



Migration in Europe: data, models and policies. Country report a.a.2018/19

Migration in the EU28

Portugal

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Introduction

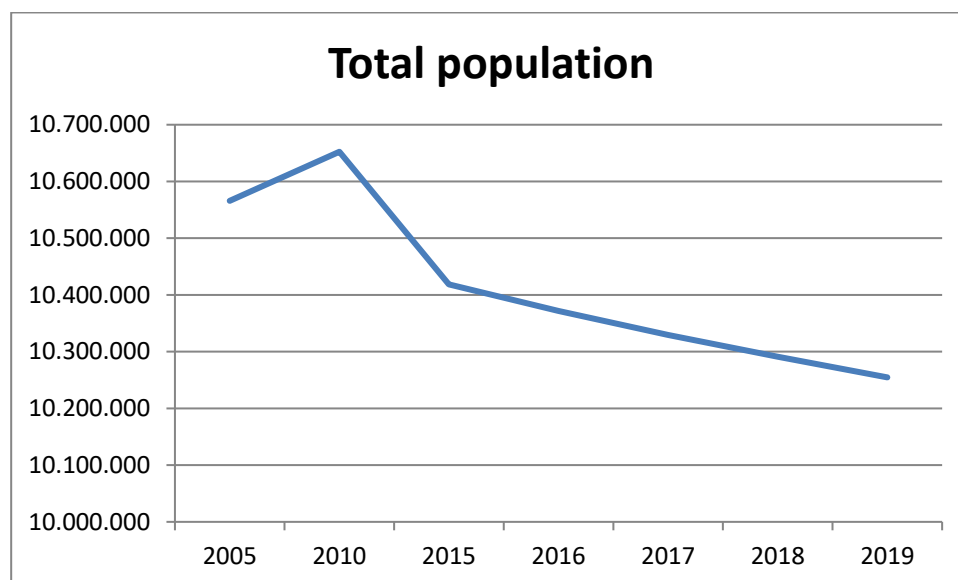
Even if it had a long emigration tradition, Portugal began receiving high inflows of migrants from Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa from the mid-70s onwards, in particular Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Mozambique. From the 90s, as an effect of the economic growth, the country received also relevant inflows of labor migrants from Brazil and the Eastern European countries (Ukraine, Moldova and Russia among others). More recently, a number of EU citizens from the United Kingdom, Spain and other EU member states have also chosen Portugal as a destination, with an increasing amount of pensioners, mostly because of the suitable climate conditions and lower taxes compared with their home countries. (Source: <https://www.iom.int/countries/portugal>, accessed on 29th April 2019)

The aim of this report is to analyze the trends of migration in Portugal. In the first part, we provide some information about the context (country's population and economy), while in the following two sections we go more deeply in examining migration stock and flows and the level of social inclusion of migrants.

1. Background information

1.1 Total population

In order to analyze the demographic and economic situation of the country, first of all we considered the total population in 2018. In order to better understand its evolution through time, we considered also the previous years.

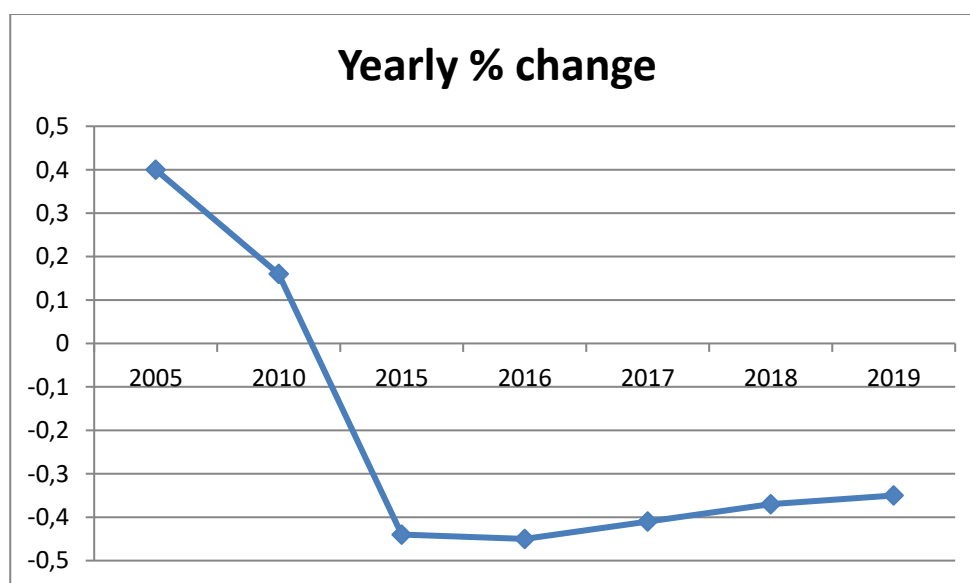


As shown by Figure 1, the highest population amount was counted in 2010 with 10,652,321 people. Since then, it has decreased significantly and reached the minimum at the beginning of 2019, with a little decrease compared to 2018 (10,291,196).

Figure 1, source Worldometers <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/portugal-population/>, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.2 Population growth

We focused then on the yearly population growth rate and its trends during most recent years.



Accordingly to Figure 2, population decreased significantly from 2010 onwards and the growth rate reached its lowest value in 2016 (-0.45%). The following years, numbers remained always negative but little by little they were coming more closer to zero level. Focusing now on last year (2018), the percentage of population growth was -0.37%.

Figure 2, source Worldometers <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/portugal-population/>, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.3 GNP of the country

Gross National Product is the market value of goods and services produced by all citizens of a country, both domestically and abroad. So, it does not include the output of foreign residents. Figure 3 shows Portugal GNP for the last decade: it increased rapidly during the last three years, until 231,906 million dollar. Data on GNP per capita about the most recent years are not available from official sources.

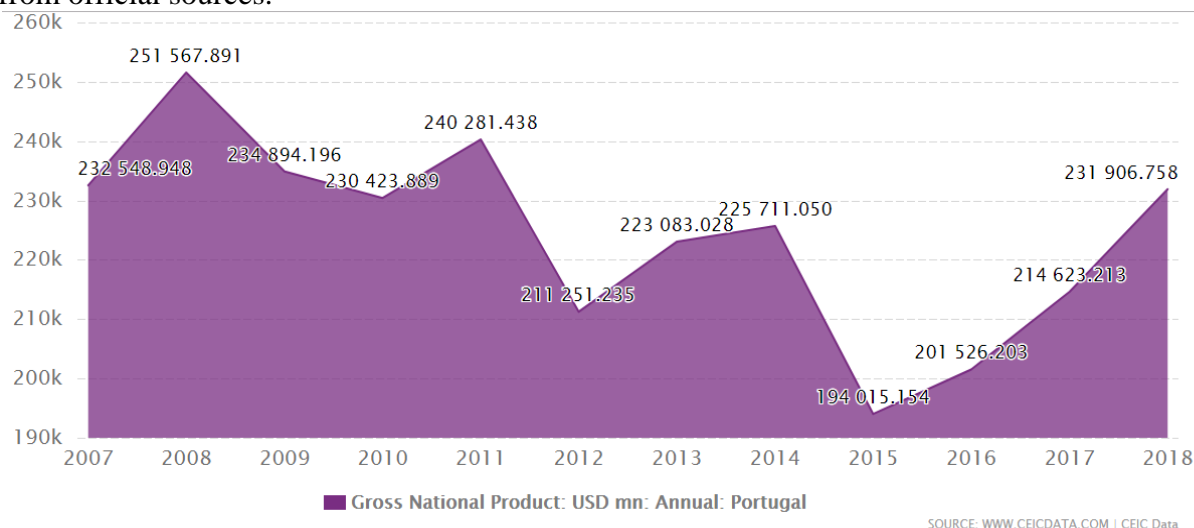


Figure 3, source <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/portugal/gross-national-product>, accessed on 29th April 2019

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking

Human Development is composed by some factors that affect the individual lifestyle, among them is important to underline the *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*, the *Inequality-adjusted Human Index (IHDI)*, the *Gender Inequality Index (GII)*, and the *Gender Development Index (GDI)*.

The Human Development Index ranking is decreasing from 1 to 0, and splits the world countries in four categories: Very high (0.800 - 1); High (0.700 - 0.799); Medium (0.550 - 0.699); Low (0.549 - 0)

The United Nations Development Programme reports the HDI in Portugal from 1990 to 2018.

Trends 1990 - Present



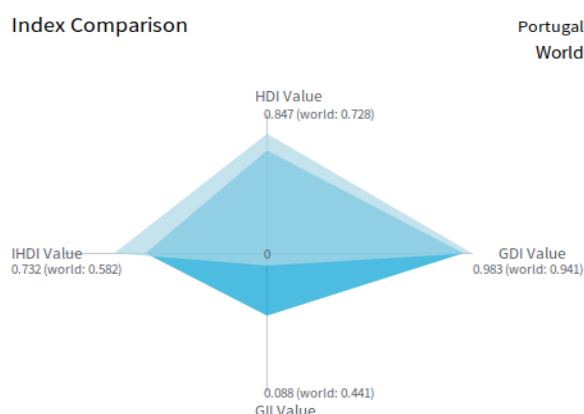
Figure 4 shows the situation in Portugal during the last 30 years and we can see that in 1990 his

HDI was 0.711, while in 2018 it is improved in fact it reaches 0.847.

Portugal belongs to those countries with a very high HDI and his rank is 41/188.

Figure 4, source UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT>, accessed on 27th April 2019

It is possible to compare the Portugal position with the world average:



The HDI value in Portugal exceeds the world average in 0.119, in fact it is 0.847 compared to 0.728.

We can see the huge difference in the Gender Inequality Index: in Portugal it is 0.088 while the average shows that it is 0.441, so the discrepancy is more than 0.350.

Figure 5, source UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PRT>, accessed on 27th April 2019

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population

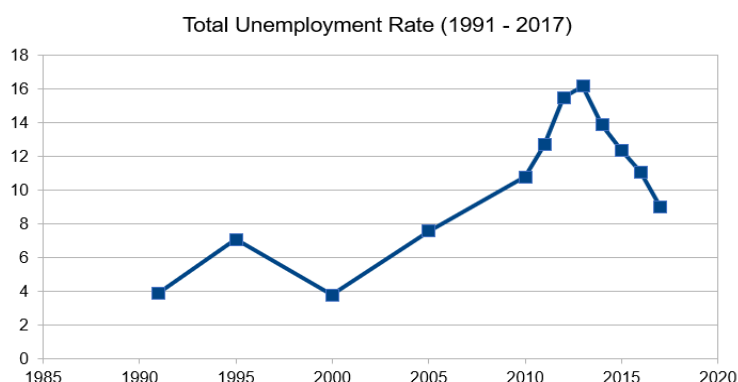
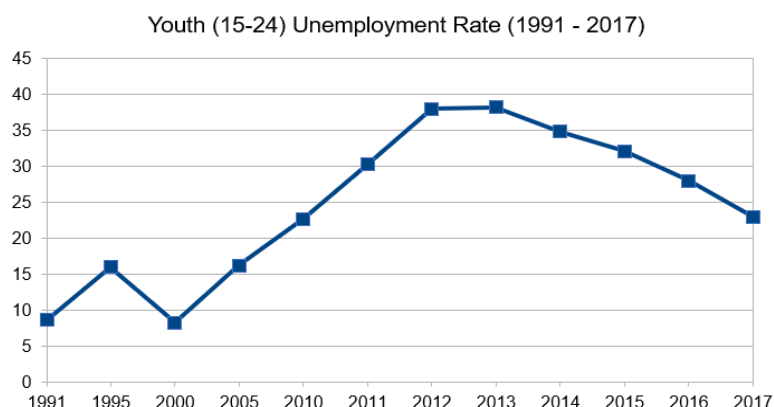


Figure 6, source UNECE, <https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en/Table?IndicatorCode=43#last-period-0>, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

We analyzed the data of the United Nations and Figure 6 shows the trend of unemployment through time. It is evident that during the years preceding 2000, the unemployment rate was less than 4% except for the year 1995 in which the rate was 7.1%. Before the entrance in the European Union in 1986 the economic situation in Portugal was stable, then it got worse because of the international competition. In 2002 the country adopted the Euro that negatively influenced the financial system, the unemployment increased from 5% in 2002 to 8% at the end of 2007. Eventually, after the international crisis in 2008 it increased over 15%. At the beginning of 2011 the Troika intervention avoided the national bankruptcy. Statistics show that the rate decreased last year to 9%.

1.6 Youth unemployment



If we look at the youth unemployment the situation is even worse.

The International crisis in 2008 strongly affected the youth unemployment. During 2000 the rate was 8.2% but in 2013 it has reached the worst rate around 38.2%.

The last data of United Nations shows that in 2017 it was 23%.

Figure 7, source UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated

1.7 Total population projection for 2050

We have chosen to create a chart (Figure 8) with data collected from UN DESA which shows a hundred-year scenario (1950-2050), so it is possible to compare demography differences trough time. We have focused on the total population in 1950, that is 8,417 thousand of people, and that in 2050 that is estimated to be 8,995 thousand, so in this case the probable discrepancy may be around 578,000 inhabitants. The chart shows how the population started to decrease after 2010 with a population of 10,652 thousand of people.

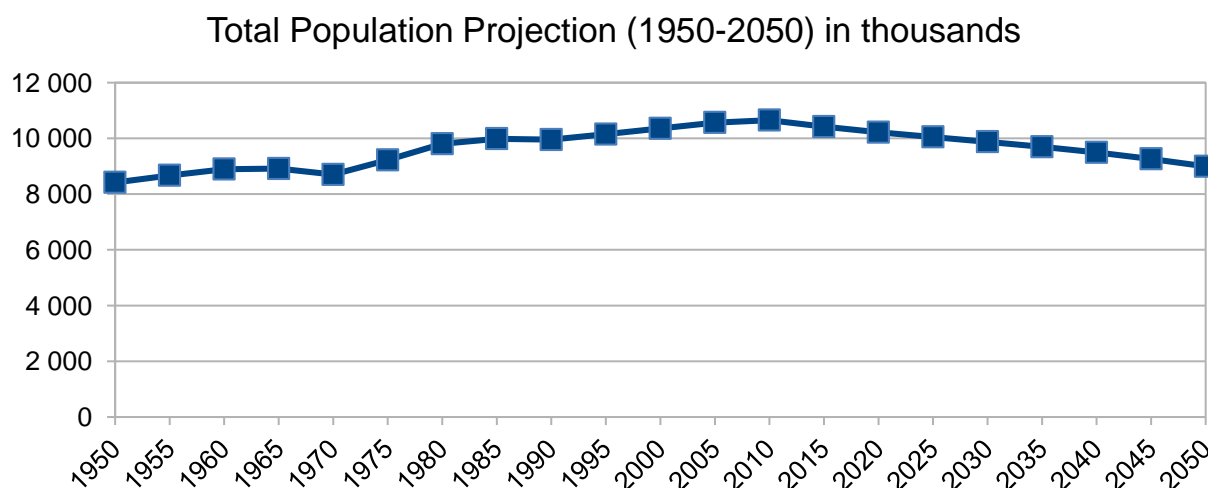


Figure 8, source DESA, <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>, accessed on 28th April 2019, elaborated.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country

In 2018 the total population of the country was 10,291,027 million and among them 909,553 were migrants. From Figure 9 we can see that the number of migrants residing in the country tend to remain quite the same, with an increase in the last three years, while the total population is slightly decreasing.

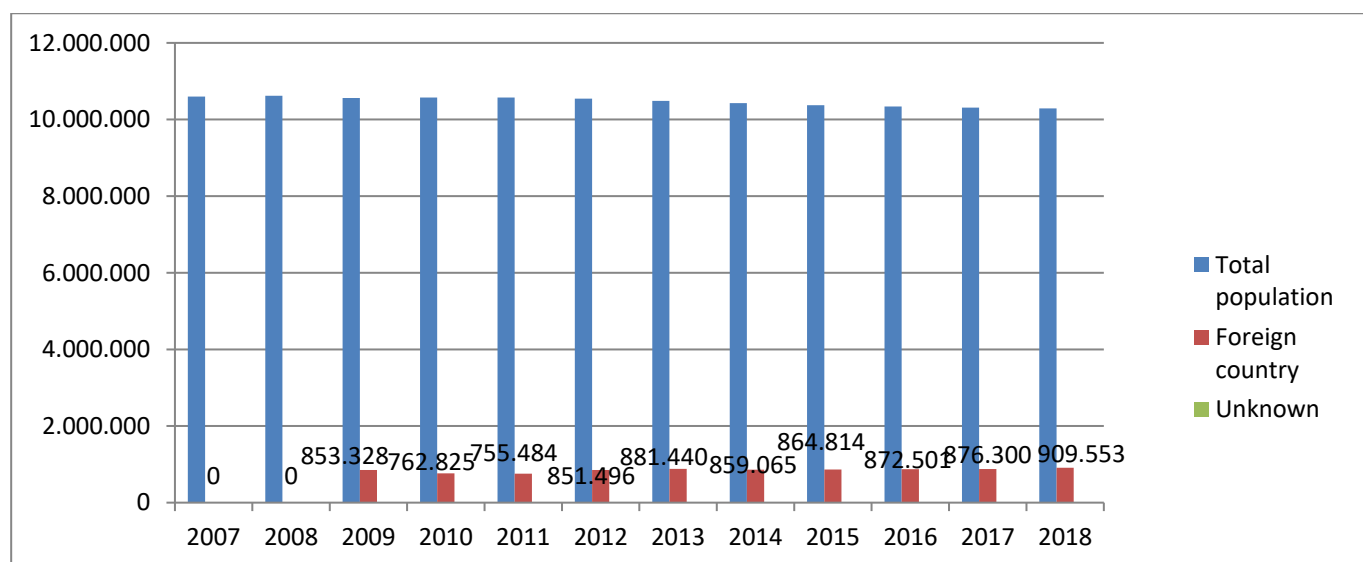


Figure 9, source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Then, with data collected from UNDESA, we focused on the main countries of origin of the migrant population in 2017. As we can see in Figure 10, the most important ones were Angola, Brazil and France.

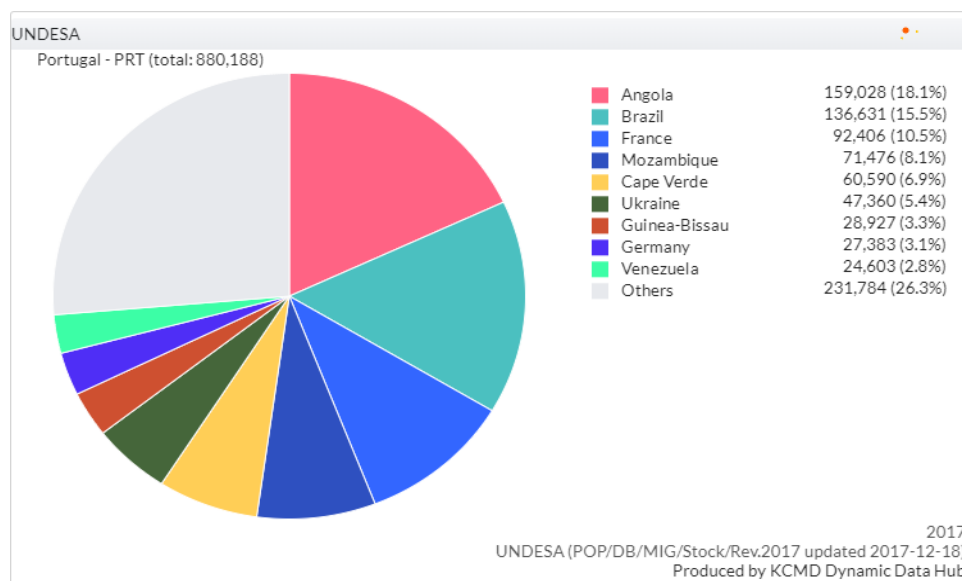
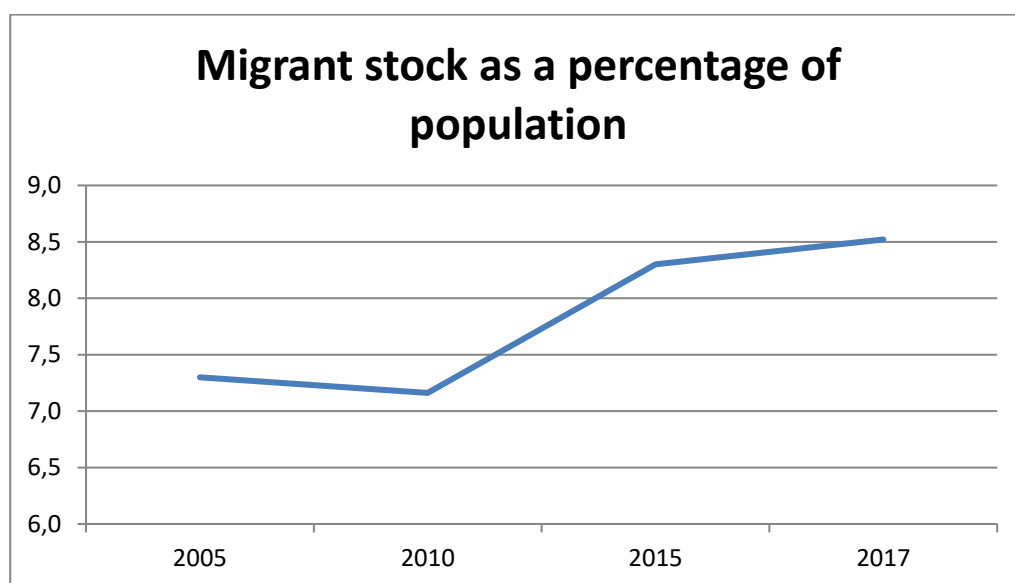


Figure 10, source UNDESA, Migration stock by country of birth, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>)

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



As shown by Figure 11, the percentage of international migrants on the total population of the country increased significantly from 2010 (7.2%) to 2017 (8.5%), after a period of decrease from 2005 (7.3%) to 2010.

Figure 11, source 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).

2.3 Proportion of female migrants on the international immigrant stock

As we saw above, in 2018 the total migrant stock was 909.553 people and it increased from the previous years. According to the Figure 12, the number of female migrants was always higher than the male one and it had continued to increase since 2010. Instead of male migrants who remained quite constant from 2014 to 2017 and increased during the last year.

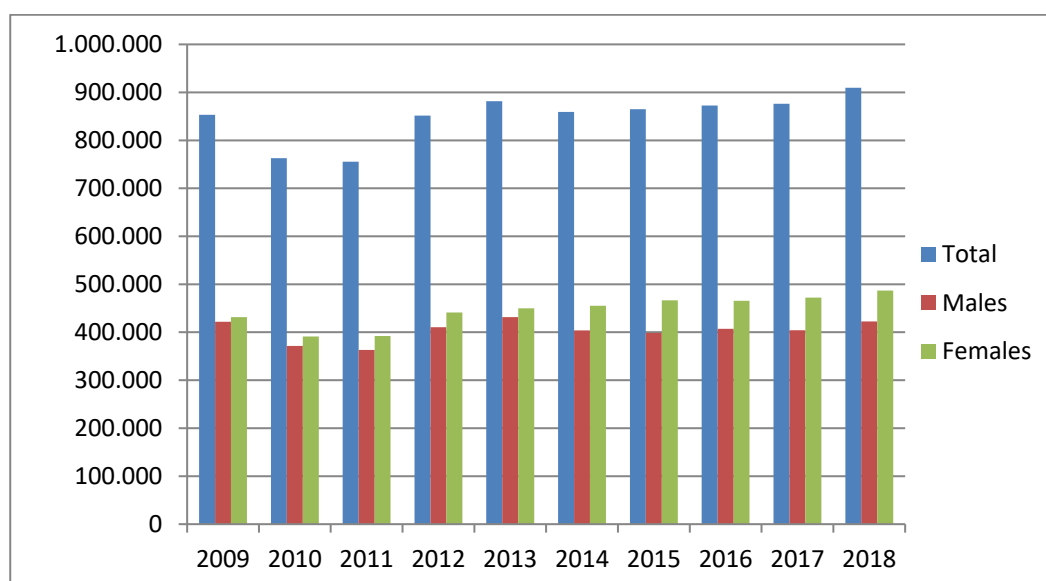


Figure 12, source EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Focusing now on the proportion of female migrants on the total international immigrant stock (Figure13, 2005-2017), we found that after a little increase from 2009 to 2010 (51.3%), the percentage rose significantly from 2013 to 2015 when it reached its peak (53.9%). Then it remained quite constant, until a little decrease in 2018.

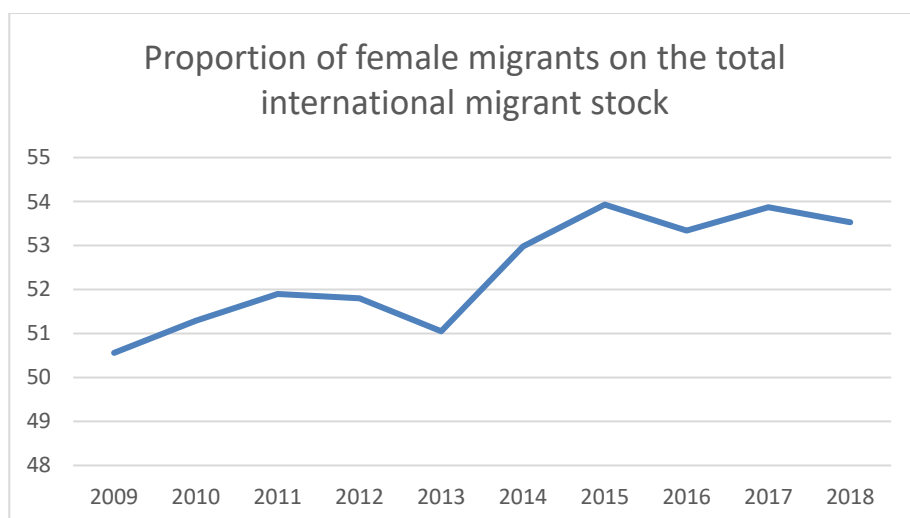


Figure 13 source: EUROSTAT, Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.4 Immigration stock by sex group, age, citizenship and reason for migration

From this point onwards, we tried to understand how immigration stock and flow are composed by analyzing both with many variables and by cross-sectioning them. With data collected from EUROSTAT, we can see in the Figure 14 a division of all permits by reason from 2008 to 2017. The main reason for all valid permits during the years was the ‘other’ one, which started its decline from 2010 to 2017. The second main reason was the family reunification one, which, from an initial decline, had started to increase since 2012. It was followed by work reason, which increased slowly from 2012 to 2017. The education reason had a little increase in 2012-2013 but then it decreased slowly again. In the end reasons related to refugees and subsidiary protection were not so relevant.

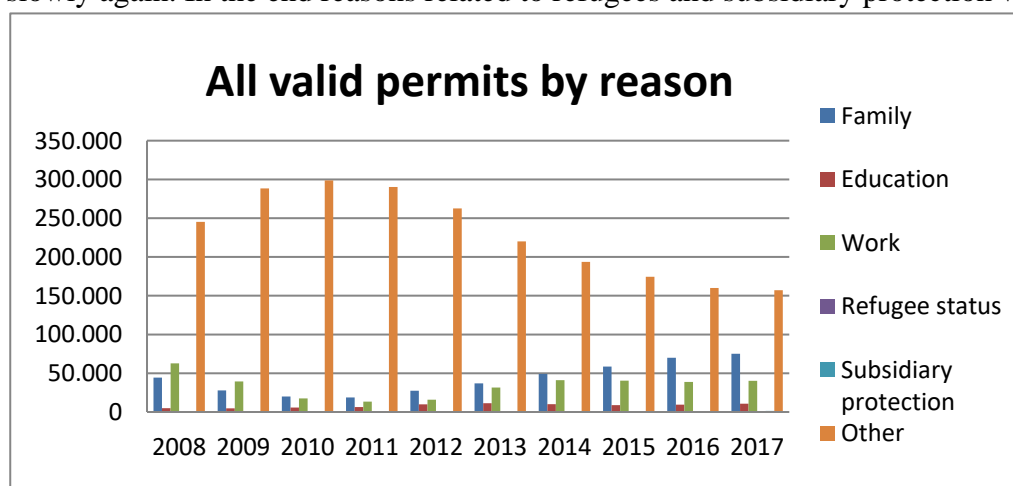
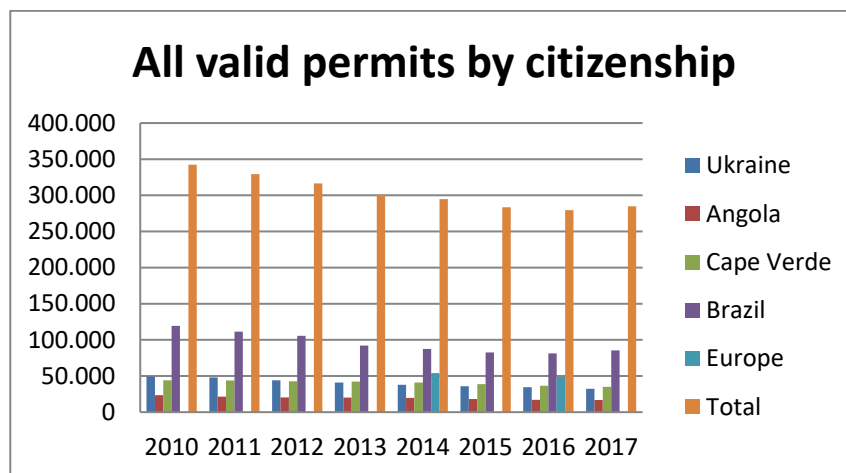


Figure14, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

We also analysed the all valid permits by using the citizenship variable, in order to go deeply in the issue related to immigration stock by understanding the composition of non-EU migrants who had acquired them from 2010 to 2017. We focused initially on the citizenship in general, as we can see in the Figure 15, while in the last two (Figure16 and 17) we cross-sectioned it with the sex variable (male and female).



As we can see in Figure15, the most relevant countries of citizenship during these years were Brazil, Ukraine, Cape Verde and Angola. Data regarding European citizens are available only for years 2014 and 2016.

Figure15, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

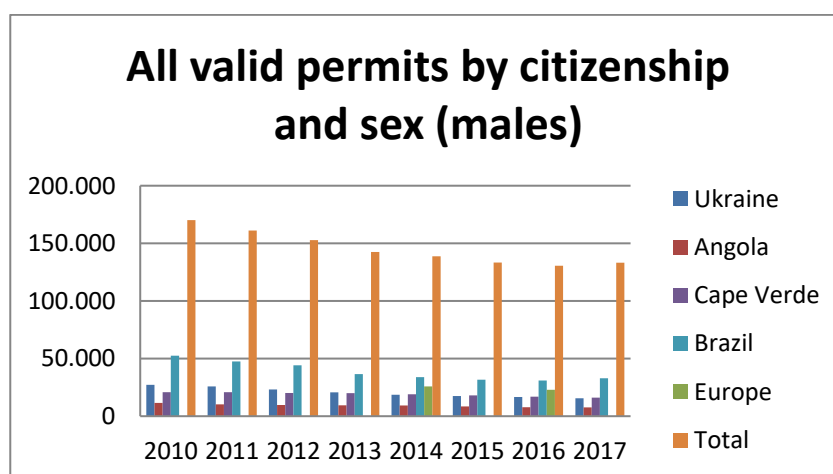


Figure16 clearly shows that the main country of citizenship of male migrants was Brazil, but numbers started to decline from 2010 onwards. Also, the Ukraine citizenship had begun to decline since 2010 as well as the Cape Verde one. Angola had more or less the same pace, even if it had started to decline slowly since 2015. The European one became relevant only in 2014 and 2016.

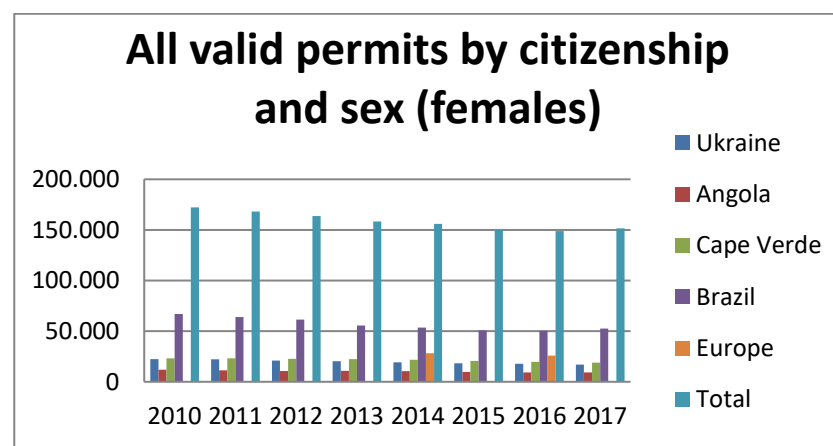


Figure17 shows that Brazil was always the most relevant citizenship, but it had started to decline since 2010. Brazil was followed by Cape Verde and Ukraine, which kept more or less the same number during the years.

Figure16 and Figure17, source: EUROSTAT, All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.5 Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

Focusing now on the composition of the immigration flows, we tried to go deeply in the issue by analyzing them with the sex group variable. As we can see in the Figure18, the prevailing sex group is the female one, which reached its peak in 2009 and then started to decline; however, since 2014 it had started to increase again. The male group was always below the female one, with the exception of the last three years, in which firstly in 2015 reached the same number of the female one, then overcame it in 2016 and, in the end, in 2017 it was less below it.

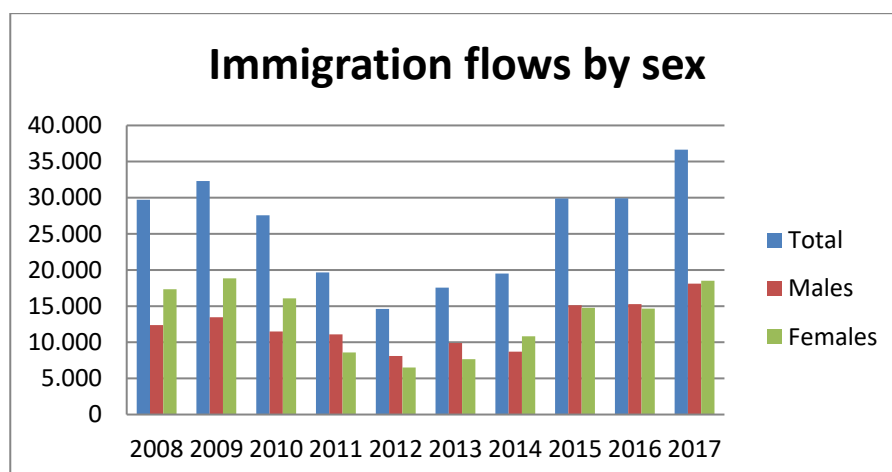
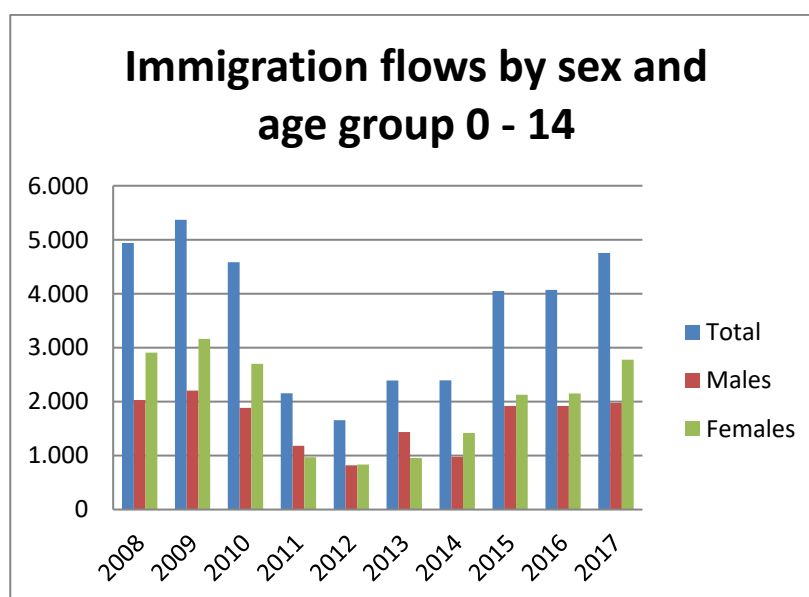


Figure18, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

With the same data collected from EUROSTAT, we were able to cross-section the sex group variable with the age group one. We decided to divide them into three age-groups in order to better grasp the composition of these flows.



According to the Figure19, the immigration flows by age group 0-14 years old reached its peak in 2009 and then decline; however it had started to increase again in 2013 and in 2015. The female group was the most relevant one and followed the same ups and downs we described above for the total. Male group kept more or less the same number from 2008 to 2010 and from 2015 to 2017. While from 2011 to 2014 declined as the female one.

Figure19, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

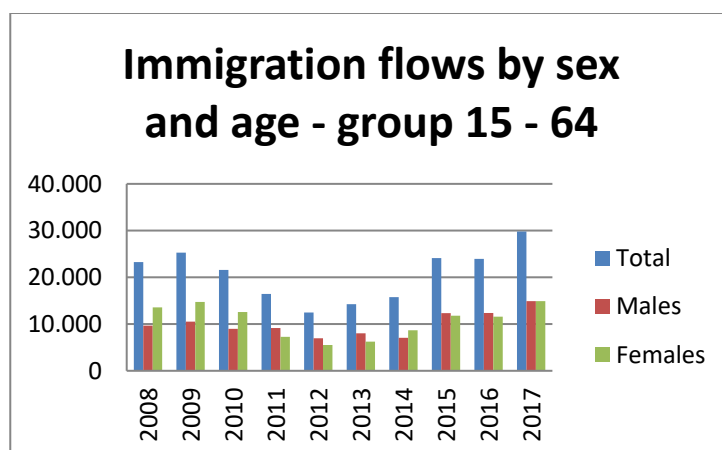


Figure20 shows that the total number of immigration flows of people aged 15-64 years old reached its peak in 2017, after a decline from 2011 to 2014. Female group was the most relevant one from 2008 to 2010, but after this period, it started to decline and only in 2017 reached the same number of the male one. They both declined from 2011 to 2014 and then increased again.

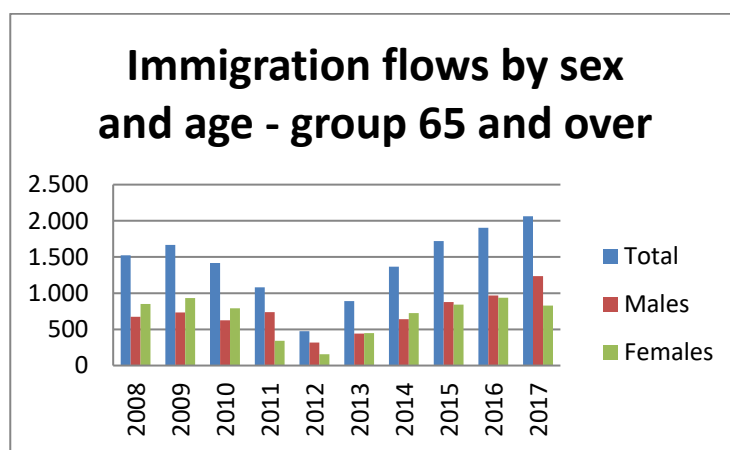
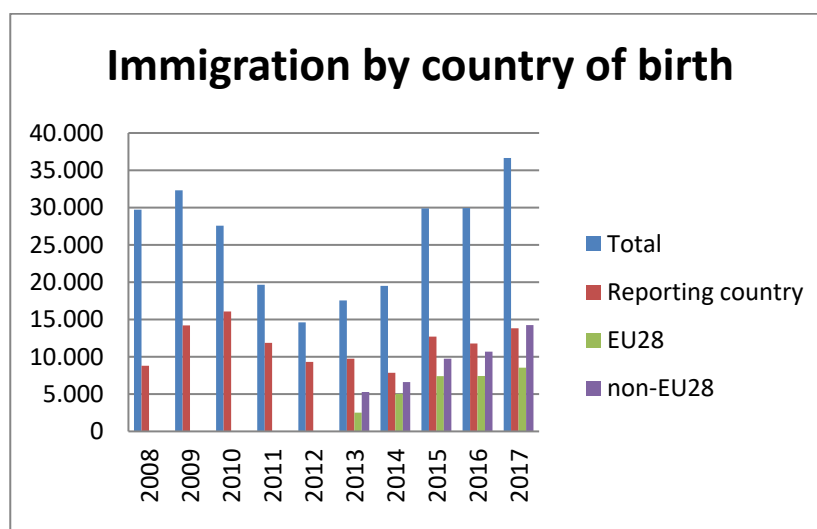


Figure21 shows that the total number of immigration flows of people aged 65+ had started to decline since 2010 and then increased again from 2013 onwards. The female group was relevant from 2008 to 2010 and in 2014. In all the other years it was below the male one and both followed the trend of the total group with its ups and

Figure20 and Figure21, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Then we analyzed the immigration flows from 2008 to 2017 by the country of birth variable. Figure22 shows that these immigration flows started to decline from 2010 to 2012 and then increased again until in 2017 when the peak was reached.



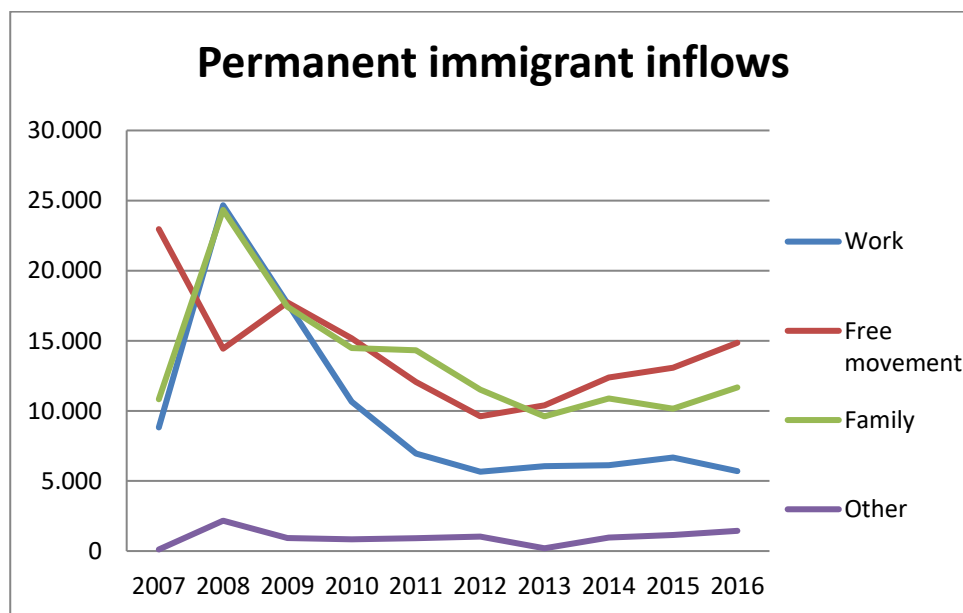
According to this figure, the reporting country variable was the most relevant one, it increased from 2008 to 2010 and then declined until 2014. However, from 2015 to 2017 it started to increase again. In fact, as reported in the Strategic Plan for Migration (2015), Portugal is trying to encourage the return of Portuguese emigrants and their reintegration, especially of the young and skilled ones.

(https://www.acm.gov.pt/documents/10181/222357/PEM_ACM_final.pdf/9ffb3799-7389-4820-83ba-6dcfe22c13fb)

Figure22, source: EUROSTAT, Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Also, the non-EU28 and the EU28 ones gradually increased from 2013 to 2017.

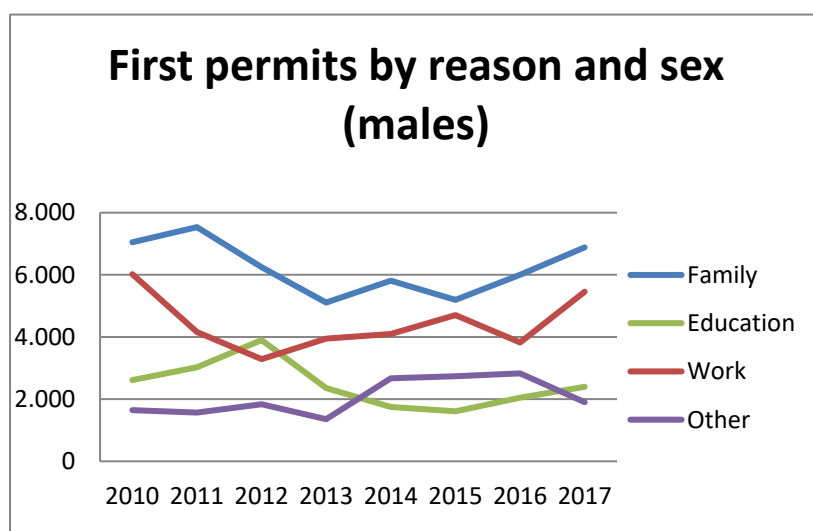
Focusing on the permanent immigrant inflows with data collected from OECD, we tried to better grasp the reasons of them by including EU countries and in this way also the free movement reason was taking into account.



As it is shown in Figure23, since 2007 the family and the work reasons increased rapidly and also the 'other' one even if it was so small. Then the family one declined from 2008 to 2013 and then followed with small ups and down. The work one declined from 2008 to 2011 and then it kept more or less the same number. The 'other' reason was much less relevant and did not reach significant numbers. The free movement one declined in 2008, increased in 2009 and then fell down until 2012 and in the end increased again. In 2016 the free movement reason was the most relevant one.

Figure23, source: OECD (2019), Permanent immigrant inflows (indicator). doi: 10.1787/304546b6-en (Accessed on 29 April 2019), elaborated

We focused also on the first permits by analyzing reasons and sex-groups, in order to better understand the composition of non-EU immigrant inflows.



As we can see in the Figure24, the family reason for the male group started increasing in 2010 and then declined until 2013, then increased and decreased until 2015 and in 2016 started to increase again. The education one increased from 2010 to 2012 and then decreased until 2015, only in 2016 started to increase again. The work one decreased from 2010 to 2012 and then slowly increased until 2015, in the last year it increased again. The 'other' one kept the same number until 2013, then increased and remained the same until 2016 and then declined.

Figure24, source: EUROSTAT First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

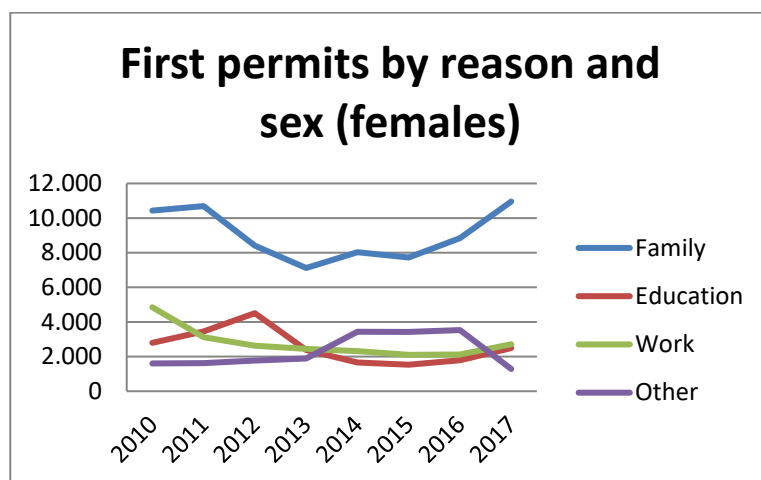


Figure25, source: EUROSTAT First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

Figure25 shows that for the female group, the family reason increased slowly until 2011, then decreased and it increased again from 2015 to 2017. Education reason increased until 2012 and then decreased until 2015; in the last two years increased slowly. The work one decreased from 2010 to 2015 and in the last two years had a little increase. The ‘other’ one had the same numbers from 2010 to 2013, then increased in 2014, kept the same number until 2016 and in 2017 decreased again.

We also focused on age-group and we analyzed the trend during the years 2010-2017. After that, we cross-sectioned age-groups with reasons.

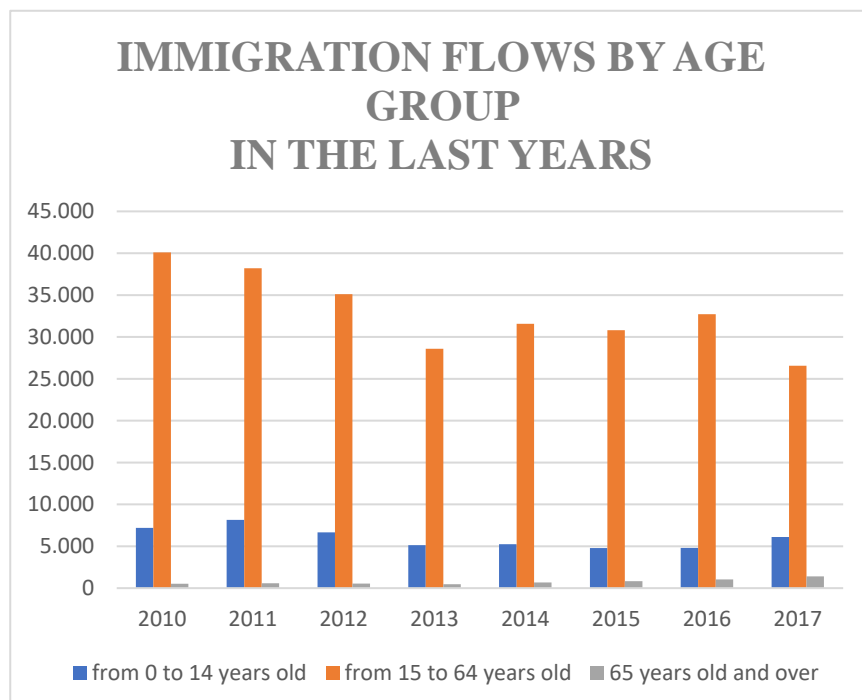
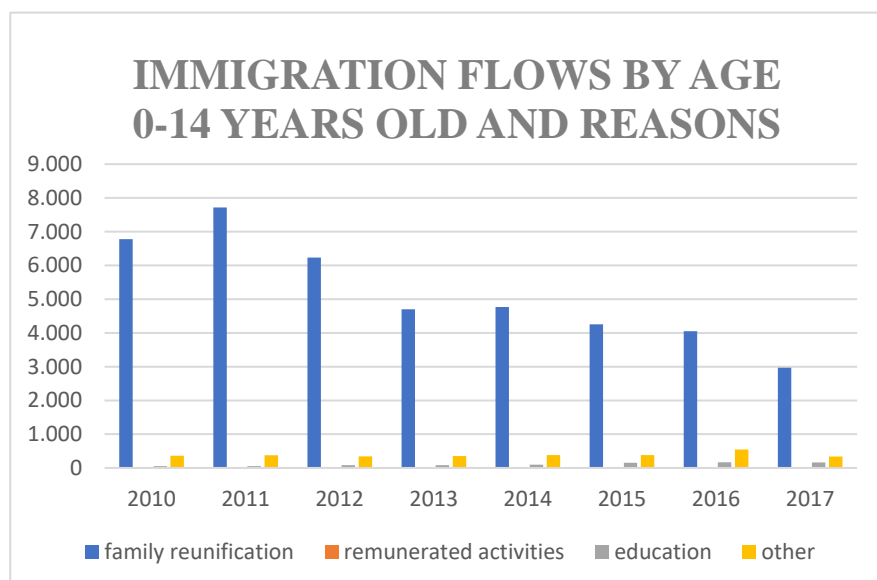


Figure 26, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

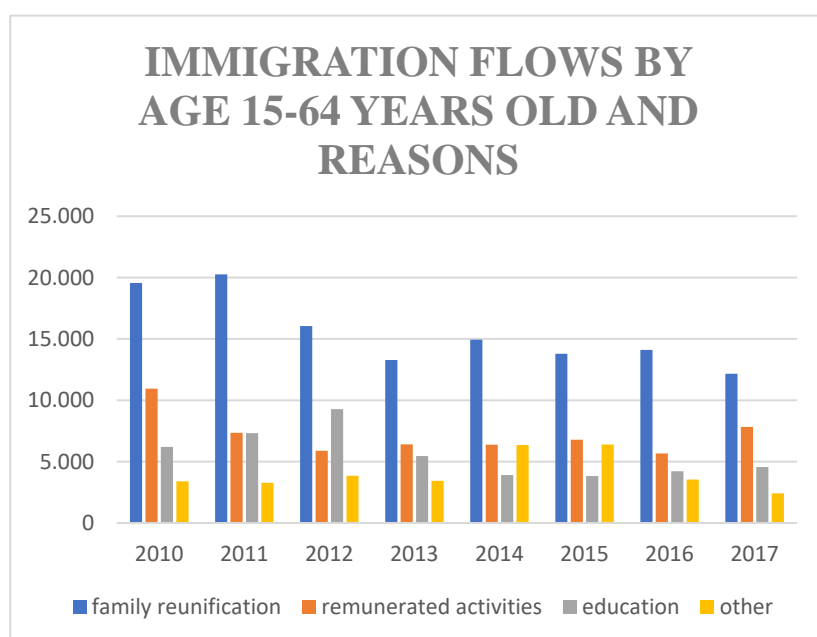
As we can see from Figure 26, the majority of migrants, who came to Portugal from 2010 to 2017, were from the age group 15-64 years old. They reached their peak in 2010 and then slightly decreased. The second large age group is the 0-14 years old one. It reached its peak in 2011 and then had a same pace from 2013 to 2016 with a little increase in 2017. The third one is the age group 65 years old and over, which more or less had a gradual increase during the years.

Then, we also analysed the immigration flows by dividing the number of migrants into three age groups, as we did in the previous table, and then we focused on them and their reason of entrance (family reunification, remunerated activities, education and other).



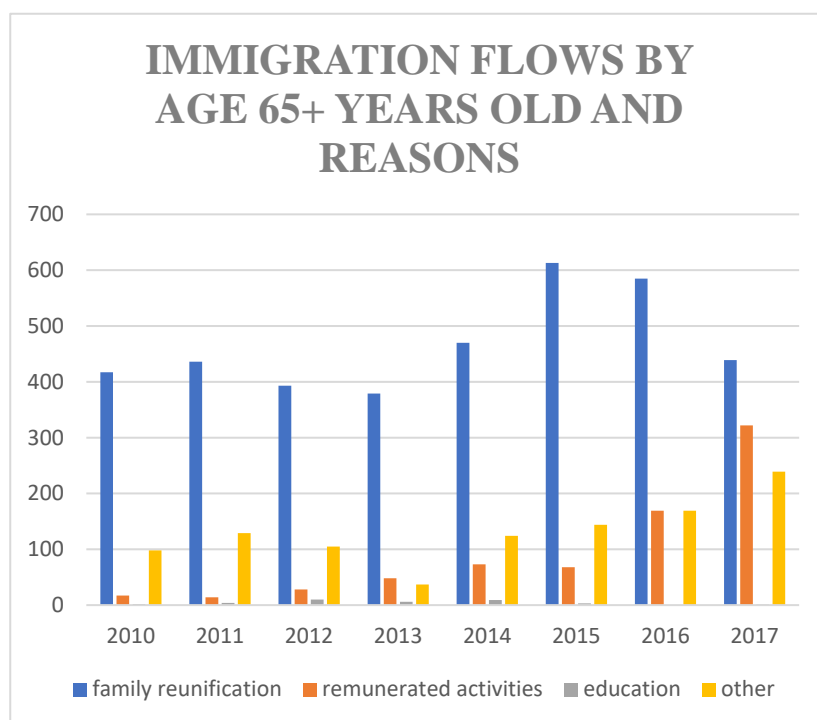
According to the Figure 27, the main reason why immigrants aged 0-14 years old entered the country was the family reunification one. It reached the peak in 2011 and then slightly decreased until its smaller number of 3,000 in 2017. The other reasons are 'other' with its small peak in 2016, and then the education one that became more evident from 2015 onwards.

Figure 27, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.



According to Figure 28, the main reason why immigrants aged 15-64 years old entered the country was family reunification (its peak was in 2011). The remunerated activities reason reached its peak in 2010, while in 2011 reached the same number of the education reason, then decreased until 2017 in which it gained a small increase. Education reason reached its peak in 2012 and then decreased below 5,000. The last 'other' reason reached its peaks in 2014 and 2015, then decreased.

Figure 28, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.



According to the Figure 29, showing the last age group 65 years old and over, the main reason why immigrants from this age group entered the country was the family reunification one, as in the previous Figure27 and Figure28. It increased rapidly and reached the peak in 2015, while then decreased. The second main reason during these years was the ‘other’ one, which slightly increased until the peak in 2017. The remunerated activities reason increased surprisingly in the last two years, reaching its peak in 2017. The education, which is the last one, was visible only from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 29, Source: EUROSTAT, First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated.

2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

In this section, we focused on the total amount of emigrants counted in 2017, compared with previous years. Accordingly to Figure30 , international emigrants were 1,8 million in 2005 and they have continued to rise since then, especially after the global financial crisis of 2007. They reached their highest value in 2017 when they were 2,3 million, with a small increase if compared to 2015 (2,2 million). We also divided them into males and females and data shows that male numbers are always a little higher than female ones.

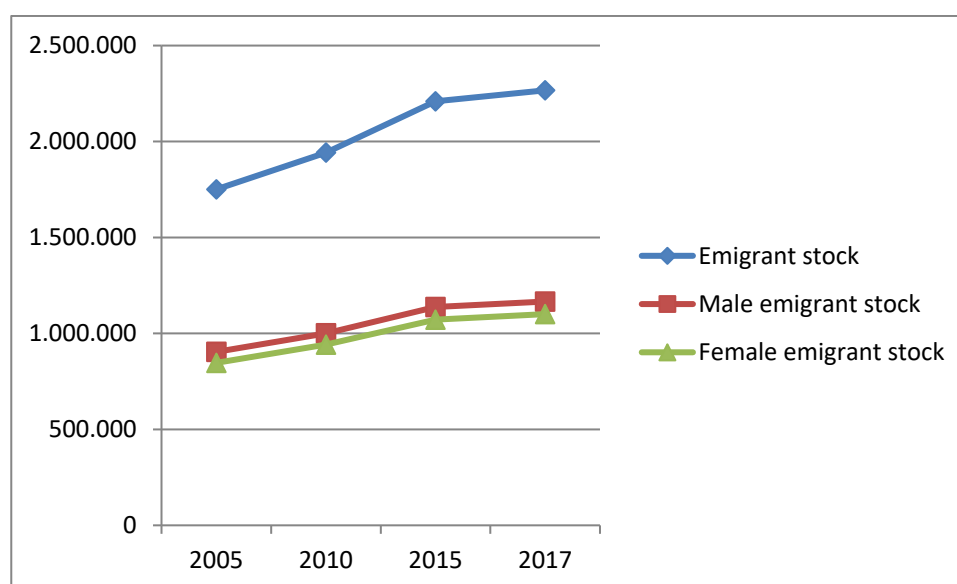


Figure 30, source <https://countryeconomy.com/demography/migration/emigration/portugal>, accessed on 29th April 2019

2.7 Outflows

In the next two sections, we present an overview of emigration and immigration flows from and to Portugal. To analyze both variables, we used data collected from EUROSTAT database.

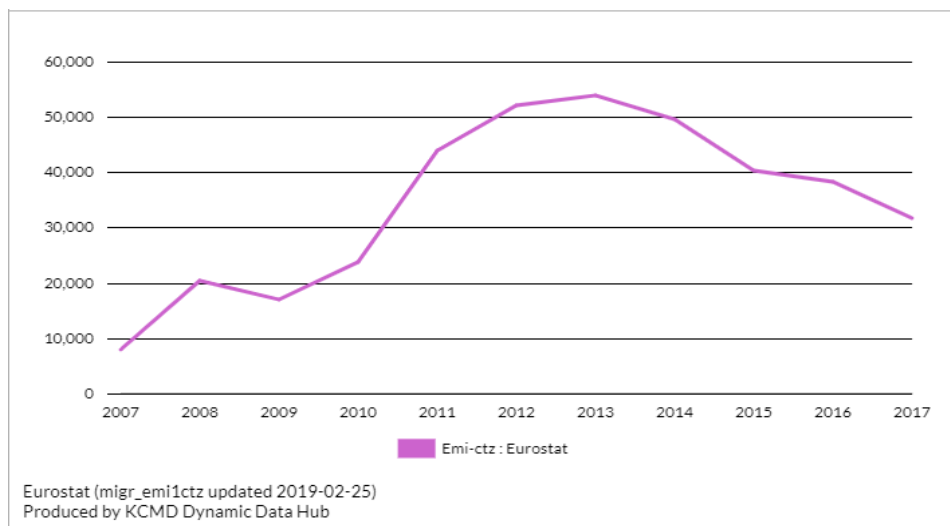
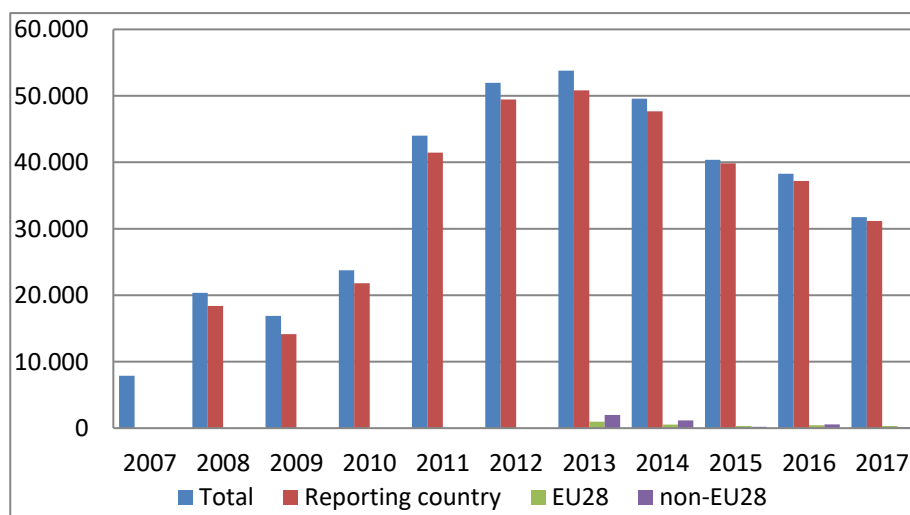


Figure 31 shows the trend of outflows for the years 2007-2017. Accordingly, to the graph, numbers are declining in the last four years. Emigration flows reached their peak in 2013 with 53,786 people and then slightly decreased until 31,753 in 2017. Looking at the previous years instead, we can underline a significant increase from 2007 (7,890) to 2008 (20,357), as an effect of the economic crisis.

Figure 31, source EUROSTAT, [migr_emi1ctz], produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>



We then analyzed more in detail the composition of these outflows, taking into account the citizenship of emigrants. As shown by Figure 32, the majority of them were Portuguese citizens for all the time period considered; only a small minority were from the European Union and from third countries.

Figure 32, source: EUROSTAT, Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.8 Inflows

Focusing now on the general trend of inflows for the 2008-2017 time period, from Figure 33 we can see that they have increased in the last four years, reaching the peak in 2017 (36,639 people). There was a significant increase if compared to the two previous years, when they were about 29 thousand. The minimum value was counted for 2012, when immigrants were only 14,606. Since then, they have continued to increase.

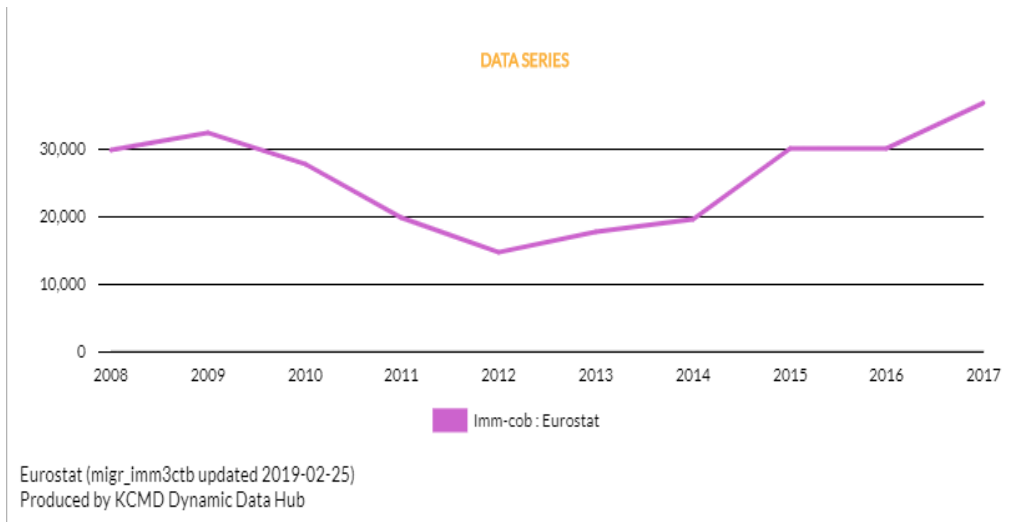


Figure33, source: EUROSTAT, [migr_imm3ctb], produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>)

For having a more detailed analysis on the immigration flows composition, see section 2.5.

Through the comparison between data on inflows and outflows we can also calculate the total numbers of net migration.

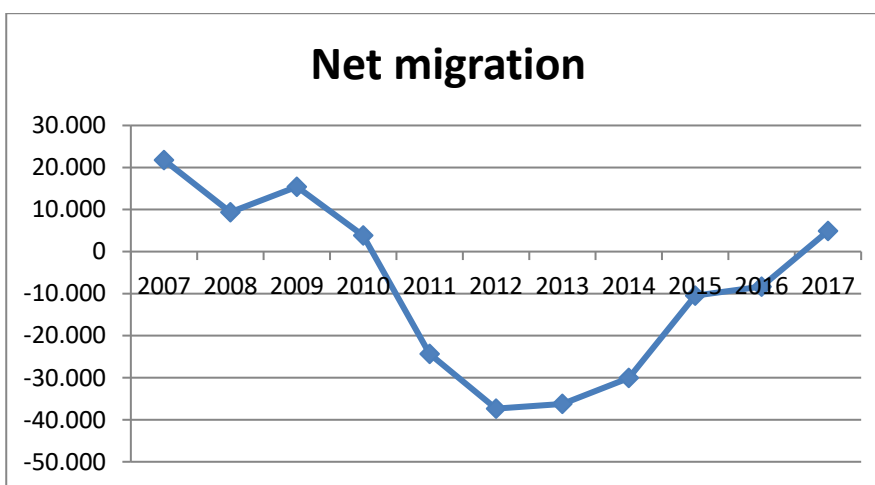
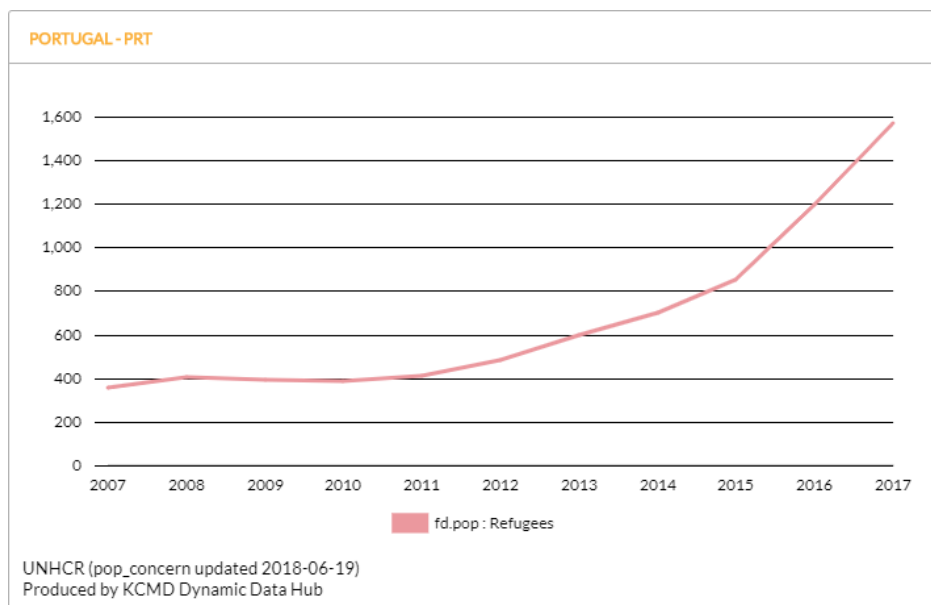


Figure 34 clearly shows that values for the time period 2011-2016 are negative (emigrants are more than immigrants). The negative peak was reached in 2012 (-37,352) and since then numbers have increased little by little, becoming more close to zero but still negative in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 instead value is positive (4,88), showing that inflows are rising.

Figure34, source: EUROSTAT, Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2] and Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8], accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated

2.9 Total number of refugees

Through data collected from the UNHCR database, we analyze the total number of refugees who are counted in Portugal focusing on their main origin countries. First of all, we considered the trend of refugee population during the years 2007-2017.



As we can see in Figure35, refugees have highly increased since 2011, reaching their peak in 2017, when they were more than 1,500. Through the period 2007-2010 values were rather stable.

Figure 35, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>)

Then we looked at the main refugees' origin countries during the same period. Accordingly to Figure 36, refugees from Ukraine have increased significantly during the last three years and reached the peak in 2017. Similar is the case of Syrian refugees: they increased rapidly from 2016 to 2017.

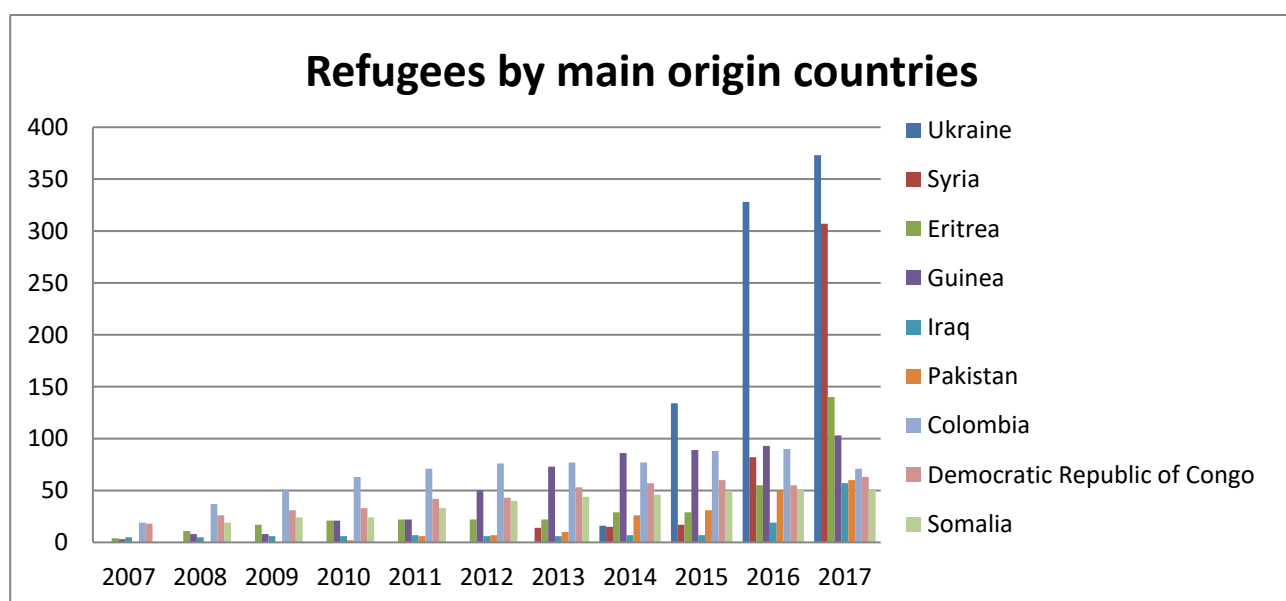


Figure 36, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, accessed on 29th April 2019, elaborated (http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern)

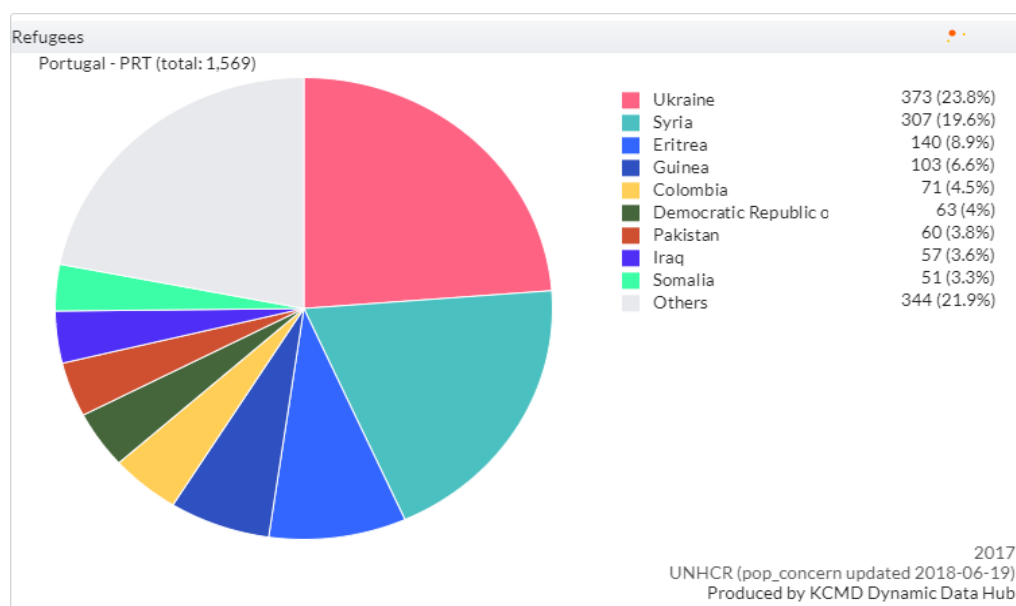


Figure 37 gives a more detailed snapshot of the composition of refugee population in 2017, with their numbers and percentages. They were 1.569 and they mainly came from Ukraine (373 people), Syria (307), Eritrea (140) and Guinea (103), as we can see also in the graph above.

Figure 37, source UNHCR, Population of concern-Refugees, produced by Dynamic Data Hub, accessed on 29th April 2019 (<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>)

3. Migrants integration indicators

In this section we focused on the composition of the migratory flow in Portugal, and, in particular, on the integration indicators, such as employment and unemployment rates, migrants' education level, labour force participation, income distribution and risk of poverty.

All the data used in this section were gathered from the EUROSTAT database and they refer to the decade 2007-2017.

3.1 Migrants by education level.

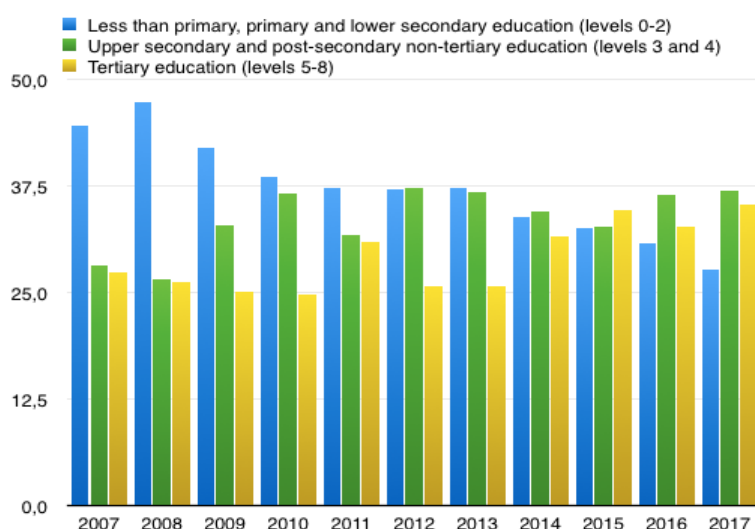
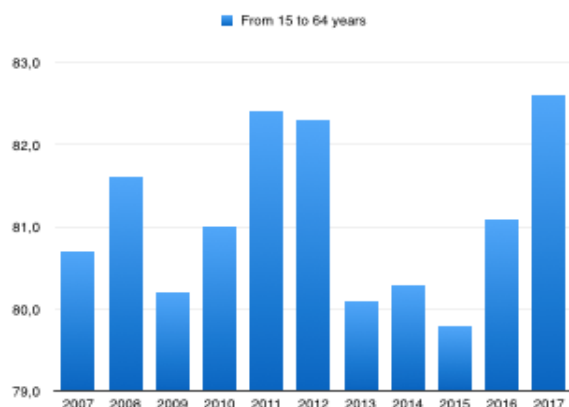


Figure38 shows how the migrants' population was divided by its educational level. From 2007 to 2013, the highest percentage of migrants had less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; while, from the 2014 to 2017, the percentage of the upper secondary and post-secondary education as well as the tertiary one increased, reaching their peak in 2017.

Figure 38, source: EUROSTAT, Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) (edat lfs 9912), accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

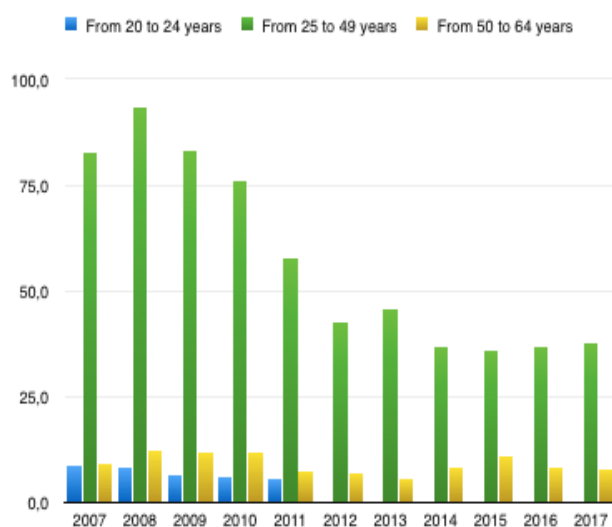
3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years.



As we can see in Figure39, in Portugal in the last 10 years the immigrants' labour force reached high numbers in 2011 and 2012, taking into account only the 15-64 age-group. This percentage decreased in the following years and then increased rapidly reaching its peak in 2017.

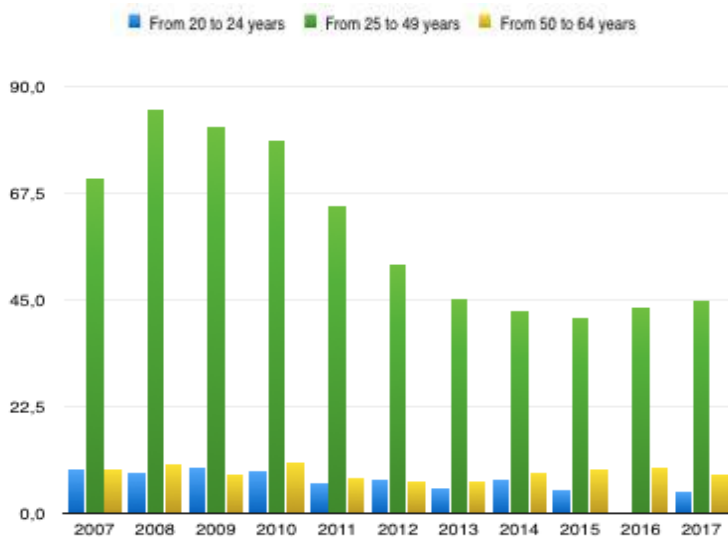
Figure39, source: EUROSTAT, Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_argacob], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, citizenship and reason for migration.



The Figure40 focuses on the data of employment of immigrant men in Portugal, in the period from 2007 to 2017. During these years 25-49 years old men were the most relevant age group in terms of percentage of employment. In the 2008, this group reached its peak of 93,3%; however, from 2009 it started decreasing. For 20-24 years old men, the percentage is very low (from 5% to 9%) and there are no data about them from 2012. In the end, the percentage of 50-64 years old men was almost the same (on average equal to the 10%) during the period taken into consideration.

Figure 40, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only men, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated



In Figure 41 we considered the percentage of female immigrant employment in Portugal, in the period from 2007 to 2017. Also, in this case, the percentage of the 25-49 years old employed immigrant women is the most relevant one, as we saw above for male sex group, and reached its peak (85,1%) in 2008. Then it started decreasing in the following years. While the other age-groups' percentages are really low, on average less than 10%.

Figure: 41 source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only women, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Focusing on the reason for migration for the employment rate of first generation of migrants, we only found data on EUROSTAT available for 2014, and we cross-sectioned reason for migration, both sex groups and as years of residence the 1-9 years group and the 10 years and over one. For the male sex-group, data were only available for the '10 years and over' duration and for 'family', 'work no job found before migration' and 'other' reasons. For the 1-9 years of residence, it was only a percentage available for the family reason (41,1%).

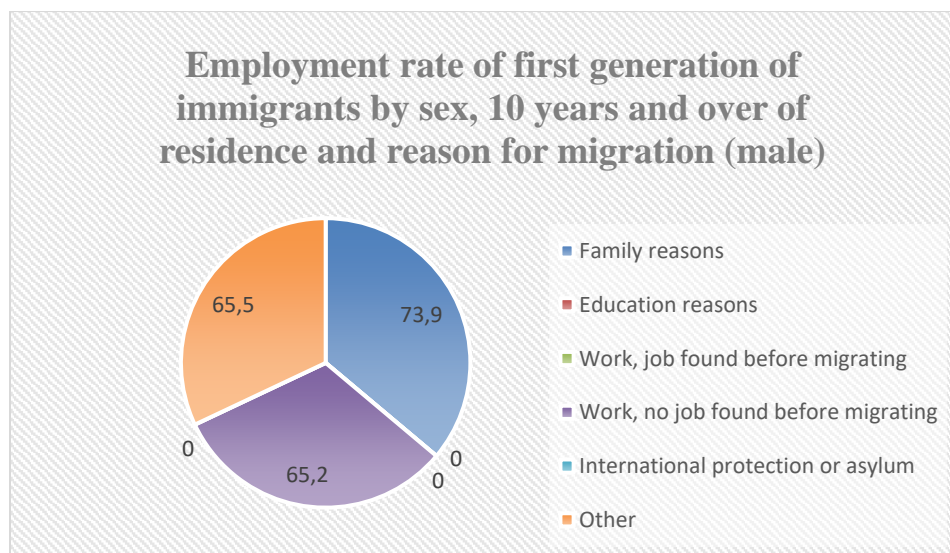


Figure42, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfsq_14l1empr], accessed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

Focusing on the female employment rate by reason for migration and years of duration, we have reliable data only in 2014 for the 10 years and over duration and for the reasons illustrated in Figure43. Data were not available for the other reasons. In the end, for the '1-9 years' duration only family reason is available (48,2%), according to the data collected from EUROSTAT.

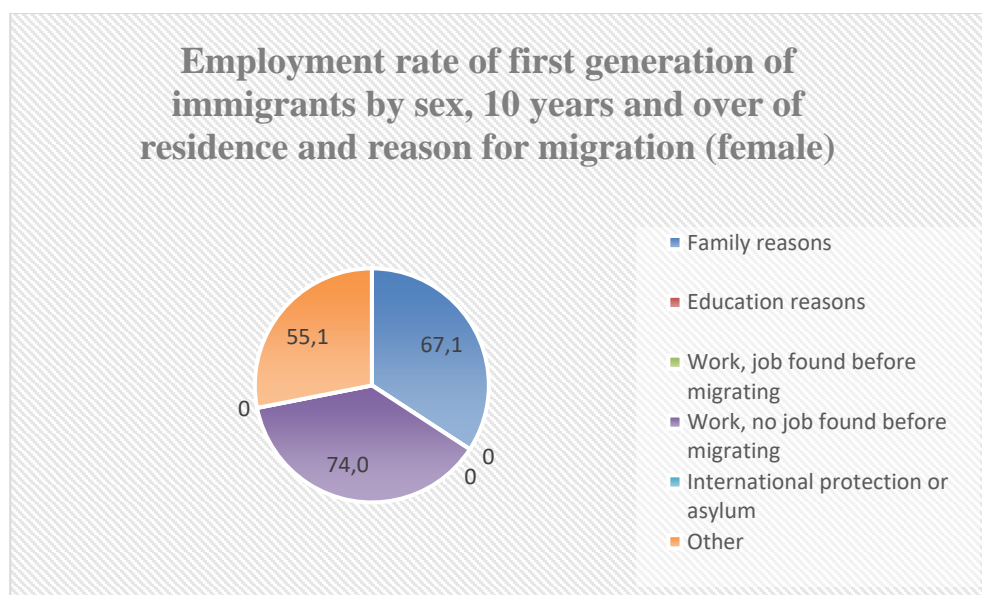


Figure43, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfsq_14l1empr], accessed on 30th April 2019, elaborated .
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

We also focused on employment rates by dividing them by citizenship and sex group. In Figure44 related to the male group, we can see that in general the most relevant citizenship during the years was 'EU28 except reporting country', with the only exception in 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2014 when it was overcome by the 'EU15 except reporting country' one. The 'NON-EU28 countries nor reporting country', the 'non-EU15 nor reporting country' and the 'foreign country' ones had more or less the same numbers during the 10 years. The reporting country one was the lowest among them (exception for 2012, 2013 and 2014).

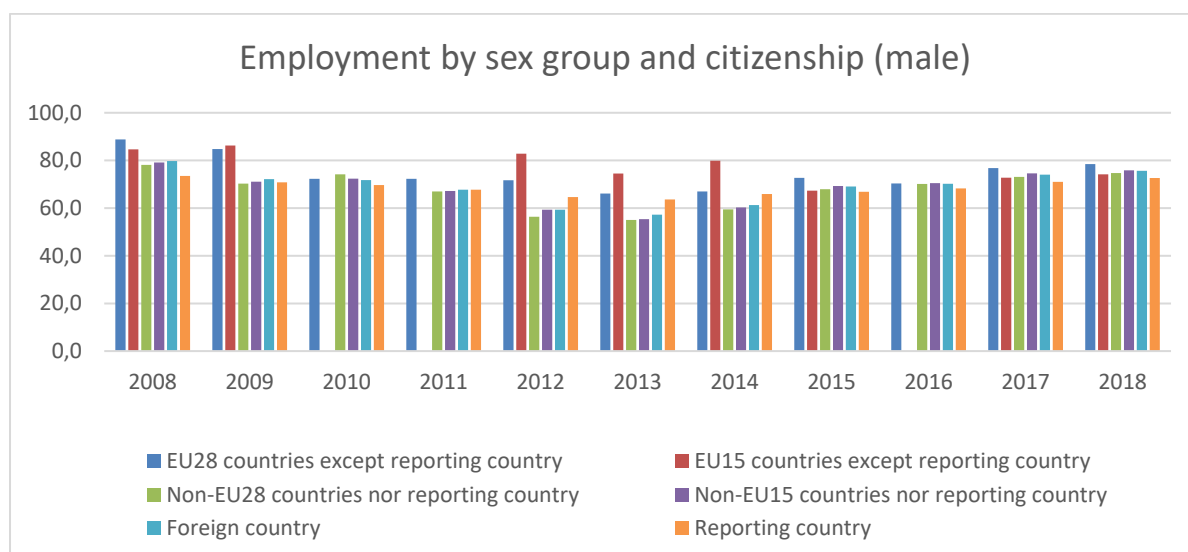


Figure44, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_ergan], accessed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

For the female employment rate, the most relevant citizenships during the 10 years were ‘EU28 except for reporting country’ and ‘EU15 except for reporting country’ ones. No data for the EU15 citizenship were available for 2012 and 2013, while in the previous figure for 2010-2011. The four other citizenships had more or less the same number during the years, with a little increase from 2015 until 2018. Differently from the previous table, in this case the EU-15 expect for reporting country had always the highest number except in 2008, 2015 and 2018.

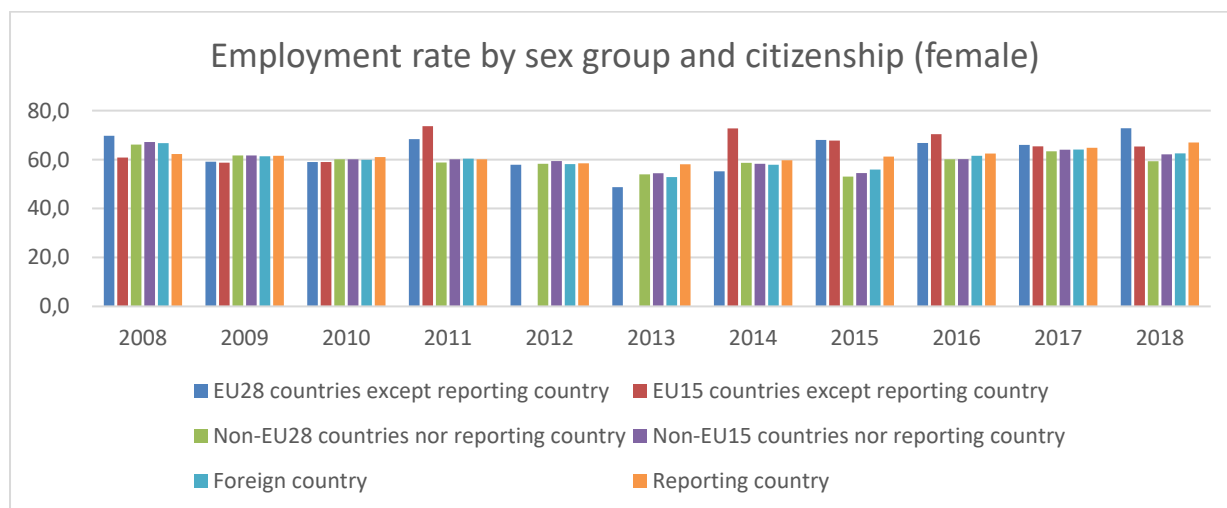
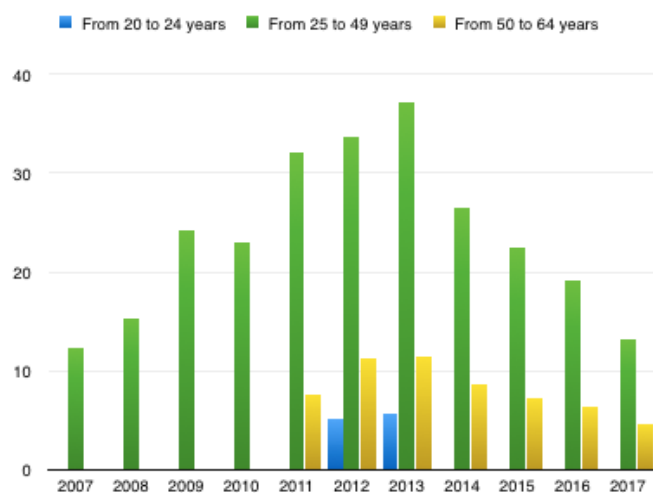


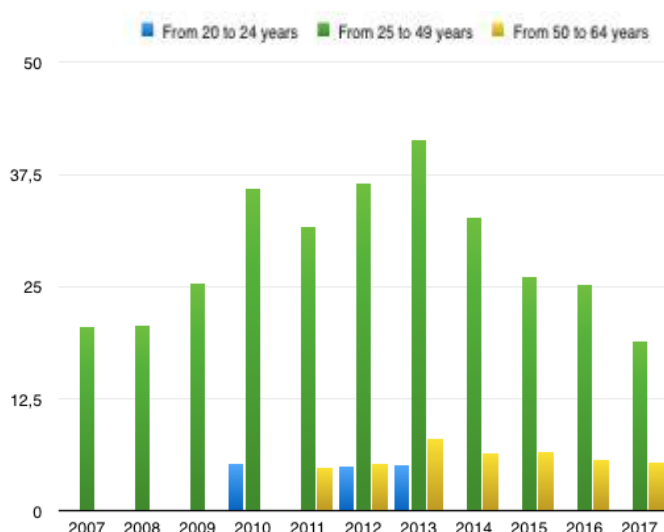
Figure45, source: EUROSTAT, Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_ergan], accesed on 30th April 2019, elaborated

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and citizenship



As we can see in Figure 46, the immigrant male unemployment percentage reached its peak (37,1%) in 2013, only taking into account the age-group 25-49 years old. While, in the period between 2007/2010, data were not available for the 20-24 years old and the 50-64 years old age-groups. However, the data of the age-group 20-24 years old were available only in 2012 and 2013; while, the data of the last age-group were available from 2011 to 2017, and only in 2012-2013 they reached a percentage 10% over. In general, the first and the third age-groups had very low shares.

Figure: 46, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status[lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only men, accesed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated



In the women's case, the percentage of unemployment is generally higher than the men one. The peak is again in 2013, when the unemployment rate of the 25-49 years old women was equal to 41,3 %. Some data were missed for the 20-24 years old women in 2007-2009, 2013-2017; while in 2010 only for 50-64 years old data were missed.

Figure: 47, source: EUROSTAT, Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status [lfsq_pganws], taking into consideration only women, accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

As we did in the previous point related to employment rates, we also focused on unemployment rate by sex group (male and female) and citizenship in order to better grasp the composition of them.

In Figure48 we clearly see that data of 'EU28 countries except reporting country' and 'EU15 countries except reporting country' were the only unavailable during these 10 years, as they are also in the Figure49 below for the female group. In general, the most relevant citizenship during the years was the 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' one, it was followed by the 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country', 'foreign country' and the 'reporting country' ones, ordered by percentages. They all increased from 2008 to 2013 and then started declining from that time to 2018. In 2017-2018 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' data were missed as well as 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country' ones only in 2018.

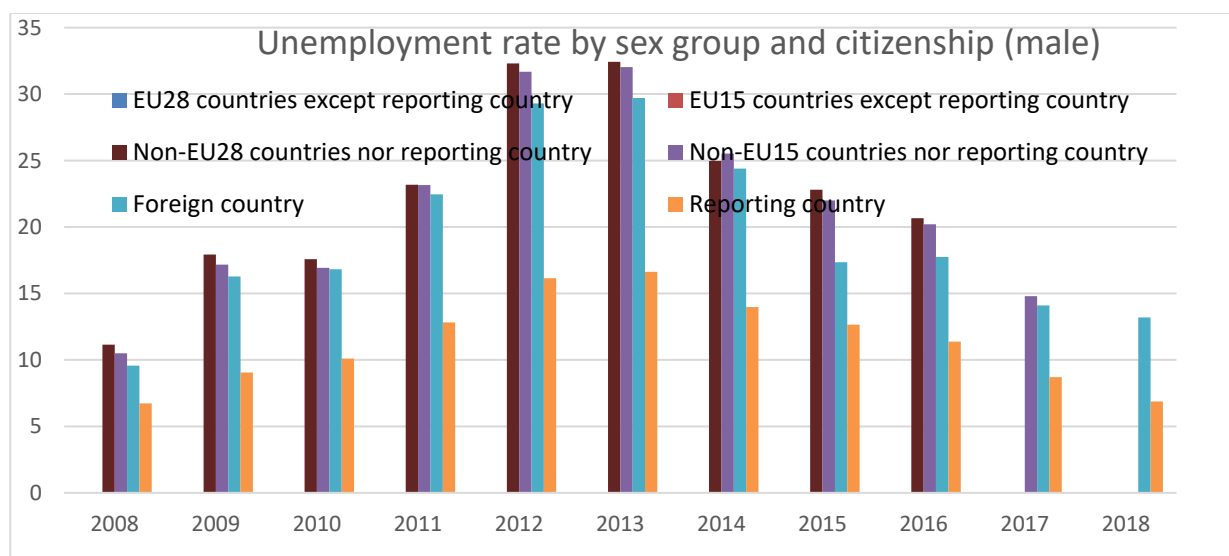


Figure48, source: EUROSTAT, Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_urgan], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Focusing now on the unemployment rate of female sex group, we can see in Figure 49 that during the years the most relevant citizenship was the 'Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country' one, with exception in 2009, 2010 2014 and 2017 when it was overcome by the 'Non-EU15 countries nor reporting country' one. However, also in 2010, 2013 and 2014 was overcome by the 'foreign country' citizenship. These three citizenships reached their peak in 2013 after a gradual increase and then started declining, with an exception in 2015. The 'reporting country' remained always below them.

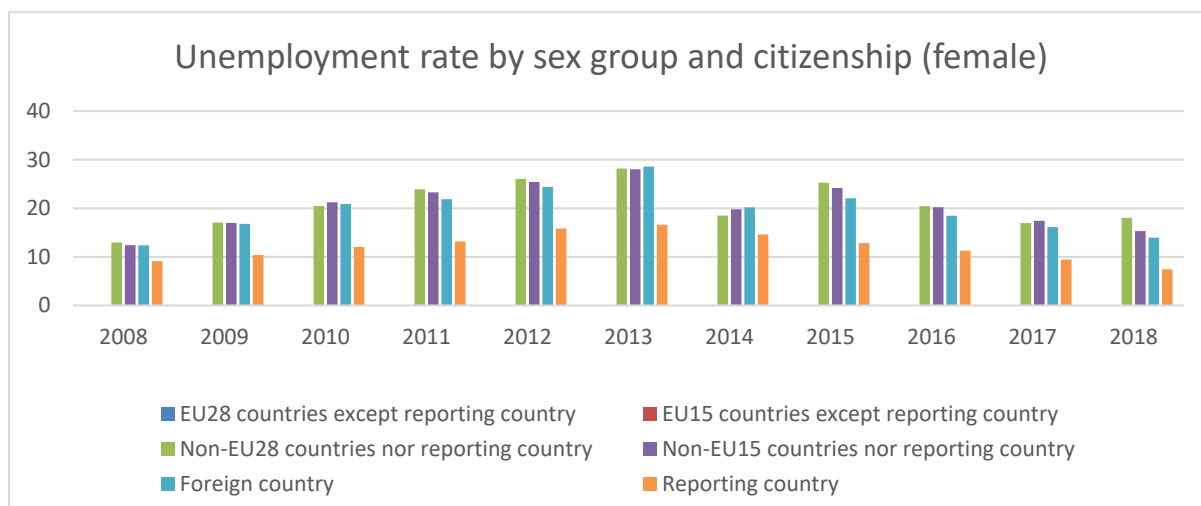
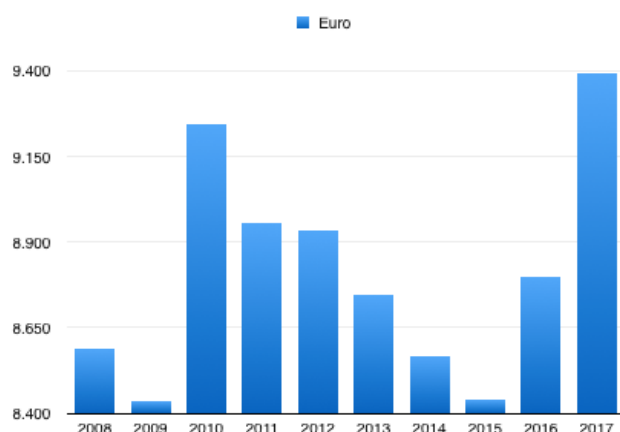


Figure49, source: EUROSTAT, Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsq_urgan], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty.

With data collected from EUROSTAT, we tried to understand the trend of the income distribution during the last 10 years and then, we tried to analyse monetary and risk poverty by comparing immigrants' and natives' rates, in order to better understand social inclusion.



This graph shows the income distribution of migrant population between 2008 and 2017 in euro. Considering the median income trend, it reached its peak in 2010 and 2017, while it reached its lowest levels in 2009, after the financial crisis in 2008, and in 2015. After reaching its lowest number in 2009, it increased rapidly in 2010 and then it started again declining until its other lowest number in 2015.

Figure 50: SOURCE: EUROSTAT, Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_di16], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

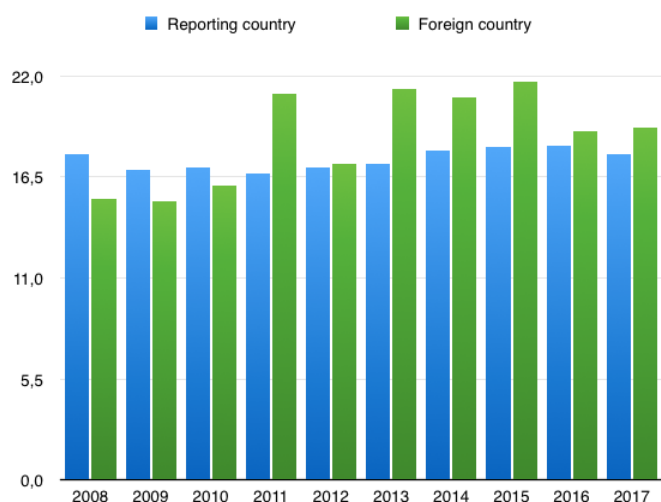


Figure 51 shows a trend of the last ten years, in which the monetary poverty was compared between migrant population and native population. The reporting country had the highest percentage from 2008 to 2010, while from 2011 onwards foreign countries had the highest one (only in 2012 the share of foreign country decreased at a level similar to the reporting country one). This means that from 2011 to 2017 migrant population was at risk of monetary poverty more than the native population.

Figure 51: SOURCE: EUROSTAT, At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_li32], accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

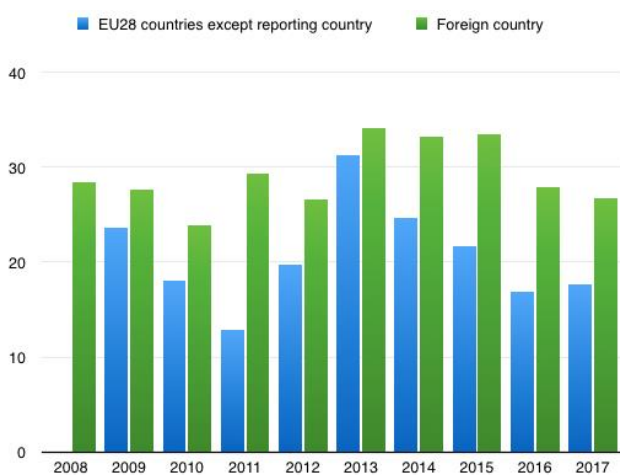


Figure 52 shows a comparison of the risk of poverty between the EU28 countries except reporting country and foreign country in general. As we can see, social exclusion is more feasible among third-country immigrants than in EU28 countries. It is clearly evident that the foreign country was the most relevant during the ten years. The foreign broad group at risk of poverty reached its peak in 2013 (37,1%), while in 2015 the percentage was a little bit smaller (35,1%).

Figure 52: source: EUROSTAT, People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) (ilc_peps06), accessed on 3rd April 2019, elaborated

Conclusion

To conclude, we found out that Portugal, despite being mainly an emigration country for such a long period, since 2017 has started to receive more immigrants who turned the net migration into positive values.

Referring to the 2017-2018 time period, we noted that while the total population is decreasing, the number of residing migrants is constantly increasing. The main non-UE countries of origin are Brazil, Angola and also Ukraine is relevant, and the majority of migrants are women.

Looking at flows, we may state that inflows are increasing, while outflows are slightly decreasing. Immigration flows are composed mainly by people aged from 15 to 64 and, if we consider non-EU migrant flows, they come mostly through the family reunification channel. The highest number of EU inflows are counted for the free movement channel instead.

Also, the total amount of refugees has increased during the last three years, especially those came from Syria and Ukraine, due to the ongoing conflicts.

About labor market and migrants' integration, we found that the overall unemployment rate is gradually decreasing after 2013, but the youth one is still high (23% in 2017) and also the female one is higher if compared to the male one. During the last years, unemployment rate of foreigners was higher as well as the risk of poverty rate than the native ones. However, from 2014 there is a positive trend if we look at education: immigrant population is increasingly high-educated.

Finally, we may add that Portugal scores well in MIPEX (overall score of 75/100), with the implementation of a number of politics to integrate migrants, especially after financial crisis.

(source, <http://www.mipex.eu/portugal> accessed on 29th April 2019- data refers to 2014)