



Migration in Portugal



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1. Introduction

In this paperwork we have analyzed a large number of datas from several sources (EUROSTAT, OECD, EUROPEAN COMMISSION DYNAMIC DATA HUB) to study the immigration situation in Portugal.

The aim of this work is to find out which is the main channel of entrance in this country and other related datas.

2. Data analysis

For the analysis we have taken datas from 2010 to 2015, except for the section 2. A., where we have started from 2008. The classes of age that we have used for the datas are every 20 years in section 2. C., and every 5 years in section 2. D.

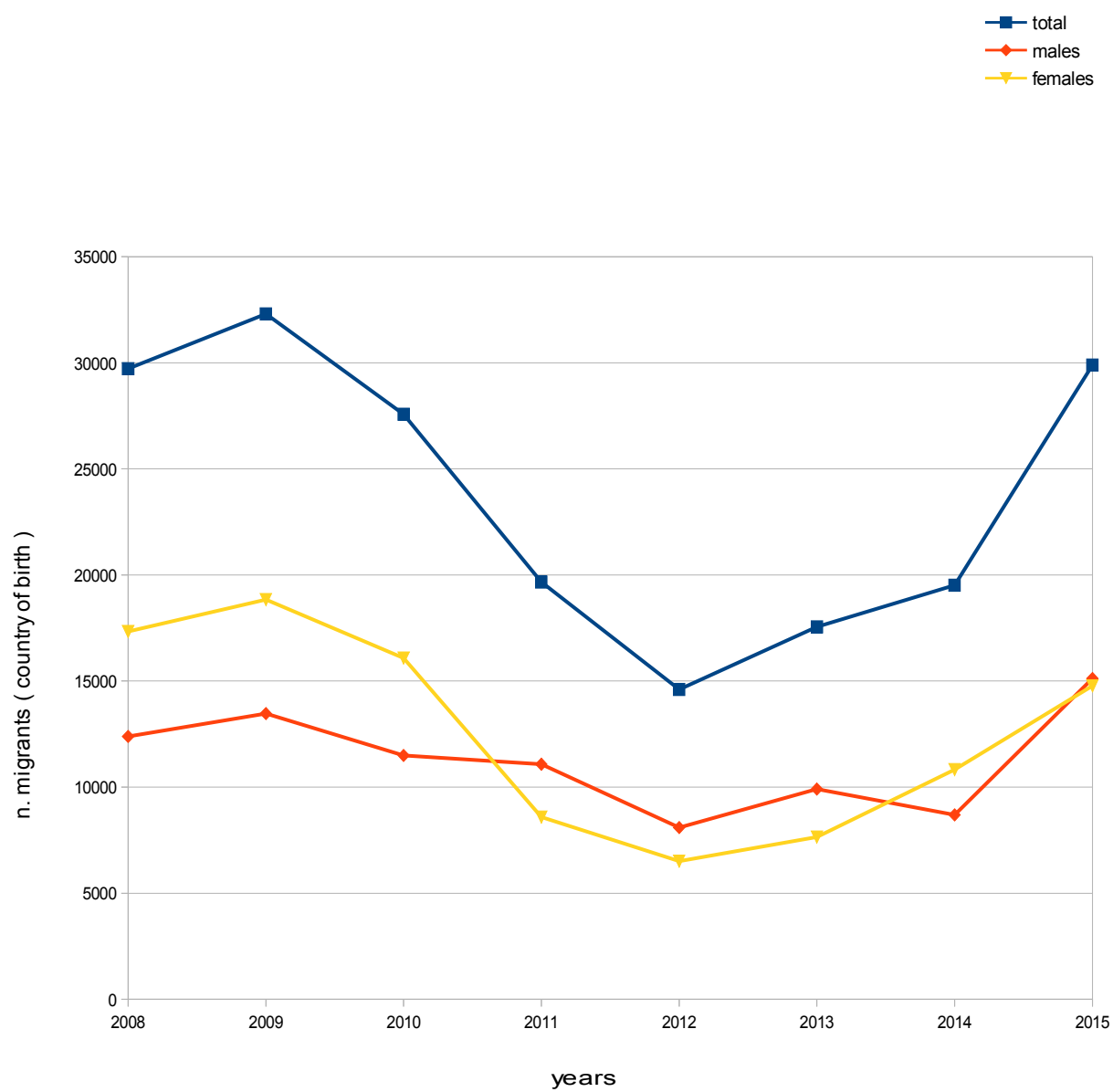
In section 2. D. we have analyzed datas for both citizenship and country of birth, because datas differ from these two variables. This is because the variable of citizenship include only people that have obtained effective Portuguese citizenship, while the variable country of birth involve all the immigrants in Portugal, also those that do not have reached citizenship yet (depending on how the host country count the immigrants' citizenship – double citizenship, duration of stay, reason to stay - and what is the legislation in the field).

2.A. Immigration by sex

From a first look, we can see that the trend of immigration in Portugal between 2008 and 2015, had several variations. Starting from 2008 with 29.718 immigrants, there has been a peak in 2009 with 32.307 immigrants. After this year, the trend decreased year after year to 14.606 immigrants in 2012. Later the datas shows an increasing trend with a new peak in 2015 with 29.896 immigrants, the second higher peak of the range of years analyzed.

We also have analyzed the trends for each sex; women were initially more than men in 2008 with an high differential (F: 17.334, M: 12.384). This differential decreased progressively, with a major decreasing for the females than males untill 2013. After this year, females and males datas increased untill 2015, arriving at similar numers of immigrants (F: 14.774, M: 15.122).

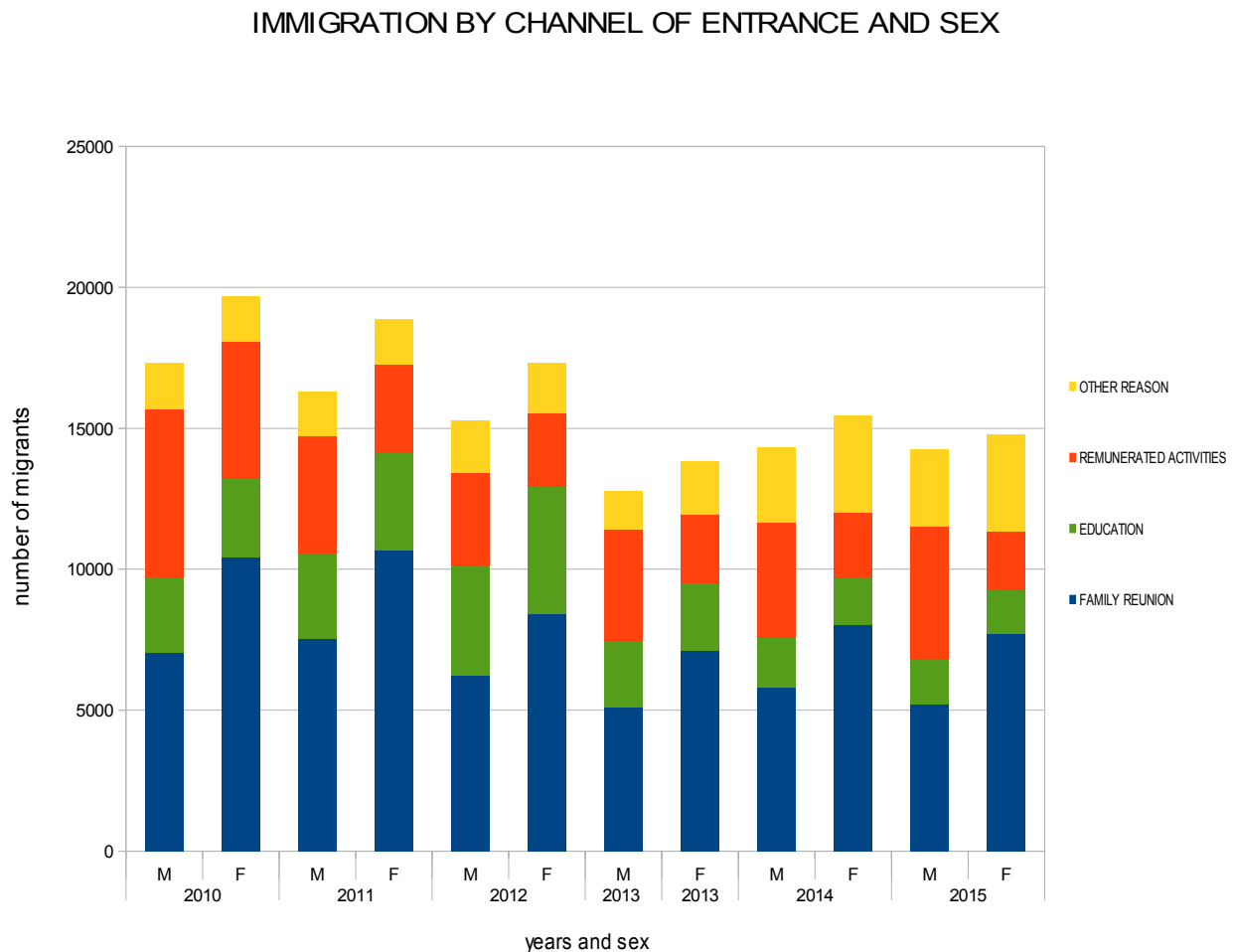
Immigration by sex



[Appendix 1]

2. B. Immigration by channel of entrance and sex

Analyzing the datas about the different channel of entrance, we have focused on the main channels (family reason, remunerated activities, education and other reasons). In the EUROSTAT database there were only datas by citizenship; concentrating only on broad citizenship, and analyzing datas by sex, we have created the following graph.



[Appendix 2]

As we can see from the datas and the graph, the main channel of entrance is for family reasons, in which the number of immigrants is almost twice as much as the second channel (remunerated activities) except for the first year.

For family reason, the number of females, year after year, is higher than the males one; both of two datas experiments a little decrease during the time, but females remains always higher than males.

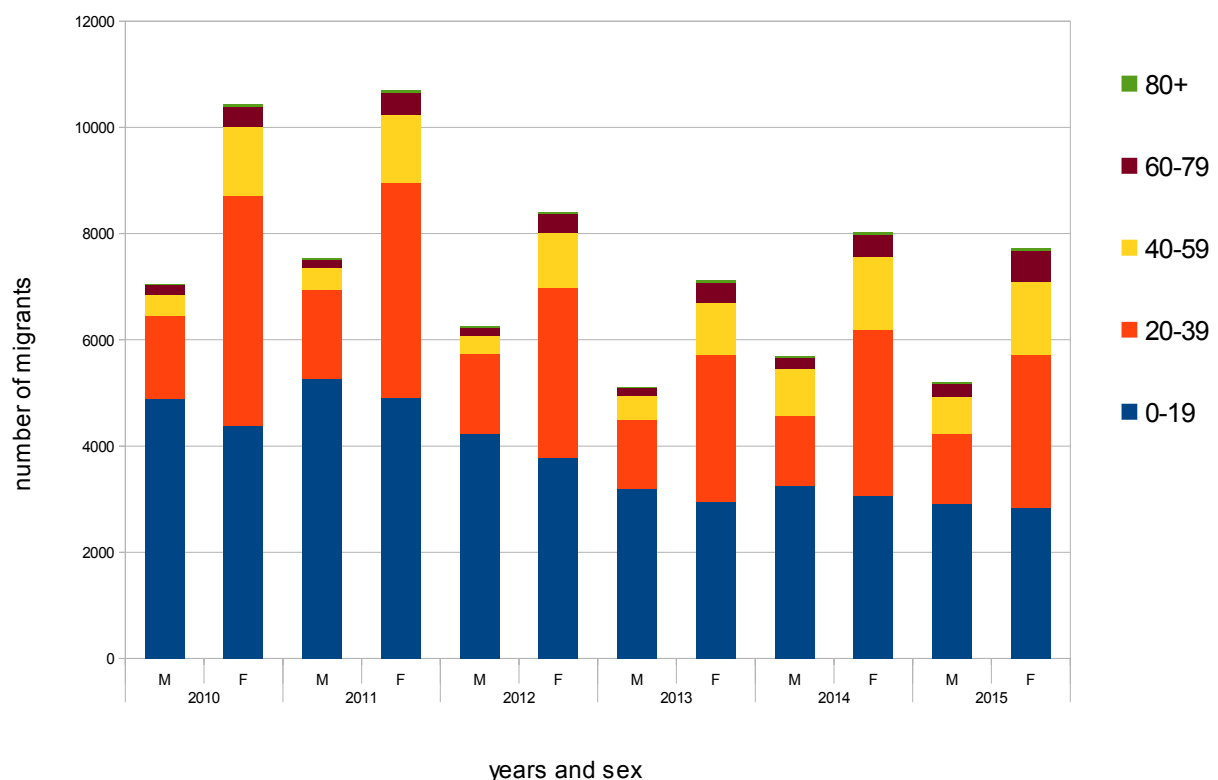
Also for education reasons and for other channels of entrance the number of females immigrants is larger than males one, but in this two cases, the data remains more or less stable during the range of year that we have analyzed.

The remunerated activities reason channel is the only case in which the number of males is greater than the females one (It is possible to see the relative data in the Appendix).

2. C. Immigration by family reunion, age and sex

Once we have found out that the main channel of entrance is for family reasons, we have analyzed it in detail by group of ages and sex. As we can see the only one group of ages in which males are higher than females is for the youngest class (0-19). For the other groups, females are almost twice as males.

IMMIGRATION BY FAMILY REUNION, SEX AND AGE

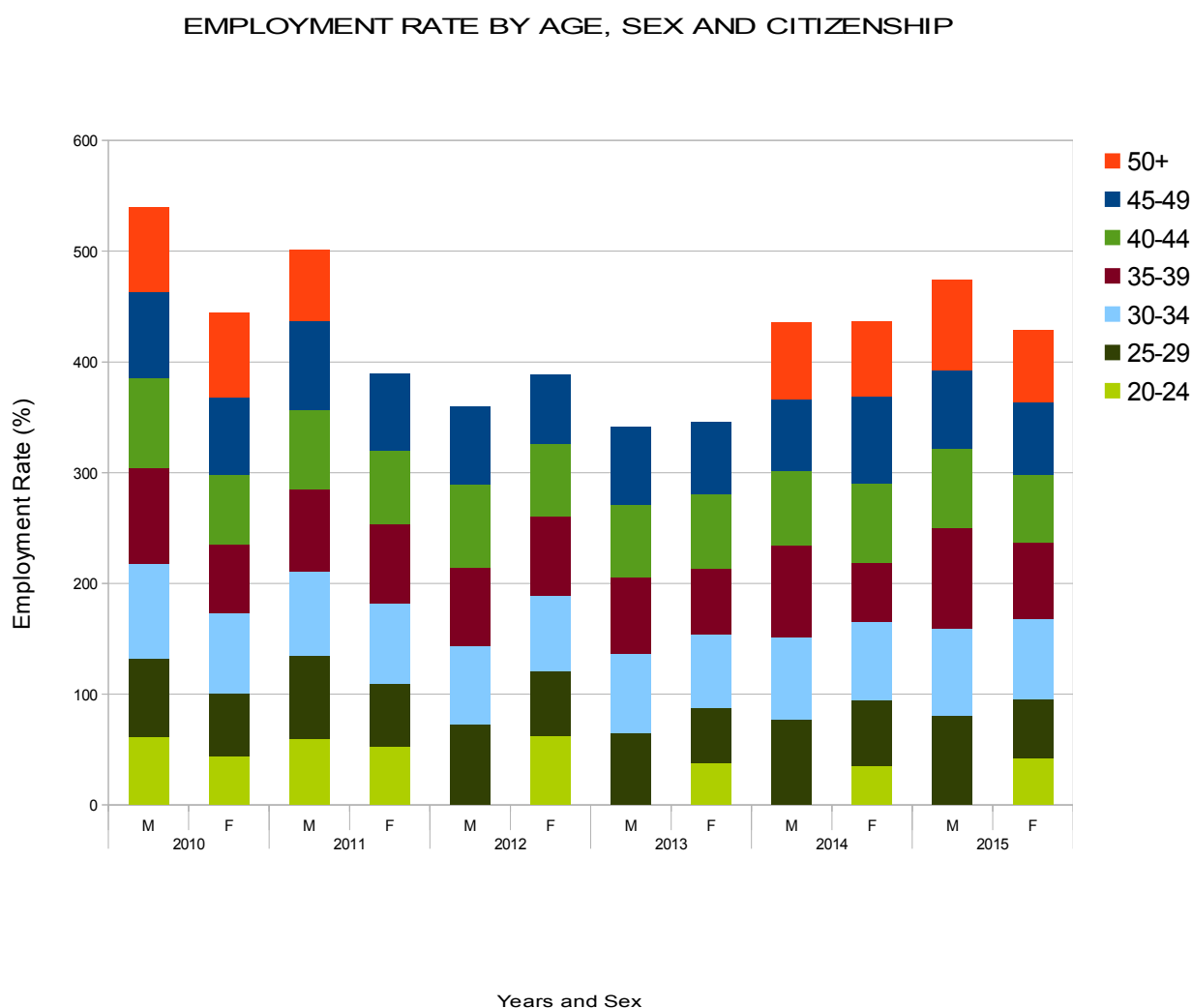


2. D. Employment rate by age, sex, citizenship or country of birth

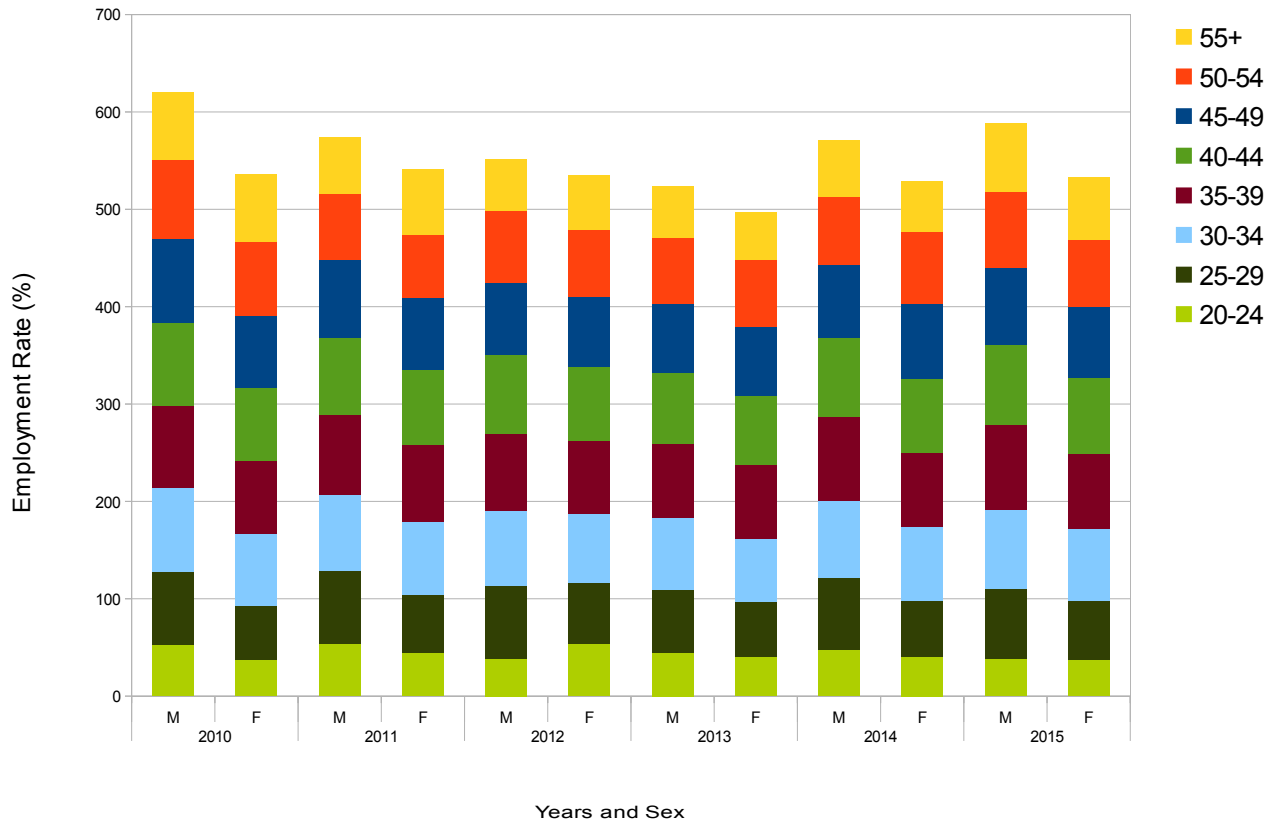
In the field of immigration is also important to know how much these people are integrated in the host society. For this reason, we have studied the different levels of integration (education, employment, active citizenship, social inclusion).

We have particularly focused on the labour market integration of immigrants, examining the unemployment and employment rates. For the employment rate the datas were almost complete, instead, for the unemployment ones there were a lot of discontinuity on the datas so that we couldn't develop a proper analysis.

Given the datas, we have created two different graphs, one based on citizenship and the other on country of birth. We can see that, in the employment rate case, both for country of birth and citizenship, males overtake females, even if the differential between the two sex is not so large. This happen in all the age classes and in every year analyzed.



EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH



[Appendix 5]

3. Conclusion

Concluding our research, the main channel of entrance in Portugal is that one of Family reunion with a majority of females over males. We can also say that Portugal, looking at general datas, passed through a period of major decrease from 2009 to 2012, during which the females decreased more rapidly than males. However, if we look at specific datas based on the different channel of entrance, we can see that, as stressed before, females are almost always more than males in almost every class of ages and every channel, except for the remunerated activities channel. In fact, when we compare the results from both the analysis of the channel of remunerated activities and the employment rates (both for citizenship and country of birth), we can see that the employment rate for males are always higher than females, this could explain the only one higher data for males in the remunerated activities field.

4. Appendix

1) Immigration by sex

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	29718	32307	27575	19667	14606	17554	19516	29896
males	12384	13462	11491	11081	8100	9905	8689	15122
females	17334	18845	16084	8586	6506	7649	10827	14774

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

AGE: age reached during the year

UNIT: number

SEX: female and male

2) Immigration by channel of entrance and sex

YEARS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
REASONS						
FAMILY						
TOTAL	17478	18229	14654	12224	13846	12916
males	7046	7534	6243	5107	5814	5195
females	10432	10695	8411	7117	8032	7721
EDUCATION						
TOTAL	5414	6478	8410	4734	3407	3139
males	2616	3024	3901	2354	1748	1608
females	2798	3454	4509	2380	1659	1531
REMUNERATED ACTIVITIES						
TOTAL	10869	7276	5917	6394	6409	6805
males	6020	4157	3287	3947	4096	4703
females	4849	3119	2630	2447	2313	2102
OTHER						
TOTAL	3249	3189	3609	3241	6102	6161
males	1645	1567	1836	1355	2668	2737
females	1604	1622	1773	1886	3434	3424

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

AGE: age reached during the year

UNIT: percentage ; SEX: female and male

3) Immigration by family reunion, sex and age

YEARS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AGE						
0-19						
males	4897	5269	4234	3198	3265	2914
females	4383	4917	3787	2942	3059	2828
20-39						
males	1553	1670	1505	1299	1299	1309
females	4320	4034	3196	2785	3131	2899
40-59						
males	411	409	345	445	886	709
females	1311	1289	1036	971	1368	1359
60-79						
males	171	167	138	156	210	234
females	381	410	361	379	432	590
80++						
males	14	19	21	9	20	20
females	37	45	31	40	42	45

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

AGE: age reached during the year

UNIT: number

SEX: female and male

4) Employment rate by age, sex and citizenship

YEARS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AGE						
20-24						
males	61.4	59.7	//	//	//	//
females	44.1	52.8	62	37.8	35.1	42.2
25-29						
males	71.1	74.8	73.1	64.7	76.9	81.1
females	56.4	56.9	58.2	49.8	59.8	53.6
30-34						
males	84.9	76.5	70.8	72.1	74.2	77.8
females	72.3	72.7	68.2	66.8	70.7	72.8
35-39						
males	86.6	73.7	70	68.7	83.6	91.1
females	62.6	71	72.5	59.2	53.2	68.2
40-44						
males	81.5	72	75.7	65.5	66.8	72
females	62.8	66.8	65	66.7	71.6	60.8
45-49						
males	78.1	80.4	70.5	70.2	64.7	70.4
females	70.2	69.6	62.6	65.5	78.2	66.1
50++						
males	76.2	64.1	//	//	69.3	81.6
females	76.2	//	//	//	67.9	65.2

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

AGE: age reached during the year

UNIT: percentage (%)

SEX: female and male

5) Employment rate by sex, age and country of birth

YEARS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AGE						
20-24						
males	52.9	54.3	38.3	44.6	47.1	38
females	37.6	44.9	53.7	40.7	40.3	37.9
25-29						
males	74.6	74.2	75.3	64.5	74.8	72.4
females	55.1	59.2	63.2	56	57.7	59.9
30-34						
males	86.8	78.6	76.4	74.4	79	81.6
females	73.6	75.1	70.4	65.6	76.6	73.9
35-39						
males	84.1	82.2	79.6	75.5	85.3	86.4
females	75.7	78.7	74.6	75.3	75	77.8
40-44						
males	85.8	78.4	80.7	72.8	81.3	83.1
females	75.1	77.4	76	70.7	76.4	77.5
45-49						
males	85.5	81.1	73.9	71.5	75.9	78.4
females	73.4	73.9	71.8	71.1	76.9	72.8
50-54						
males	81.5	66.9	74.5	67.7	70	78.1
females	76.3	64.7	69.4	69.1	74	68.4
55++						
males	69.3	58.3	52.6	52.7	57.8	70
females	69.2	67.4	56.5	48.8	51.9	64.6

SOURCE: EUROSTAT

AGE: age reached during the year

UNIT: percentage (%)

SEX: female and male