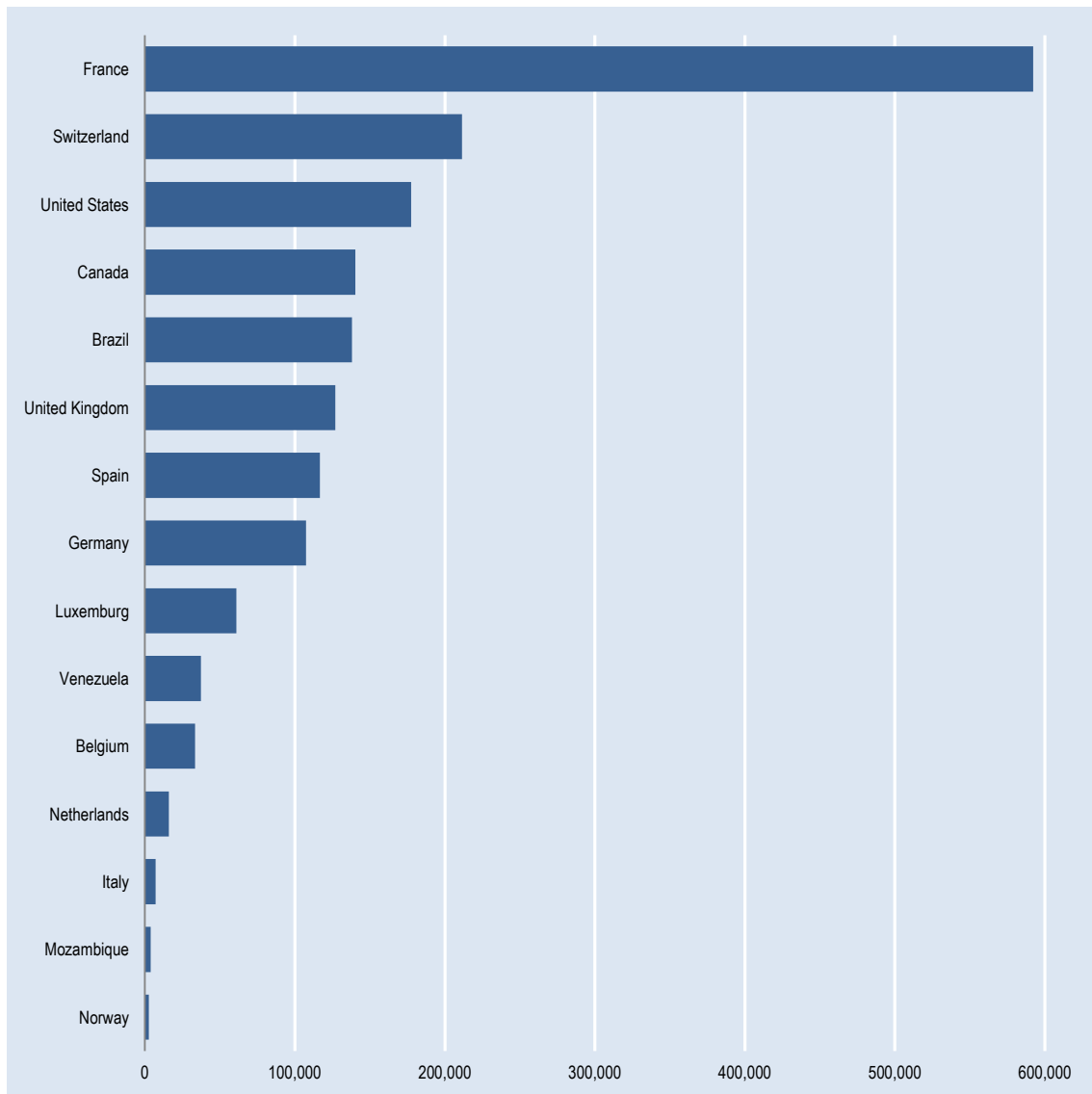
Table 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available

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	11,150,516	1,773,148	15.9	33,388	0.3	1.9	..
Brazil	190,755,799	592,570	0.3	137,973	0.1	23.3	1st
Canada	32,852,325	7,217,295	22.0	140,310	0.4	1.9	..
France	65,241,240	5,714,045	8.8	599,333	0.9	10.5	3rd
Germany	80,925,031	6,920,193	8.6	107,470	0.1	1.6	..
Italy	59,685,227	4,387,721	7.4	7,023	0.0	0.2	..
Luxemburg	512,400	205,162	40.0	60,897	11.9	29.7	1st
Mozambique	20,252,223	342,117	1.7	3,767	0.0	1.1	..
Netherlands	16,829,289	1,818,497	10.8	16,054	0.1	0.9	..
Norway	5,109,056	759,185	14.9	2,560	0.1	0.3	..
Spain	46,771,341	6,283,712	13.4	116,710	0.2	1.9	..
Switzerland	8,237,666	2,289,560	27.8	211,451	2.6	9.2	2nd
United Kingdom	63,686,000	8,277,000	13.0	127,000	0.2	1.5	..
United States	313,094,549	44,708,963	14.3	177,431	0.1	0.4	..
Venezuela	27,150,095	1,156,578	4.3	37,326	0.1	3.2	..

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

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

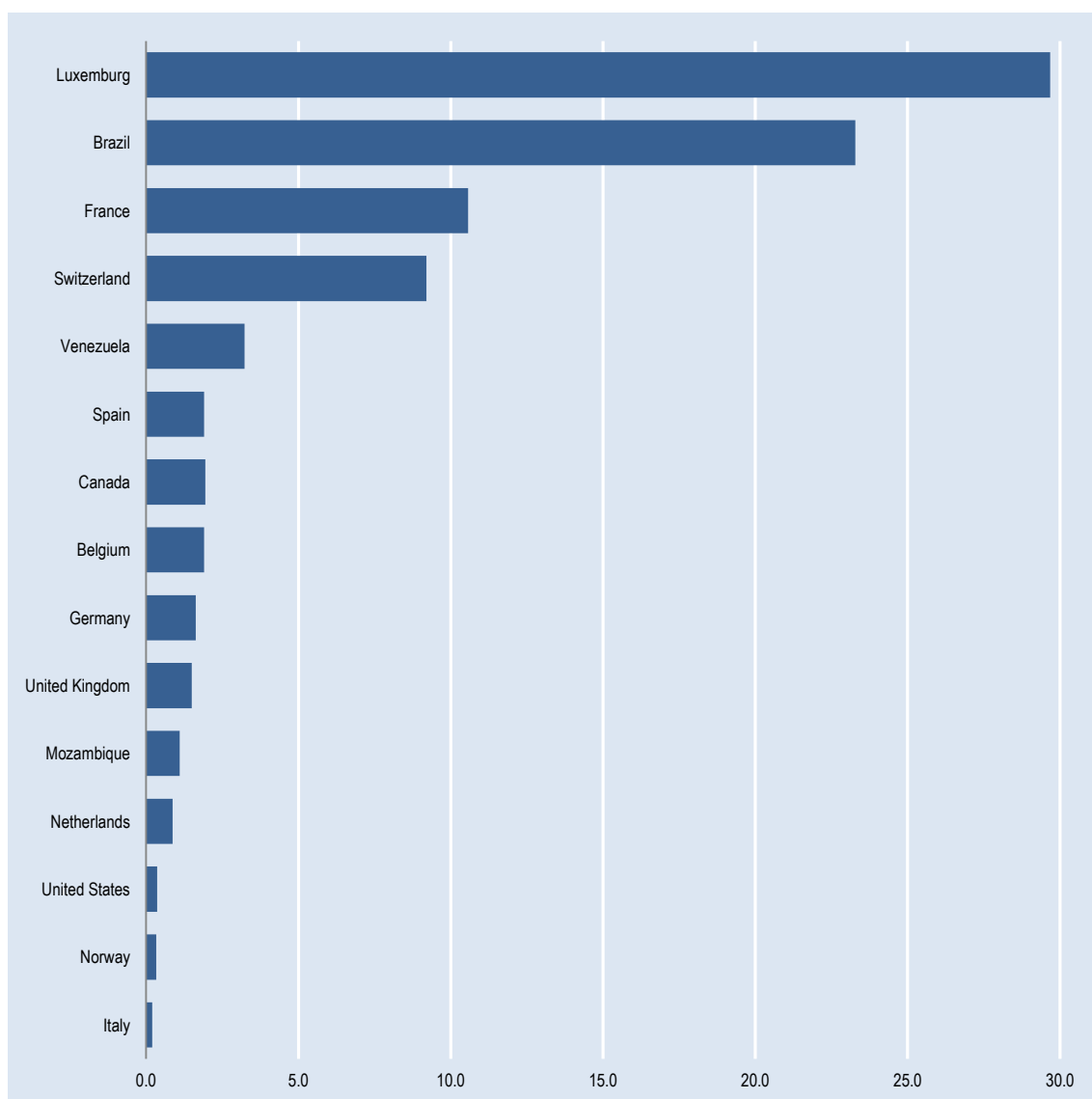
Chart 2.3 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



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

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

Chart 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal as a percentage of all foreign-born in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



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

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

Table 2.5 **Change in the stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2013-2014 or last two years available**

Country	All foreign-born migrants			Migrants born in Portugal		
	2013	2014	Change in percentage	2013	2014	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,747,641	1,773,148	1.5	31,564	33,388	5.8
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5,605,167	5,714,045	1.9	592,281	599,333	1.2
Germany	6,402,828	6,920,193	8.1	104,084	107,470	3.3
Italy	4,052,081	4,387,721	8.3	6,624	7,023	6.0
Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,793,189	1,818,497	1.4	15,486	16,054	3.7
Norway	710,464	759,185	6.9	1,967	2,560	30.1
Spain	6,640,536	6,283,712	-5.4	134,248	116,710	-13.1
Switzerland	2,218,445	2,289,560	3.2	199,209	211,451	6.1
United Kingdom	7,921,000	8,277,000	4.5	110,000	127,000	15.5
United States	43,960,023	44,708,963	1.7	158,002	177,431	12.3
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] 2011 and 2012. [ITA] 2011 and 2012. [CHE] 2012 and 2013.

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

Citizenship

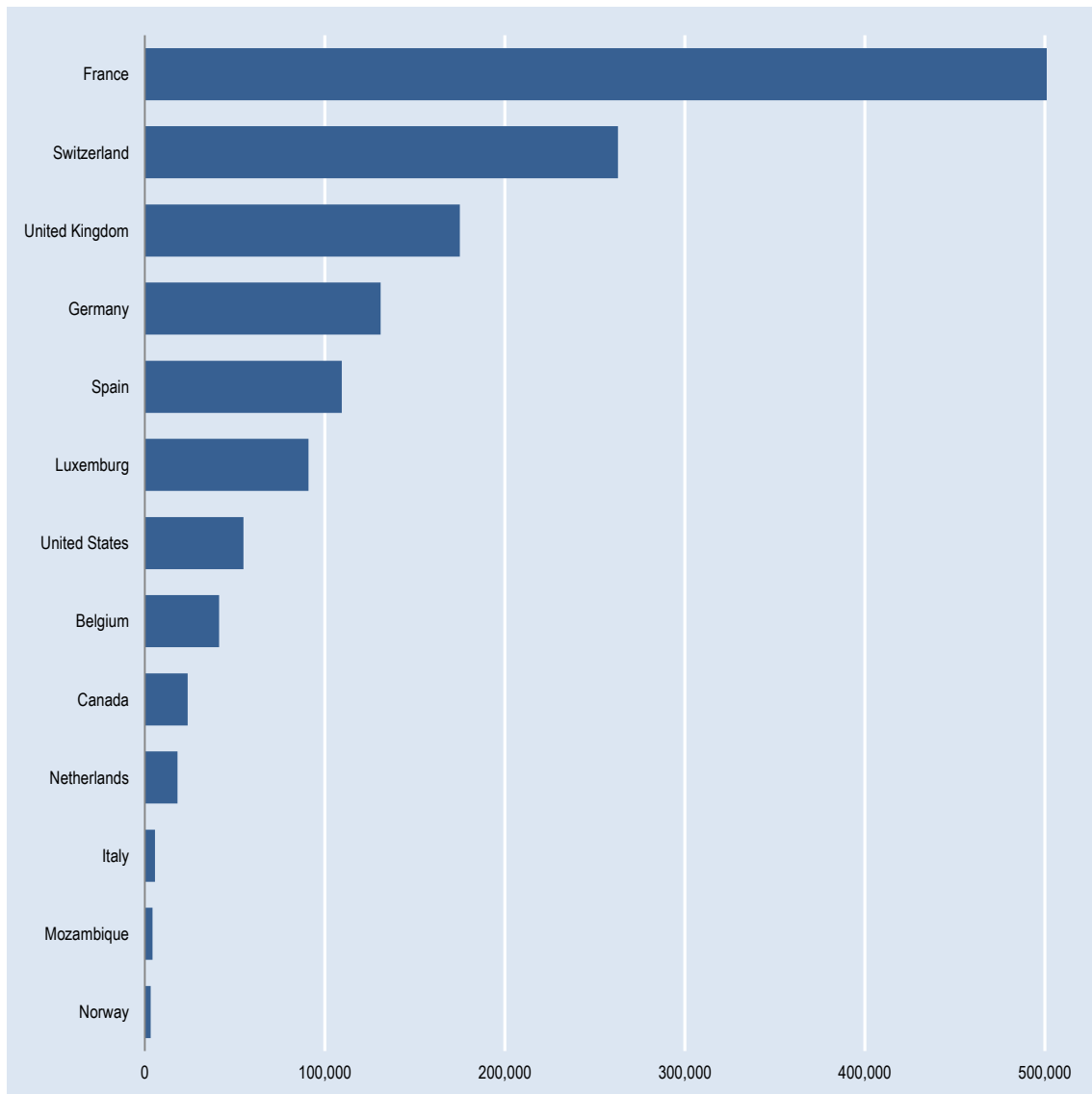
Table 2.6 **Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available**

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	11,150,516	1,264,427	11.3	41,200	0.4	3.3
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	32,852,325	1,957,015	6.0	23,765	0.1	1.2
France	65,241,240	3,980,635	6.1	509,254	0.8	12.8
Germany	80,925,031	8,152,968	10.1	130,882	0.2	1.6
Italy	60,782,668	4,922,085	8.1	5,614	0.0	0.1
Luxemburg	549,700	248,900	45.3	90,800	16.5	36.5
Mozambique	20,252,223	205,906	1.0	4,279	0.0	2.1
Netherlands	16,829,289	816,031	4.8	18,060	0.1	2.2
Norway	5,109,056	483,177	9.5	3,161	0.1	0.7
Spain	46,771,341	5,000,258	10.7	109,390	0.2	2.2
Switzerland	8,237,666	1,998,459	24.3	262,748	3.2	13.1
United Kingdom	63,686,000	5,344,000	8.4	175,000	0.3	3.3
United States	308,827,259	22,041,983	7.1	54,669	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Chart 2.5 **Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available**



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

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

Table 2.7 Change in the population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2013-2014 or last two years available

Country	All foreigners			Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
	2013	2014	Change in percentage	2013	2014	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,253,902	1,264,427	0.8	38,813	41,200	6.2
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	3,888,977	3,980,635	2.4	501,810	509,254	1.5
Germany	7,633,628	8,152,968	6.8	127,368	130,882	2.8
Italy	4,387,721	4,922,085	12.2	5,517	5,614	1.8
Luxemburg	238,800	248,900	4.2	88,200	90,800	2.9
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	796,235	816,031	2.5	17,266	18,060	4.6
Norway	448,765	483,177	7.7	2,432	3,161	30.0
Spain	5,546,238	5,000,258	-9.8	129,079	109,390	-15.3
Switzerland	1,937,447	1,998,459	3.1	253,227	262,748	3.8
United Kingdom	4,987,000	5,344,000	7.2	143,000	175,000	22.4
United States	22,041,983	21,906,231	-0.6	54,669	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

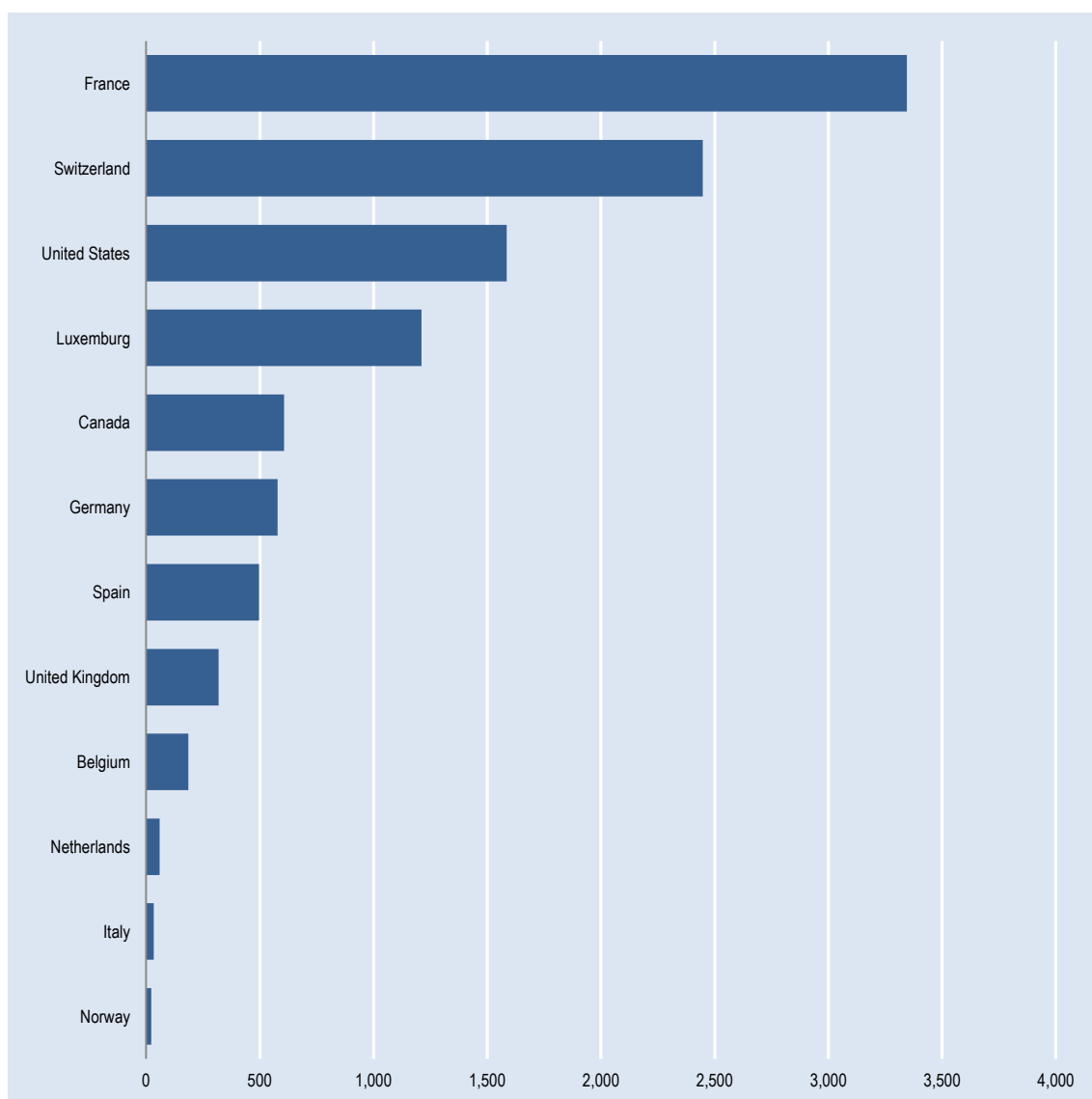
Table 2.8 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available

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	34,801	185	0.5
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	113,150	607	0.5
France	105,613	3,345	3.2
Germany	108,422	578	0.5
Italy	100,712	34	0.0
Luxemburg	4,991	1,211	24.3
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	32,675	59	0.2
Norway	15,336	23	0.1
Spain	93,714	496	0.5
Switzerland	32,836	2,447	7.5
United Kingdom	125,653	318	0.3
United States	779,929	1,585	0.2
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2013. [CAN] 2012. [ITA] 2013. [USA] 2013.

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

Chart 2.6 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2014 or last year available



Note [BEL] 2013. [CAN] 2012. [ITA] 2013. [USA] 2013.

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

Table 2.9 Change in the acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2013-2014 or last two years available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners			Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese		
	2013	2014	Change in percentage	2013	2014	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	38,612	34,801	-9.9	211	185	-12.3
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	181,338	113,150	-37.6	775	607	-21.7
France	97,276	105,613	8.6	3,887	3,345	-13.9
Germany	112,353	108,422	-3.5	510	578	13.3
Italy	65,383	100,712	54.0	20	34	70.0
Luxemburg	4,412	4,991	13.1	982	1,211	23.3
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	25,882	32,675	26.2	38	59	55.3
Norway	13,223	15,336	16.0	12	23	91.7
Spain	261,295	93,714	-64.1	1,265	496	-60.8
Switzerland	34,061	32,836	-3.6	2,184	2,447	12.0
United Kingdom	207,989	125,653	-39.6	628	318	-49.4
United States	757,434	779,929	3.0	1,607	1,585	-1.4
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2012 and 2013. [CAN] 2011 and 2012. [ITA] 2012 and 2013. [USA] 2012 and 2013.

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

Consular data

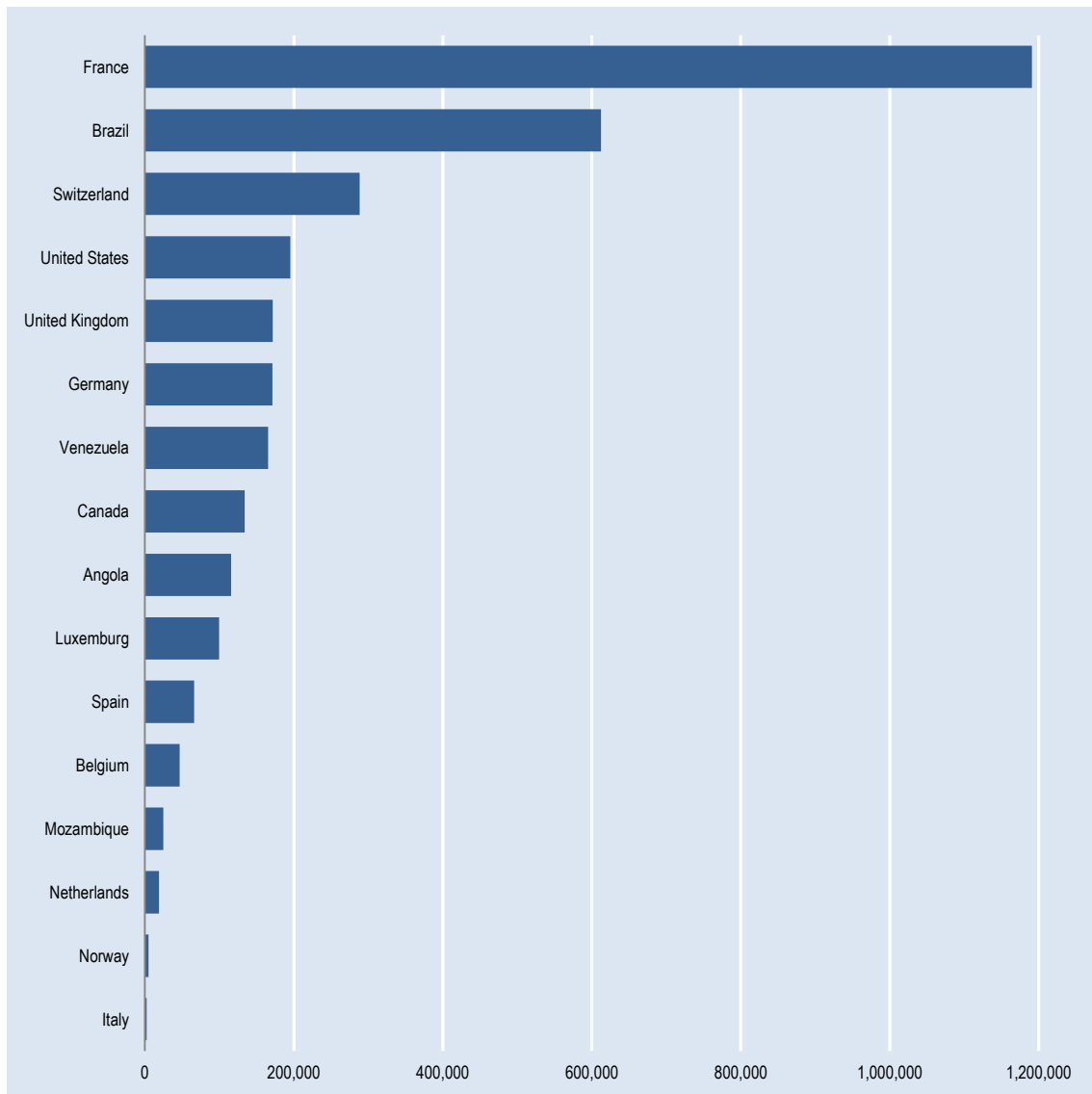
Table 2.10 Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2012 or last year available

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates	Registrations by migrants born in Portugal	
		N	As a percentage of all registrations
Angola	115,595	38,994	33.7
Belgium	46,642	33,039	70.8
Brazil	612,203	425,396	69.5
Canada	133,954	103,653	77.4
France	1,190,798	817,138	68.6
Germany	171,166	117,327	68.5
Italy	2,337	1,434	61.4
Luxemburg	99,738	60,502	60.7
Mozambique	24,871	10,631	42.7
Netherlands	18,992	11,936	62.8
Norway	5,001	..	..
Spain	66,212	47,959	72.4
Switzerland	288,465	210,327	72.9
United Kingdom	171,497	100,542	58.6
United States	195,164	168,484	86.3
Venezuela	165,498	96,509	58.3

Note [ANG] 2013. The number of those born in Portugal do not include data from the consulate of Benguela and refers only to computerized records. [ITA] 2010. [MOZ] 2013. [NOR] 2014.

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

Chart 2.7 **Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2012 or last year available**



Note [ANG] 2013. The number of those born in Portugal do not include data from the consulate of Benguela and refers only to computerized records. [ITA] 2010. [MOZ] 2013. [NOR] 2014.

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

Table 2.11 Change in the stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2011-2012 or last two years available

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates			Registrations by migrants born in Portugal		
	2011	2012	Change in percentage	2011	2012	Change in percentage
Angola	113,194	115,595	2.1	..	38,994	..
Belgium	44,228	46,642	5.5	31,698	33,039	4.2
Brazil	596,668	612,203	2.6	425,449	425,396	0.0
Canada	132,467	133,954	1.1	101,519	103,653	2.1
France	1,161,900	1,190,798	2.5	801,180	817,138	2.0
Germany	164,770	171,166	3.9	115,605	117,327	1.5
Italy	1,845	2,337	26.7	1,133	1,434	26.6
Luxemburg	96,467	99,738	3.4	58,860	60,502	2.8
Mozambique	22,663	24,871	9.7	9,224	10,631	15.3
Netherlands	17,172	18,992	10.6	10,809	11,936	10.4
Norway	4,400	5,001	13.7	..	..	..
Spain	62,381	66,212	6.1	44,586	47,959	7.6
Switzerland	278,692	288,465	3.5	204,989	210,327	2.6
United Kingdom	159,336	171,497	7.6	96,327	100,542	4.4
United States	191,987	195,164	1.7	167,173	168,484	0.8
Venezuela	142,157	165,498	16.4	80,029	96,509	20.6

Note [ANG] 2012 and 2013. [ITA] 2009 and 2010. [MOZ] 2012 and 2013. [NOR] 2013 and 2014.

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

3 | Remittances



[OEm_Factbook_2015_TablesCharts03]

Volume and composition

Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014

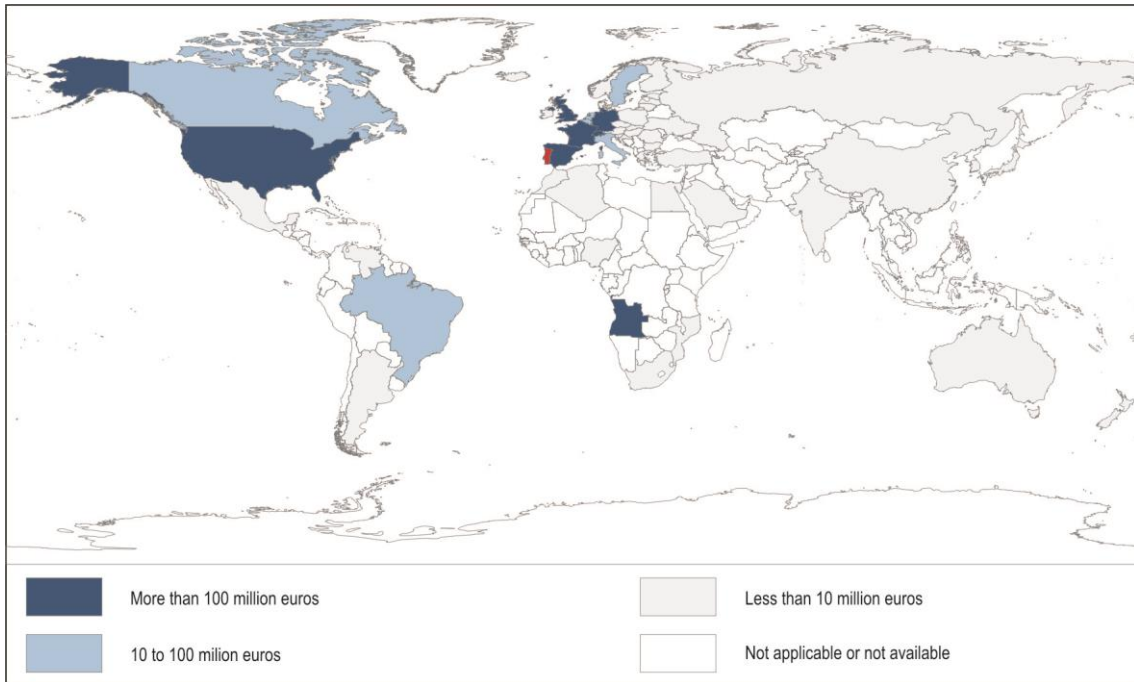
Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3,057,270	534,810	2,522,460
Algeria	30	240	-210
Angola	247,960	13,800	234,160
Argentina	910	760	150
Australia	4,540	670	3,870
Austria	7,250	190	7,060
Belgium	77,900	2,370	75,530
Brazil	26,830	255,300	-228,470
Bulgaria	120	5,790	-5,670
Canada	62,890	1,980	60,910
Cape Verde	3,000	12,000	-9,000
China	2,030	73,220	-71,190
Croatia	60	160	-100
Cyprus	60	40	20
Czech Republic	920	2,000	-1,080
Denmark	3,260	300	2,960
Egypt, Arab Rep.	90	500	-410
Estonia	70	330	-260
Finland	1,180	680	500
France	882,180	18,780	863,400
Germany	193,340	4,380	188,960
Greece	170	190	-20
Guinea-Bissau	1,610	3,390	-1,780
Hungary	830	640	190
Iceland	580	80	500
India	340	4,380	-4,040
Ireland	6,720	240	6,480
Italy	4,370	1,680	2,690
Japan	1,960	490	1,470
Korea, Rep.	170	530	-360
Latvia	10	840	-830
Lithuania	80	660	-580
Luxembourg	95,150	430	94,720

[to be continued]

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Malta	40	20	20
Mexico	140	270	-130
Morocco	0	4,820	-4,820
Mozambique	4,580	9,540	-4,960
Netherlands	3,716	1,620	2,096
New Zealand	120	70	50
Nigeria	0	1,090	-1,090
Norway	5,410	1,000	4,410
Poland	370	5,440	-5,070
Romania	1,630	15,720	-14,090
São Tomé and Príncipe	20	1,230	-1,210
Saudi Arabia	220	30	190
Slovak Republic	190	440	-250
Slovenia	20	250	-230
South Africa	8,760	2,120	6,640
Spain	166,930	13,870	153,060
Sweden	9,340	890	8,450
Switzerland	812,810	4,450	808,360
Turkey	250	220	30
Ukraine	870	17,230	-16,360
United Arab Emirates	390	20	370
United Kingdom	202,220	6,250	195,970
United States	162,860	7,330	155,530
Venezuela, RB	9,190	2,800	6,390
OECD	2,741,860	79,210	2,662,650
PALOP	257,410	39,950	217,460
EU27	1,691,690	84,190	1,607,500
Euro Zone (15)	1,472,860	46,340	1,426,520

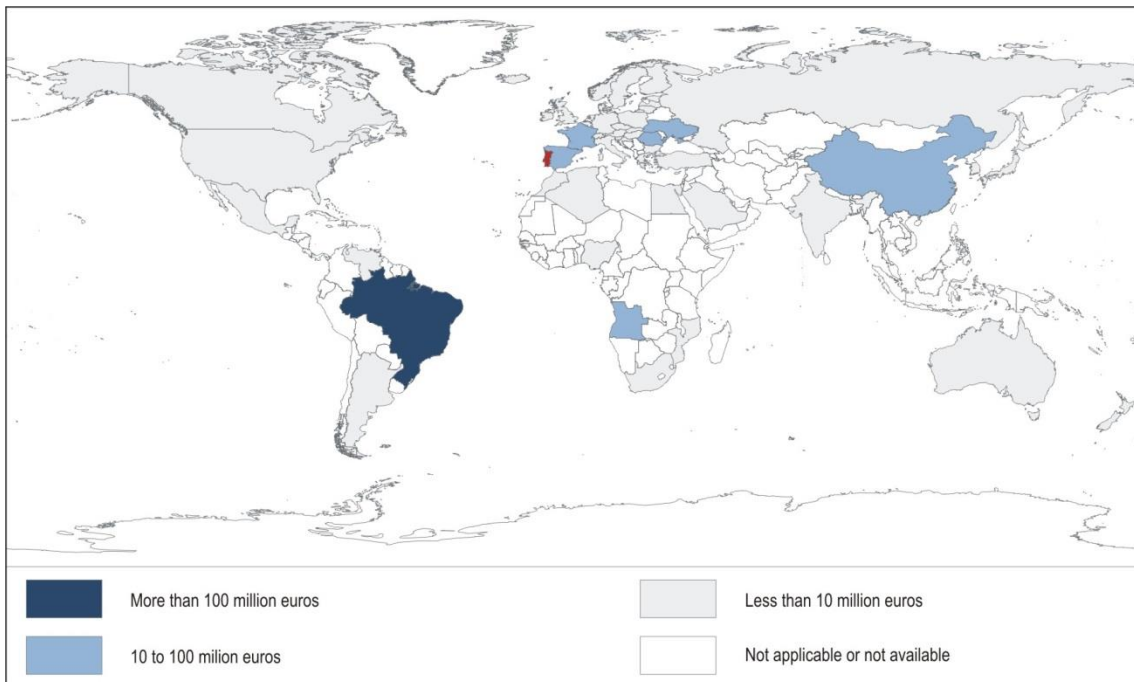
Source Table by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014



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

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014



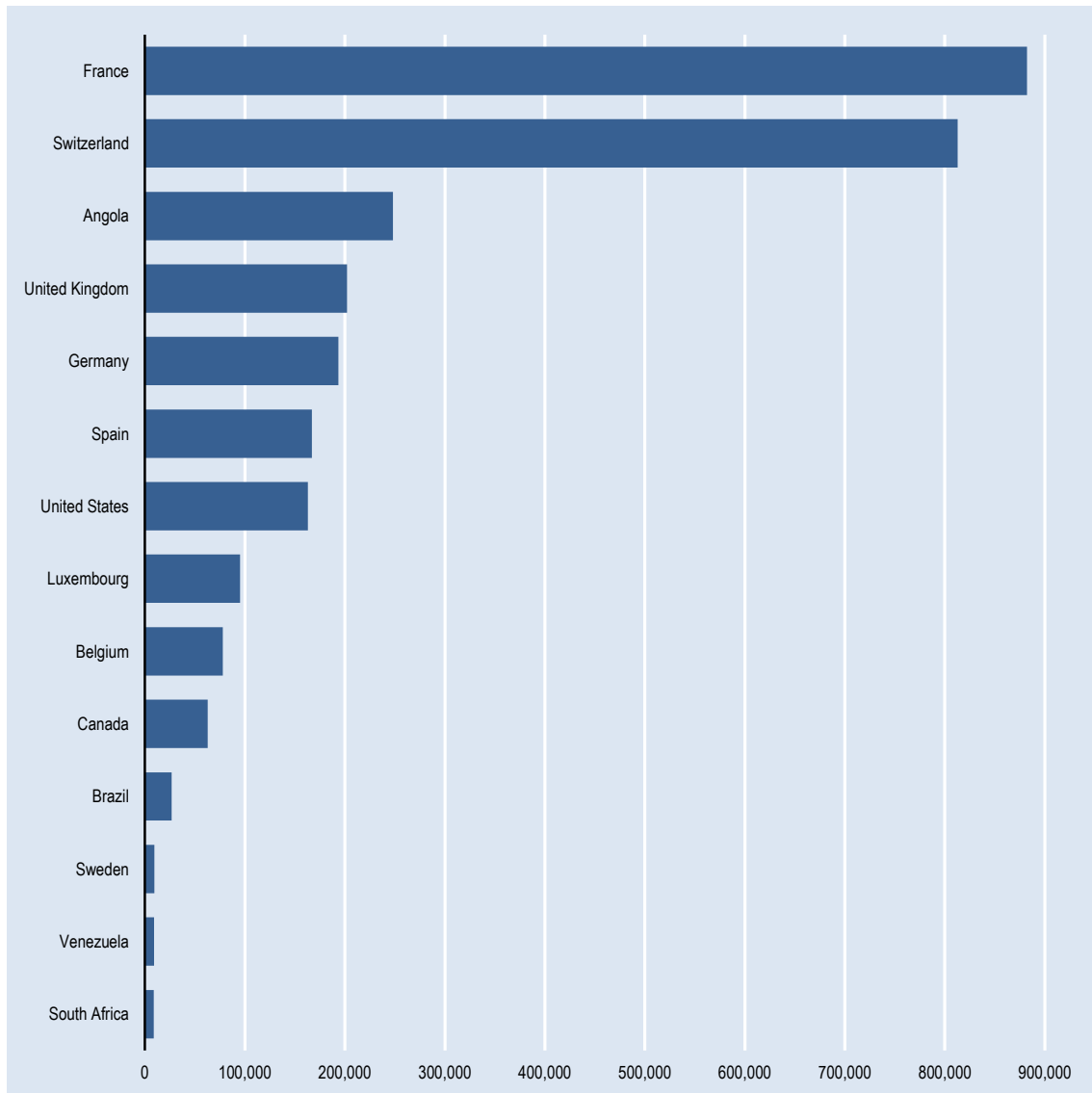
Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Table 3.2 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3,057,270	100.0	..
Top inward flows			
France	882,180	28.9	28.9
Switzerland	812,810	26.6	55.4
Angola	247,960	8.1	63.6
United Kingdom	202,220	6.6	70.2
Germany	193,340	6.3	76.5
Spain	166,930	5.5	82.0
United States	162,860	5.3	87.3
Luxembourg	95,150	3.1	90.4
Belgium	77,900	2.5	92.9
Canada	62,890	2.1	95.0
Brazil	26,830	0.9	95.9
Sweden	9,340	0.3	96.2
Venezuela	9,190	0.3	96.5
South Africa	8,760	0.3	96.8

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

Chart 3.1 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2014



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

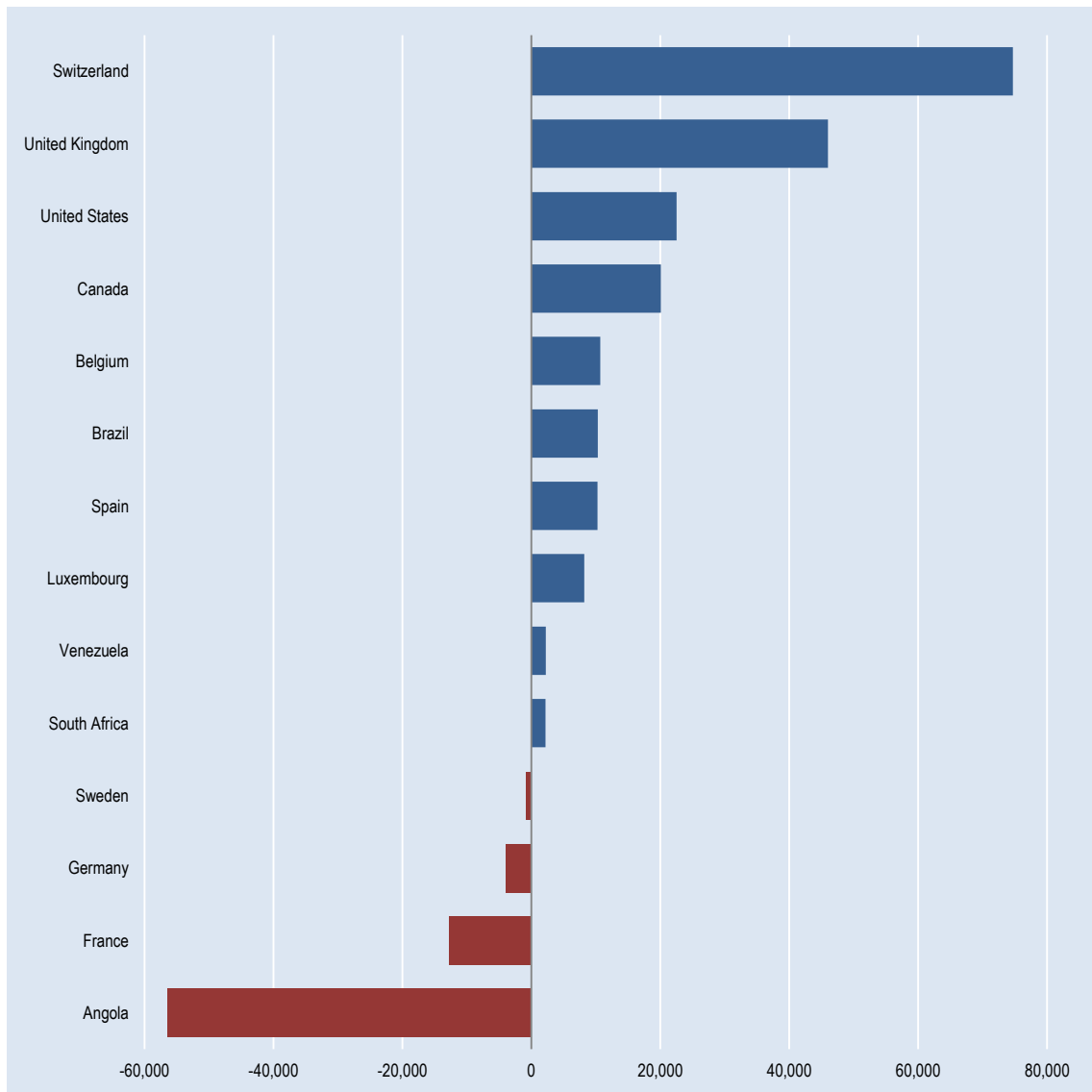
Changes

Table 3.3 Changes in inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2013-2014

Country	2013 thousand euros, nominal values	2014 thousand euros, nominal values	Change in nominal values, thousand euros	Change in percentage
Total inward flows	3,015,777	3,057,270	41,493	1.4
Top inward flows				
France	894,932	882,180	-12,752	-1.4
Switzerland	738,128	812,810	74,682	10.1
Angola	304,328	247,960	-56,368	-18.5
United Kingdom	156,227	202,220	45,993	29.4
Germany	197,247	193,340	-3,907	-2.0
Spain	156,697	166,930	10,233	6.5
United States	140,320	162,860	22,540	16.1
Luxembourg	86,937	95,150	8,213	9.4
Belgium	67,205	77,900	10,695	15.9
Canada	42,792	62,890	20,098	47.0
Brazil	16,524	26,830	10,306	62.4
Sweden	10,175	9,340	-835	-8.2
Venezuela	6,974	9,190	2,216	31.8
South Africa	6,558	8,760	2,202	33.6

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

Chart 3.2 **Changes in top inward remittance flows in Portugal, nominal values, thousand euros, 2013-2014**



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

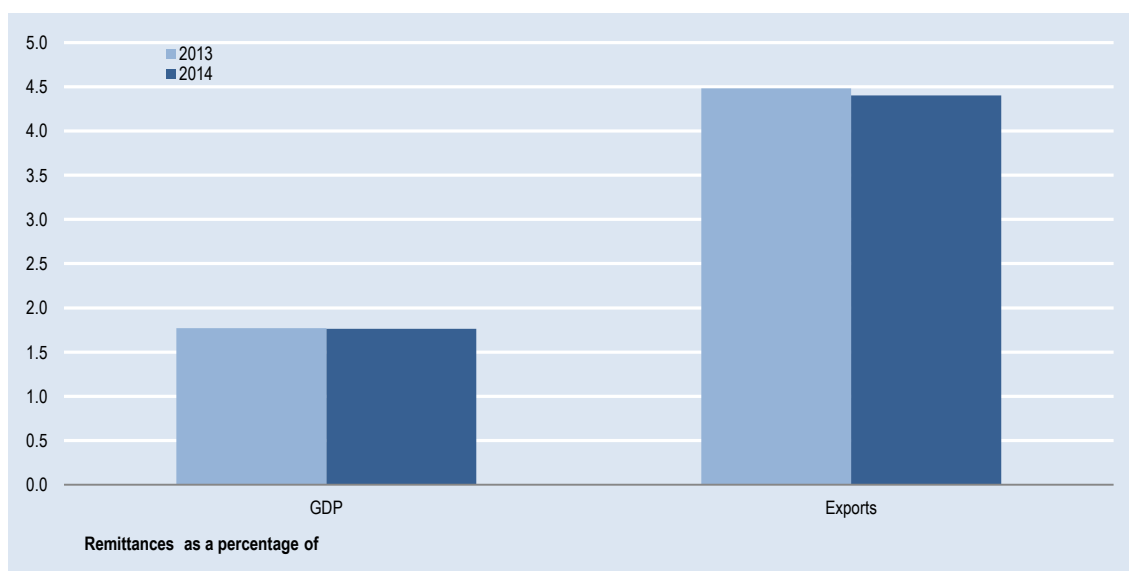
Economic weight

Table 3.4 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2013-2014

Indicators	2013	2014	Change in percentage
Thousand euros, nominal values			
Remittances	3,015,777	3,057,270	1.4
GDP	170,269,327	173,446,190	1.9
Exports	67,283,927	69,454,931	3.2
Remittances as a percentage of			
GDP	1.8	1.8	-0.5
Exports	4.5	4.4	-1.8

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

Chart 3.3 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2013-2014



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

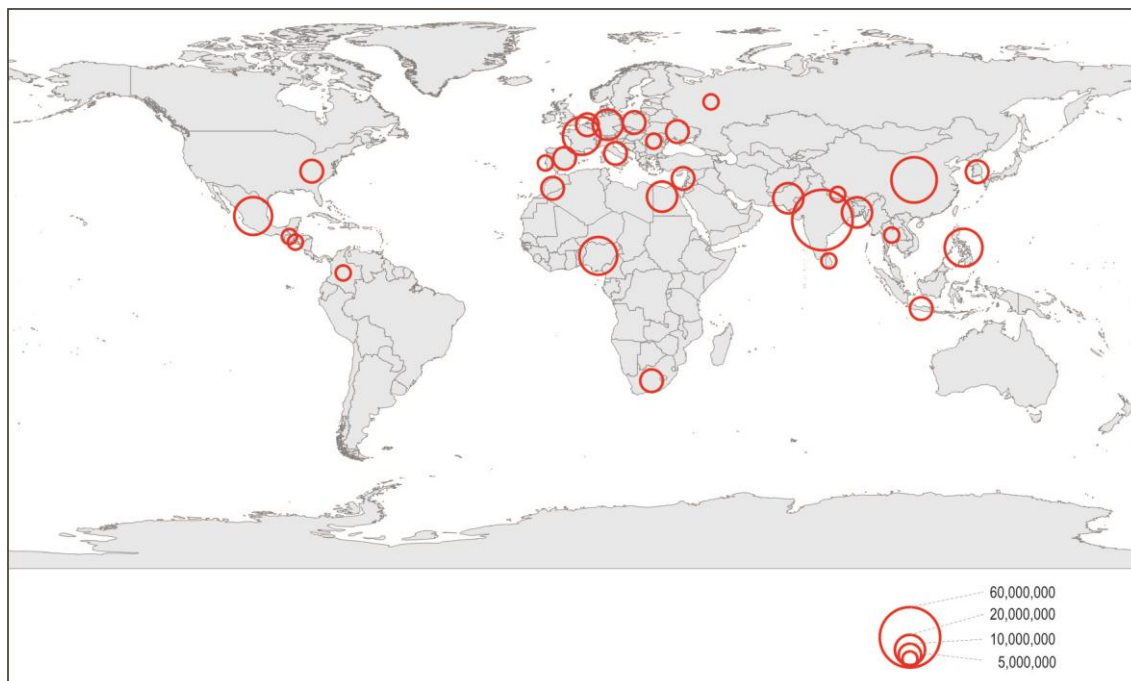
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2013

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	479,585,286	100.0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	69,970,361	14.6
China	38,818,824	8.1
Philippines	26,716,840	5.6
France	23,336,429	4.9
Mexico	23,022,470	4.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	17,833,100	3.7
Germany	16,984,001	3.5
Pakistan	14,629,000	3.1
Bangladesh	13,857,128	2.9
Belgium	11,131,330	2.3
Ukraine	9,667,000	2.0
Lebanon	7,863,564	1.6
Indonesia	7,614,419	1.6
Morocco	6,881,700	1.4
Russian Federation	6,750,810	1.4
United States	6,695,000	1.4
Italy	6,651,989	1.4
Korea, Rep.	6,455,400	1.3
Sri Lanka	6,422,187	1.3
Thailand	5,689,777	1.2
Nepal	5,588,903	1.2
Guatemala	5,379,067	1.1
Dominican Republic	4,485,500	0.9
Colombia	4,449,832	0.9
Portugal	4,372,366	0.9
Hungary	4,325,360	0.9
Tajikistan	4,218,769	0.9
Serbia	4,022,603	0.8
El Salvador	3,971,079	0.8
Sweden	3,959,961	0.8

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

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



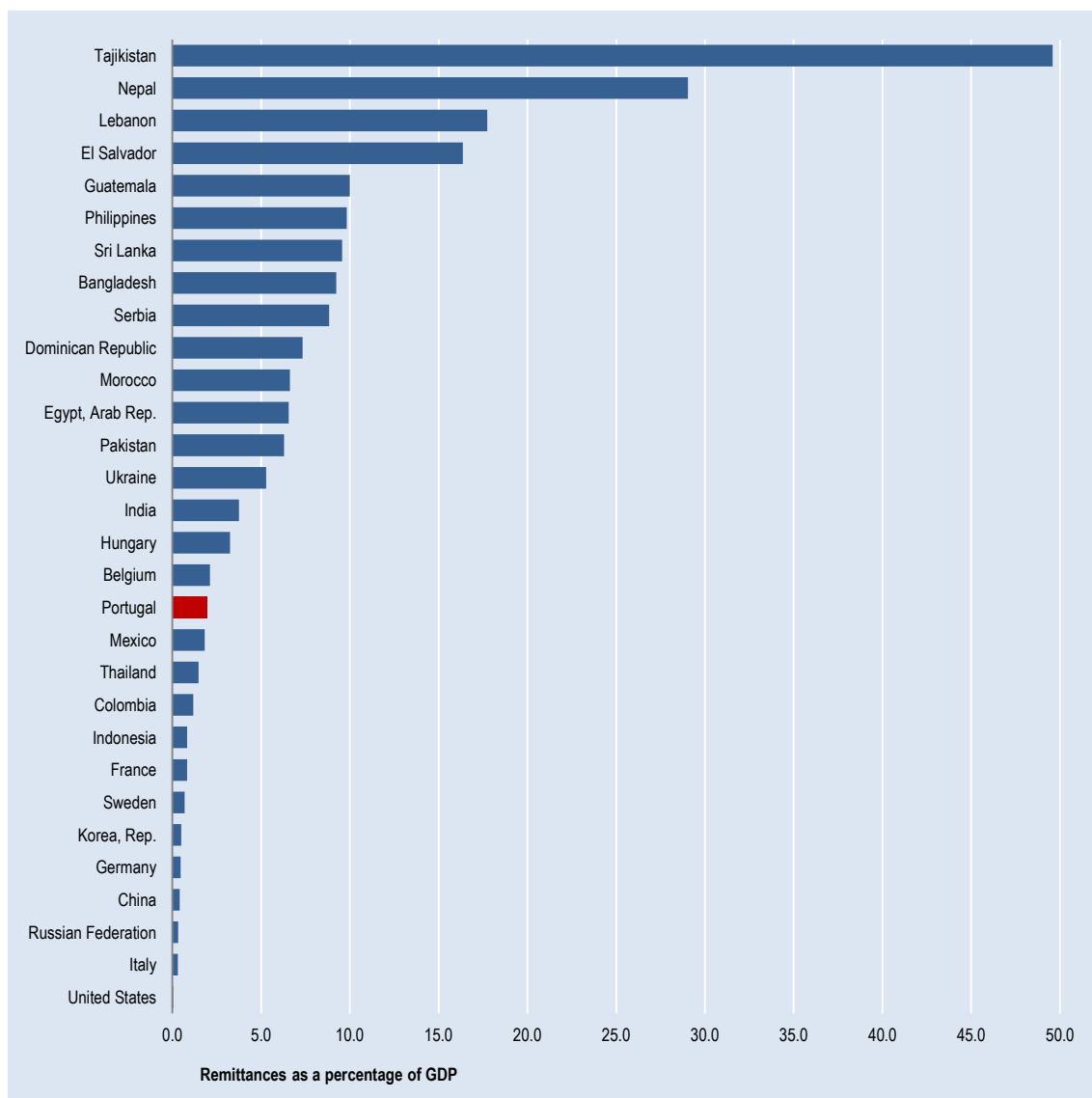
Source Map by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Table 3.6 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2013

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	478,460,675	72,908,414,851	0.7
Top remittance-receiving countries			
Tajikistan	4,218,769	8,506,615	49.6
Nepal	5,588,903	19,244,245	29.0
Lebanon	7,863,564	44,352,418	17.7
El Salvador	3,971,079	24,259,100	16.4
Guatemala	5,379,067	53,851,153	10.0
Philippines	26,716,840	272,066,652	9.8
Sri Lanka	6,422,187	67,206,129	9.6
Bangladesh	13,857,128	149,990,451	9.2
Serbia	4,022,603	45,519,651	8.8
Dominican Republic	4,485,500	61,198,259	7.3
Morocco	6,881,700	103,914,824	6.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	17,833,100	271,972,823	6.6
Pakistan	14,629,000	232,286,781	6.3
Ukraine	9,667,000	183,310,146	5.3
India	69,970,361	1,861,801,615	3.8
Hungary	4,325,360	133,423,899	3.2
Belgium	11,131,330	524,778,838	2.1
Portugal	4,372,366	224,912,481	1.9
Mexico	23,022,470	1,262,248,826	1.8
Thailand	5,689,777	387,252,584	1.5
Colombia	4,449,832	380,063,456	1.2
Indonesia	7,614,419	910,478,729	0.8
France	23,336,429	2,810,249,216	0.8
Sweden	3,959,961	579,526,009	0.7
Korea, Rep.	6,455,400	1,305,604,961	0.5
Germany	16,984,001	3,730,260,571	0.5
China	38,818,824	9,490,602,600	0.4
Russian Federation	6,750,810	2,079,024,783	0.3
Italy	6,651,989	2,136,948,256	0.3
United States	6,695,000	16,768,053,000	0.0

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

Chart 3.4 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2013



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

4 | Focus: the census data (OECD countries)



[OEm_Factbook_2015_TablesCharts04]

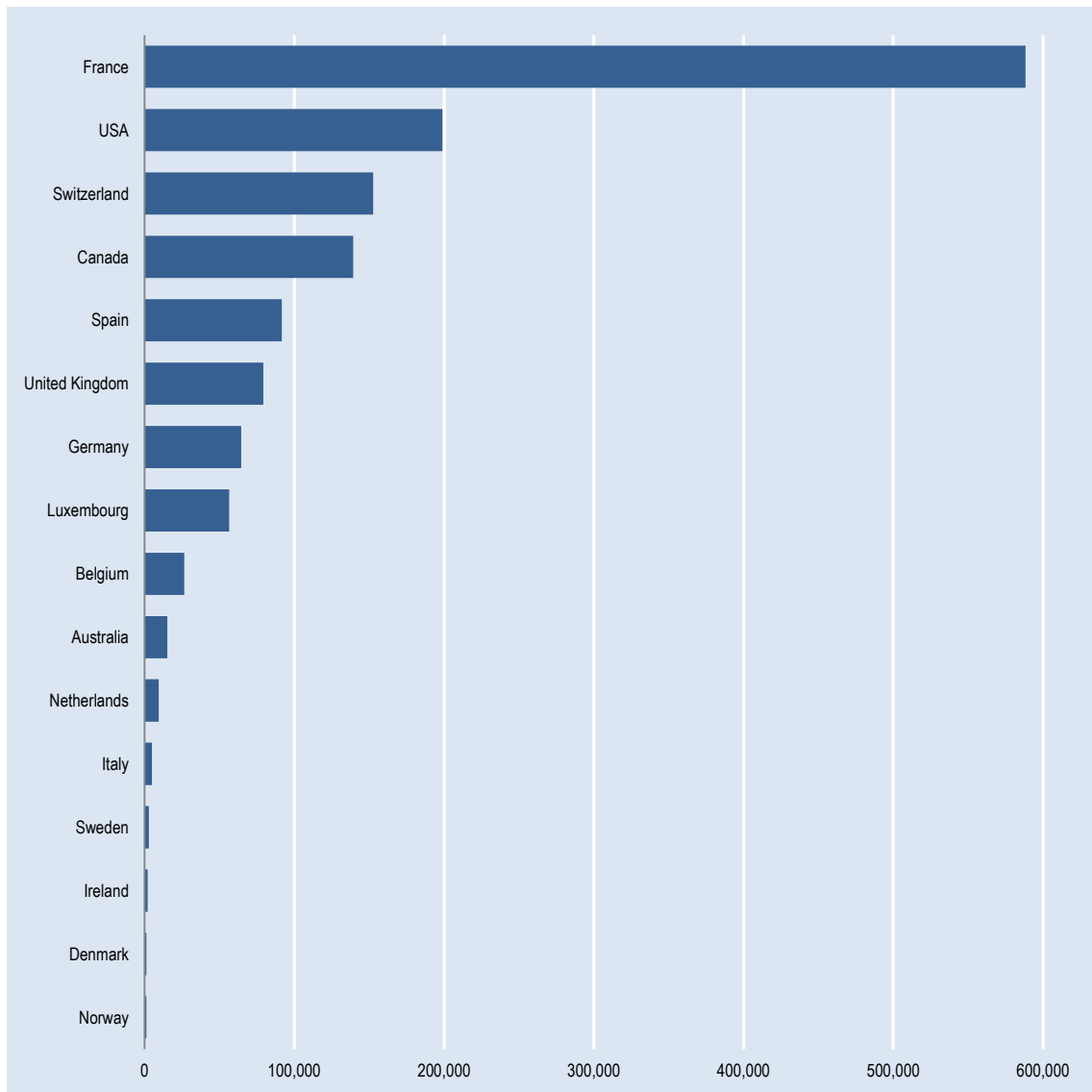
Characteristics of Portuguese immigrants in 2010/11

Table 4.1 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence, 2010/11

Country	N	Percentage
Total	1,435,776	100.0
Australia	15,104	1.1
Austria	..	..
Belgium	26,358	1.8
Canada	139,275	9.7
Chile	13	0.0
Czech Republic	361	0.0
Denmark	1,138	0.1
Estonia	23	0.0
Finland	327	0.0
France	588,223	41.0
Germany	64,379	4.5
Greece	313	0.0
Hungary	242	0.0
Iceland	367	0.0
Ireland	1,939	0.1
Italy	4,835	0.3
Japan	359	0.0
Luxembourg	56,450	3.9
Mexico	320	0.0
Netherlands	9,398	0.7
New Zealand	..	..
Norway	1,126	0.1
Poland	92	0.0
Slovakia	22	0.0
Slovenia	20	0.0
Spain	91,620	6.4
Sweden	2,850	0.2
Switzerland	152,577	10.6
Turkey	..	..
United Kingdom	79,199	5.5
United States of America	198,846	13.8

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.1 **Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence, 2010/11 (main destination countries)**



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants.

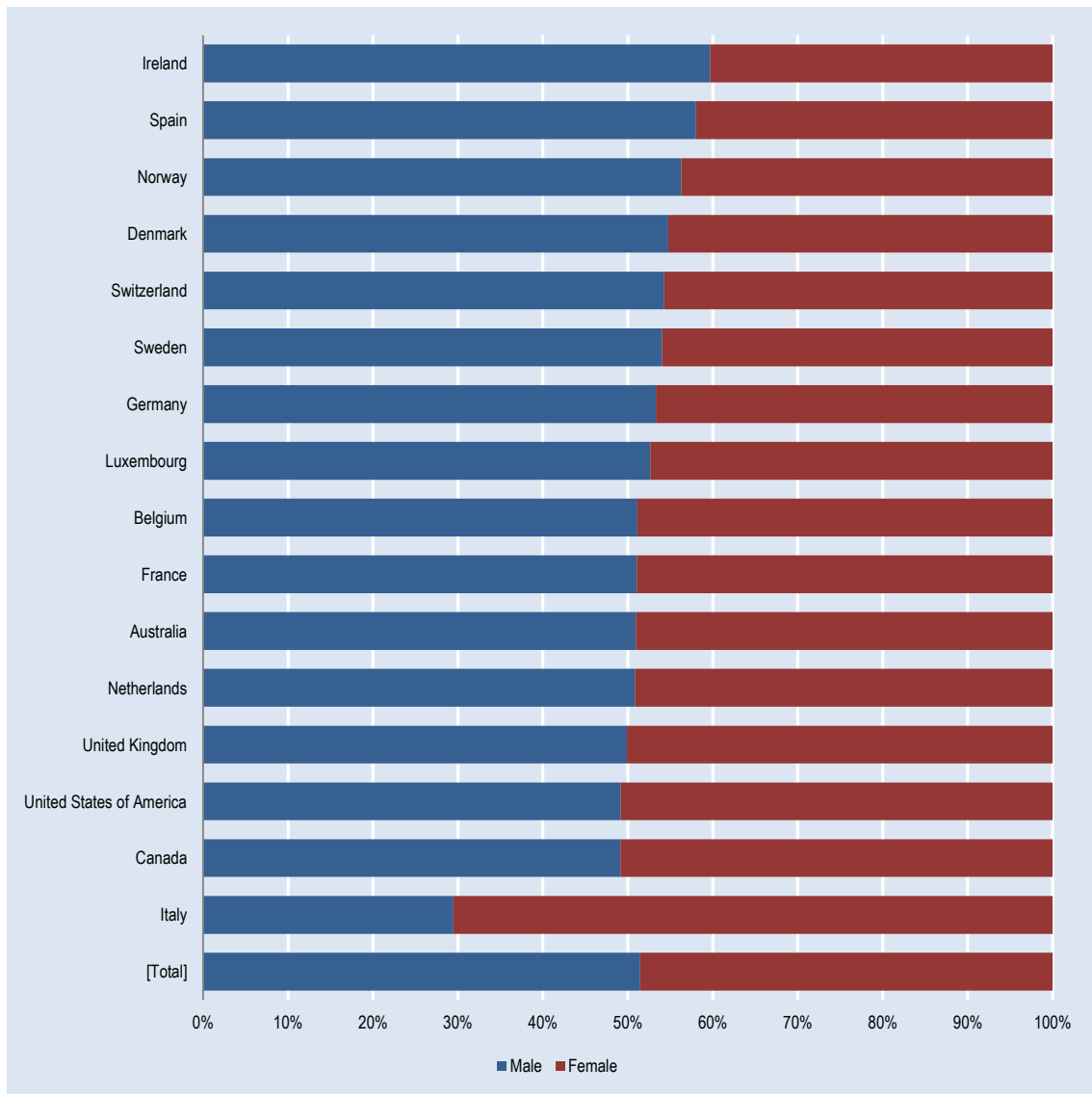
Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Table 4.2 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and sex, 2010/11

Country	Total	Male		Female	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,435,776	738,737	51.5	697,039	48.5
Australia	15,104	7,692	50.9	7,412	49.1
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	26,358	13,473	51.1	12,885	48.9
Canada	139,275	68,405	49.1	70,870	50.9
Chile	13	13	100.0	0	0.0
Czech Republic	361	231	64.0	130	36.0
Denmark	1,138	623	54.7	515	45.3
Estonia	23	20	87.0	3	13.0
Finland	327	234	71.6	93	28.4
France	588,223	300,241	51.0	287,982	49.0
Germany	64,379	34,313	53.3	30,066	46.7
Greece	313	107	34.2	206	65.8
Hungary	242	135	55.8	107	44.2
Iceland	367	237	64.6	130	35.4
Ireland	1,939	1,157	59.7	782	40.3
Italy	4,835	1,425	29.5	3,410	70.5
Japan	359	210	58.5	149	41.5
Luxembourg	56,450	29,713	52.6	26,737	47.4
Mexico	320	211	65.9	109	34.1
Netherlands	9,398	4,777	50.8	4,621	49.2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,126	634	56.3	492	43.7
Poland	92	71	77.2	21	22.8
Slovakia	22	17	77.3	5	22.7
Slovenia	20	13	65.0	7	35.0
Spain	91,620	53,140	58.0	38,480	42.0
Sweden	2,850	1,540	54.0	1,310	46.0
Switzerland	152,577	82,819	54.3	69,758	45.7
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	79,199	39,507	49.9	39,692	50.1
United States of America	198,846	97,779	49.2	101,067	50.8

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.2 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and sex, 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

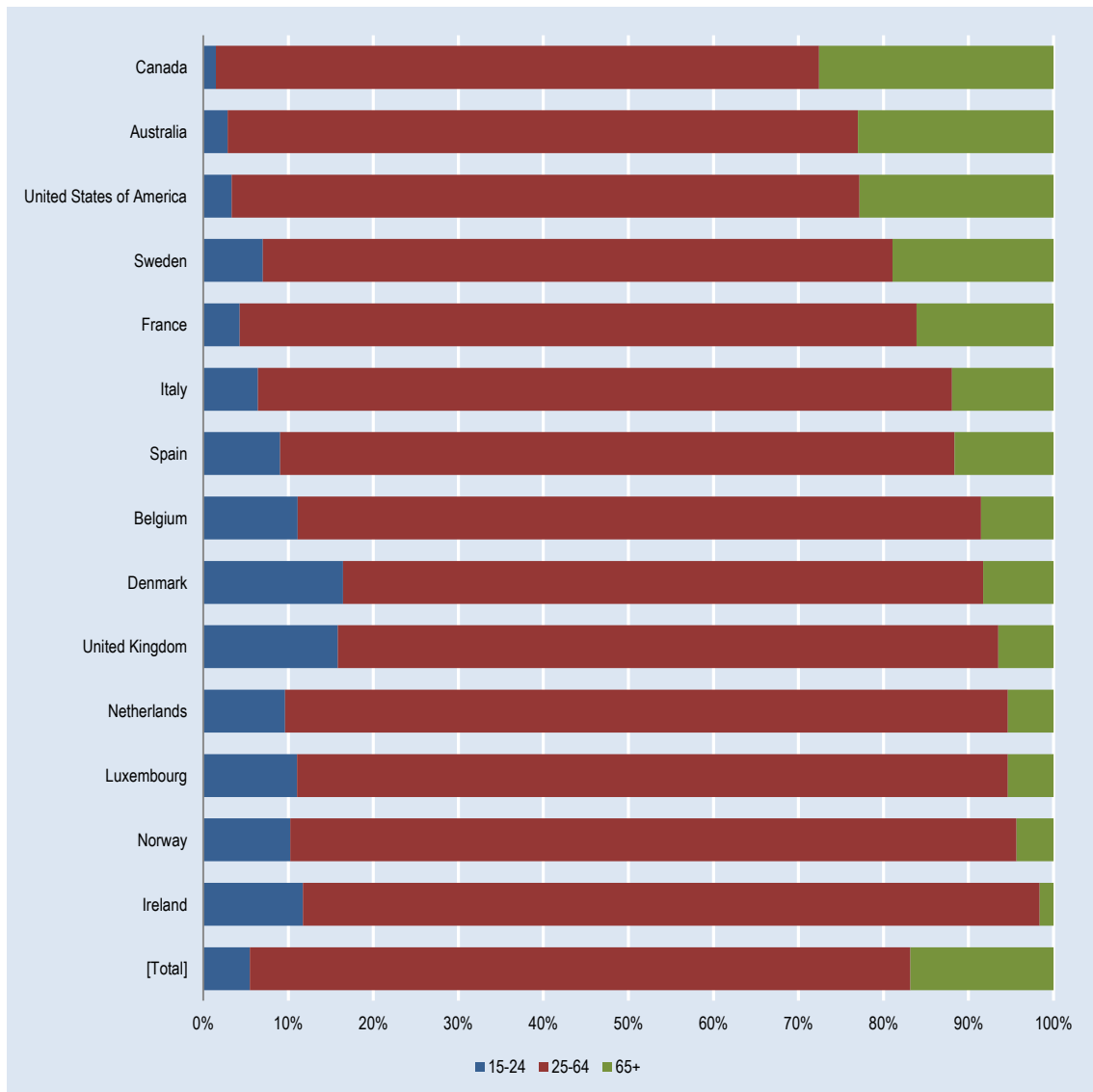
Table 4.3 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and age group, 2010/11

Country	Total	15-24		25-64		65+	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,218,818	66,597	5.5	947,081	77.7	205,140	16.8
Australia	15,104	432	2.9	11,197	74.1	3,475	23.0
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	26,358	2,927	11.1	21,183	80.4	2,248	8.5
Canada	139,275	2,070	1.5	98,780	70.9	38,425	27.6
Chile	13	0	0.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
Czech Republic	361	181	50.1	177	49.0	3	0.8
Denmark	1,138	187	16.4	857	75.3	94	8.3
Estonia	23	3	13.0	20	87.0	0	0.0
Finland	327	28	8.6	289	88.4	10	3.1
France	588,223	25,140	4.3	468,244	79.6	94,839	16.1
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	313	29	9.3	252	80.5	32	10.2
Hungary	240	53	22.1	163	67.9	24	10.0
Iceland	367	46	12.5	317	86.4	4	1.1
Ireland	1,939	227	11.7	1,680	86.6	32	1.7
Italy	4,835	310	6.4	3,947	81.6	578	12.0
Japan	359	37	10.3	289	80.5	33	9.2
Luxembourg	56,450	6,231	11.0	47,194	83.6	3,025	5.4
Mexico	320	0	0.0	285	89.1	35	10.9
Netherlands	9,398	904	9.6	7,990	85.0	504	5.4
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,126	115	10.2	962	85.4	49	4.4
Poland	92	0	0.0	92	100.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	22	3	13.6	19	86.4	0	0.0
Slovenia	20	2	10.0	18	90.0	0	0.0
Spain	91,620	8,290	9.0	72,640	79.3	10,690	11.7
Sweden	2,850	200	7.0	2,110	74.0	540	18.9
Switzerland (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	79,199	12,538	15.8	61,526	77.7	5,135	6.5
United States of America	198,846	6,644	3.3	146,837	73.8	45,365	22.8

Note Missing values 216,958. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.3 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and age group, 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany and Switzerland.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

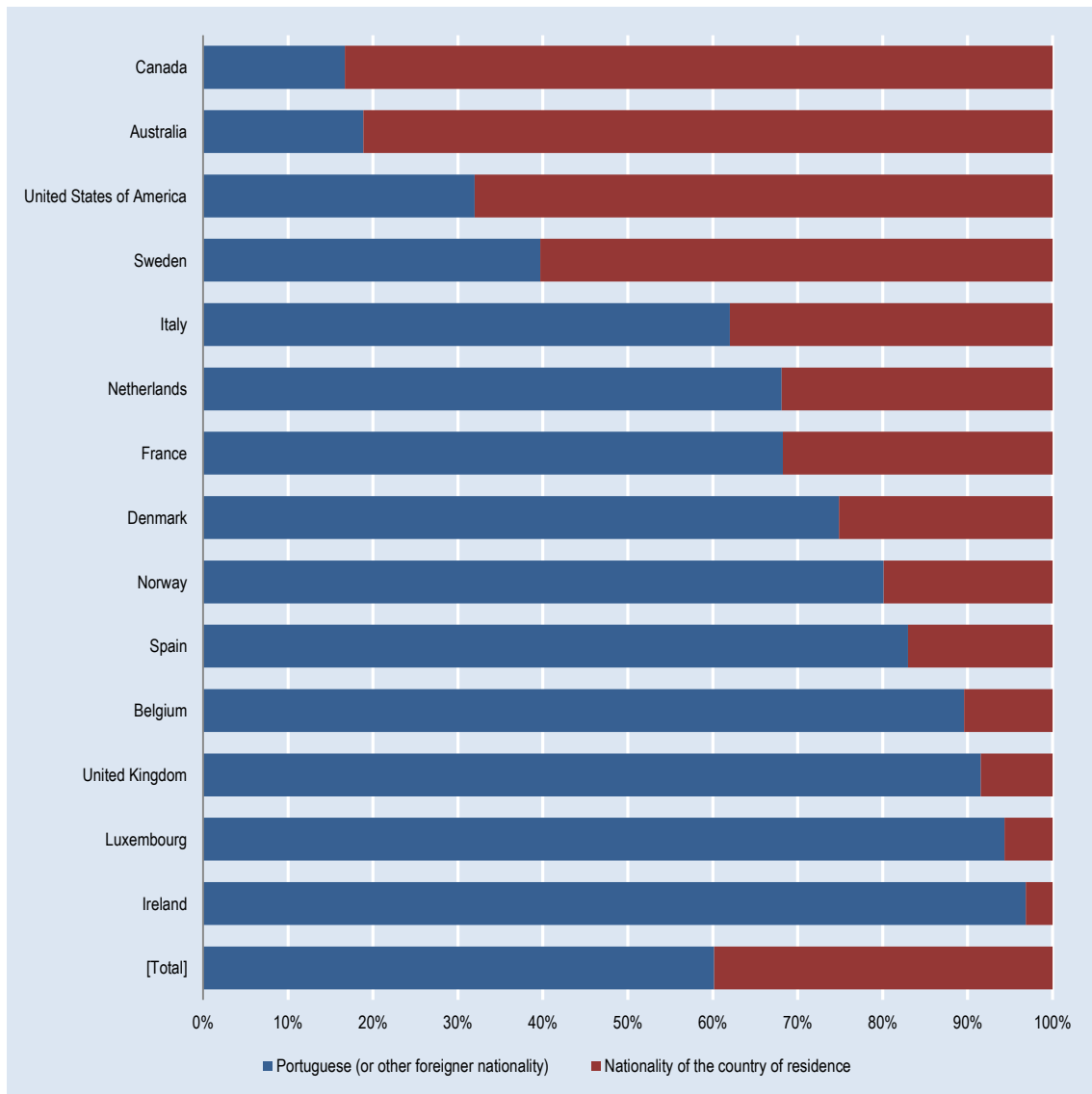
Table 4.4 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and nationality, 2010/11

Country	Total	Portuguese (or other foreigner nationality)		Nationality of the country of residence	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,219,186	733,537	60.2	485,649	39.8
Australia	14,860	2,804	18.9	12,056	81.1
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	26,329	23,589	89.6	2,740	10.4
Canada	139,360	23,250	16.7	116,110	83.3
Chile	13	13	100.0	0	0.0
Czech Republic	335	325	97.0	10	3.0
Denmark	1,138	852	74.9	286	25.1
Estonia	23	23	100.0	0	0.0
Finland	327	275	84.1	52	15.9
France	588,231	401,393	68.2	186,838	31.8
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	312	192	61.5	120	38.5
Hungary	242	223	92.1	19	7.9
Iceland	367	322	87.7	45	12.3
Ireland	1,930	1,869	96.8	61	3.2
Italy	4,836	2,998	62.0	1,838	38.0
Japan	362	362	100.0	0	0.0
Luxembourg	56,445	53,256	94.4	3,189	5.6
Mexico	320	320	100.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9,384	6,391	68.1	2,993	31.9
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,126	902	80.1	224	19.9
Poland	92	72	78.3	20	21.7
Slovakia	22	21	95.5	1	4.5
Slovenia	20	15	75.0	5	25.0
Spain	91,590	75,995	83.0	15,595	17.0
Sweden	2,305	915	39.7	1,390	60.3
Switzerland (a)	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	80,371	73,573	91.5	6,798	8.5
United States of America	198,846	63,587	32.0	135,259	68.0

Note Missing values 159,875. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File A).

Chart 4.4 **Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and nationality, 2010/11 (main destination countries)**



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany and Switzerland.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File A).

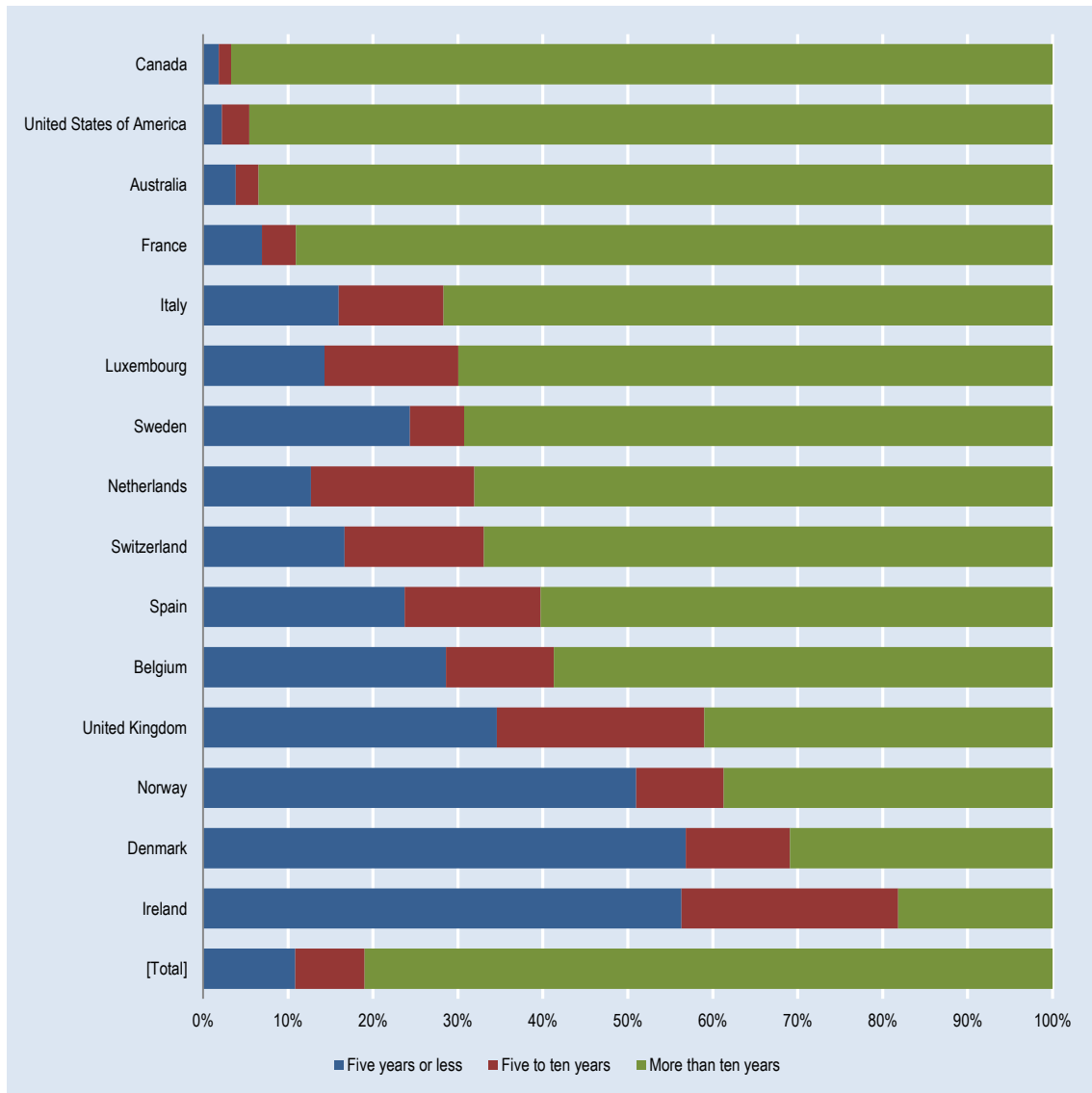
Table 4.5 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and duration of stay, 2010/11

Country	Total	Five years or less		Five to ten years		More than ten years	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,233,543	133,905	10.9	100,720	8.2	998,918	81.0
Australia	14,575	559	3.8	392	2.7	13,624	93.5
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	26,358	7,540	28.6	3,344	12.7	15,474	58.7
Canada	137,755	2,535	1.8	2,035	1.5	133,185	96.7
Chile	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0
Czech Republic	52	0	0.0	52	100.0	0	0.0
Denmark	896	509	56.8	110	12.3	277	30.9
Estonia	22	20	90.9	2	9.1	0	0.0
Finland	327	169	51.7	59	18.0	99	30.3
France	475,473	32,953	6.9	18,903	4.0	423,617	89.1
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	311	80	25.7	31	10.0	200	64.3
Hungary	110	72	65.5	21	19.1	17	15.5
Iceland	112	40	35.7	72	64.3	0	0.0
Ireland	1,156	651	56.3	295	25.5	210	18.2
Italy	4,835	771	15.9	598	12.4	3,466	71.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	48,936	6,987	14.3	7,714	15.8	34,235	70.0
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	9,399	1,193	12.7	1,807	19.2	6,399	68.1
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,126	574	51.0	116	10.3	436	38.7
Poland	236	236	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	22	9	40.9	3	13.6	10	45.5
Slovenia	20	17	85.0	2	10.0	1	5.0
Spain	91,585	21,725	23.7	14,670	16.0	55,190	60.3
Sweden	2,815	685	24.3	180	6.4	1,950	69.3
Switzerland	154,168	25,657	16.6	25,312	16.4	103,199	66.9
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	77,612	26,844	34.6	18,957	24.4	31,811	41.0
United States of America	185,629	4,079	2.2	6,045	3.3	175,505	94.5

Note Missing values 202,047. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

Chart 4.5 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and duration of stay, 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

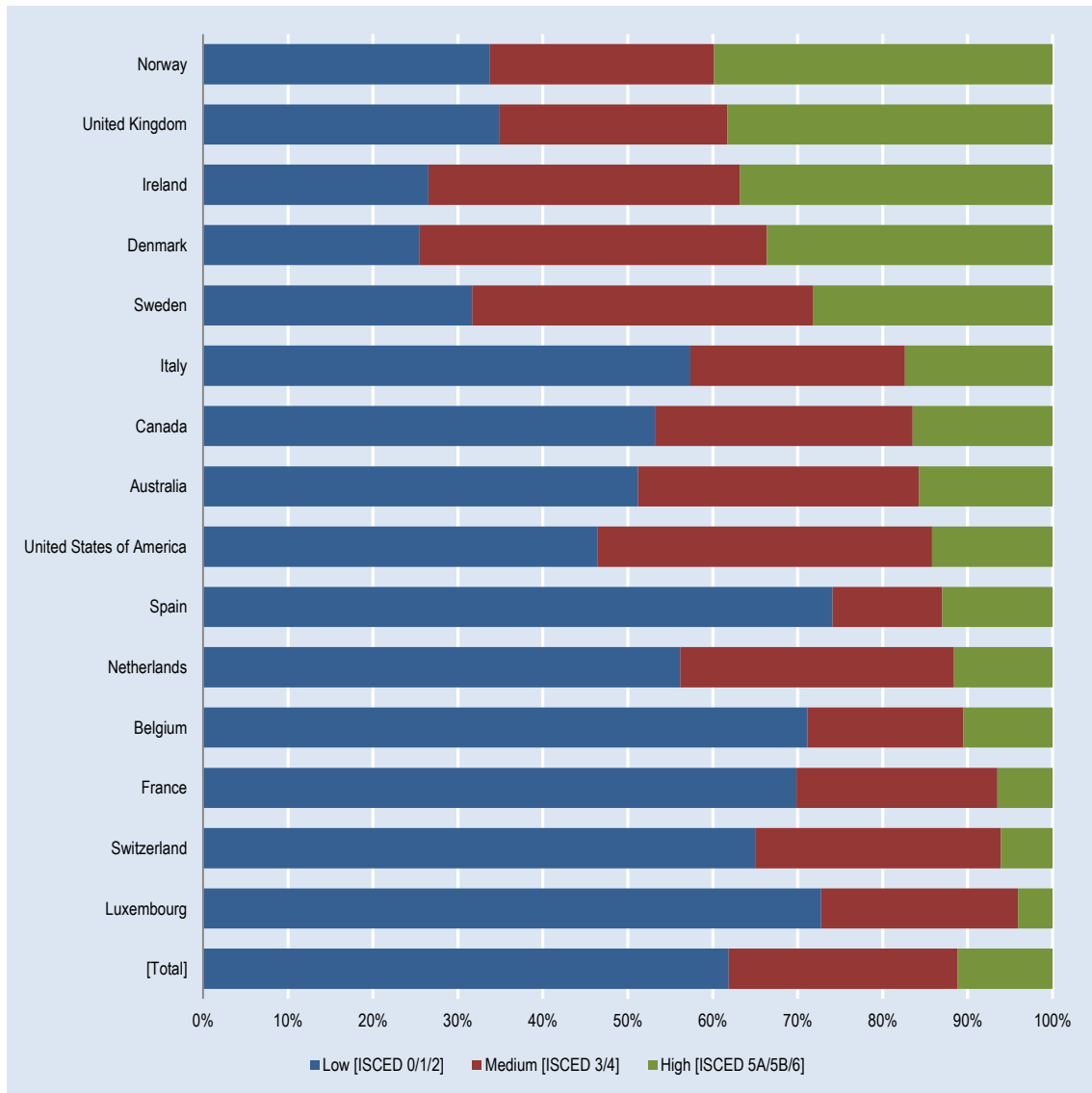
Table 4.6 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and educational attainment, 2010/11

Country	Total	Low [ISCED 0/1/2]		Medium [ISCED 3/4]		High [ISCED 5A/5B/6]	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,347,055	833,465	61.9	362,366	26.9	151,224	11.2
Australia	13,606	6,966	51.2	4,499	33.1	2,141	15.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	16,742	11,910	71.1	3,067	18.3	1,765	10.5
Canada	139,275	74,080	53.2	42,270	30.4	22,925	16.5
Chile	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0
Czech Republic	269	9	3.3	162	60.2	98	36.4
Denmark	657	167	25.4	269	40.9	221	33.6
Estonia	22	1	4.5	3	13.6	18	81.8
Finland	327	201	61.5	52	15.9	74	22.6
France	588,223	410,855	69.8	139,157	23.7	38,211	6.5
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	313	82	26.2	139	44.4	92	29.4
Hungary	242	34	14.0	124	51.2	84	34.7
Iceland	367	167	45.5	148	40.3	52	14.2
Ireland	1,843	489	26.5	675	36.6	679	36.8
Italy	4,835	2,773	57.4	1,221	25.3	841	17.4
Japan	252	24	9.5	104	41.3	124	49.2
Luxembourg	45,954	33,437	72.8	10,647	23.2	1,870	4.1
Mexico	320	4	1.3	173	54.1	143	44.7
Netherlands	9,398	5,279	56.2	3,026	32.2	1,093	11.6
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	881	297	33.7	233	26.4	351	39.8
Poland	88	5	5.7	18	20.5	65	73.9
Slovakia	21	6	28.6	6	28.6	9	42.9
Slovenia	20	4	20.0	6	30.0	10	50.0
Spain	90,965	67,410	74.1	11,720	12.9	11,835	13.0
Sweden	2,605	825	31.7	1,045	40.1	735	28.2
Switzerland	151,772	98,604	65.0	43,913	28.9	9,255	6.1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	79,199	27,578	34.8	21,312	26.9	30,309	38.3
United States of America	198,846	92,258	46.4	78,377	39.4	28,211	14.2

Note Missing values 88,721. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.6 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and educational attainment, 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

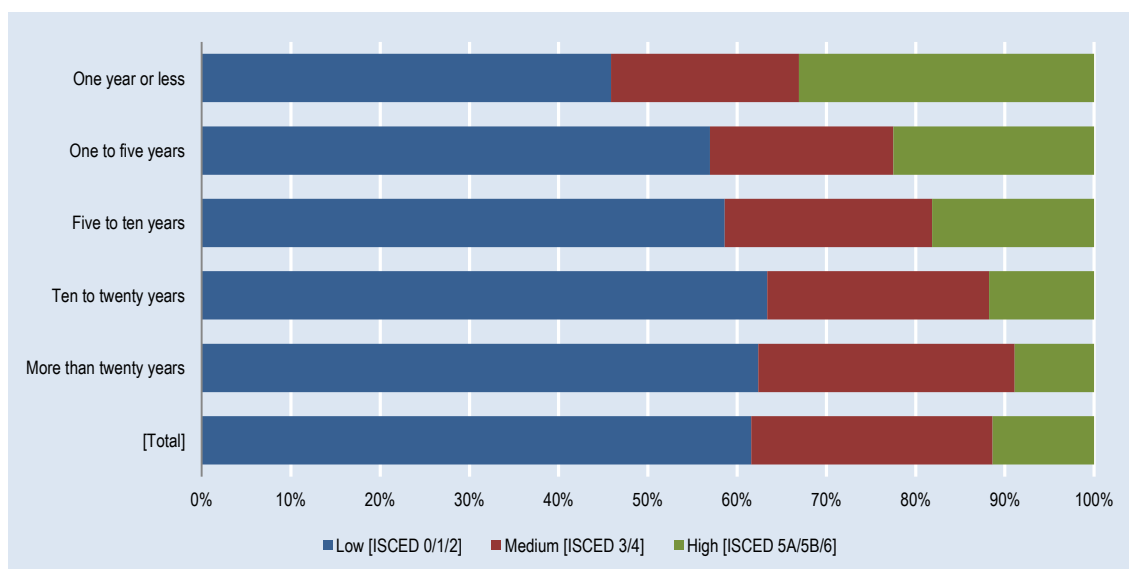
Table 4.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by duration of stay and educational attainment, 2010/11

Country	Total	Low [ISCED 0/1/2]		Medium [ISCED 3/4]		High [ISCED 5A/5B/6]	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Duration of stay (broad)	1,289,817	799,346	62.0	351,255	27.2	139,216	10.8
Five years or less	126,127	70,830	56.2	27,086	21.5	28,211	22.4
Five to ten years	97,399	61,945	63.6	21,675	22.3	13,779	14.1
More than ten years	1,066,291	666,571	62.5	302,494	28.4	97,226	9.1
Duration of stay (detailed)	1,135,949	699,704	61.6	307,008	27.0	129,237	11.4
One year or less	23,275	10,677	45.9	4,896	21.0	7,702	33.1
One to five years	76,830	43,770	57.0	15,765	20.5	17,295	22.5
Five to ten years	72,022	42,210	58.6	16,734	23.2	13,078	18.2
Ten to twenty years	188,184	119,234	63.4	46,816	24.9	22,134	11.8
More than twenty years	775,638	483,813	62.4	222,797	28.7	69,028	8.9

Note Missing values 145,773 (broad) and 299,641 (detailed).

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

Chart 4.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by duration of stay and educational attainment, 2010/11



Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

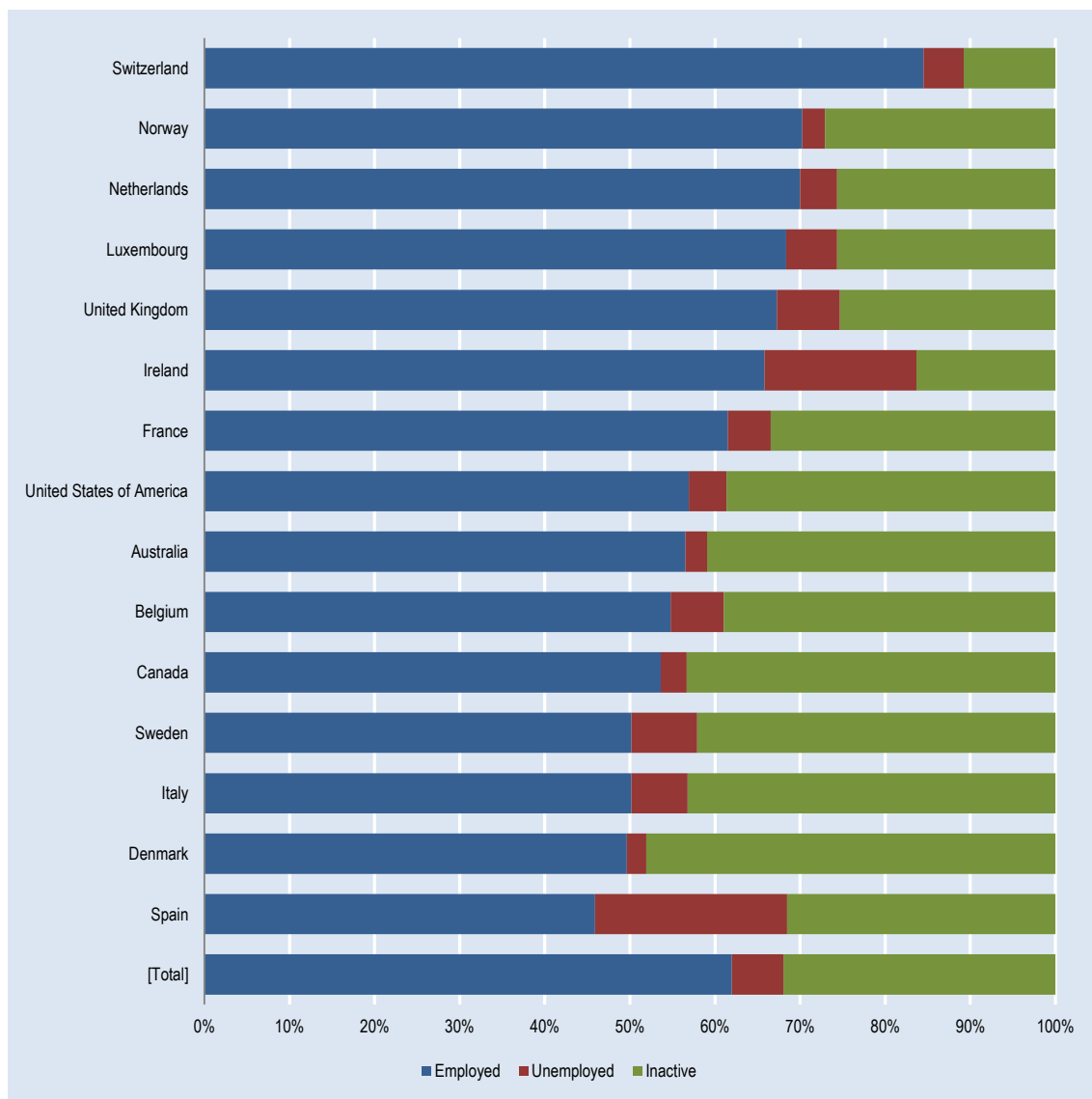
Table 4.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and labour force status, 2010/11

Country	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	1,365,403	846,108	62.0	82,805	6.1	436,490	32.0
Australia	14,770	8,347	56.5	379	2.6	6,044	40.9
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	26,358	14,444	54.8	1,643	6.2	10,271	39.0
Canada	139,275	74,680	53.6	4,255	3.1	60,340	43.3
Chile	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Republic	275	84	30.5	5	1.8	186	67.6
Denmark	1,138	565	49.6	26	2.3	547	48.1
Estonia	22	19	86.4	2	9.1	1	4.5
Finland	327	178	54.4	34	10.4	115	35.2
France	588,223	361,708	61.5	29,632	5.0	196,883	33.5
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	313	122	39.0	27	8.6	164	52.4
Hungary	242	141	58.3	3	1.2	98	40.5
Iceland	367	283	77.1	41	11.2	43	11.7
Ireland	1,939	1,276	65.8	346	17.8	317	16.3
Italy	4,835	2,426	50.2	319	6.6	2,090	43.2
Japan	307	191	62.2	9	2.9	107	34.9
Luxembourg	51,986	35,534	68.4	3,121	6.0	13,331	25.6
Mexico	320	206	64.4	1	0.3	113	35.3
Netherlands	9,398	6,577	70.0	409	4.4	2,412	25.7
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1,126	791	70.2	30	2.7	305	27.1
Poland	88	87	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0
Slovakia	22	16	72.7	3	13.6	3	13.6
Slovenia	20	12	60.0	6	30.0	2	10.0
Spain	90,965	41,750	45.9	20,515	22.6	28,700	31.6
Sweden	2,840	1,425	50.2	220	7.7	1,195	42.1
Switzerland	152,577	128,931	84.5	7,215	4.7	16,431	10.8
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	79,199	53,290	67.3	5,842	7.4	20,067	25.3
United States of America	198,458	113,012	56.9	8,721	4.4	76,725	38.7

Note Missing values 70,373. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and labour force status, 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

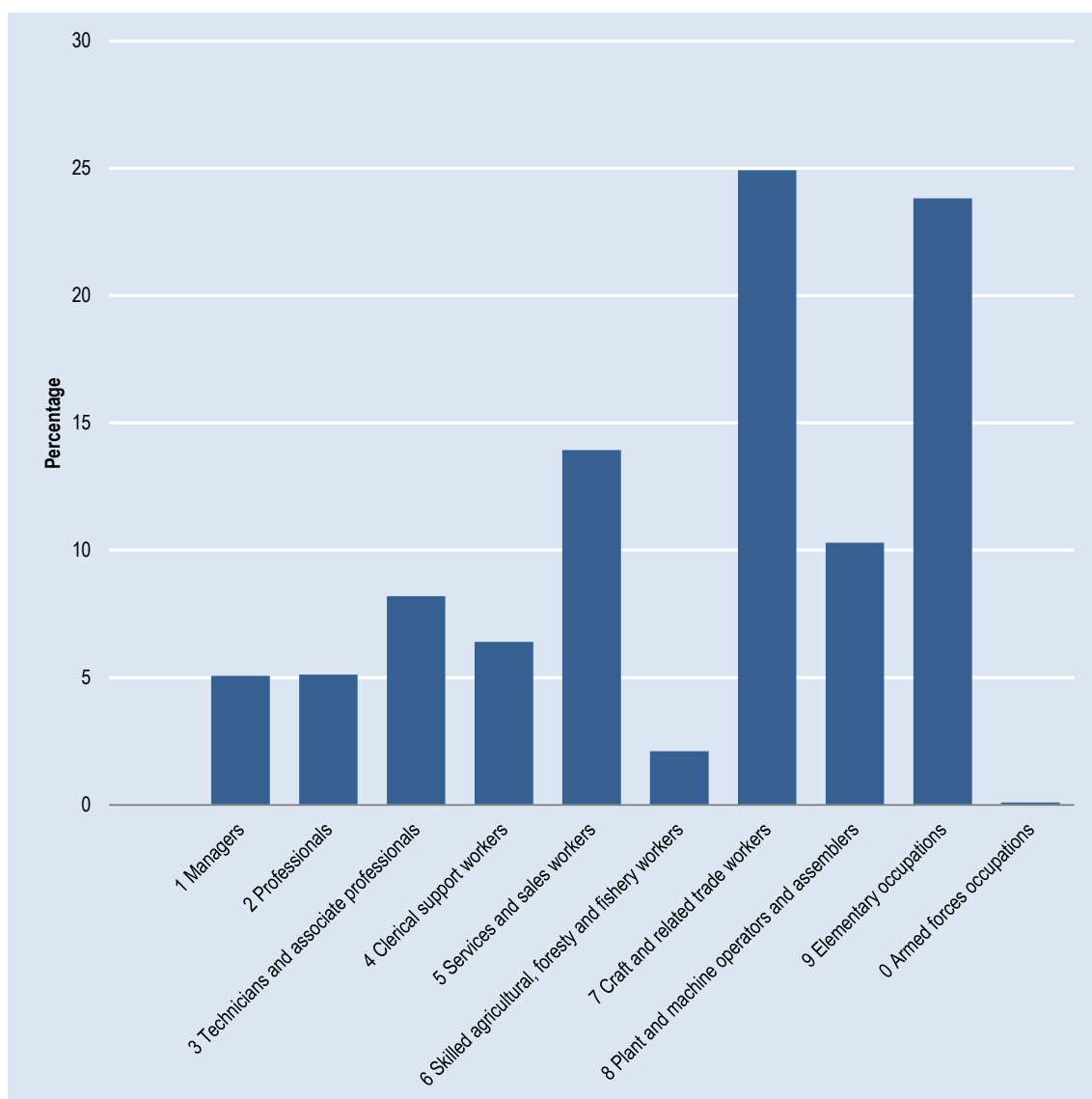
Table 4.9 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by occupation, 2010/11

Occupation [ISCO 2008]	N	Percentage
Total	737,813	100.0
1 Managers	37,434	5.1
2 Professionals	37,752	5.1
3 Technicians and associate professionals	60,464	8.2
4 Clerical support workers	47,279	6.4
5 Services and sales workers	102,851	13.9
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	15,546	2.1
7 Craft and related trade workers	183,905	24.9
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	75,964	10.3
9 Elementary occupations	175,748	23.8
0 Armed forces occupations	870	0.1

Note Missing values 116,377.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (File D).

Chart 4.9 **Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by occupation, 2010/11**



Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (File D).

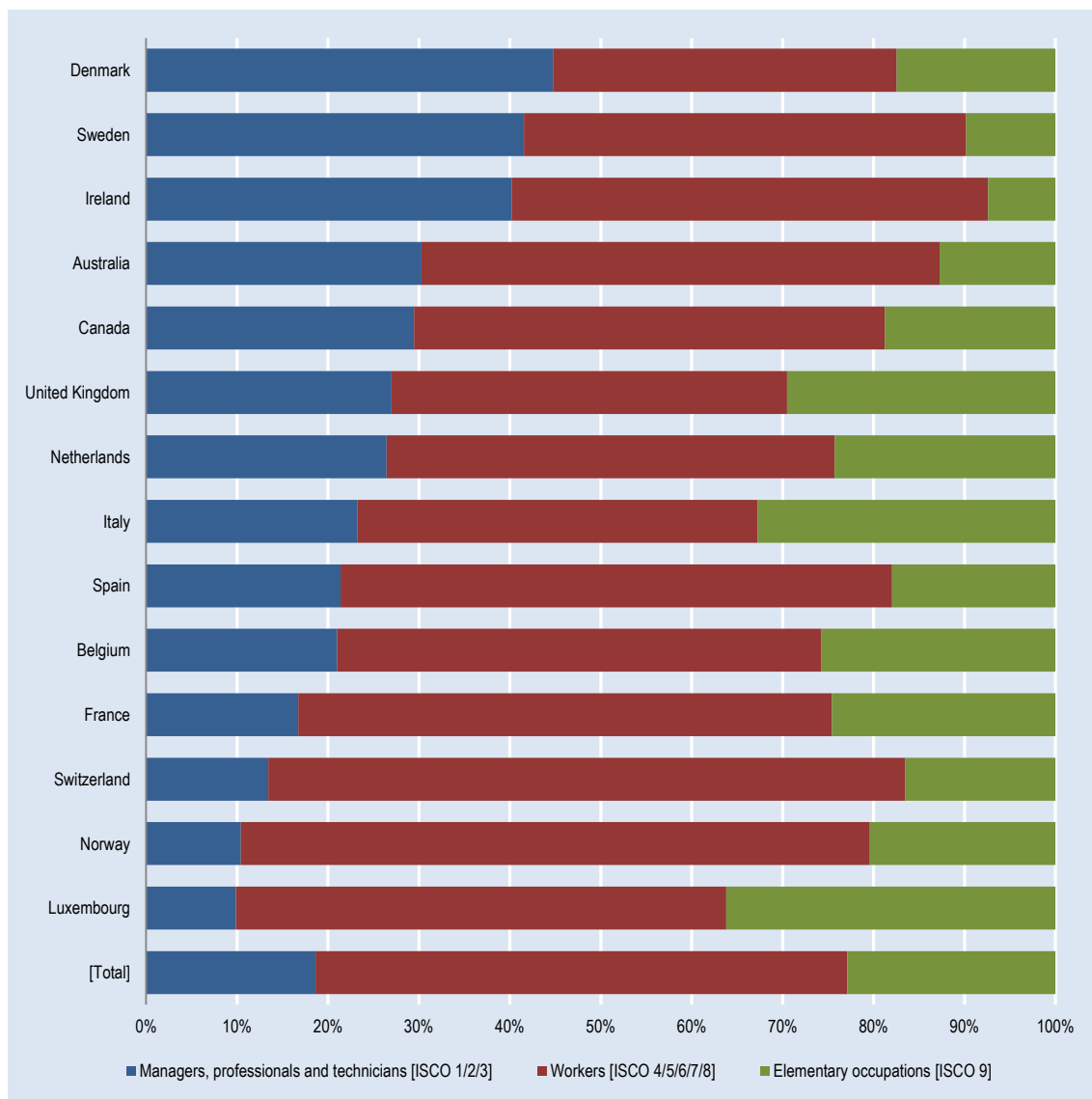
Table 4.10 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and occupation (broad), 2010/11

Country	Total	Managers, professionals and technicians [ISCO 1/2/3]		Workers [ISCO 4/5/6/7/8]		Elementary occupations [ISCO 9]	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Total	727,943	135,650	18.6	425,545	58.5	166,748	22.9
Australia	8,042	2,434	30.3	4,583	57.0	1,025	12.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	13,390	2,813	21.0	7,127	53.2	3,450	25.8
Canada	74,350	21,895	29.4	38,520	51.8	13,935	18.7
Chile	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Republic	69	55	79.7	14	20.3	0	0.0
Denmark	458	205	44.8	173	37.8	80	17.5
Estonia	18	17	94.4	1	5.6	0	0.0
Finland	160	81	50.6	66	41.3	13	8.1
France	361,198	60,468	16.7	211,972	58.7	88,758	24.6
Germany (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	122	55	45.1	59	48.4	8	6.6
Hungary	141	75	53.2	48	34.0	18	12.8
Iceland	283	27	9.5	170	60.1	86	30.4
Ireland	1,214	488	40.2	636	52.4	90	7.4
Italy	2,670	620	23.2	1,176	44.0	874	32.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	33,245	3,286	9.9	17,926	53.9	12,033	36.2
Mexico	206	116	56.3	68	33.0	22	10.7
Netherlands	6,312	1,670	26.5	3,109	49.3	1,533	24.3
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	740	77	10.4	512	69.2	151	20.4
Poland	87	66	75.9	21	24.1	0	0.0
Slovakia	15	8	53.3	5	33.3	2	13.3
Slovenia	12	7	58.3	2	16.7	3	25.0
Spain	41,685	8,915	21.4	25,285	60.7	7,485	18.0
Sweden	1,275	530	41.6	620	48.6	125	9.8
Switzerland	128,948	17,341	13.4	90,283	70.0	21,324	16.5
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	53,290	14,388	27.0	23,169	43.5	15,733	29.5
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note Missing values 126,247. (a) Low reliability data.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (3 File D).

Chart 4.10 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries by country of residence and occupation (broad), 2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. No reliable data for Germany. No comparable data for USA.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2010/11 (3 File D).

Changes 2000/01-2010/11

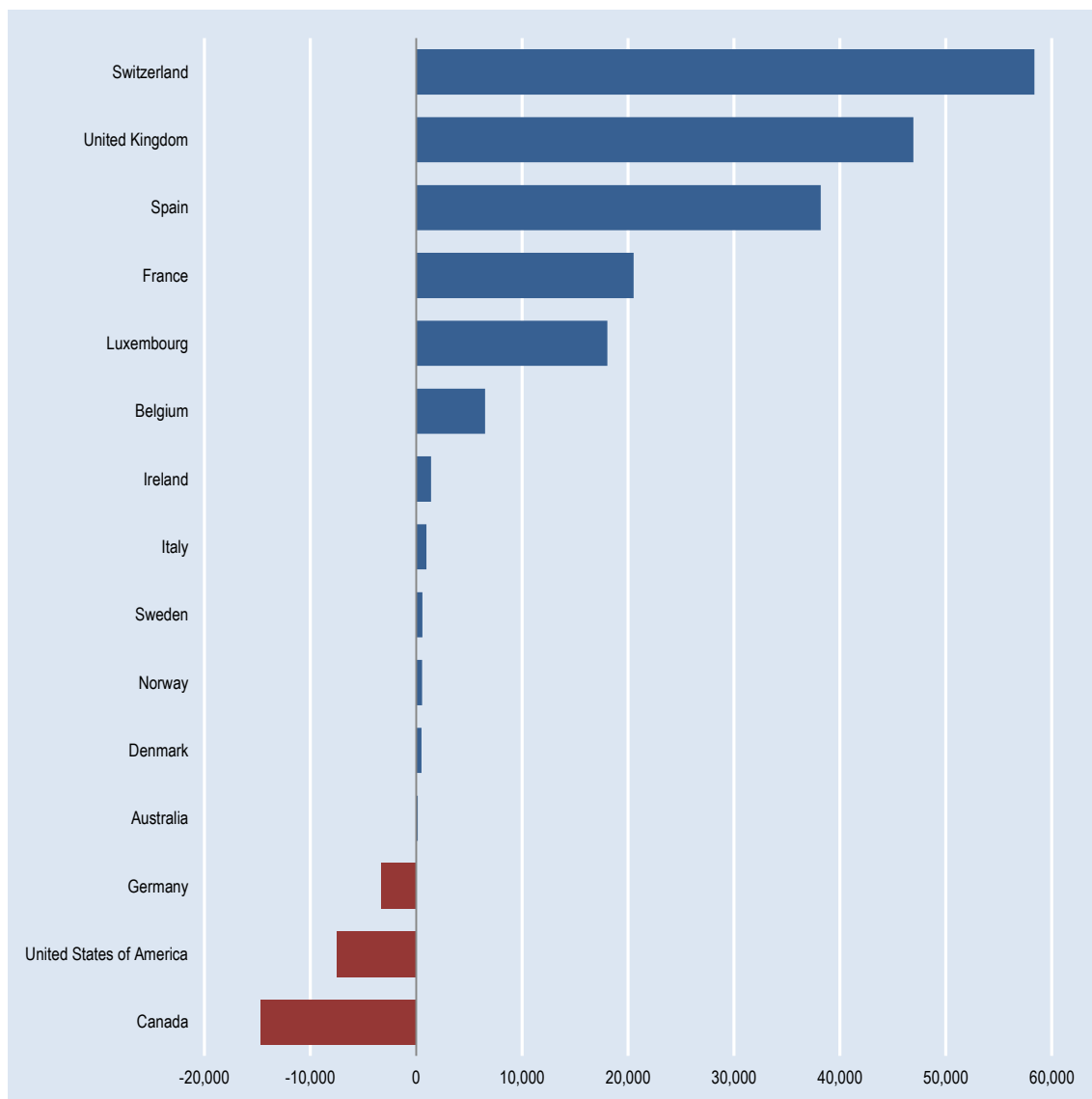
Table 4.11 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11

Country	2000/01	2010/11	Absolute change	Percentage change
Total	1,258,552	1,435,776	177,224	14.1
Australia	14,959	15,104	145	1.0
Austria	873	..	..	..
Belgium	19,870	26,358	6,488	32.7
Canada	153,985	139,275	-14,710	-9.6
Chile (a)	..	13	..	..
Czech Republic	28	361	333	n.s.
Denmark	634	1,138	504	79.5
Estonia (a)	..	23	..	..
Finland	155	327	172	111.0
France	567,700	588,223	20,523	3.6
Germany	67,720	64,379	-3,341	-4.9
Greece	279	313	34	12.2
Hungary	24	242	218	n.s.
Iceland (a)	..	367	..	..
Ireland	537	1,939	1,402	261.1
Italy	3,868	4,835	967	25.0
Japan	..	359	..	..
Luxembourg	38,398	56,450	18,052	47.0
Mexico	263	320	57	21.7
Netherlands (b)	..	9,398	..	..
New Zealand	141	..	..	..
Norway	583	1,126	543	93.1
Poland	33	92	59	n.s.
Slovakia	4	22	18	n.s.
Slovenia (a)	..	20	..	..
Spain	53,420	91,620	38,200	71.5
Sweden	2,275	2,850	575	25.3
Switzerland	94,200	152,577	58,377	62.0
Turkey	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	32,263	79,199	46,936	145.5
United States of America	206,340	198,846	-7,494	-3.6
Total, except countries not included in DIOC-2000/01	1,258,552	1,435,353	176,801	14.0

Note [n.s.] not significant; (a) countries not included in DIOC 2010/11; (b) low reliability data in 2000/01.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.11 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over, in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. Low reliability of the data on Neetherland for 2000/01 (not used).

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

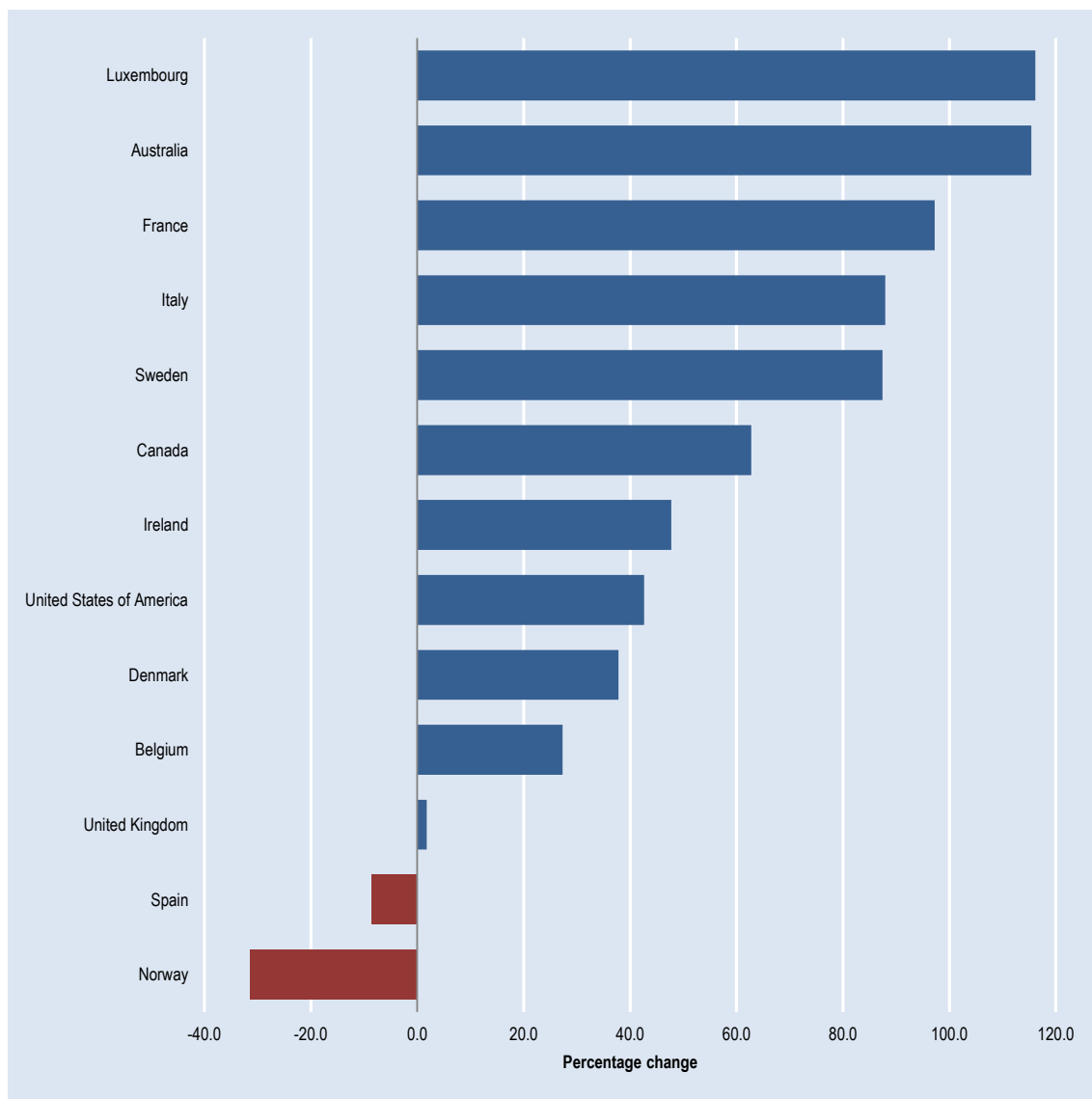
Table 4.12 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11: share of the emigrants aged 65 or older

Country	2000/01			2010/11			Percentage change of the share of the emigrants aged 65 or older
	Total	65+		Total	65+		
		N	Percentage		N	Percentage	
Total	1,096,632	118,932	10.8	1,218,818	205,140	16.8	55.2
Australia	14,959	1,598	10.7	15,104	3,475	23.0	115.4
Austria	873	33	3.8	..	..	..	..
Belgium	19,870	1,331	6.7	26,358	2,248	8.5	27.3
Canada	153,985	26,105	17.0	139,275	38,425	27.6	62.7
Chile (a)	..	..	..	13	0	n.s.	..
Czech Republic	28	0	n.s.	361	3	n.s.	n.s.
Denmark	634	38	6.0	1,138	94	8.3	37.8
Estonia (a)	..	..	..	23	0	n.s.	..
Finland	155	0	0.0	327	10	3.1	n.s.
France	567,700	46,409	8.2	588,223	94,839	16.1	97.2
Germany (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	279	11	3.9	313	32	10.2	159.3
Hungary	24	2	8.3	240	24	10.0	n.s.
Iceland (a)	..	..	..	367	4	1.1	..
Ireland	537	6	1.1	1,939	32	1.7	47.7
Italy	3,868	246	6.4	4,835	578	12.0	88.0
Japan	..	..	..	359	33	9.2	..
Luxembourg	38,398	952	2.5	56,450	3,025	5.4	116.1
Mexico	263	33	12.5	320	35	10.9	-12.8
Netherlands (b)	..	..	..	9,398	504	5.4	..
New Zealand	141	15	10.6	..	..	..	..
Norway	583	37	6.3	1,126	49	4.4	-31.4
Poland	33	3	9.1	92	0	0.0	n.s.
Slovakia	4	0	0.0	22	0	0.0	n.s.
Slovenia (a)	..	..	..	20	0	0.0	..
Spain	53,420	6,820	12.8	91,620	10,690	11.7	-8.6
Sweden	2,275	230	10.1	2,850	540	18.9	87.4
Switzerland (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	32,263	2,055	6.4	79,199	5,135	6.5	1.8
United States of America	206,340	33,008	16.0	198,846	45,365	22.8	42.6

Note [n.s.] not significant; (a) countries not included in DIOC 2010/11; (b) low reliability data in 2000/01; (c) low reliability data both in 2000/01 and in 2010/11.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.12 Changes in the share of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 65 or older, in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. Low reliability of the data on Germany, Neetherland and Switzerland (not used).

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

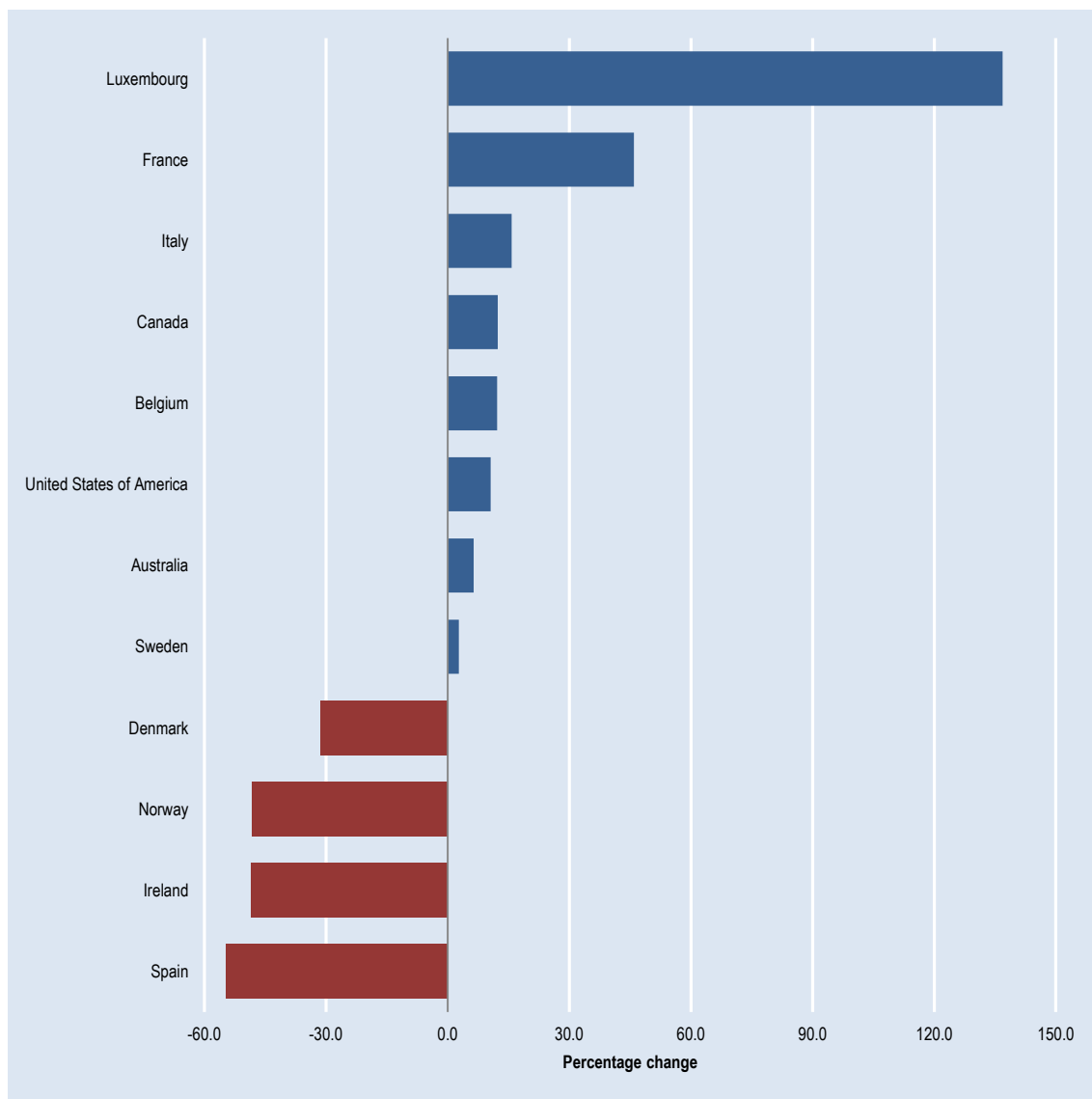
Table 4.13 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11: share of the emigrants with the nationality of the country of residence

Country	2000/01			2010/11			Percentage change of the share of the emigrants with the nationality of the country of residence
	Total	With the nationality of the country of residence		Total	With the nationality of the country of residence		
		N	Percentage		N	Percentage	
Total	1,157,742	406,203	35.1	1,219,186	485,649	39.8	13.5
Australia	14,815	11,298	76.3	14,860	12,056	81.1	6.4
Austria	873	137	15.7	..	..	..	.
Belgium	19,870	1,843	9.3	26,329	2,740	10.4	12.2
Canada	153,985	114,160	74.1	139,360	116,110	83.3	12.4
Chile (a)	..	..	..	13	0	0.0	..
Czech Republic	28	6	21.4	335	10	3.0	n.s.
Denmark	634	232	36.6	1,138	286	25.1	-31.3
Estonia (a)	..	..	..	23	0	0.0	..
Finland	155	40	25.8	327	52	15.9	-38.4
France	567,700	123,557	21.8	588,231	186,838	31.8	45.9
Germany (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	312	120	38.5	..
Hungary	24	10	41.7	242	19	7.9	n.s.
Iceland (a)	..	..	..	367	45	12.3	..
Ireland	537	33	6.1	1,930	61	3.2	-48.6
Italy	3,868	1,270	32.8	4,836	1,838	38.0	15.8
Japan	..	..	..	362	0	0.0	..
Luxembourg	38,398	916	2.4	56,445	3,189	5.6	136.8
Mexico	..	..	..	320	0	0.0	..
Netherlands (b)	..	..	..	9,384	2,993	31.9	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	583	224	38.4	1,126	224	19.9	-48.2
Poland	33	12	36.4	92	20	21.7	n.s.
Slovakia	4	2	50.0	22	1	4.5	n.s.
Slovenia (a)	..	..	..	20	5	25.0	..
Spain	53,420	20,100	37.6	91,590	15,595	17.0	-54.7
Sweden	2,275	1,335	58.7	2,305	1,390	60.3	2.8
Switzerland	94,200	4,144	4.4	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	80,371	6,798	8.5	..
United States of America	206,340	126,884	61.5	198,846	135,259	68.0	10.6

Note [n.s.] not significant; (a) countries not included in DIOC 2010/11; (b) low reliability data in 2000/01; (c) low reliability data both in 2000/01 and in 2010/11.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A1) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File A).

Chart 4.13 Changes in the share of Portuguese-born emigrants with the nationality of the country of residence, in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. Low reliability of the data on Germany and Neetherland (not used). No data available for United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A1) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File A).

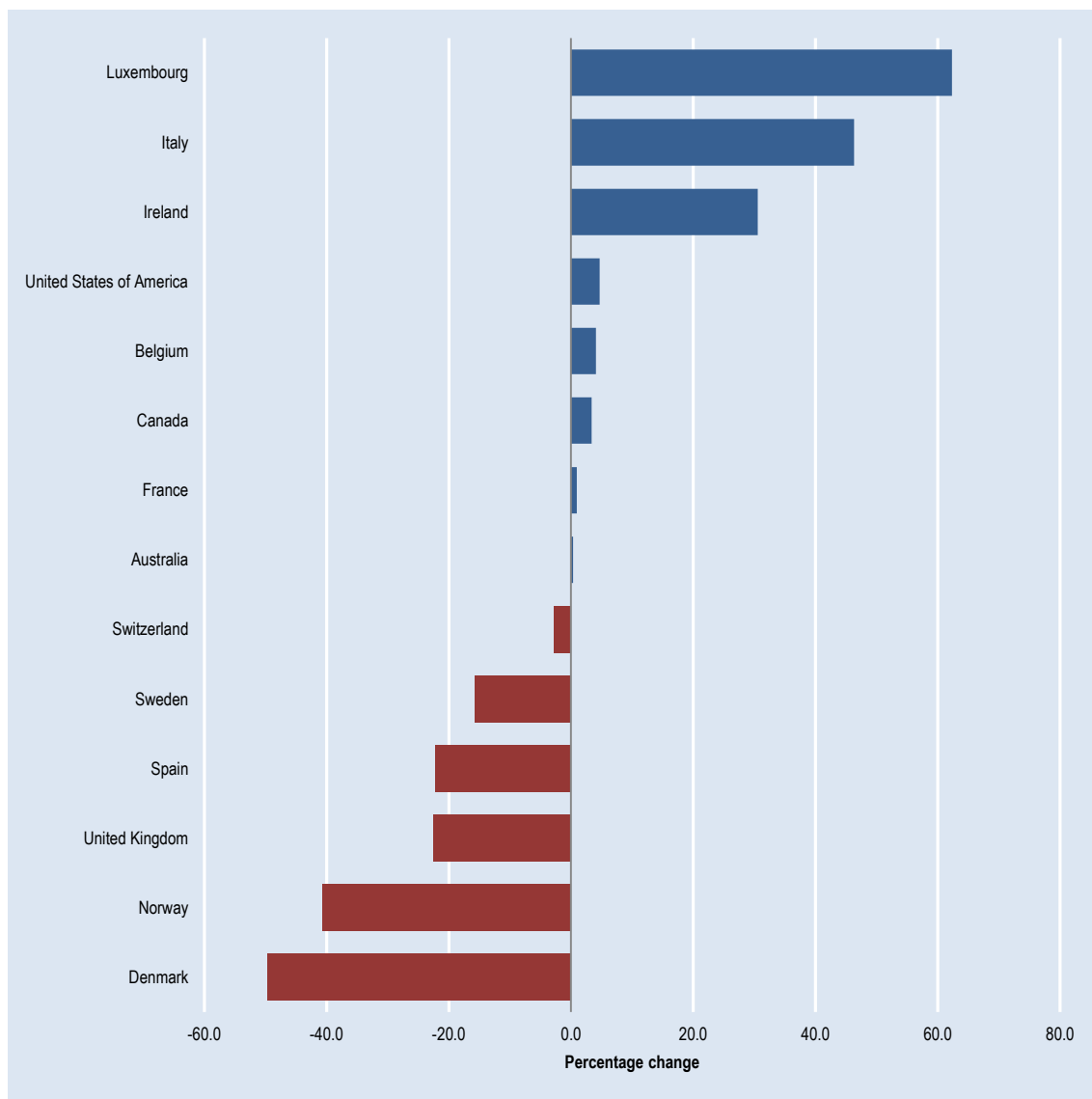
Table 4.14 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11: share of the emigrants living in the country of residence for more than ten years

Country	2000/01			2010/11			Percentage change of the share of the emigrants living in the country of residence for more than ten years
	Total	Living in the country of residence for more than ten years		Total	Living in the country of residence for more than ten years		
		N	Percentage		N	Percentage	
Total	1,066,294	896,081	84.0	1,233,543	998,918	81.0	-3.6
Australia	13,958	13,004	93.2	14,575	13,624	93.5	0.3
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	19,798	11,166	56.4	26,358	15,474	58.7	4.1
Canada	151,645	141,820	93.5	137,755	133,185	96.7	3.4
Chile (a)	..	..	..	13	13	100.0	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	52	0	0.0	..
Denmark	634	389	61.4	896	277	30.9	-49.6
Estonia (a)	..	..	..	22	0	0.0	..
Finland	..	..	..	327	99	30.3	..
France	455,301	401,959	88.3	475,473	423,617	89.1	0.9
Germany (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	199	90	45.2	311	200	64.3	42.2
Hungary	..	..	..	110	17	15.5	..
Iceland (a)	..	..	..	112	0	0.0	..
Ireland	345	48	13.9	1,156	210	18.2	30.6
Italy	2,598	1,273	49.0	4,835	3,466	71.7	46.3
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	35,649	15,363	43.1	48,936	34,235	70.0	62.3
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands (b)	..	..	..	9,399	6,399	68.1	..
New Zealand	144	69	47.9	..	..	..	..
Norway	657	429	65.3	1,126	436	38.7	-40.7
Poland	..	..	..	236	0	0.0	..
Slovakia	..	..	..	22	10	45.5	..
Slovenia (a)	..	..	..	20	1	5.0	..
Spain	52,960	41,040	77.5	91,585	55,190	60.3	-22.2
Sweden	2,275	1,870	82.2	2,815	1,950	69.3	-15.7
Switzerland	98,103	67,575	68.9	154,168	103,199	66.9	-2.8
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	25,701	13,602	52.9	77,612	31,811	41.0	-22.6
United States of America	206,327	186,384	90.3	185,629	175,505	94.5	4.7

Note [n.s.] not significant; (a) countries not included in DIOC 2010/11; (b) low reliability data in 2000/01; (c) low reliability data both in 2000/01 and in 2010/11.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File B) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

Chart 4.14 Changes in the share of Portuguese-born emigrants living in the country of residence for more than ten years, in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. Low reliability of the data on Germany and Neetherland (not used).

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File B) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File B).

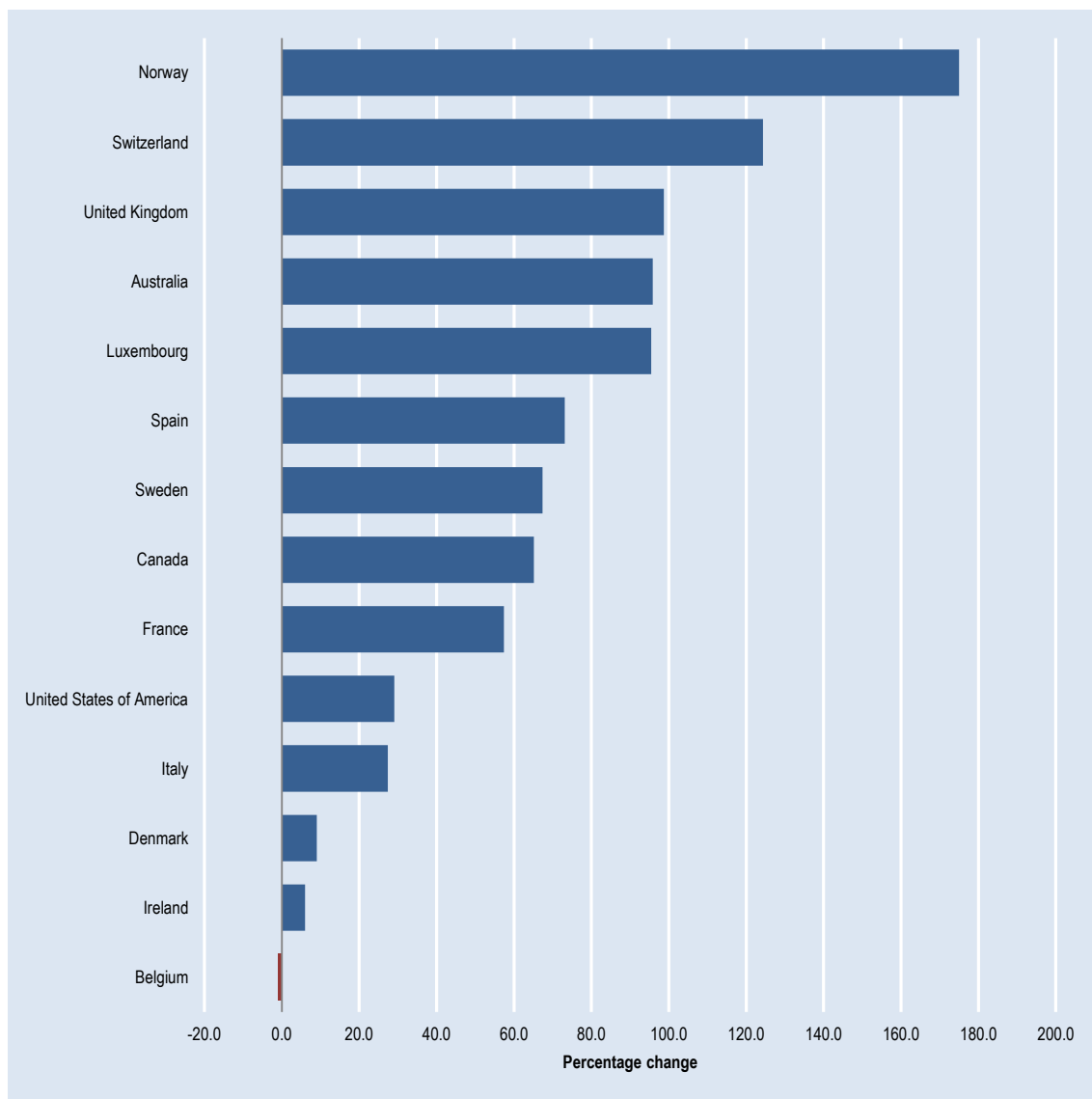
Table 4.15 Changes in the stock of Portuguese-born emigrants aged 15 and over in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11: share of the emigrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6]

Country	2000/01			2010/11			Percentage change of the share of the emigrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6]
	Total	With high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6]		Total	With high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6]		
		N	Percentage		N	Percentage	
Total	1,150,670	77,876	6.8	1,347,055	151,224	11.2	65.9
Australia	13,616	1,094	8.0	13,606	2,141	15.7	95.8
Austria	873	102	11.7	..	..	..	..
Belgium	14,733	1,566	10.6	16,742	1,765	10.5	-0.8
Canada	153,985	15,350	10.0	139,275	22,925	16.5	65.1
Chile (a)	..	..	..	13	13	100.0	..
Czech Republic	28	14	50.0	269	98	36.4	-27.1
Denmark	496	153	30.8	657	221	33.6	9.0
Estonia (a)	..	..	..	22	18	81.8	..
Finland	155	30	19.4	327	74	22.6	16.9
France	567,700	23,436	4.1	588,223	38,211	6.5	57.4
Germany (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	273	53	19.4	313	92	29.4	51.4
Hungary	24	9	37.5	242	84	34.7	n.s.
Iceland (a)	..	..	..	367	52	14.2	..
Ireland	492	171	34.8	1,843	679	36.8	6.0
Italy	3,868	528	13.7	4,835	841	17.4	27.4
Japan	..	..	..	252	124	49.2	..
Luxembourg	33,046	688	2.1	45,954	1,870	4.1	95.5
Mexico	250	126	50.4	320	143	44.7	-11.3
Netherlands (b)	..	..	..	9,398	1,093	11.6	..
New Zealand	114	33	28.9	..	..	..	..
Norway	428	62	14.5	881	351	39.8	175.0
Poland	30	9	30.0	88	65	73.9	n.s.
Slovakia	4	1	25.0	21	9	42.9	71.4
Slovenia (a)	..	..	..	20	10	50.0	..
Spain	52,960	3,980	7.5	90,965	11,835	13.0	73.1
Sweden	2,165	365	16.9	2,605	735	28.2	67.4
Switzerland	70,525	1,917	2.7	151,772	9,255	6.1	124.3
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	28,565	5,502	19.3	79,199	30,309	38.3	98.7
United States of America	206,340	22,687	11.0	198,846	28,211	14.2	29.0

Note [n.s.] not significant; (a) countries not included in DIOC 2010/11; (b) low reliability data in 2000/01; (c) low reliability data both in 2000/01 and in 2010/11.

Source Table by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Chart 4.15 Changes in the share of Portuguese-born emigrants with high educational attainment [ISCED 5A/5B/6], in OECD countries, by country of residence, 2000/01-2010/11 (main destination countries)



Note Countries of destination with more than 1000 Portuguese born migrants. Low reliability of the data on Germany and Neetherland (not used).

Source Chart by OEm, data from OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC 2000/01 (File A2) and DIOC 2010/11 (Rev 3 File C).

Methodological remarks

01. There is a basic asymmetry in international migration. The right to leave the country in which you live is today 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.¹¹ 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.

¹¹ 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 together the data and makes it 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_2015_Metadata]

Acquisition of citizenship

Belgium All types of acquisition. Includes only foreigners who were living in Belgium when they got naturalised. Source 2012-2013: OECD, International Migration Database, based on the Belgium National Statistical Office and Ministry of Justice. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

France All types of acquisition. Data by former nationality. Source 2013-2014: Ministère de L'Intérieure: immigration, intégration, asile et le développement solidaire. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

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

Netherlands Acquisition of Dutch citizenship other than by birth. Dutch citizenship can be obtained by law (including by adoption), by option, by naturalization (independent or co

naturalization) and by recognition. Source 2013-2014: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

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

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

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

Consular registrations

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

Foreign population

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

Canada Foreign population in the 2011 Canadian census. The data refers only to people with one nationality. People with two or more are excluded. In 2011 there were over 18,315 individuals born in Portugal who had a second nationality in addition to the Portuguese one. Source 2011: Statistics of Canada, National Household Survey 2011: citizenship (5), place of birth (236), immigrant status and period of immigration (11), age groups (10) and sex (3) for the population in private households of Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas and census, agglomerations. [\[LINK\]](#)

France Foreign population in the annual census. The data for census surveys is collected by the municipalities and monitored and organised by the national statistical office. Source 2011: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): Répartition des étrangers par nationalité en 2011. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

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

Mozambique Foreign population in the Mozambique census. The data refers only to people with one nationality. People with two or more nationalities are excluded. Source 2007: Instituto Nacional de Estatística: information provided on request. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

Spain Foreign population in the population register. Data includes all registered foreign citizens no matters their administrative status. Source 2014: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Padron Municipal de habitantes: datos nacionales por CCAA y por provincias, población por nacionalidad, país de nacimiento y sexo. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Residence permits, including also people who stay in the country more than 12 months. Does not include seasonal or cross-border workers. Source 2014: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: population résidante permanente et non permanente selon le canton, le sexe, l'autorisation de résidence, la classe d'âge et la nationalité. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

United States Estimates of the foreign population based on the annual American Community Survey. Source 2012: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Fact Finder, advanced search, race and ethnic groups, detailed groups [enter Portuguese], selected population profile in the United States, one year estimate. [\[LINK\]](#)

Permanent inflows

Belgium Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Source 2011-2012: OECD, International Migration Database, based in the Belgium Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique. [\[LINK\]](#)

Brazil Foreigners holding permanent work permits, indexed to periods for at least 1 year, or temporary work permits, indexed to the periods of work contracts (which may be more than 1 year or less than 1 year). Source 2013-2014: Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, Coordenação Geral de Imigração (CGI): autorizações concedidas a estrangeiros por país de origem. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

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

Italy Foreigners holding a residence permit (short-term and long-term). Long-term resident permits for EU citizens (more than 3 months) grant annual or biennial residence, according to the reason for their presence in Italy, renewable at the end of the expiration date. Source 2012-2013: OECD, International Migration Database, based in Italian Ministro dell'Interno. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom Foreigner 16 and older who entered the country and were conceded a National Insurance Number (NIN) by the Department for Work and Pensions (social security system) because they are looking for work or already obtained employment. 2013-2014: Department for Work and Pensions: stat-explore. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Inflows correspond to permanent resident permit concessions (including status changes), by country of birth, in the fiscal year ending 30 September of each (calendar) year indicated and starting on 1st October of the previous year. Source 2012-2013: US Department of Homeland Security: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2013 (table 3, persons obtaining lawful permanent resident status by region and country of birth: fiscal years 2004 to 2013). [\[LINK\]](#)

Remittances

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

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

Stock of foreign-born

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

Brazil Foreign-born population in the 2010 Brazilian censuses. Source 2010: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística: information provided on request. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

France Foreign-born population in the annual censuses. The data for census surveys is collected by the municipalities and monitored and organised by the national statistical office. Source 2011: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): répartition des immigrés par pays de naissance en 2011. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Microcensus, based in the records of the national Central Register of Foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister). Data for those born in Portugal correspond to those who were born outside Germany with Portuguese citizenship (the only available data). Source 2013-2014: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland: Ausländische Bevölkerung, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, 2014, tabelle 7 (2014). [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

Netherlands Foreign-born population in the Municipal Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2013-2014: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database, population, persons (first generation background). [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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

Switzerland Foreign-born population in the census and residence permits. From 2010 data concerns all migrants born in Portugal. Source 2012-2013: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: population résidante permanente et non permanente selon le canton, le sexe, la nationalité, le pays de naissance et l'âge. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Estimates of foreign-born population based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. Source 2013-2014: 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 Current Population Survey. Source 2013-2014: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey: Data Ferret, March supplement [select year], view variables, person variables, demographics, country of birth, person. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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