

observatório da emigração

portuguese emigration
factbook 2019

Observatório da Emigração

Portuguese Emigration **Factbook 2019**

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Observatório da Emigração, CIES, ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

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Tables and charts are provided in Excel format.

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Signs, abbreviations and acronyms

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

ISO codes for countries

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

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

Foreword and highlights

General trends

01. In 2018, the Portuguese emigration decreased again, with about 80 thousand individuals leaving the country. The new statistical series estimated since last year by the Observatory incorporates corrections from the German and French statistical institutes, with an upward revision of the value of Portuguese emigration in 2015 and a more pronounced decline as of that date.

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

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

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

Portuguese permanent inflows in main destination countries

05. The decrease in emigration to the United Kingdom continues: from 2017 to 2018, the number of Portuguese inflows in that country fell by 17%. However a deceleration in the decrease compared to the previous year (26%) is noteworthy. With a sharp decrease, but with lower absolute values, it is also worth noting the reduction of emigration to Angola, with a decrease of 36% between 2017 and 2018 (from 2016 to 2017 the decrease had been 24%), and emigration to France, which has been losing entries since 2013 but has had the sharpest decline from 2017 to 2018 (-33%). For the fifth consecutive year, there was a downward trend in emigration to Switzerland (-6%), although less pronounced than in previous years. In contrast to the general downward trend, emigration to Spain has been growing since 2014: between 2017 and 2018, increased by 18% again. Due to corrections in the German statistics it is difficult at this moment to measure the recent evolution of emigration to this destination, which should nevertheless be in decline since 2014.

06. Despite the decrease observed between 2017 and 2018, the United Kingdom remains the main country of destination to Portuguese emigration: 18,700 entries in 2018. The other main destinations of Portuguese emigration were Spain (more than 10,600 inflows in 2018), Switzerland (8,700 in 2018) and France (8,300 in 2017). Outside Europe, the main destination countries for Portuguese emigration are in Africa: Angola (1,900 in 2018) and Mozambique (1,400 in 2016). In 2018, the Portuguese were the second most represented nationality among the new emigrants entering Luxembourg, the fourth in Switzerland, the seventh in the United Kingdom and the tenth in Brazil (figures from 2017).

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

07. France remains the country with the largest number of migrants born in Portugal: more than 595,900 in 2015 (values are provisional). There are also more than 100,000 Portuguese emigrants living in Switzerland (217,000 in 2018), the United States (178,000 in 2018), Canada (143,000 in 2016), the United Kingdom (141,000 in 2018), Brazil (138,000 in 2010) and in Germany (115 thousand in 2018). In Switzerland, the value of the Portuguese stock declined for the second consecutive year, albeit slightly (-1.5%). In Spain, the resumption of emigration continues to be insufficient to offset the annual number of outflows due to the return to Portugal or the re-emigration to a third country after the crisis of 2008. Although, between 2017 and 2018 the relative decrease in the number of Portuguese living in Spain stood at

-1.8%, the lowest reduction observed since 2012. Today live in Spain less than 100 thousand Portuguese (94,500).

Remittances received

08. In 2018, the value of remittances received in Portugal was slightly over 3.6 billion euros. Between 2017 and 2018 the value of remittances received in Portugal grew by 1.4%. However, due to the economic growth in Portugal during the same period, the value of remittances as a percentage of GDP remained at 1.8%. The highest absolute growth was in remittances received from Switzerland (around +100 million). The highest relative growth was in remittances received from South Africa (+ 55%) and Switzerland (+ 13%). The largest decline, both in absolute terms was in remittances received from Angola (-22 million euros), and relative terms was from Brazil (-23% when compared with 2017). The value of remittances as a percentage of GDP is, in Portugal, at a level similar to that of more developed or larger economies, this indicator varying, in 2018, between 29%, in Nepal, and less than 0.03%, in the USA.

1 | Total emigration



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Country statistical profile

Table 1.1 Main social indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	France	Switzerland	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Ukraine
Surface area (1000 km2, 2017)	92,2	243,6	549,1	41,3	8 515,8	4,0	630,6
Population (millions, 2017)	10,3	66,5	67,0	8,5	209,5	0,5	44,6
Population density (people per km2, 2017)	112,2	274,8	122,3	215,5	25,1	134,9	77,0
Urban population (% of total, 2017)	65,2	83,4	80,4	73,8	86,6	65,7	69,4
Population growth (annual %, 2017)	-0,2	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,8	1,2	-0,5
Population ages 0-14 (% of total, 2017)	13,5	17,7	18,0	14,9	21,3	28,8	15,8
Population ages 65 and above (% of total, 2017)	22,0	18,4	20,0	18,6	8,9	4,6	16,4
Fertility rate, total (births per woman, 2017)	1,4	1,8	1,9	1,5	1,7	2,3	1,4
Labor force, total (millions, 2017)	4,8	32,2	27,1	4,6	90,8	0,2	16,4
Labor force with tertiary education (% of total, 2017)	27,1	43,7	41,4	41,6	22,0	15,9	54,0
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force, ILO estimate, 2017)	6,9	4,0	9,2	4,9	12,5	12,3	9,4
Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment, 2017)	43,7	26,2	41,6	36,9	..	29,7	21,1
Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24, ILO estimate, 2017)	20,3	11,2	20,9	7,9	28,6	23,1	19,6
GDP (current US\$, billions, 2017)	240,7	2 855,3	2 777,5	705,1	1 868,6	2,0	130,8
GDP growth (annual %, 2017)	2,4	1,4	1,7	2,8	1,1	5,1	3,3
GDP per capita (current US\$, thousands, 2017)	23,4	42,9	41,5	82,8	8,9	3,6	3,1
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births, 2017)	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,7	12,8	16,7	7,5
Mean years of schooling (2017)	9,2	12,9	11,5	13,4	7,8	6,1	11,3
HDI score (2017)	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,8
HDI ranking (2017)	41	14	24	2	79	125	88

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2013-2018).

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from the World Bank, DataBank, World Development Indicators, updated 06/01/2020, International Labour Organization (ILO), updated 06/01/2020, (for employment and unemployment) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2018 Human Development Report (for mean years of schooling, HDI score and HDI ranking).

Table 1.2 Main migration indicators: international comparison

Indicators	Portugal	Top three countries of destination of Portuguese emigration (outflows)			Top three countries of origin of immigration in Portugal (inflows)		
		United Kingdom	France	Switzerland	Brazil	Cabo Verde	Ukraine
Stock of emigrants (thousands, 2017)	2 266,7	4 921,3	2 207,0	677,0	1 612,9	226,8	5 942,0
Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2017)	21,9	7,5	12,2	8,0	0,1	41,5	11,1
Emigration rate of tertiary-educated population (age of entry > 22, %, 2000)	13,1	11,7	..	6,6	1,9	55,5	..
Stock of immigrants (thousands, 2017)	880,2	8 841,7	7 902,0	2 506,0	735,6	15,3	4 915,0
Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2017)	8,5	13,4	12,2	29,5	0,4	2,8	11,2
Inward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2018)	4 470	4 499	27 011	2 473	2 933	242	14 694
Inward remittance flows as a percentage of GDP (2018)	1,9	0,2	1,0	0,4	0,2	12,1	11,2
Outward remittance flows (current US\$, million, 2018)	2 545	31 428	22 118	9 889	1 981	27	4 412

Note Top three countries of emigration and immigration with available data for the last six years (2013-2018).

Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017) (number of emigrants and immigrants); Migration Database with Age of Entry, 1900-2000 (emigration rate of tertiary-educated population); World Bank, World Bank, Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2018 (remittance).

Estimates of total emigration

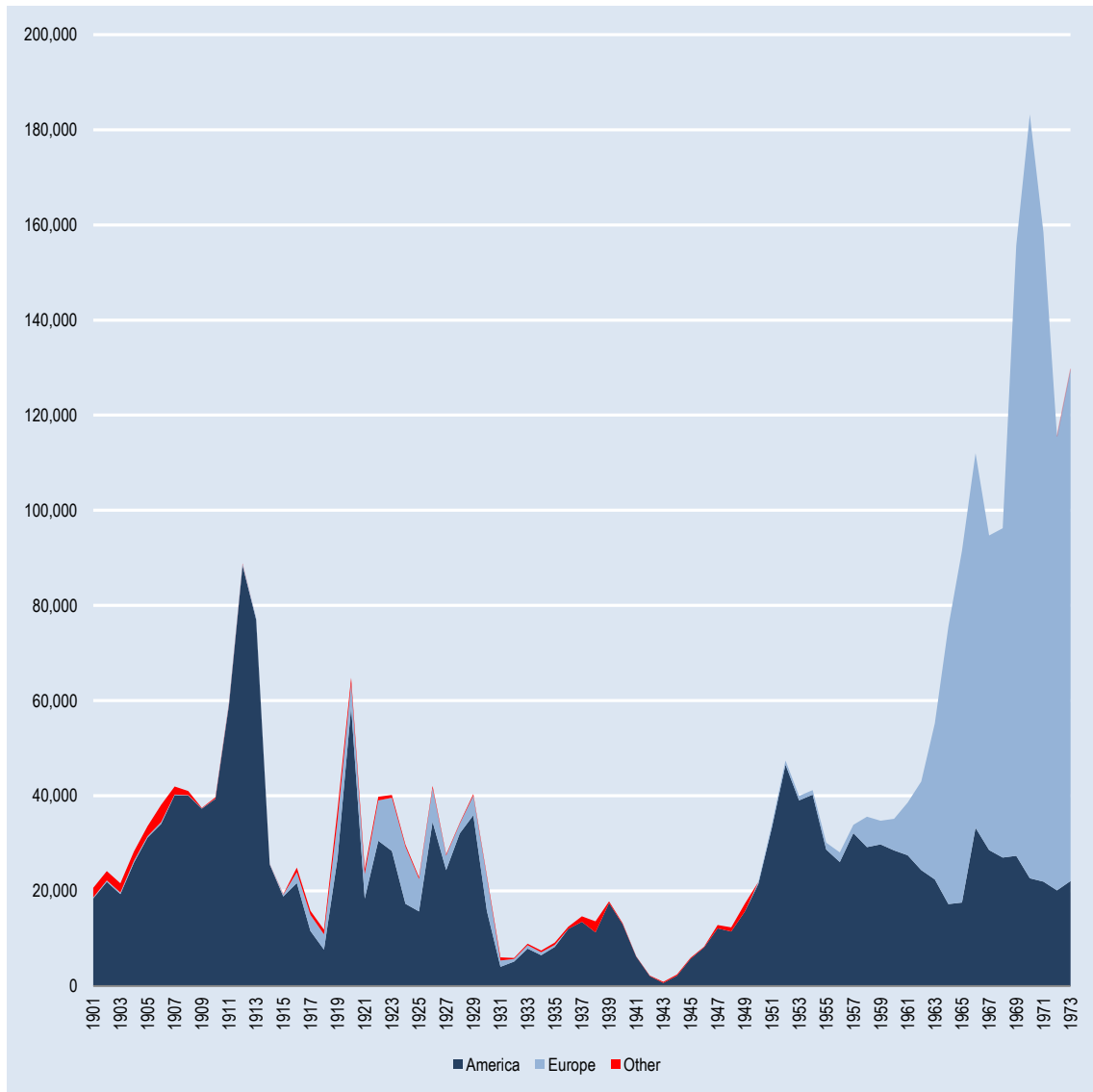
Table 1.3 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background

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

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

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

Chart 1.1 Permanent outflows of Portuguese emigrants: the historical background



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

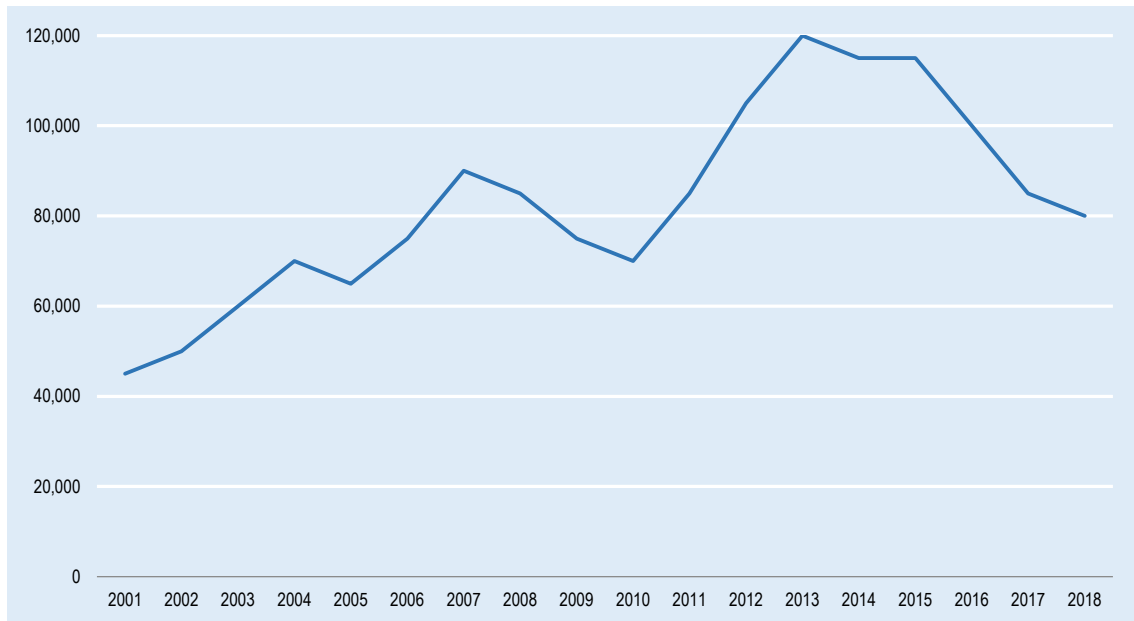
Table 1.4 Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2018

Year	Source				
	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) [A]			Observatório da Emigração [B]	
	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Current series	Previous series
2001	20,589	5,762	14,827	45,000	40,000 (**)
2002	27,358	8,813	18,545	50,000	50,000
2003	27,008	6,687	20,321	60,000	60,000
2004	..	6,757	..	70,000	70,000
2005	..	6,360	..	65,000	75,000 (**)
2006	..	5,600	..	75,000	80,000 (**)
2007	..	7,890	..	90,000	90,000
2008	..	20,357	..	85,000	85,000
2009	..	16,899	..	75,000	75,000
2010	..	23,760	..	70,000	70,000
2011	100,978	43,998	56,980	85,000	80,000 (**)
2012	121,418	51,958	69,460	105,000	95,000 (**)
2013	128,108	53,786	74,322	120,000	110,000 (**)
2014	134,624	49,572	85,052	115,000	110,000 (**)
2015	101,203	40,377	60,826	115,000 (*)	..
2016	97,151	38,273	58,878	100,000 (*)	..
2017	81,051	31,753	49,298	85,000 (*)	..
2018	81 754	31 600	50 154	80 000 (*)	..

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

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

Chart 1.2 OEm Estimates of the outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2018



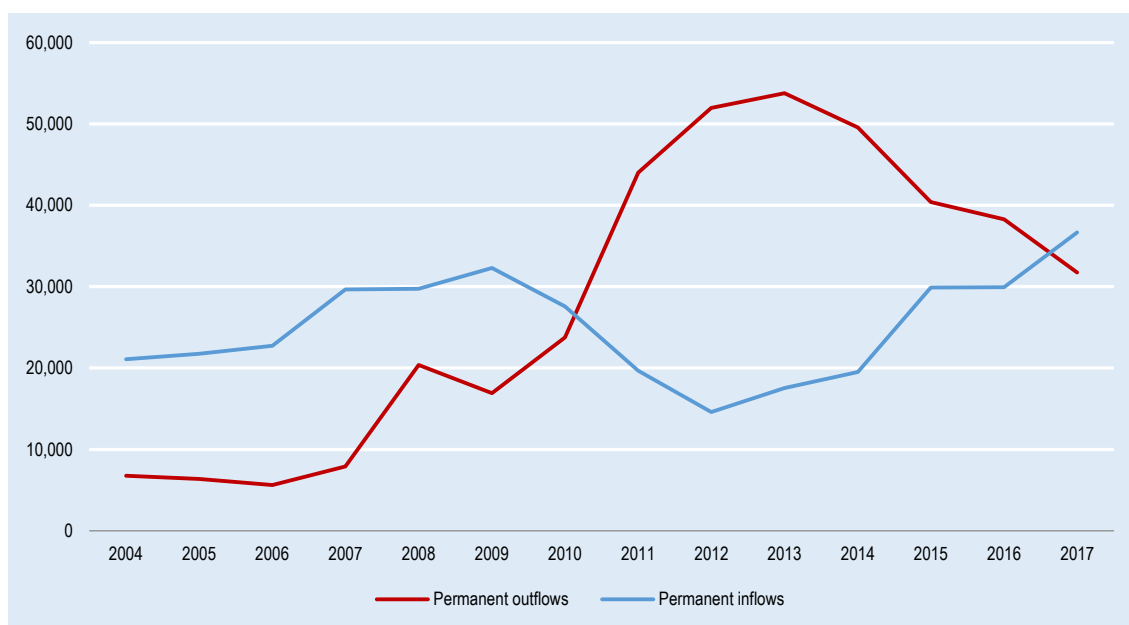
Source Chart by OEm, data from OEm, estimates based on destination countries permanent inflows data.

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

Year	Permanent outflows	Permanent inflows	Net migration
2004	6,757	21,093	14,336
2005	6,360	21,741	15,381
2006	5,600	22,741	17,141
2007	7,890	29,661	21,771
2008	20,357	29,718	9,361
2009	16,899	32,307	15,408
2010	23,760	27,575	3,815
2011	43,998	19,667	-24,331
2012	51,958	14,606	-37,352
2013	53,786	17,554	-36,232
2014	49,572	19,516	-30,056
2015	40,377	29,896	-10,481
2016	38,273	29,925	-8,348
2017	31,753	36,639	4,886

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

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



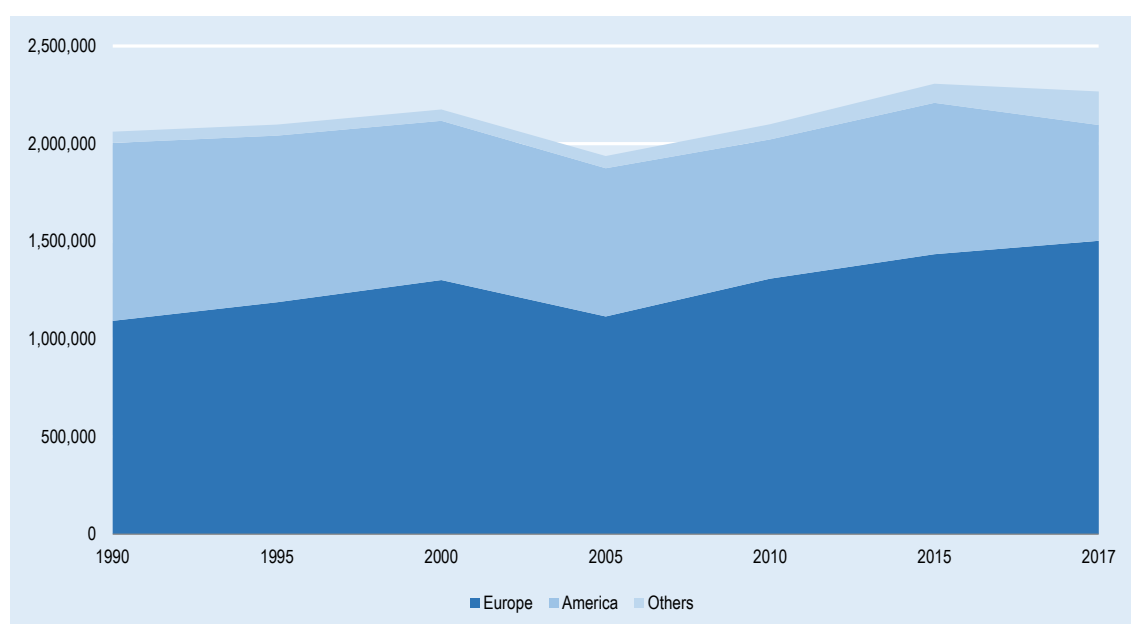
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

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

Year	Total		Europe		America		Others	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1990	2,060,790	100.0	1,092,141	53.0	910,907	44.2	57,742	2.8
1995	2,097,189	100.0	1,187,356	56.6	853,198	40.7	56,635	2.7
2000	2,174,444	100.0	1,301,084	59.8	815,315	37.5	58,045	2.7
2005	1,936,066	100.0	1,114,618	57.6	758,905	39.2	62,543	3.2
2010	2,098,897	100.0	1,308,130	62.3	712,886	34.0	77,881	3.7
2015	2,306,321	100.0	1,433,482	62.2	775,050	33.6	97,789	4.2
2017	2,266,735	100.0	1,502,151	66.3	592,642	26.1	171,942	7.6

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

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



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

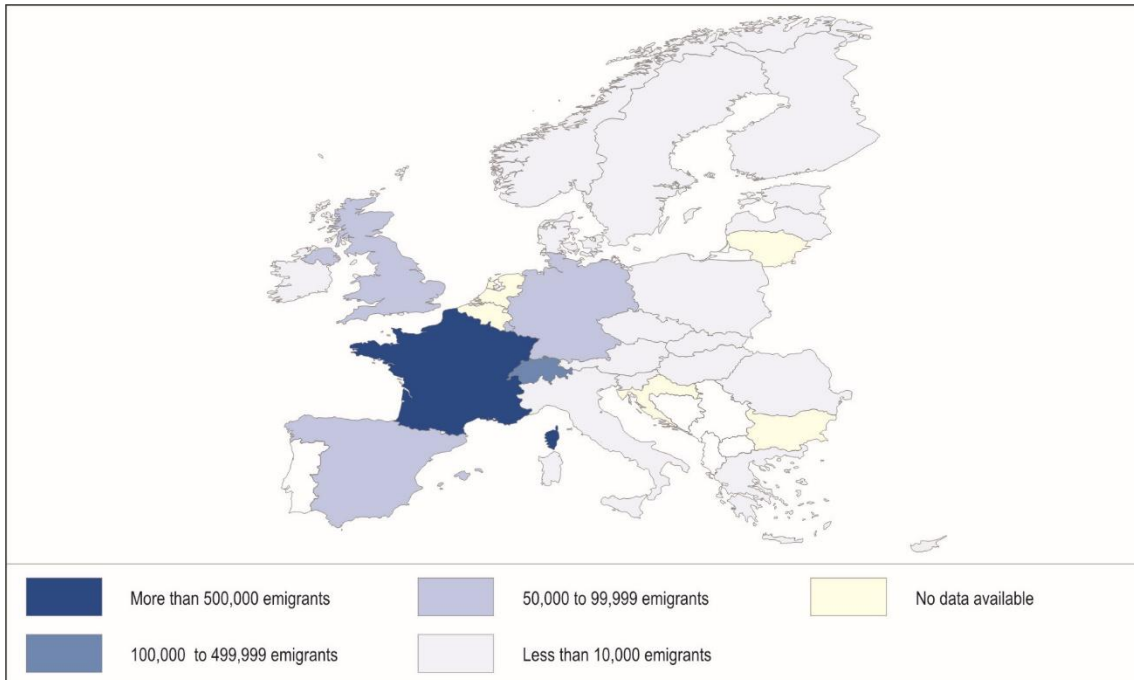
Table 1.7 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in EU and EFTA countries, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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

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

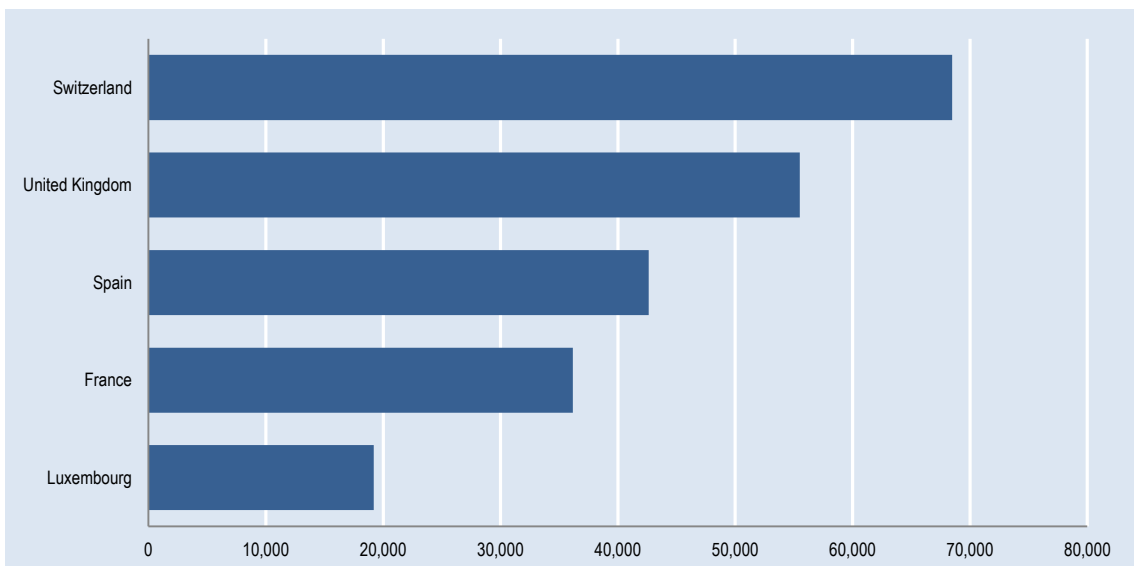
Source Table by OEm, data from Eurostat, based on member states census data, 2000/2001 and 2010/2011.

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



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

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



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

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

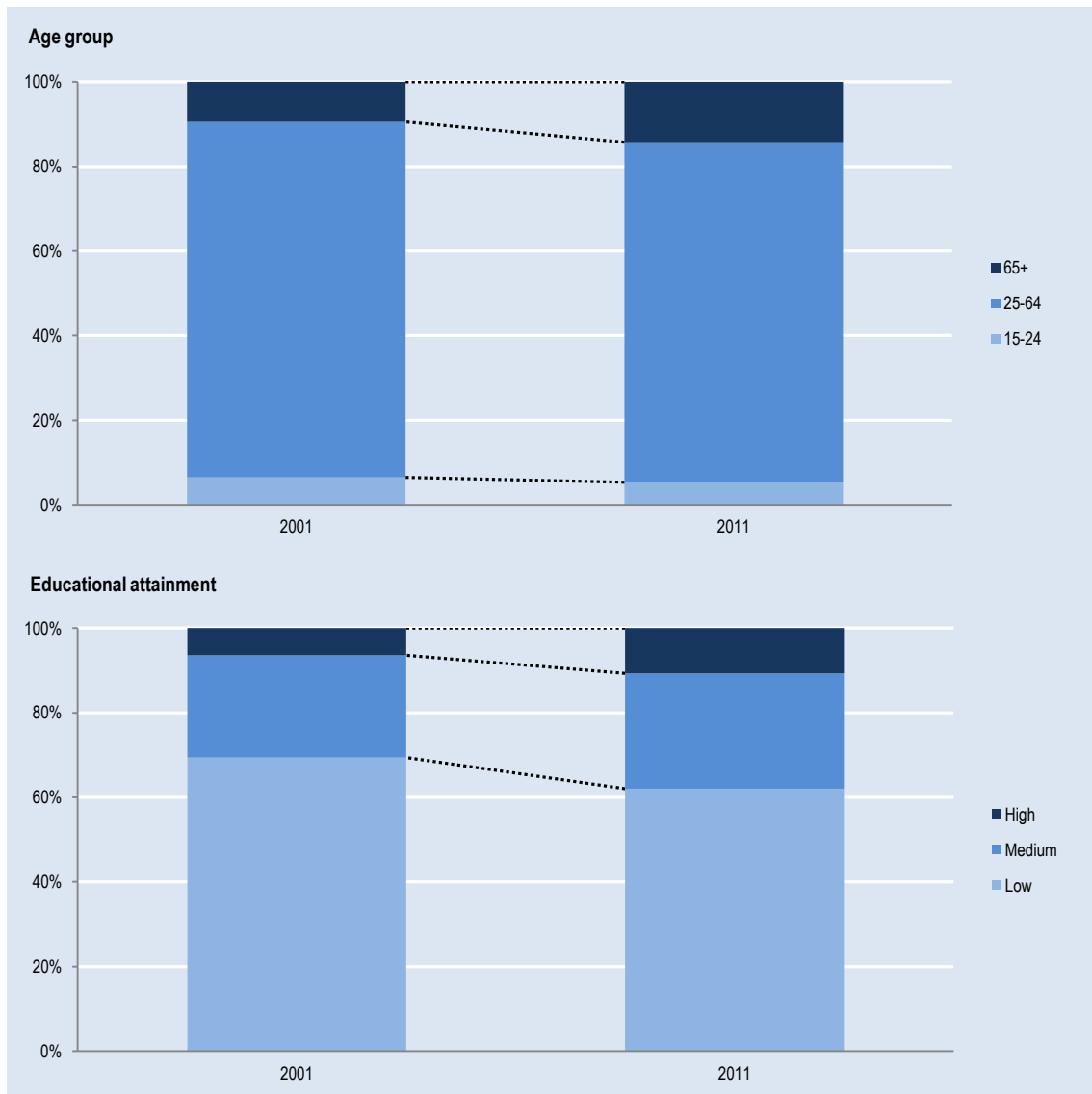
Table 1.8 Stock of Portuguese-born emigrants in OECD countries by age group and educational attainment, 2000/2001 and 2010/11

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

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

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

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



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

International comparison

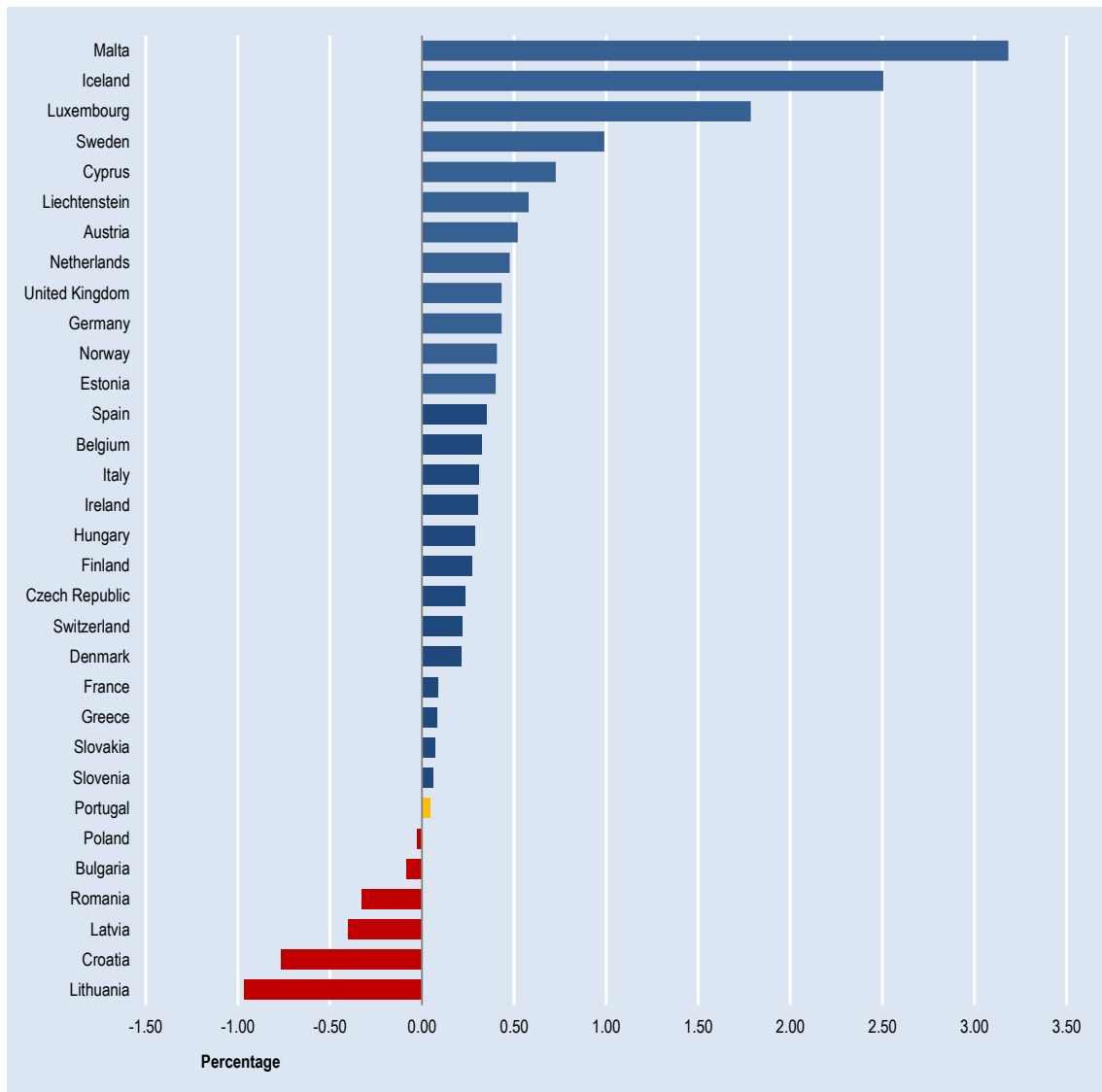
Table 1.9 Net migration in EU and EFTA countries, 2017

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

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

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

Chart 1.7 Net migration rates in EU and EFTA countries, except return flows, 2017



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

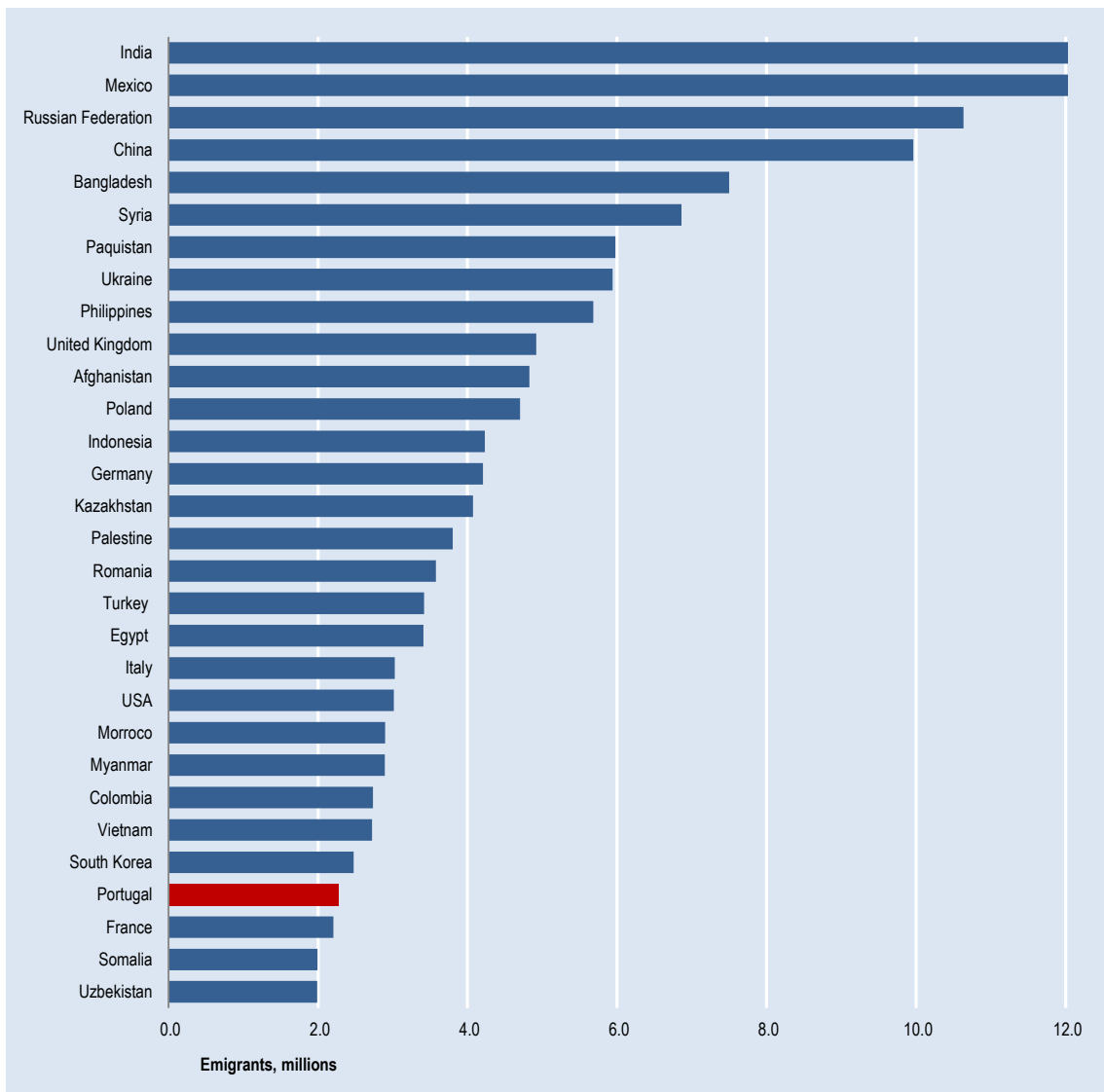
Source Chart by OEm, data from Eurostat, database on population and social conditions.

Table 1.10 Emigrants by country of origin, 2017

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

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

Chart 1.8 Emigrants by country of origin, 2017



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

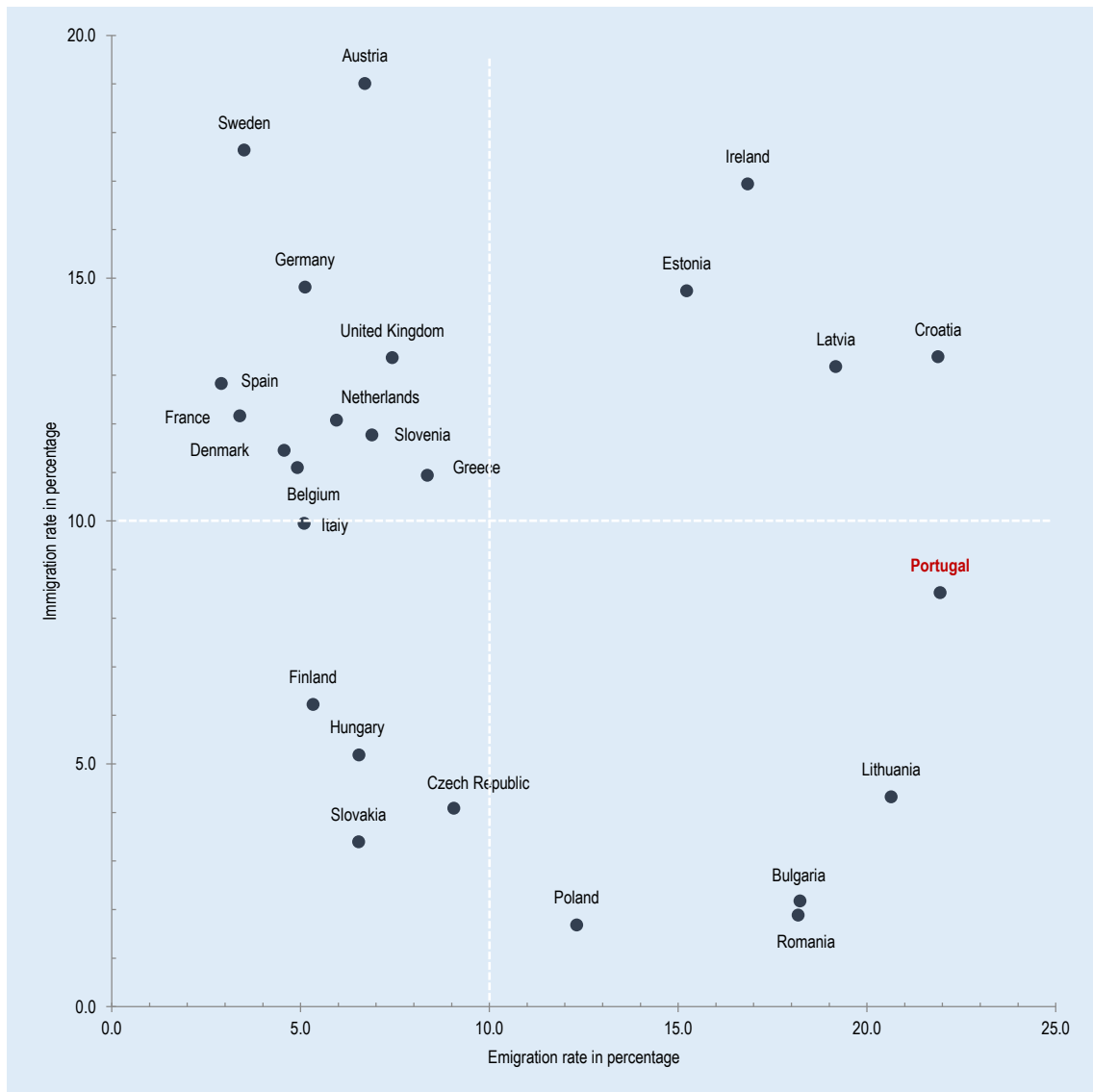
Table 1.11 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2017

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

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

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

Chart 1.9 Emigration and immigration rates in EU countries, 2017



Note Only countries with more than one million inhabitants.

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

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

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

2 | Emigration to top destination countries



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Summary

Table 2.1 **Main indicators of Portuguese emigration to top destination countries, 2018 or last year available**

Country	Portuguese permanent inflows	Stock of migrants born in Portugal	Population with Portuguese citizenship	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese	Stock of registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	1 910	..	..	..	102 420
Austria	674	2 782	3 555	3	5 568
Belgium	2 691	36 378	46 391	238	59 336
Brazil	601	137 973	..	..	713 130
Canada	865	143 160	25 855	237	135 301
Denmark	765	2 682	2 630	11	2 737
France	8 316	595 900	530 800	2 579	1 205 308
Germany	7 200	115 190	138 890	745	174 363
Italy	465	6 577	6 603	37	6 411
Luxemburg	3 501	72 821	96 500	1 593	116 505
Mozambique	1 439	3 767	5 560	..	31 926
Netherlands	2 400	17 893	21 051	61	25 893
Norway	450	3 328	4 452	12	609
Spain	10 636	94 520	89 616	377	74 112
Switzerland	8 733	217 662	263 311	3 285	336 975
United Kingdom	18 871	141 000	224 000	1 906	263 706
United States	889	178 500	54 669	2 031	202 583
Venezuela	532	37 326	..	..	185 600

Note [AUT] Consular Registrations: 2016. [AGO] Permanente inflows: data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] Permanent inflows: 2017. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2017. [BRA] Permanent inflows: 2017. Migrants born in Portugal: 2010. [CAN] Migrants born in Portugal: 2016. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2017. [USA] Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2012. [FRA] Permanent inflows: 2017. Migrants born in Portugal and population with Portuguese citizenship: Values are provisional. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2016. [ITA] Permanente inflows: 2017. Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese: 2017. Consular Registrations: Only counts the national citizens in the Consular Section of the Embassy of Portugal in Rome. [LUX] Migrants born in Portugal: Value of migrants born in Portugal for 2018 was granted on request. [MOZ] Permanent inflows: 2016. Migrants born in Portugal: 2007. Population with Portuguese citizenship: 2017. [VEN] Permanente inflows and Migrants born in Portugal: 2011.

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

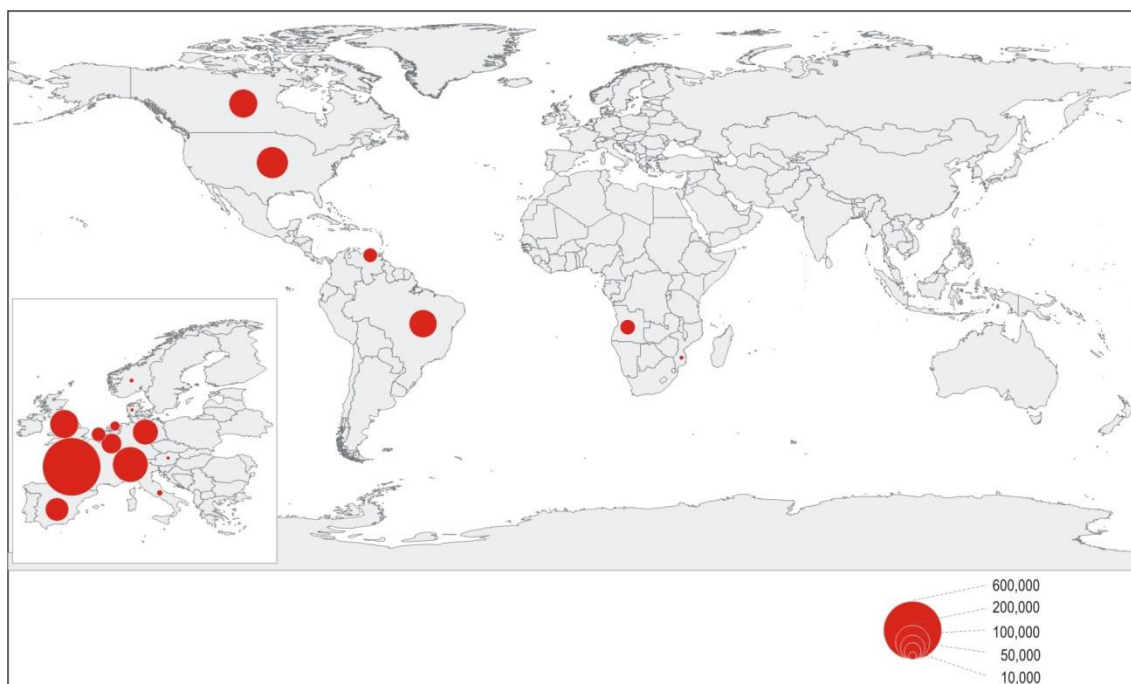
Map 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2017. [BRA] 2017. [FRA] 2017. [ITA] 2017. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

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

Map 2.2 **Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available**



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

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

Inflows

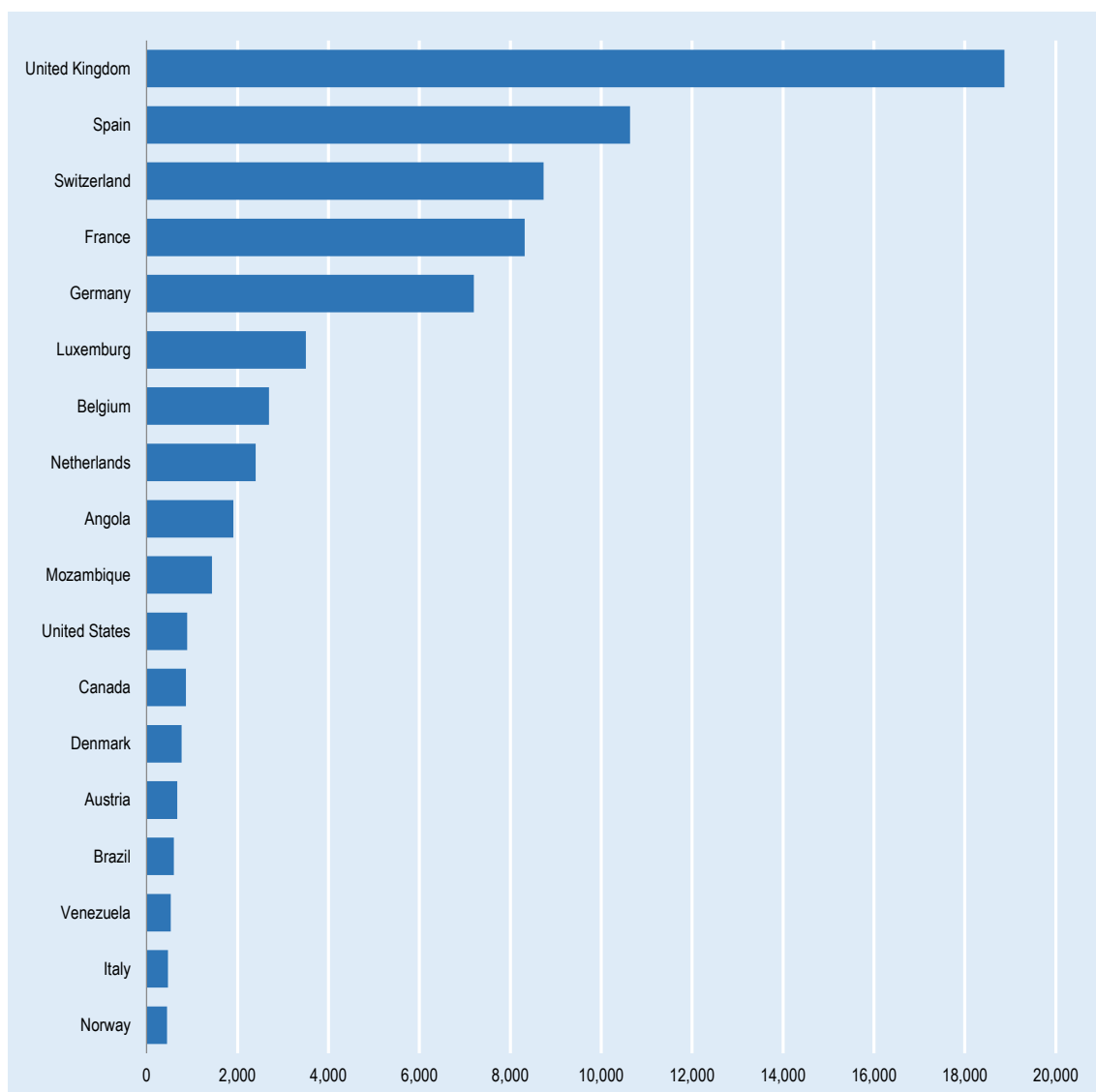
Table 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available

Country	Total inflows	Portuguese inflows		
		N	As a percentage of total inflows	Ranking in total inflows
Angola	..	1 910	..	..
Austria	131 724	674	0,5	..
Belgium	109 515	2 691	2,5	..
Brazil	25 937	601	2,3	10th
Canada	321 060	865	0,3	..
Denmark	83 955	765	0,9	..
France	..	8 316	..	..
Germany	1 199 115	7 200	0,6	..
Italy	343 440	465	0,1	..
Luxemburg	24 644	3 501	14,2	2nd
Mozambique	..	1 439	..	..
Netherlands	210 917	2 400	1,1	..
Norway	44 408	450	1,0	..
Spain	760 804	10 636	1,4	..
Switzerland	146 183	8 733	6,0	4th
United Kingdom	632 670	18 871	3,0	8th
United States	1 096 611	889	0,1	..
Venezuela	287 499	532	0,2	..

Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2017. [BRA] 2017. [FRA] 2017. [ITA] 2017. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

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

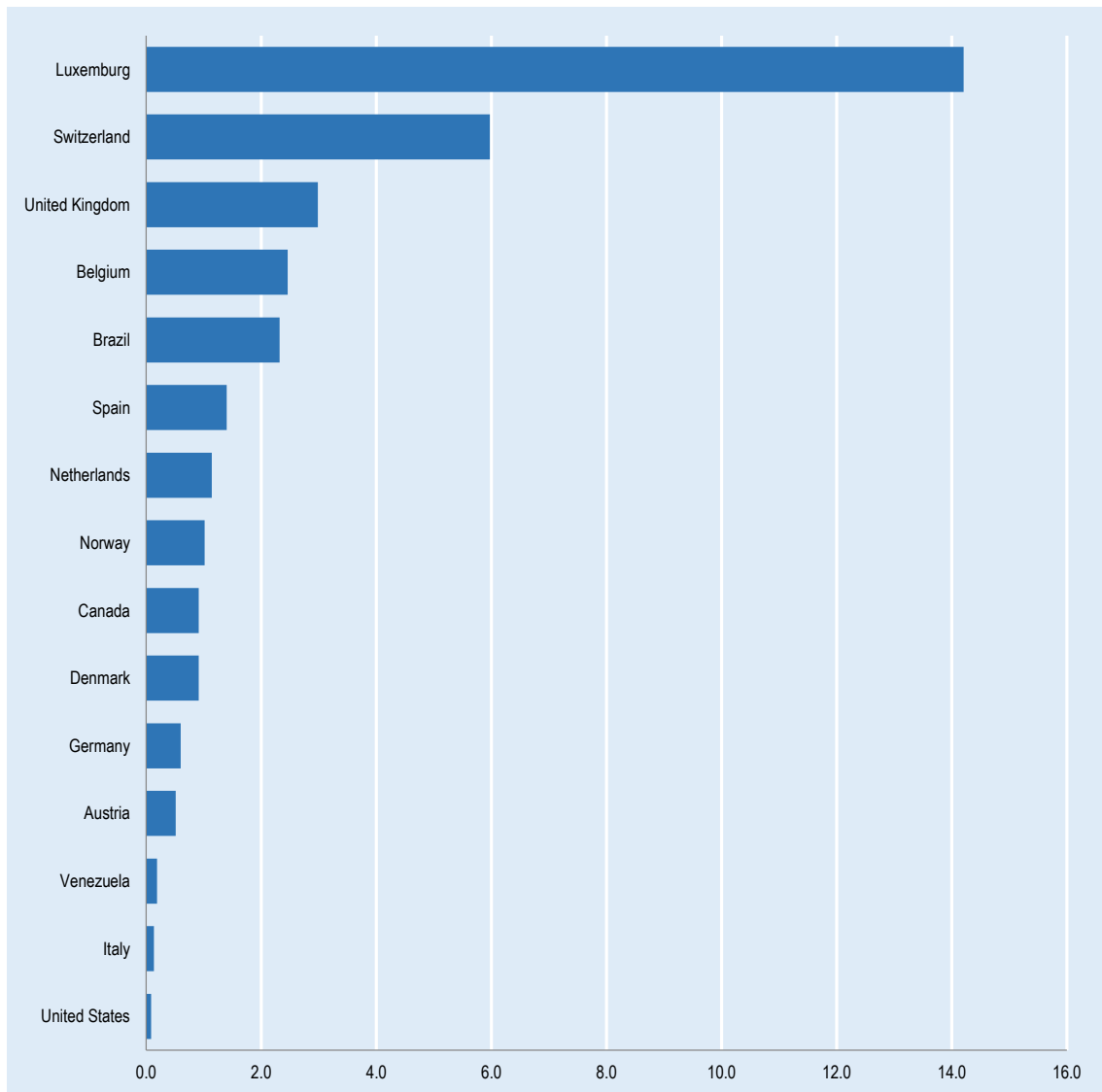
Chart 2.1 Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2017. [BRA] 2017. [FRA] 2017. [ITA] 2016. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011..

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

Chart 2.2 Portuguese permanent inflows as a percentage of all permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



Note [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2017. [BRA] 2017. [FRA] 2017. [ITA] 2016. [MOZ] 2016. [VEN] 2011.

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

Table 2.3 Change in Portuguese permanent inflows in top destination countries, 2017-2018 or last two years available

Country	Total inflows			Portuguese inflows		
	2017	2018	Change in percentage	2017	2018	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	2 962	1 910	-35,5
Austria	139 329	131 724	-5,5	618	674	9,1
Belgium	103 187	109 515	6,1	2 863	2 691	-6,0
Brazil	30 327	25 937	-14,5	722	601	-16,8
Canada	286 476	321 060	12,1	787	865	9,9
Denmark	86 137	83 955	-2,5	642	765	19,2
France	..	..	..	12 384	8 316	-32,8
Germany	1 391 515	1 199 115	-13,8	17 750	7 200	-59,4
Italy	300 823	343 440	14,2	443	465	5,0
Luxemburg	24 379	24 644	1,1	3 342	3 501	4,8
Mozambique	..	..	..	6 619	1 439	-78,3
Netherlands	202 126	210 917	4,3	2 127	2 400	12,8
Norway	49 774	44 408	-10,8	375	450	20,0
Spain	637 375	760 804	19,4	9 038	10 636	17,7
Switzerland	147 142	146 183	-0,7	9 257	8 733	-5,7
United Kingdom	682 613	632 670	-7,3	22 622	18 871	-16,6
United States	1 127 167	1 096 611	-2,7	939	889	-5,3
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [DEU] The values of Portuguese inflow into Germany in 2017 are greatly inflated due to registration problems in the years of 2015 and 2016. [AGO] Data from visas concerning permanent emigration. [BEL] 2015 and 2016. [BRA] 2016 and 2017. [FRA] 2016 and 2017. [ITA] 2016 and 2017. [MOZ] 2015 and 2016.

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

Stocks

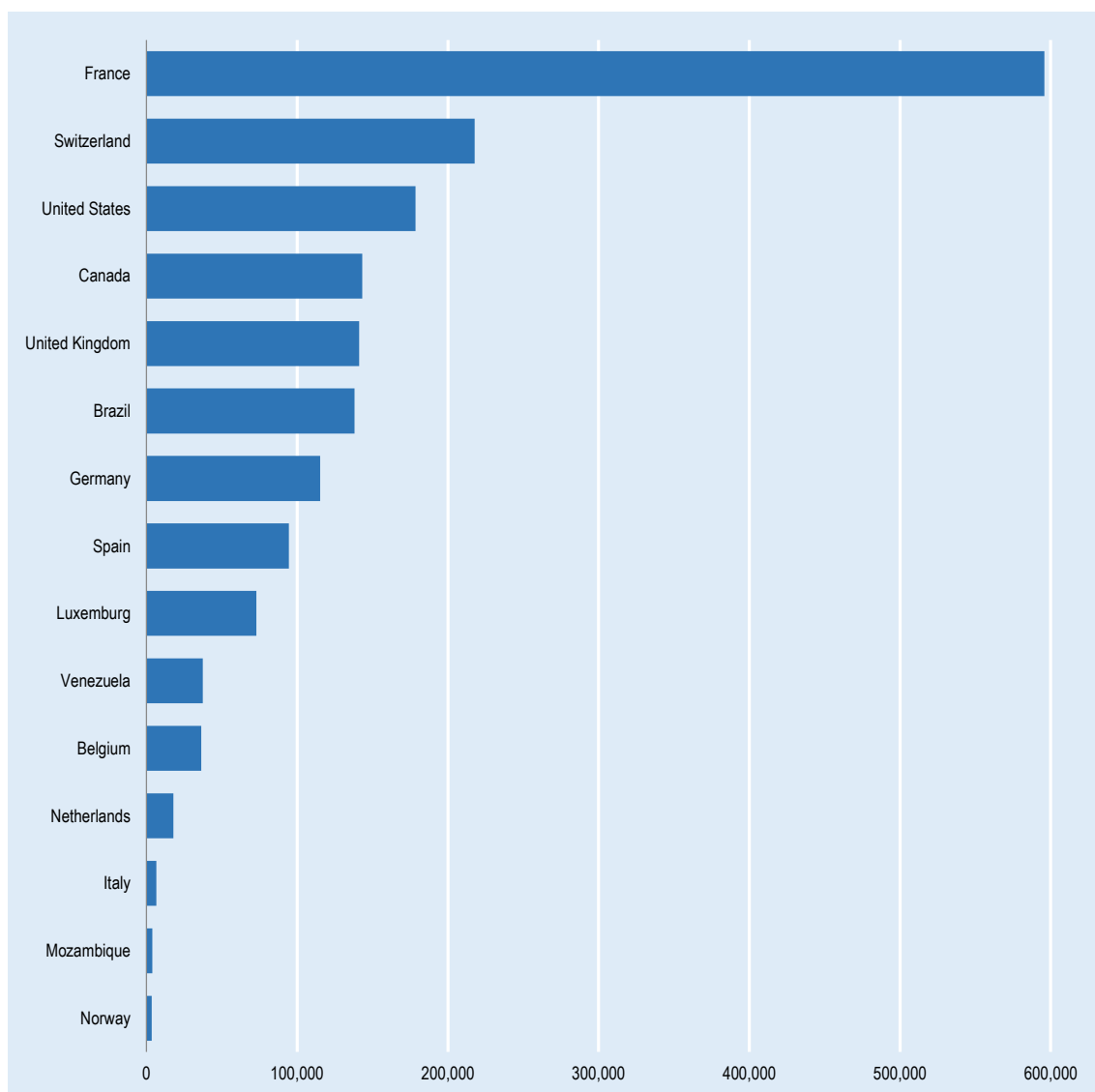
Table 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available

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	11 398 589	1 916 272	16,8	36 378	0,3	1,9	..
Brazil	190 755 799	592 570	0,3	137 973	0,1	23,3	1st
Canada	34 460 060	8 219 550	23,9	143 160	0,4	1,7	..
France	66 890 699	6 490 600	9,7	595 900	0,9	9,2	3rd
Germany	83 044 129	9 524 000	11,5	115 190	0,1	1,2	..
Italy	60 483 973	6 175 337	10,2	6 577	0,0	0,1	..
Luxemburg	602 000	..	..	72 821	12,1	..	..
Mozambique	20 252 223	342 117	1,7	3 767	0,0	1,1	..
Netherlands	17 181 084	2 079 329	12,1	17 893	0,1	0,9	..
Norway	5 295 620	822 361	15,5	3 328	0,1	0,4	..
Spain	46 722 980	6 386 904	13,7	94 520	0,2	1,5	..
Switzerland	8 544 527	2 148 275	25,1	217 662	2,5	10,1	3rd
United Kingdom	65 611 000	9 342 000	14,2	141 000	0,2	1,5	..
United States	322 720 283	49 706 205	15,4	178 500	0,1	0,4	..
Venezuela	27 150 095	1 156 578	4,3	37 326	0,1	3,2	..

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

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

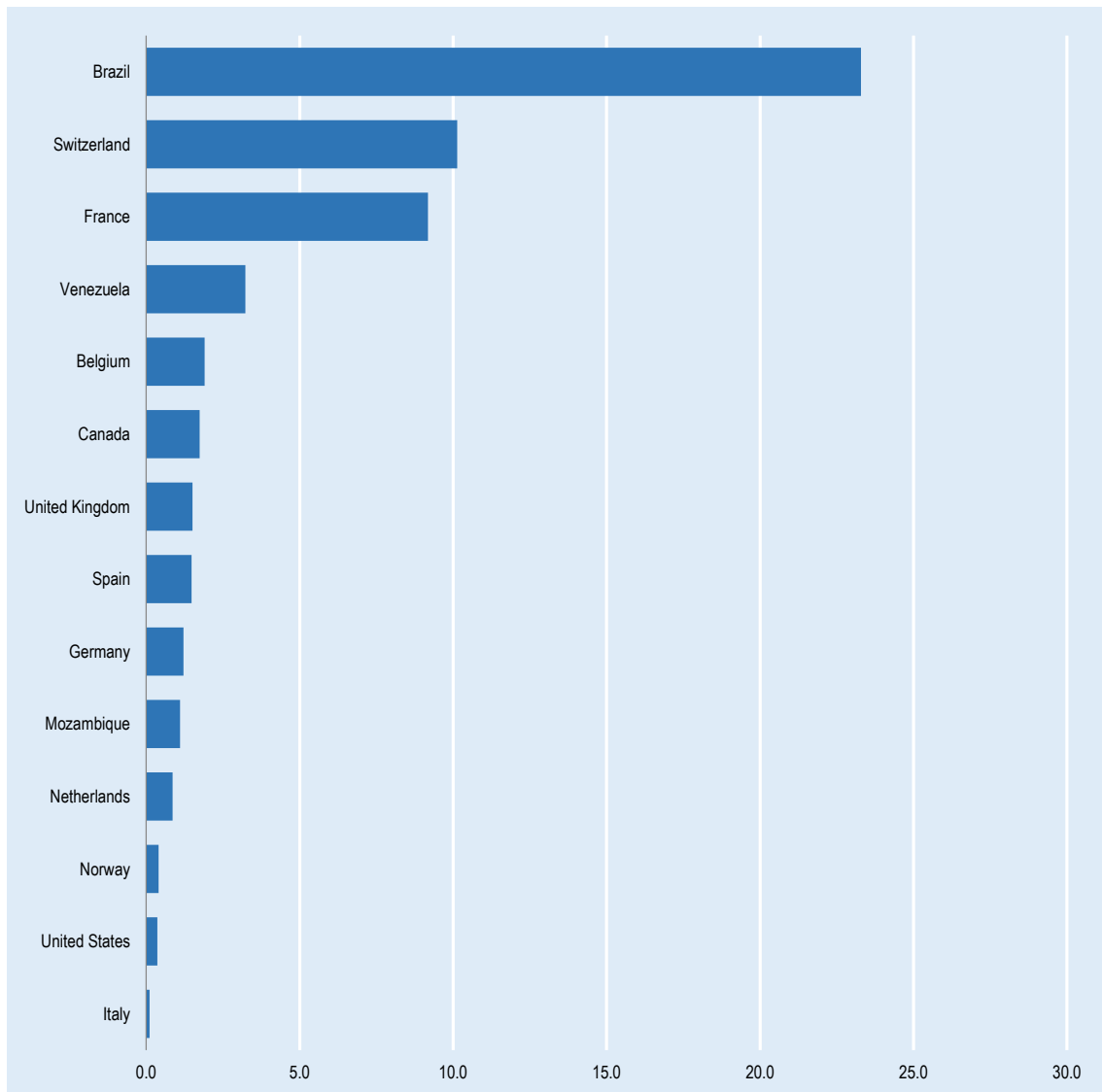
Chart 2.3 Stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



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

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

Chart 2.4 Stock of migrants born in Portugal as a percentage of all foreign-born in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



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

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

Table 2.5 Change in the stock of migrants born in Portugal in top destination countries, 2017-2018 or last two years available

Country	All foreign-born migrants			Migrants born in Portugal		
	2017	2018	Change in percentage	2017	2018	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1 876 726	1 916 272	2,1	36 074	36 378	0,8
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	6 424 700	6 490 600	3,4	621 100	595 900	-4,1
Germany	9 284 400	9 524 000	11,2	123 155	115 190	-6,5
Italy	6 053 960	6 175 337	2,0	6 461	6 577	1,8
Luxemburg	..	..	..	72 477	72 821	0,5
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2 001 175	2 079 329	3,9	17 384	17 893	2,9
Norway	799 797	822 361	2,8	3 320	3 328	0,2
Spain	6 180 342	6 386 904	3,3	96 266	94 520	-1,8
Switzerland	2 126 392	2 148 275	1,0	220 904	217 662	-1,5
United Kingdom	9 382 000	9 342 000	-0,4	139 000	141 000	1,4
United States	47 803 381	49 706 205	4,0	182 219	178 500	-2,0
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Citizenship

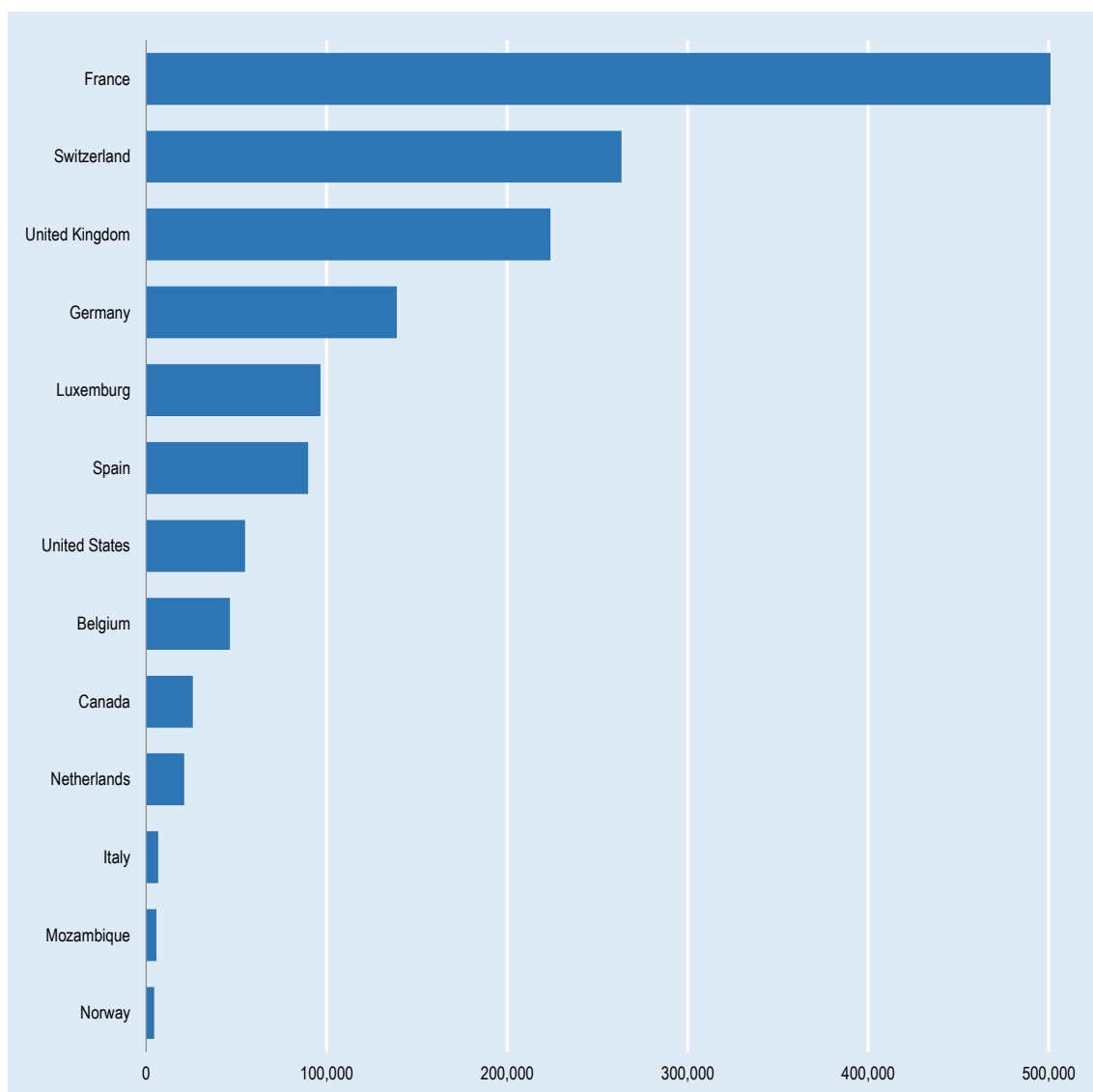
Table 2.6 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available

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	11 398 589	1 376 432	12,1	46 391	0,4	3,4
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	34 460 060	2 425 190	7,0	25 855	0,1	1,1
France	66 890 699	4 761 500	7,1	530 800	0,8	11,1
Germany	83 044 129	10 915 455	13,1	138 890	0,2	1,3
Italy	60 483 973	5 255 503	8,7	6 603	0,0	0,1
Luxemburg	602 000	288 200	47,9	96 500	16,0	33,5
Mozambique	26 899 105	142 315	0,5	5 560	0,0	3,9
Netherlands	17 181 084	1 040 805	5,3	21 051	0,1	2,0
Norway	5 295 620	567 770	10,7	4 452	0,1	0,8
Spain	46 722 980	4 734 691	10,1	89 616	0,2	1,9
Switzerland	8 544 527	2 148 275	25,1	263 311	3,1	12,3
United Kingdom	65 611 000	6 103 000	9,3	224 000	0,3	3,7
United States	318 377 746	22 041 983	6,9	54 669	0,0	0,2
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [USA] 2012.

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

Chart 2.5 Population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



Note [FRA] Values are provisional. [MOZ] 2017. [USA] 2012..

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

Table 2.7 **Change in the population with Portuguese citizenship in top destination countries, 2017-2018 or last two years available**

Country	All foreigners			Foreigners with Portuguese citizenship		
	2017	2018	Change in percentage	2017	2018	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1 353 775	1 376 432	1,7	45 569	46 391	1,8
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	4 686 100	4 761 500	1,6	557 000	530 800	-4,7
Germany	10 623 940	10 915 455	2,7	146 810	138 890	-5,4
Italy	5 144 440	5 255 503	2,2	6 338	6 603	4,2
Luxemburg	281 500	288 200	2,4	96 800	96 500	-0,3
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	972 298	1 040 805	7,0	20 166	21 051	4,4
Norway	559 221	567 770	1,5	4 360	4 452	2,1
Spain	4 572 807	4 734 691	3,5	88 451	89 616	1,3
Switzerland	2 126 392	2 148 275	1,0	266 557	263 311	-1,2
United Kingdom	6 210 000	6 103 000	-1,7	235 000	224 000	-4,7
United States	22 041 983	21 906 231	-0,6	54 669	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [FRA] Values are provisional. [USA] 2012 and 2013.

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

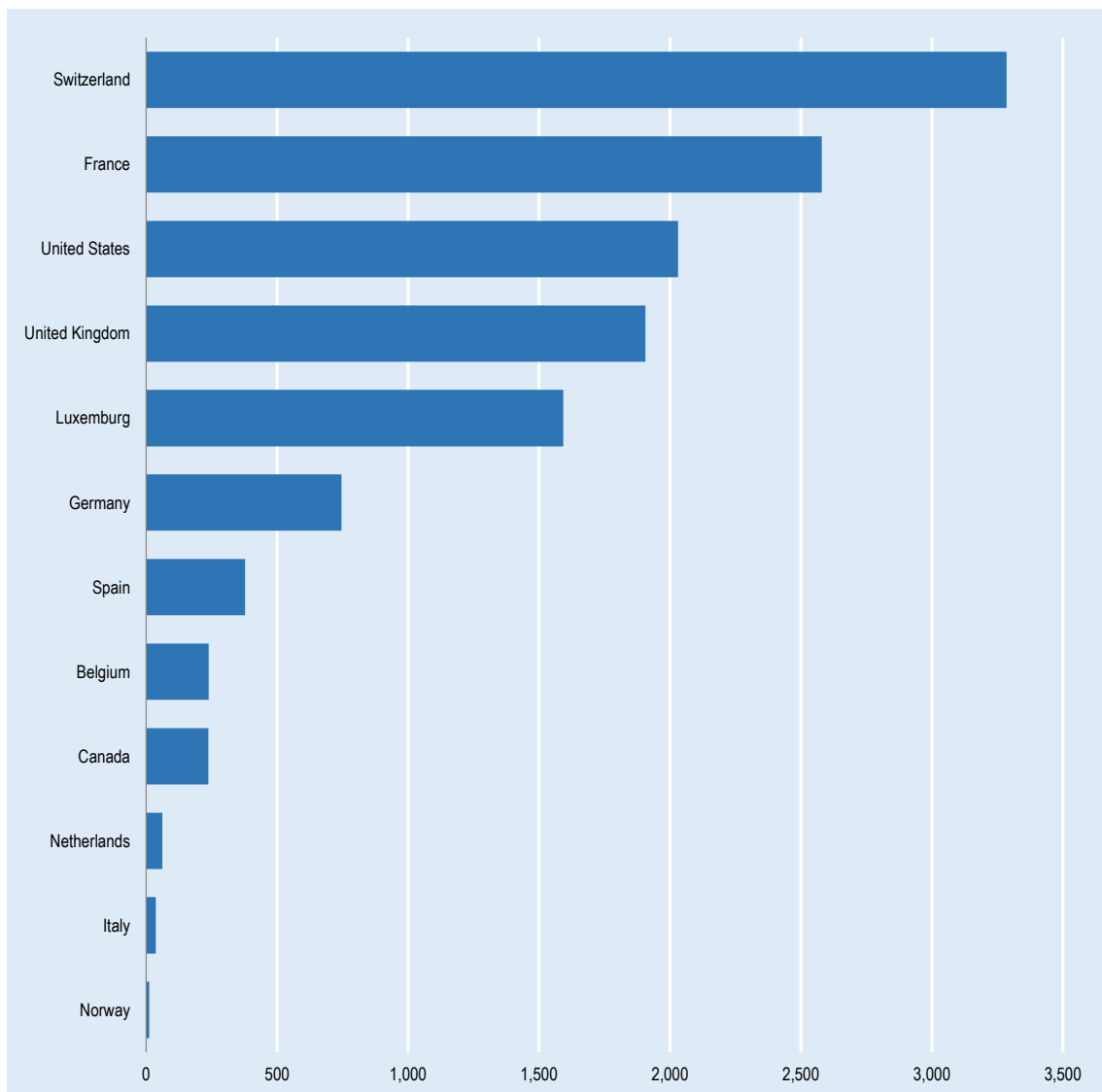
Table 2.8 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners	Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese	
		N	As a percentage of acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners
Angola	..	..	..
Belgium	37 399	238	0,6
Brazil	..	..	..
Canada	105 813	237	0,2
France	119 152	2 579	2,2
Germany	112 340	745	0,7
Italy	146 605	37	0,0
Luxemburg	11 876	1 593	13,4
Mozambique	..	..	..
Netherlands	27 852	61	0,2
Norway	10 268	12	0,1
Spain	92 501	377	0,4
Switzerland	42 493	3 285	7,7
United Kingdom	157 023	1 906	1,2
United States	761 901	2 031	0,3
Venezuela	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2017. [CAN] 2017. [FRA] 2016. [ITA] 2017.

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

Chart 2.6 Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



Note [BEL] 2017. [CAN] 2017. [FRA] 2016. [ITA] 2017.

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

Table 2.9 Change in the acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese in top destination countries, 2017-2018 or last two years available

Country	Acquisition of citizenship by all foreigners			Acquisition of citizenship by Portuguese		
	2017	2018	Change in percentage	2017	2018	Change in percentage
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	31 935	37 399	17,1	186	238	28,0
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	147 267	105 813	-28,1	574	237	-58,7
France	113 608	119 152	4,9	3 109	2 579	-17,0
Germany	112 211	112 340	0,1	803	745	-7,2
Italy	201 591	146 605	-27,3	49	37	-24,5
Luxemburg	9 030	11 876	31,5	1 328	1 593	20,0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	27 663	27 852	0,7	59	61	3,4
Norway	21 648	10 268	-52,6	24	12	-50,0
Spain	25 924	92 501	256,8	135	377	179,3
Switzerland	44 949	42 493	-5,5	3 919	3 285	-16,2
United Kingdom	123 213	157 023	27,4	1 234	1 906	54,5
United States	707 265	761 901	7,7	1 807	2 031	12,4
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note [BEL] 2016 and 2017. [CAN] 2016 and 2017. [FRA] 2015 and 2016. [ITA] 2016 and 2017.

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

Consular data

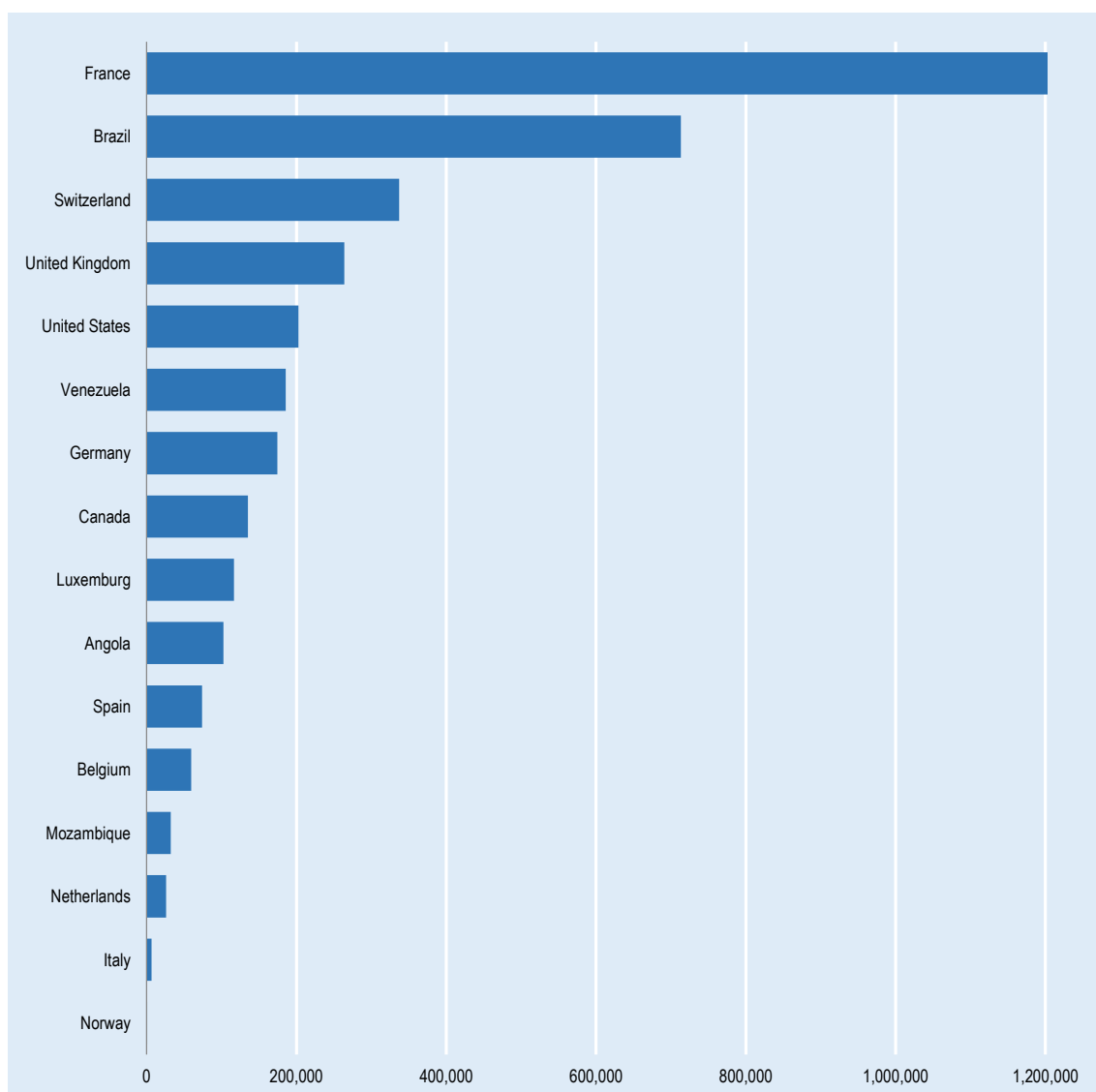
Table 2.10 **Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available**

Country	All registrations in Portuguese consulates
Angola	102 420
Belgium	59 336
Brazil	713 130
Canada	135 301
France	1 205 308
Germany	174 363
Italy	6 411
Luxemburg	116 505
Mozambique	31 926
Netherlands	25 893
Norway	609
Spain	74 112
Switzerland	336 975
United Kingdom	263 706
United States	202 583
Venezuela	185 600

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

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

Chart 2.7 Stock of consular registrations in top destination countries, 2018 or last year available



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

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

3 | Remittances



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Volume and composition

Table 3.1 Inward and outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2018

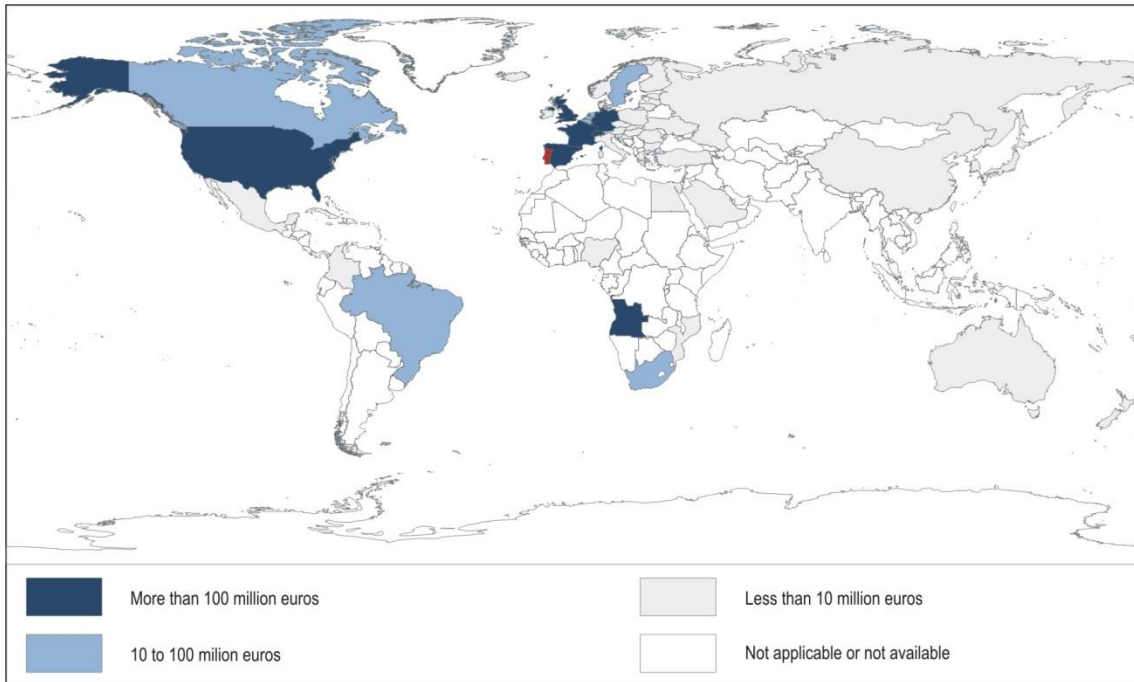
Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Total	3 604 010	532 720	3 071 290
Algeria	0	340	-340
Angola	223 010	9 790	213 220
Argentina	..	850	..
Australia	4 510	740	3 770
Austria	8 290	270	8 020
Belgium	58 580	1 840	56 740
Brazil	19 220	253 590	-234 370
Bulgaria	1 090	6 050	-4 960
Canada	21 510	1 850	19 660
Cape Verde	3 180	18 280	-15 100
China	1 650	55 440	-53 790
Colombia	460	1 430	-970
Croatia	100	490	-390
Cyprus	30	40	-10
Czech Republic	570	880	-310
Denmark	3 860	400	3 460
Egypt, Arab Rep.	280	940	-660
Equatorial Guinea	20	80	-60
Estonia	60	450	-390
Finland	2 130	590	1 540
France	1 133 290	28 180	1 105 110
Germany	242 520	4 420	238 100
Greece	1 080	390	690
Guinea-Bissau	720	3 270	-2 550
Hungary	400	540	-140
Iceland	500	90	410
India	..	5 230	..
Ireland	5 330	250	5 080
Italy	3 880	2 000	1 880
Japan	1 150	490	660
Korea, Rep.	320	710	-390
Latvia	90	390	-300

the table continues on the next page

Country	Inward flows (thousand euros)	Outward flows (thousand euros)	Balance
Macao	50	0	50
Malta	190	50	140
Mexico	1 330	280	1 050
Morocco	..	5 290	..
Mozambique	6 180	6 370	-190
Netherlands	44 430	1 750	42 680
New Zealand	150	90	60
Nigeria	10	830	-820
Norway	3 300	770	2 530
Poland	450	5 000	-4 550
Romania	240	18 730	-18 490
Russian Federation	1 300	4 610	-3 310
São Tomé and Príncipe	40	1 420	-1 380
Saudi Arabia	80	70	10
Slovak Republic	450	220	230
Slovenia	180	140	40
South Africa	42 000	1 400	40 600
Spain	121 520	13 480	108 040
Sweden	10 570	2 460	8 110
Switzerland	899 460	5 290	894 170
Timor-Leste	300	270	30
Turkey	410	350	60
Ukraine	110	17 340	-17 230
United Arab Emirates	..	20	..
United Kingdom	343 900	5 500	338 400
United States	254 350	8 040	246 310
Venezuela, RB	..	810	..
OECD	3 282 090	88 930	3 193 160
PALOP	233 130	39 130	194 000
EU28	2 095 190	96 260	1 998 930

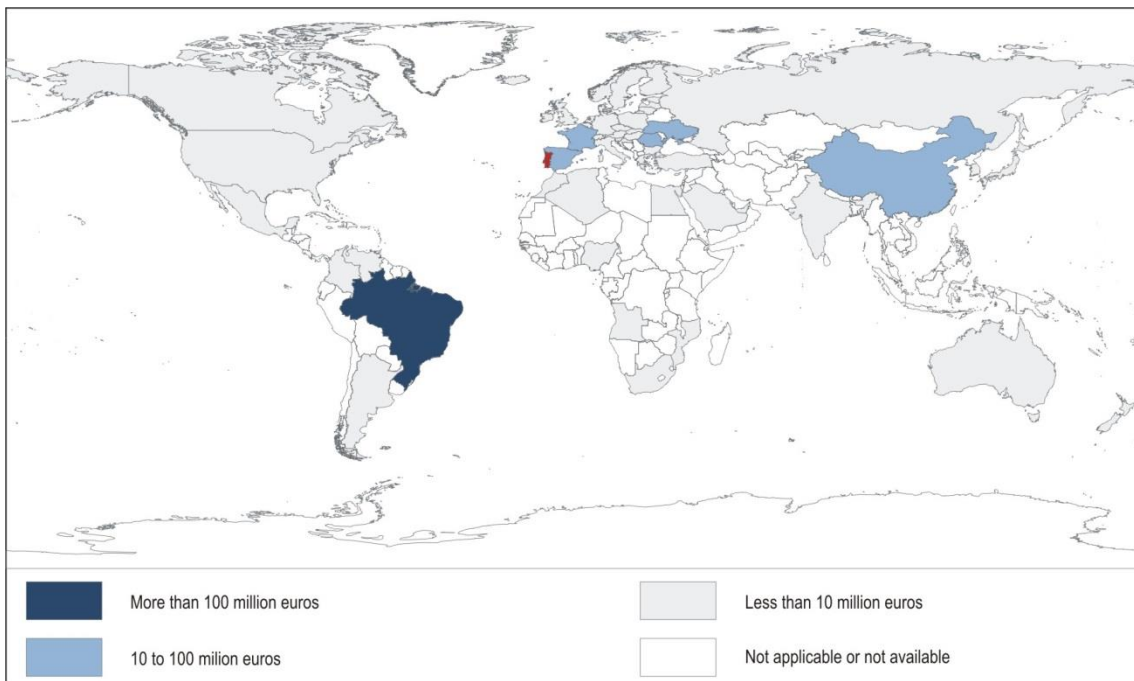
Source Table by Observatório da Emigração, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Map 3.1 Inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2018



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

Map 3.2 Outward remittance flows in Portugal, 2018



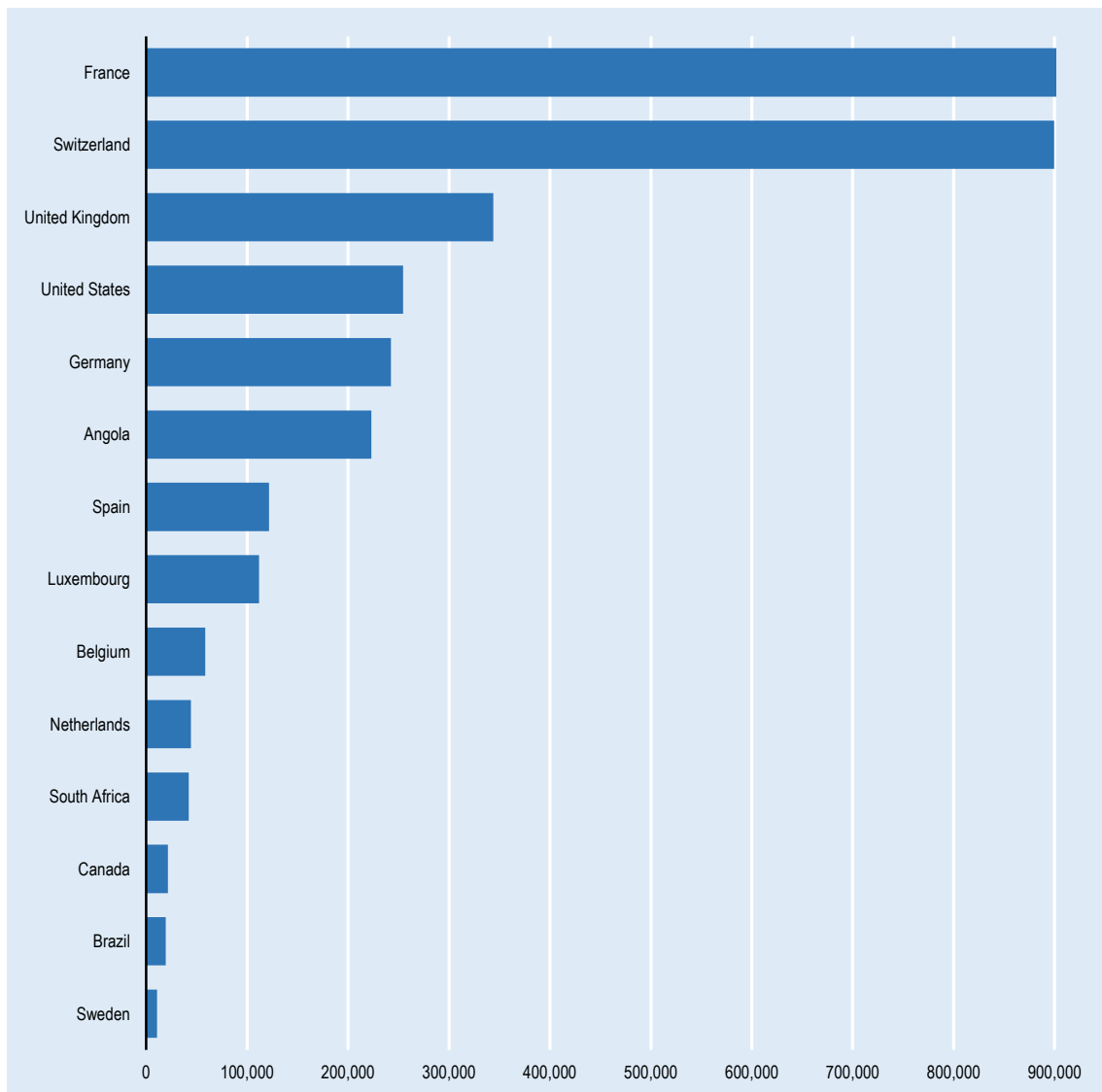
Source Map by OEm, data from Banco de Portugal, Statistics Online (BPstat), Balance of Payment Statistics.

Table 3.2 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2018

Country	Thousand euros	As a percentage of total inward flows	Cumulative percentage
Total inward flows	3 604 010	100,0	..
Top inward flows			
France	1 133 290	31,4	31,4
Switzerland	899 460	25,0	56,4
United Kingdom	343 900	9,5	65,9
United States	254 350	7,1	73,0
Germany	242 520	6,7	79,7
Angola	223 010	6,2	85,9
Spain	121 520	3,4	89,3
Luxembourg	111 910	3,1	92,4
Belgium	58 580	1,6	94,0
Netherlands	44 430	1,2	95,3
South Africa	42 000	1,2	96,4
Canada	21 510	0,6	97,0
Brazil	19 220	0,5	97,5
Sweden	10 570	0,3	97,8

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

Chart 3.1 Top inward remittance flows in Portugal, thousand euros, 2018



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

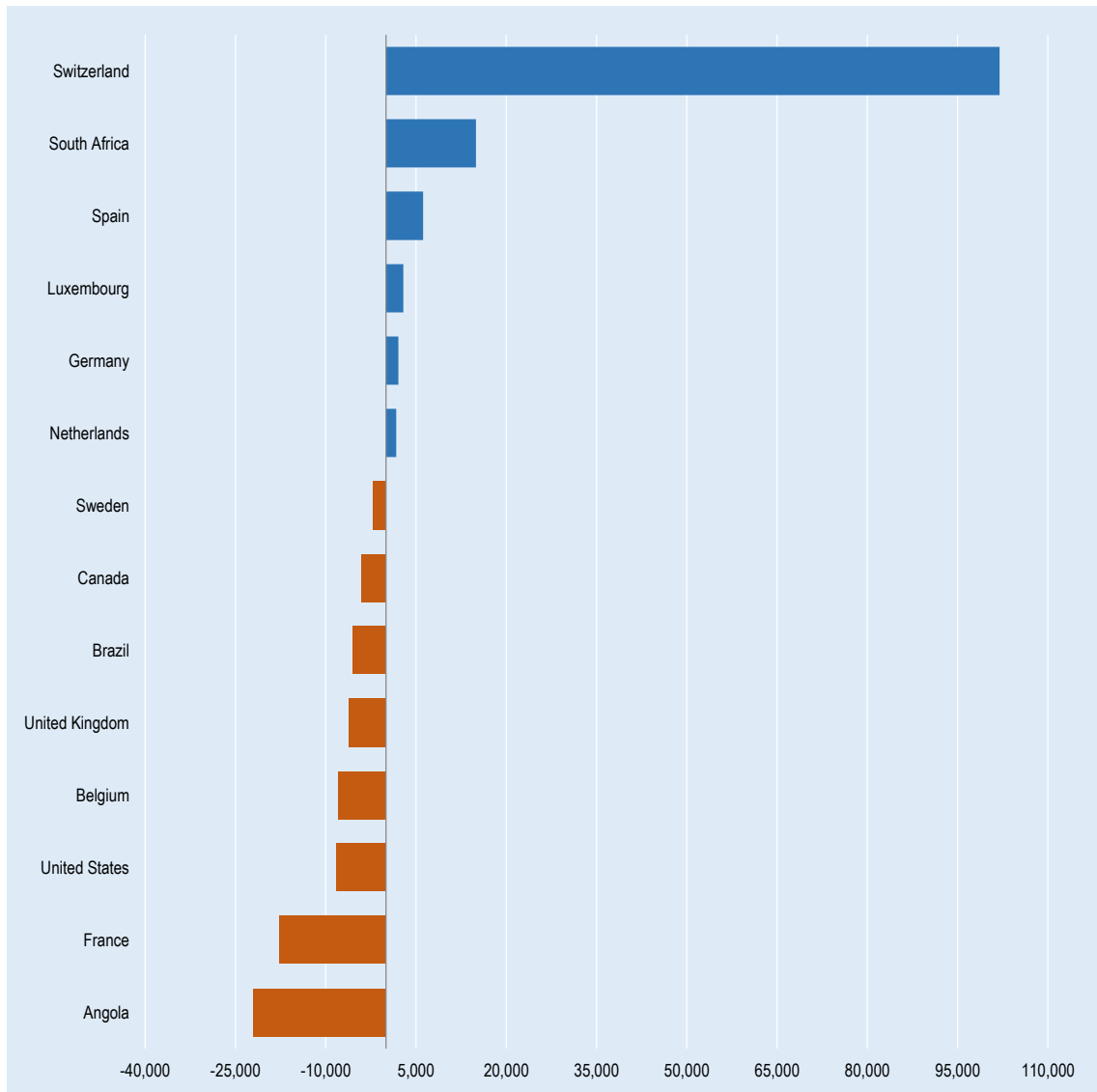
Changes

Table 3.3 Changes in inward remittance flows in Portugal, 2017-2018

Country	2016 thousand euros, nominal values	2017 thousand euros, nominal values	Change in nominal values, thousand euros	Change in percentage
Total inward flows	3 554 750	3 604 010	49 260	1,4
Top inward flows				
France	1 151 040	1 133 290	-17 750	-1,5
Switzerland	797 490	899 460	101 970	12,8
United Kingdom	350 080	343 900	-6 180	-1,8
United States	262 560	254 350	-8 210	-3,1
Germany	240 440	242 520	2 080	0,9
Angola	245 080	223 010	-22 070	-9,0
Spain	115 330	121 520	6 190	5,4
Luxembourg	109 010	111 910	2 900	2,7
Belgium	66 500	58 580	-7 920	-11,9
Netherlands	42 710	44 430	1 720	4,0
South Africa	27 030	42 000	14 970	55,4
Canada	25 610	21 510	-4 100	-16,0
Brazil	24 820	19 220	-5 600	-22,6
Sweden	12 730	10 570	-2 160	-17,0

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

Chart 3.2 **Changes in top inward remittance flows in Portugal, nominal values, thousand euros, 2017-2018**



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

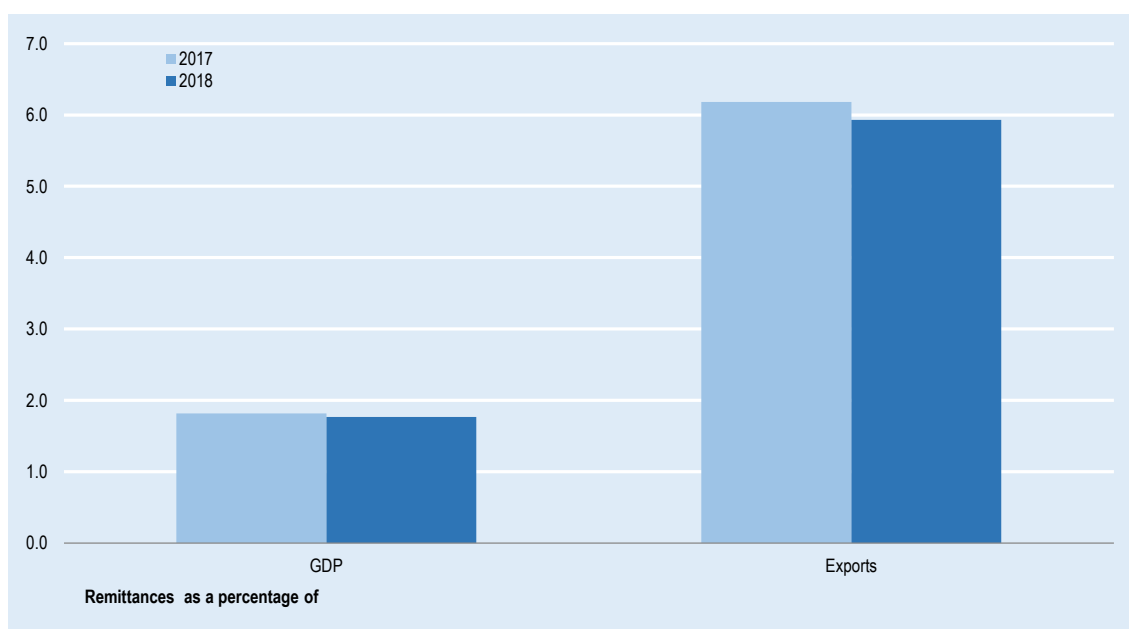
Economic weight

Table 3.4 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2017-2018

Indicators	2017	2018	Change in percentage
Thousand euros, nominal values			
Remittances	3 554 750	3 604 010	1,4
GDP	195 947 210	203 896 178	4,1
Exports	57 499 338	60 780 801	5,7
Remittances as a percentage of			
GDP	1,8	1,8	-2,6
Exports	6,2	5,9	-4,1

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

Chart 3.3 Changes in economic weight of remittances in Portugal, 2017-2018



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

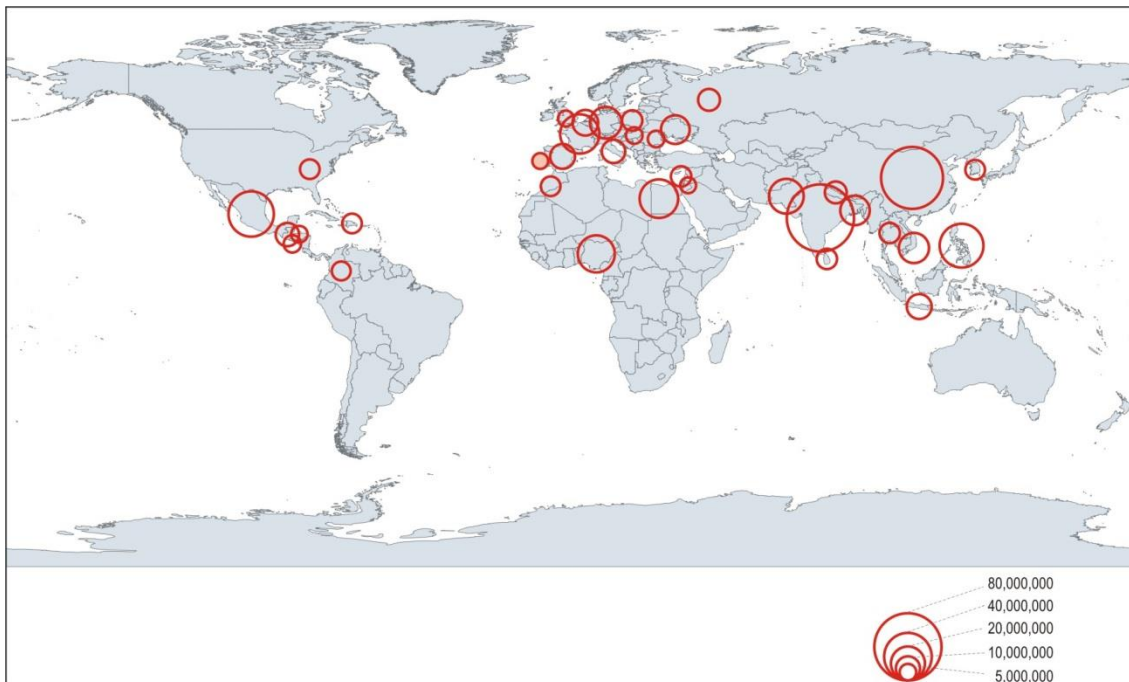
International comparison

Table 3.5 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2018

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	As a percentage of total world remittance flows
Total world remittance flows	682 607 173	100,0
Top remittance-receiving countries		
India	78 609 170	11,5
China	67 413 594	9,9
Mexico	35 561 611	5,2
Philippines	33 808 970	5,0
France	27 011 081	4,0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	25 515 700	3,7
Nigeria	24 356 146	3,6
Pakistan	21 021 999	3,1
Germany	18 034 549	2,6
Vietnam	16 000 000	2,3
Bangladesh	15 562 380	2,3
Ukraine	14 694 000	2,2
Belgium	11 505 420	1,7
Indonesia	11 211 910	1,6
Spain	10 985 875	1,6
Guatemala	9 490 600	1,4
Italy	9 443 090	1,4
Russian Federation	8 610 210	1,3
Nepal	8 316 186	1,2
Sri Lanka	7 465 620	1,1
Thailand	7 463 330	1,1
Lebanon	7 093 485	1,0
Poland	7 043 000	1,0
Morocco	6 918 200	1,0
Dominican Republic	6 814 200	1,0
Korea, Rep.	6 722 700	1,0
United States	6 668 000	1,0
Colombia	6 367 490	0,9
El Salvador	5 388 140	0,8
Hungary	4 860 160	0,7
Romania	4 856 430	0,7
Honduras	4 776 550	0,7
United Kingdom	4 498 890	0,7
Jordan	4 470 140	0,7
Portugal	4 469 808	0,7

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

Map 3.3 Top remittance-receiving countries, thousand US dollars, 2018



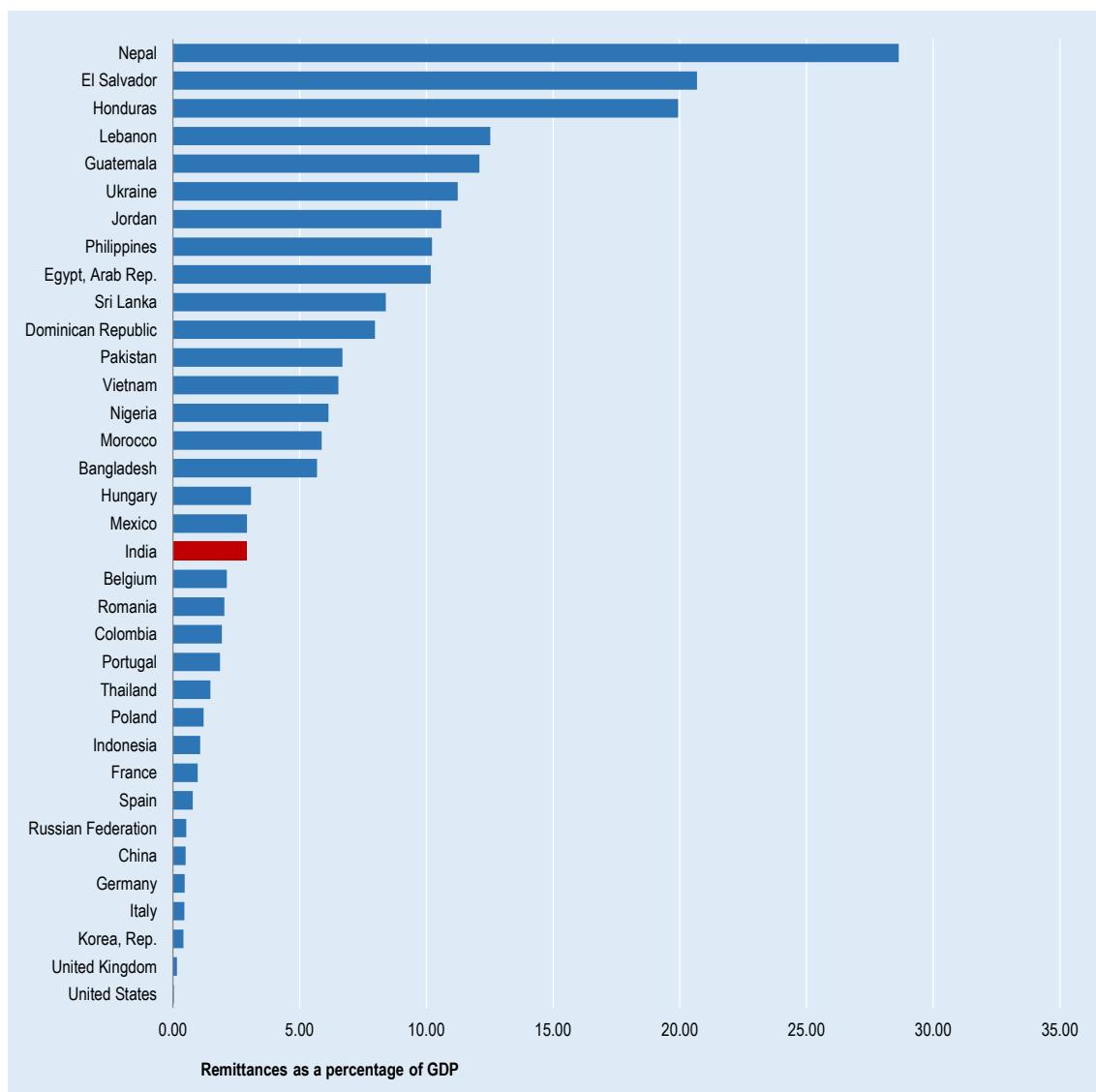
Source Map by OEm, data from the World Bank, World DataBank, World Development Indicators, Economic Policy & Debt Series.

Table 3.6 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2018

Country	Inward remittance flows, thousand US dollars	GDP, thousand US dollars	Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Total world remittance flows	682 607 173	80 683 787 438	0,8
Top remittance-receiving countries			
India	78 609 170	2 718 732 231	2,9
China	67 413 594	13 608 151 865	0,5
Mexico	35 561 611	1 220 699 480	2,9
Philippines	33 808 970	330 910 344	10,2
France	27 011 081	2 777 535 239	1,0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	25 515 700	250 894 760	10,2
Nigeria	24 356 146	397 269 616	6,1
Pakistan	21 021 999	314 588 211	6,7
Germany	18 034 549	3 947 620 163	0,5
Vietnam	16 000 000	245 213 686	6,5
Bangladesh	15 562 380	274 024 959	5,7
Ukraine	14 694 000	130 832 374	11,2
Belgium	11 505 420	542 761 092	2,1
Indonesia	11 211 910	1 042 173 301	1,1
Spain	10 985 875	1 419 041 950	0,8
Guatemala	9 490 600	78 460 448	12,1
Italy	9 443 090	2 083 864 260	0,5
Russian Federation	8 610 210	1 657 554 647	0,5
Nepal	8 316 186	29 040 399	28,6
Sri Lanka	7 465 620	88 900 771	8,4
Thailand	7 463 330	504 992 758	1,5
Lebanon	7 093 485	56 639 156	12,5
Poland	7 043 000	585 663 815	1,2
Morocco	6 918 200	117 921 394	5,9
Dominican Republic	6 814 200	85 555 390	8,0
Korea, Rep.	6 722 700	1 619 423 701	0,4
United States	6 668 000	20 544 343 457	0,0
Colombia	6 367 490	331 047 040	1,9
El Salvador	5 388 140	26 057 000	20,7
Hungary	4 860 160	157 882 913	3,1
Romania	4 856 430	239 552 517	2,0
Honduras	4 776 550	23 969 890	19,9
United Kingdom	4 498 890	2 855 296 732	0,2
Jordan	4 470 140	42 231 296	10,6
Portugal	4 469 808	240 674 524	1,9

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

Chart 3.4 Top remittance-receiving countries, economic weight, 2018



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

Methodological remarks

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

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

Acquisition of citizenship

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

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

Citizenship

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

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

Consular registration

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

Emigrant

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

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

Emigration

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

Foreign population of a country

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

Immigrant

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

Immigration

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

Irregular migration

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

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

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

Long-term migrant

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

Migrant stock

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

Migration

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

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

Migration flow

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

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

Net migration

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

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

Population stock

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

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

Remittances

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

Short-term migrant

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

Stock of foreigners

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

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

Temporary migration

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

Metadata



[OEm_Factbook_2019_TablesCharts01 EN]

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Acquisition of citizenship

Belgium All types of nationality acquisition. It includes foreigners who were resident in Belgium in the year in which they acquired their nationality. Source 2017: Eurostat, Statistics Database: population and social conditions, acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship, based on the Belgium National Statistical Office and Ministry of Justice.

[LINK]

Canada All types of acquisition. Data refers to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time if allowed by the country of previous nationality. Application for citizenship can only be made by a permanent resident after living in Canada for at least three years (1,095 days) in the four years immediately preceding the apply date. Source 2017: OECD, International Migration Database, based on Citizenship and Immigration Canada. [LINK]

France All types of nationality acquisition: naturalization, marriage, declaration or the reaching of the age of majority. The data refers to the grant by country of previous nationality. Source 2016: Ministère de L'Intérieure: immigration, intégration, asile et le développement solidaire. [LINK]

Germany Source 2018: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Einbürgerungen, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.1, 2018, tabelle 3b. [LINK]

Italy Source 2017: Eurostat, Statistics Database: population and social conditions, acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship. [LINK]

Luxemburg All types of acquisition excluding those of children acquiring nationality as a consequence of the naturalisation of their parents. Source 2018: 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 2018: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Source 2018: Statistics Norway: naturalizations by sex, age and earlier citizenship, 1977-2016. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Includes only acquisitions on grounds of residence in Spain. Data corresponds to acquisition of citizenship whose resolution depends on the Dirección General de los Registros y del Notariado, Ministerio de Justicia. Source 2018: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración: concesiones de nacionalidad española por residencia. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Source 2018: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Acquisition de la nationalité suisse selon la nationalité antérieure, 1981-2018. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Source 2018: Government UK, Home Office: Immigration Statistics year ending March 2019 (> Citizenship data tables immigration statistics January year ending March 2019), Citizenship grants by previous country of nationality. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. Data refers to the fiscal year ending on September 30th of each (calendar) year indicated and starting on October 1st of the previous year. Source 2017: US Department of Homeland Security: US Department of Homeland Security: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2017, Table 21 - Persons Naturalized by Region and Country of Birth: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

Consular registrations

All countries Voluntary registration of Portuguese and relatives in Portuguese consulates. Source 2017-2018 Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Direção-Geral dos Assuntos

Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP), Portugal: information provided on request. Data available in each country page at Observatório da Emigração. [LINK]

Foreign population

Belgium Foreign population accounted for in the population registered annually. Source 2018: Eurostat, based in the Belgium Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique. [LINK]

Canada Foreign population registered in the Census. The data refers only to foreigners who have only one nationality. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded from this register, in line with international statistics using the same criterion. The statistical institute also provides this second information. In 2016 there were about 25,500 individuals born in Portugal with a second nationality in addition to the Portuguese. Source 2016: Statistics of Canada, National Household Survey 2016: citizenship (5), place of birth (236), immigrant status and period of immigration (11), age groups (10) and sex (3) for the population in private households of Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas and census, agglomerations. [LINK]

France The foreign population is counted in the annual census. The population census survey is collected by the municipalities and organized by the national statistical institute. Residents in France who are not French nationals are considered as foreigners. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded from this register, in line with international statistics using the same criterion. The statistical institute also provides information that about 40% of the descendants of Portuguese immigrants (both parents) have dual nationality. For more information on the numbers see "Données complémentaires", here: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=ip1287. Source 2018: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): Répartition des étrangers par nationalité. Nationality values from 2012 onwards have been accessed through the category "Population par sexe, âge et nationalité" e naturalidade "Répartition des immigrants par pays de naissance". [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 2018: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische

Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 1 (total population), tabelle 7 (foreign population, Portuguese and born abroad and in Portugal, 2018) e tabelle 3 (foreign and Portuguese population for previous years). [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Foreign population counted in the municipal registry offices. Source 2018: 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 2018: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg: population par sexe et par nationalité. [\[LINK\]](#)

Mozambique Foreign population registered in the Censuses. The data refers only to foreigners who have a single nationality. Foreigners with two or more nationalities are excluded in this register, in harmony with international statistics that use the same criteria. Source 2017: Instituto Nacional de Estatística: information provided on request. [\[LINK\]](#)

Netherlands Foreign population in the population register. The data refers to the situation on 1 January of the year of observation. Source 2018: 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 2018: Statistics Norway, Immigrant and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Foreign born by sex and country background. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign population counted in the population register. The data includes all registrations of foreign citizens, regardless of their administrative status. Source 2018: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Padron Municipal de habitantes: datos nacionales por CCAA y por provincias, población por nacionalidad, país de nacimiento y sexo. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Foreign population with residence permit. The concept of resident population refers, by the Swiss statistical institute, to permanent. Includes foreigners who remain in the country for more than 12 months and exclude temporary workers. Source 2018: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Population résidante permanente et non permanente selon le canton, l'autorisation de résidence, le sexe, la classe d'âge et la nationalité 2010-2018. [\[LINK\]](#)

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 2018: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey (APS) /Labour Force Survey (LFS): population by country of birth and nationality (2.4. Estimated population of overseas nationals resident in the United Kingdom by sex, by nationality). [\[LINK\]](#)

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

Permanent inflows

Belgium It includes foreigners with a residence permit and which intend to stay in the country for a period equal to or greater than three months. Source 2017: OECD, International Migration Database, based in the Belgium Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique. [\[LINK\]](#)

Brazil Foreigners with work permits granted to foreigners by country of origin are registered. By permanent category (equal or superior to 1 year) and temporary. Permanent work permits are indexed to minimum periods of one year and temporary work permits to periods of employment contract (which may be more or less than one year). Source 2018: 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 2018: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Permanent Resident Admissions, Permanent resident admissions by source country. Data from 2017 granted under request. [\[LINK\]](#)

France Specific survey, in which estimate is based on the result of annual census survey sample of France. Since 2004 the new method is based in the following sample of lodgings: for the small departments (less than 10.000 habitants) one in five is registered, for the big departments a sample of 8% is registered every year. Source 2017: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques: les immigrés récemment arrivés en France. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany All foreigners registered, each year, at the Central Register of Foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister) if they stay in Germany for more than ninety days. Foreigners from outside EU hold a resident permit. The total foreign inflows include the number of foreigners born in Germany in the year in question. Source 2017: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland: Ausländische Bevölkerung, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 14, 2018.

[LINK]

Italy Foreigners holding a residence permit (short-term and long-term). Long-term resident permits for EU citizens (more than 3 months) is granted for one or two years, according to the reason for permanence in Italy, renewable at the end of the expiration date. Source 2017: OECD, International Migration Database, based in Italian Ministro dell'Interno. [LINK]

Luxembourg Foreigners who arrived the country, holding a resident permit and intending to stay for at least 3 months. Source 2018: Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg, Mouvement de la Population, Arrivées, 1967 - 2018, arrivées. [LINK] [LINK]

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

Netherlands For EU citizens arriving in the Netherlands from another country with the intention of staying in the country for at least four months during the first six months following, registration is obligatory at the municipality where they are staying. Foreigners from outside EU hold a resident permit that is valid for one year and can be renewed. All inflows are registered by country of birth. Source 2018: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: statline database (population > migration and migrants), external migration; sex, age (31 dec), marital status and country of birth. [LINK]

Norway Foreigners holding a resident or work permit that intend to stay in the country for at least 6 months. Source 2018: Statistics Norway: immigration, emigration and net migration, by citizenship. [LINK]

Spain Foreigners registered in the national Municipal Registers, Padron Municipal de Habitantes, that intend to stay in the country for at least 1 year. Source 2018: INE España: estadística de variaciones residenciales, altas por país de nacionalidad sexo y edad. [LINK]

Switzerland Foreigners holding a permanent or an annual resident permit. Holders of an L-Permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. Inflow includes also status change by citizenship. In 2014 the Office Fédéral de la Statistique altered the collection and recording method of accounting inflows into Switzerland. Source 2018: Office Fédéral de la Statistique, Population résidante permanente étrangère selon la nationalité, 1980-2018. [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Foreign nationals aged 16 or over who have entered the country and who have been granted the registration number, National Insurance Number (NIN), by the Department for Work and Pensions, which is compulsory for those intending to work. 2018: Department for Work and Pensions: stat-explore. [\[LINK\]](#)

United States Inflows correspond to permanent resident permit concessions (including status changes), by country of birth, in the fiscal year ending on September 30th of each (calendar) year indicated and starting on October 1st of the previous year. Source 2015-2017: US Department of Homeland Security: US Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2017, Table 3 - Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by region and country of birth: fiscal years 2015 to 2017. [\[LINK\]](#)

Remittances

All countries Personal remittances. Includes personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source 2018: 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 2018: Banco de Portugal, Balance of Payment Statistics (BOP). [\[LINK\]](#)

Stock of foreign-born

Belgium Foreign-born population counted in the registered population. Source 2018: Eurostat, based in the national Direction Générale Statistique et Information Économique (Belgium). [\[LINK\]](#)

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

Canada Foreign-born population recorded in the 2016 Canadian censuses. Source 2016: Statistics Canada, Place of Birth. [\[LINK\]](#)

France Foreign-born population in the annual censuses. The data for census surveys is collected by the municipalities and monitored and organised by the national statistical office. Source 2018: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE): répartition des immigrés par pays de naissance. [\[LINK\]](#)

Germany Population accounted for in the Microcensus, based on the records of the Central Register of Foreigns (Ausländerzentralregister). The figures for those born abroad and in Portugal correspond to those born outside Germany with foreign and Portuguese nationality, respectively (only available data). Source 2018: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland, Ausländische Bevölkerung Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, tabelle 1 (população total), tabelle 7 (foreign population, Portuguese and born abroad and in Portugal, 2018) e tabelle 3 (foreign and Portuguese population for previous years). [\[LINK\]](#)

Italy Source 2018: OECD, International Migration Database based in Italian Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

Netherlands Foreign-born population recorded in the Municipal Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2018: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statline database, Population; sex, age, origin and generation, 1 January (Total population, total born abroad and born in Portugal). [\[LINK\]](#)

Norway Foreign-born population recorded in the Central Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2018: Statistics Norway, Immigrant and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Foreign born by sex and country background. [\[LINK\]](#)

Spain Foreign-born population recorded in the Population Register. Data concerns 1st January of each year. Source 2018: INE España, Padrón Municipal de Habitantes: datos nacionales por CCAA y por provincias, población por nacionalidad, país de nacimiento y sexo. [\[LINK\]](#)

Switzerland Population born abroad counted through censuses and residence permits. The concept of resident population by the institute of statistics for that of permanent population. The values up to 2009 for those born abroad and in Portugal correspond to individuals born outside Switzerland with foreign and Portuguese nationality, respectively (it is not possible to have autonomous the variable of naturalness by country, only by category "" outside and within Switzerland ""). As of 2010, the figures for those born abroad correspond to those born outside Switzerland. Source 2018: Office Fédéral de la Statistique: Permanent and non-permanent resident population by canton, citizenship, country of birth, sex and marital status, 2018. [\[LINK\]](#) [\[LINK\]](#)

United Kingdom Estimate of the foreign population, based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) and the Labor Force Survey (LFS). Source 2018: 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. [\[LINK\]](#)

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

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