

ATLAS OF PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION

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Infographics by Gabriela Gómez



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Note on statistics

This Atlas primarily uses two types of data on Portuguese emigration. On the one hand, flow data, i.e., data on the annual outflows of emigrants to destination countries. On the other hand, stock data, which refers to the Portuguese emigrant populations living in other countries, regardless of the year they arrived there.

1. Strictly speaking, there are no data on emigrant departures from the country of origin, in this case, Portugal. Domestic laws in democracies, as well as various international agreements, safeguard the right to leave one's country of residence, which is therefore not recorded. However, national states retain the right to control the entry and settlement of foreigners in their territory as part of their sovereignty. While departures are generally not recorded, entries are systematically subject to authorization and registration (at least when migration occurs regularly). As those who departed entered somewhere, estimating and characterizing emigration flows from a country typically involves compiling statistics on the entry and residence of these emigrants in destination countries. The data collected, disseminated, and analyzed by the Observatory of Emigration, and used in this Atlas, are therefore obtained from the institutions responsible for immigration statistics in the destination countries of Portuguese emigration. These entry data, often classified as "mirror statistics" when used to measure emigration, do not perfectly correspond to departure data because they include records of re-migration of individuals already registered during their initial emigration. Nevertheless, they constitute the best available proxy for measuring emigration in terms of flows.

2. To count and characterize a population (stock), censuses, usually decennial and in some cases quinquennial, are the most reliable method because they cover the entire universe of residents and those present in a country rather than a sample. Annual figures on the number of immigrants residing in a country are generally demographic estimates based on population movement data or obtained through sample surveys. In almost all countries, the most recent fully published censuses are those from 2000/01 and 2010/11. Thus, the available figures between 2000/01 and 2010/11, or after this latest date, are typically estimates. Not all countries annually estimate data on emigrant populations by country of birth, so in such cases, the only reliable data available on emigrant stocks are those from the most recent census.

3. In the treatment of international migrations, there is often confusion between the categories of "migrant" and

"foreigner." This confusion arises because what distinguishes an international migrant from an internal migrant is the fact that the former becomes a foreigner upon crossing an international border. However, even in the case of international migrations, migrant and foreigner are not synonyms. First, because a foreign migrant may acquire the nationality of the country in which they settle, thus ceasing to be a foreigner while remaining a migrant. Second, because, depending on nationality regimes, the children of emigrants born in the destination country may be considered foreigners because their parents are foreigners. In this case, we would have descendants of emigrants who are no longer emigrants but are foreigners. To avoid the effects of nationality on migration statistics, it is generally preferred to consider as migrants all individuals residing in a country different from where they were born. Using birthplace (country of birth) rather than nationality to identify migrants has an obvious advantage: unlike nationality, birthplace does not change and is not affected by differences in nationality laws between countries. In this Atlas, data on the Portuguese emigrant population (stock) refer, whenever possible, to people born in Portugal who have lived in another country for at least one year. However, departure data (flows) refer to the entry into another country of individuals with Portuguese nationality, regardless of their birthplace, as it is their status as foreigners — in this case, Portuguese — that leads to their entry being recorded.

4. A brief note on terminology. Strictly speaking, there are no emigrants and immigrants, only migrants who, when studied from their country of origin, are classified as emigrants (because they left), but when studied in the destination country where they settled, are classified as immigrants (because they entered). In this sense, we should refer to Portuguese emigrants when analyzing their flow and to Portuguese immigrants when analyzing their settlement in the destination (stock). To avoid this terminological fluctuation throughout the Atlas, and since its focus is Portuguese emigration, the term emigrants is used in the analysis of exit/entry flows, and the expression Portuguese emigrant population is used when discussing data on the stock of Portuguese immigrants in the destination (i.e., those born in Portugal residing in a foreign country).

5. International migrations, as movements of people, generate financial flows in the opposite direction: emigrant remittances. These are current transfers, between private individuals, made by emigrants to their countries of origin. They are usually mea-

sured in nominal terms in the currency of the destination country, so their evolution should be interpreted with caution. A year-on-year change in the value of remittances received by a country can indicate a variation in emigrants' savings volumes or an exchange rate change between the currency of the origin and destination countries—or a combination of both. In the Atlas, data on remittances transferred to Portugal by Portuguese emigrants residing abroad (received remittances) and data on remittances sent from Portugal to the countries of origin of immigrants living in Portugal (sent remittances) are used. In Portugal's case, the former has a much higher value than the latter. To assess the economic significance of remittances, these are also measured as a percentage of the recipient country's GDP, as well as a percentage of exports or foreign direct investment.

6. In the Portuguese Emigration Atlas, it was decided to use data and estimates referring to 2019 in the first two chapters. This choice was made because 2020 was generally the last year available from the data sources used in international comparisons, particularly the United Nations. However, as we know, 2020 was a profoundly atypical year for international migrations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so using data from that year could alter the trends recorded up to that point. For the remaining chapters, and as there are, in most cases, statistics from destination countries post-2020, data and estimates from 2021 or the latest available year are used. Since there are variations in the reference year of the statistics used throughout the Atlas, this year is always indicated. More information on the origin of the data, as well as explanatory notes, where necessary, is compiled in the chapter on “sources” at the end of the Atlas.

Introduction

Emigration in Portugal is a long-standing and significant phenomenon, characterized by its heterogeneity and notable social impacts. More intense in some periods of recent history and more subdued in others, it experienced a resurgence in the 21st century that shows no signs of abating.

1. According to estimates from the Emigration Observatory, in the first two decades of the century, from 2001 to 2020, more than 75,000 people left Portugal annually on average. Cumulatively, emigration accounted for the departure of over 1.5 million people during this 20-year period, equivalent to nearly 15% of the country's total population. It is true that during the same period, the return of emigrants represented more than one-third of these departures, which, combined with the immigration of foreigners, partially offset the exodus and mitigated its demographic consequences. Nonetheless, following the major migratory waves of the second half of the 20th century, the recent resurgence of emigration has resulted in the formation of a large emigrant population. Today, according to United Nations estimates, more than 2.1 million Portuguese emigrants — people born in Portugal — live scattered across the globe, equivalent to about one-fifth of the country's resident population. Measured in this way, in relative terms, as a proportion of the national population, Portuguese emigration is the largest in Europe and the eighth largest globally (excluding small countries with fewer than one million inhabitants). France remains the leading destination for Portuguese emigrants, hosting approximately 600,000 people born in Portugal, more than one-quarter of the Portuguese emigrant population.

2. Emigration in the 21st century has deepened the shift that began in the 1960s, moving away from destinations in the Americas and, to a lesser extent, Africa, and concentrating primarily in Europe. European destinations, which account for more than 80% of current emigration, have gained centrality due to Portugal's European integration and the progressive transformation of the European Union and associated states into a continental space of free internal movement and settlement. In the last two decades, this new, predominantly European Portuguese emigration has grown in parallel with the evolution of the national labor market, itself significantly affected by economic stagnation, first, and crisis, later. Emigration peaked between 2010 and 2019, reaching its highest point in 2013 when around 120,000 emigrants are estimated to have left the country. Throughout this period, the hierarchy of main destinations shifted: until 2008, Spain experienced the greatest growth and attracted the most emigrants, a position subse-

quently occupied temporarily by Switzerland and, for a longer period, by the United Kingdom. This country, which was for years the primary destination for Portuguese emigration, now exerts diminishing attraction due to Brexit. The UK's departure from the European Union not only introduced previously non-existent obstacles to mobility but also created uncertainty about the stability of residence in the country. This has led to a continued reduction in Portuguese migratory flows to the UK since 2016. Today, emigration is becoming more diversified in terms of destinations, including countries with a long history of attracting Portuguese emigrants, such as France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and (still) the United Kingdom, as well as Belgium, the Netherlands, and Scandinavian countries.

3. In addition to being predominantly European, contemporary emigration is more qualified. This does not mean that most emigrants are highly skilled workers but that the proportion of skilled emigrants is increasing. Initially, the growth of highly qualified emigration followed the general increase in the qualifications of the Portuguese population. However, in the second decade of the century, skilled emigration began to grow faster than the overall increase in qualifications among the Portuguese population. This more qualified emigration is directed mainly toward new Portuguese emigration destinations, such as the United Kingdom, while traditional emigration countries, like France, remain primarily destinations for less qualified labor. In this respect, emigration has become more heterogeneous, with both highly and less qualified flows occurring simultaneously but with different geographic patterns.

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5. A country with high emigration levels typically benefits from significant remittance transfers from its emigrants. In Portugal,

where emigration exceeds immigration, especially in cumulative terms, remittances received far surpass remittances sent abroad by resident immigrants. Most remittances from Portuguese emigrants originate from Switzerland and France, countries with older but uninterrupted migratory histories. These remittances are economically significant: over the past two decades, they have amounted to around 1.8% of GDP. In net terms, remittance balances are comparable to the net balances of European transfers to Portugal; in some years, the net value of remittances received even exceeded the net value of European funds transferred to the country. When remittance values reach this level, their impact on the development of recipient countries cannot be ignored. However, it is important to note that this impact is indirect: unlike European funds, remittances are private transfers and thus cannot be used to finance public policies. Remittances increase the disposable income of recipient families, thereby boosting their consumption and investments. In any case, remittances constitute one of the positive contributions of emigration to the development of origin countries. However, they are not the only contribution. The establishment of multiple connections between emigrants and their countries of origin fosters access to diverse information, skills, and oppor-

tunities. These positive effects of emigration can be amplified through state intervention, that is, through the creation and implementation of public emigration policies.

6. On the other side of the coin are the demographic impacts of emigration. Portugal is currently a country experiencing demographic decline, with one of the lowest birth rates in Europe and the world. This recessive dynamic is amplified by emigration. Emigration is selective and contributes to a reduction in the number of young active individuals (more than one-quarter of those born in Portugal aged 15–39 live abroad) and a reduction in the number of women of childbearing age (births abroad to Portuguese mothers account for about one-fifth of births in Portugal). Thus, in demographic terms, the impact of emigration is structural and deferred over time. Given that a short-term reduction in inequality between Portugal and emigration destination countries is unlikely, and that migratory networks have recently updated and expanded, a substantial reduction in current emigration levels is also unlikely in the short term. Only increased immigration can help mitigate the consequences of decreasing birth rates over the long term, alongside relatively high and persistent emigration levels.

1 | General data on Portuguese emigration

Background

Portuguese emigration in the 21st century

Portuguese emigrants in the 21st century

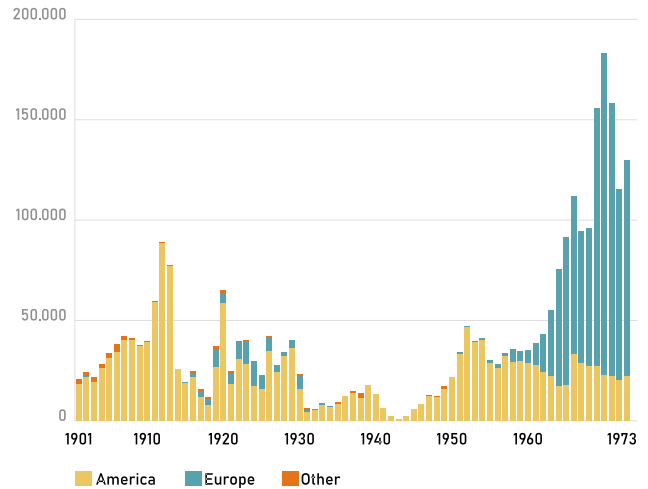
The demographics of emigration

Emigration and qualification

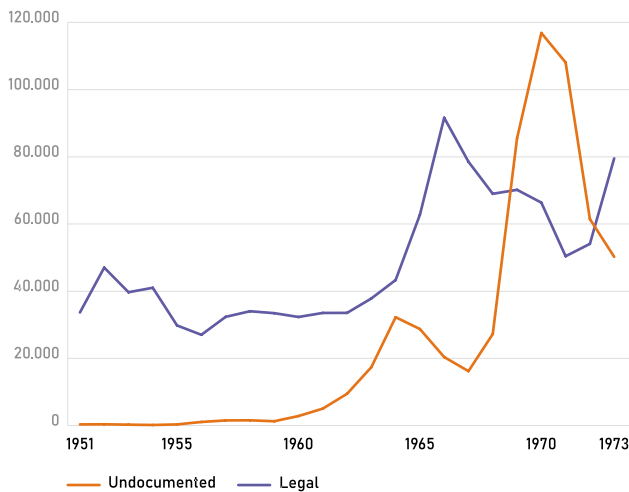
Remittances from emigrants

The economic value of remittances

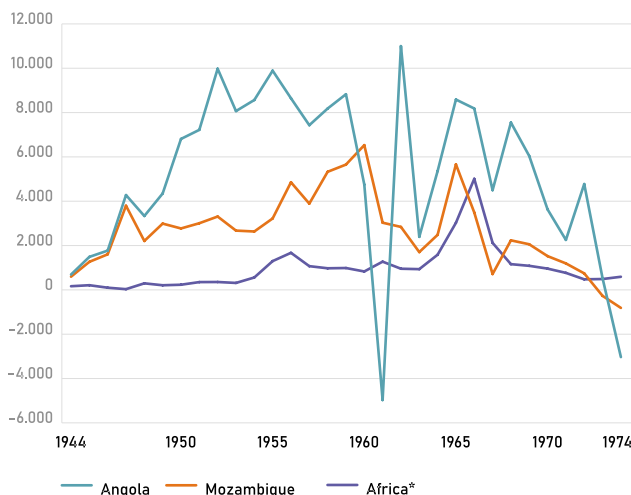
Portuguese emigration was a consistent phenomenon throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, interrupted only by the two world wars and the Great Depression of 1929. Until the 1960s, emigration primarily targeted the Americas, with Brazil being the most significant destination, followed by the United States and Canada. From the 1960s until 1974, European destinations surpassed American ones, particularly France and Germany. The peak year was 1970, with over 180,000 departures, of which more than 108,000 were clandestine. During this period, clandestine emigration was closely tied to increased European migration. In the 1950s and 1960s, emigration to Africa also grew, although it was classified as internal migration and excluded from official statistics. Destined mainly for Angola and Mozambique, this migration culminated in 1974/75 with decolonization, leading to the return of half a million Portuguese, commonly referred to as “retornados.”



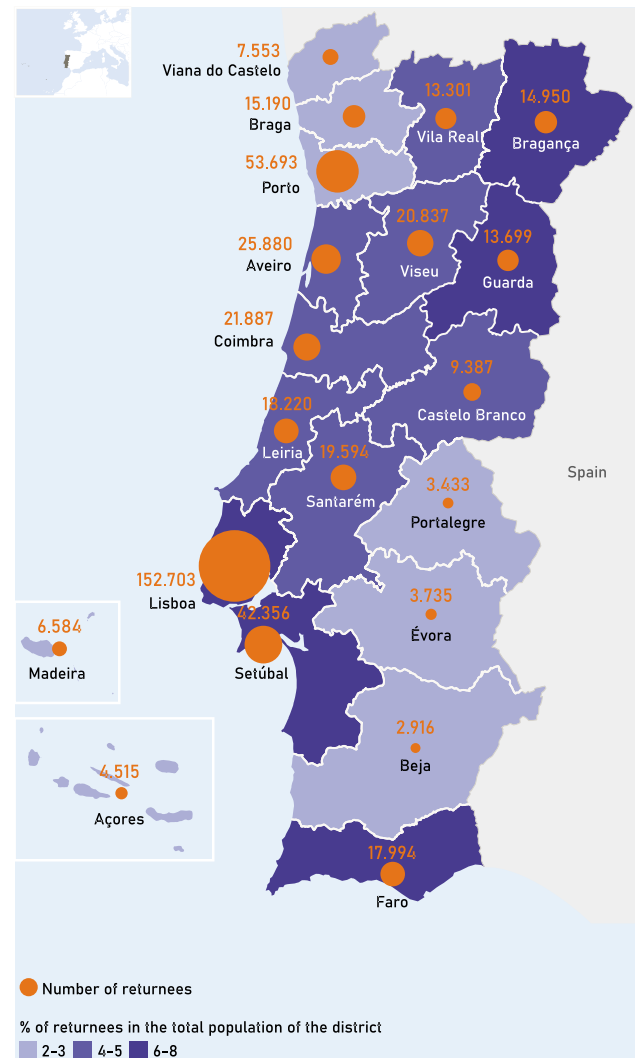
Portuguese emigration before April 25th 1974
Portuguese outflows by continent of destination, 1901-1973



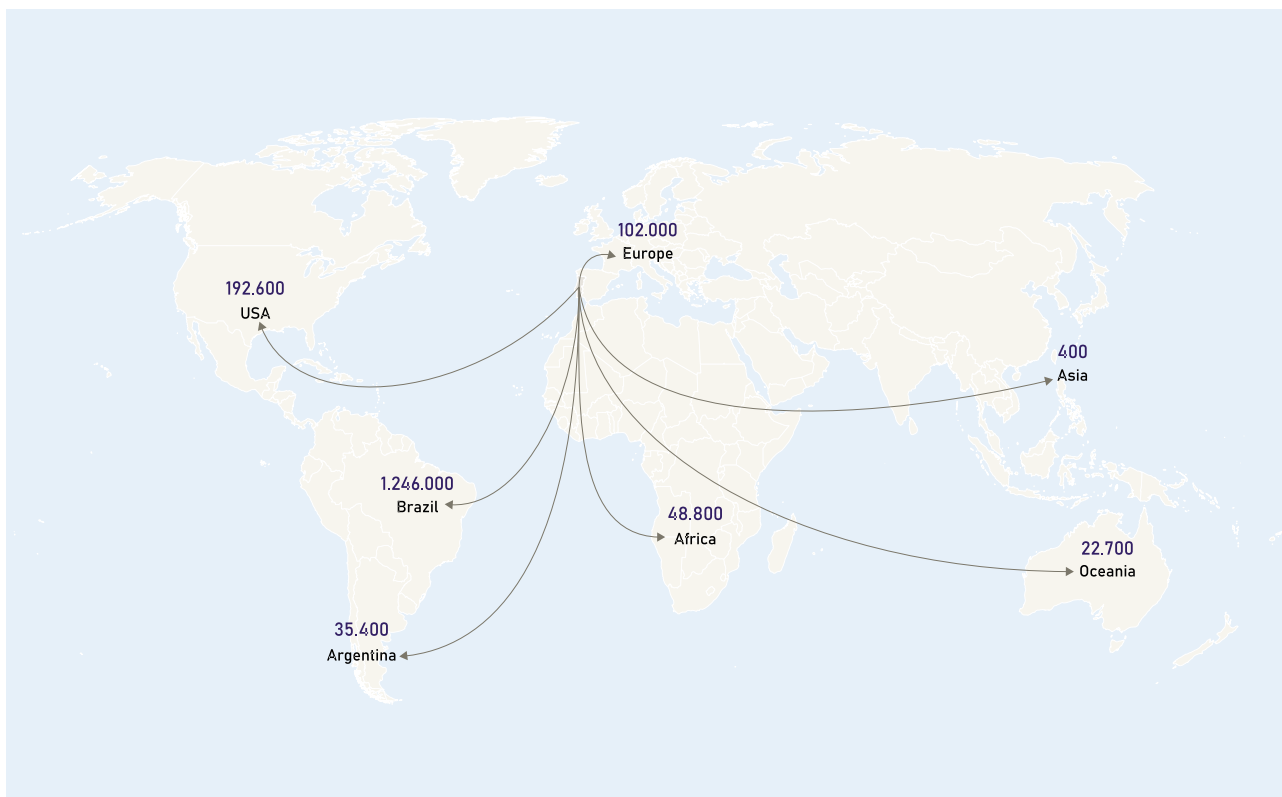
Irregular emigration before April 25th 1974
Irregular exits of Portuguese, 1951-1973



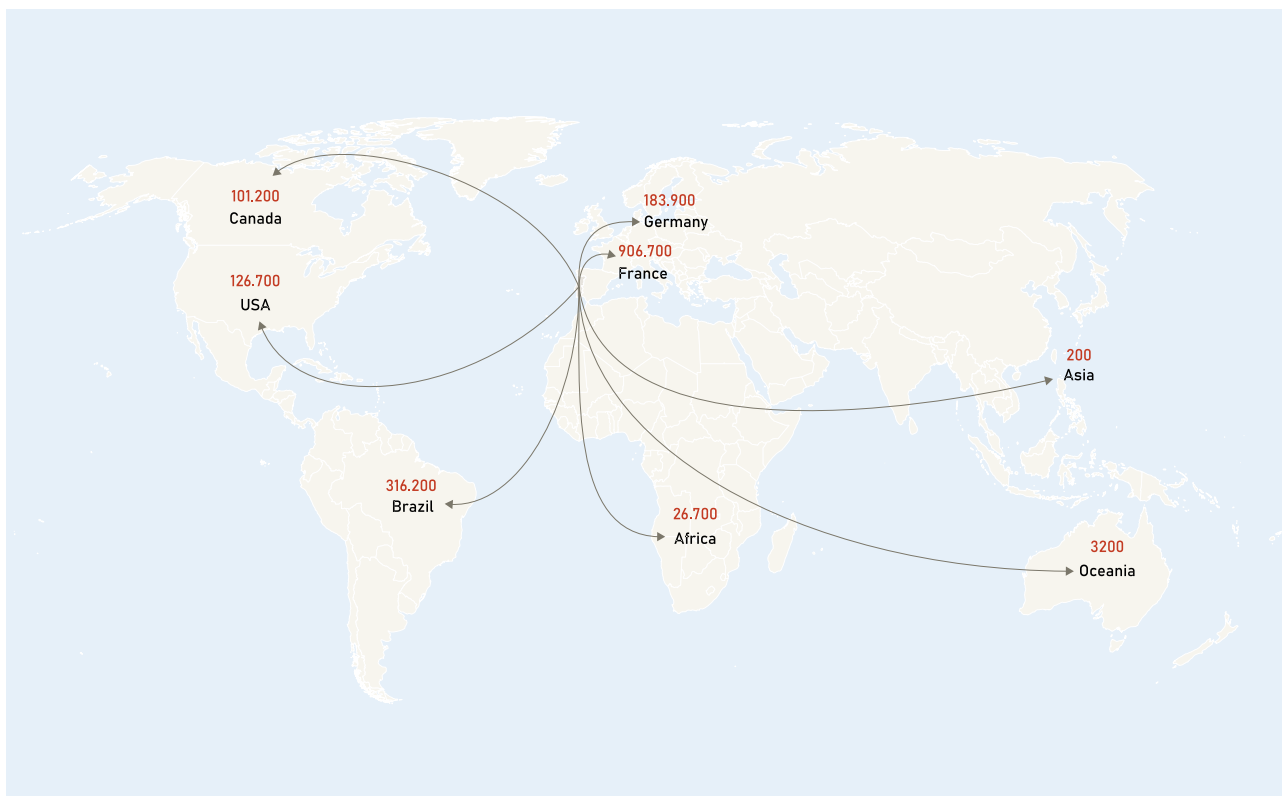
Portuguese emigration to Africa before April 25th 1974
Exits of Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique, and other countries, 1944-1974
* Except former Portuguese colonies.



Returnees by district
Portuguese living in former colonies on 12/31/1973, by district of residence in 1981



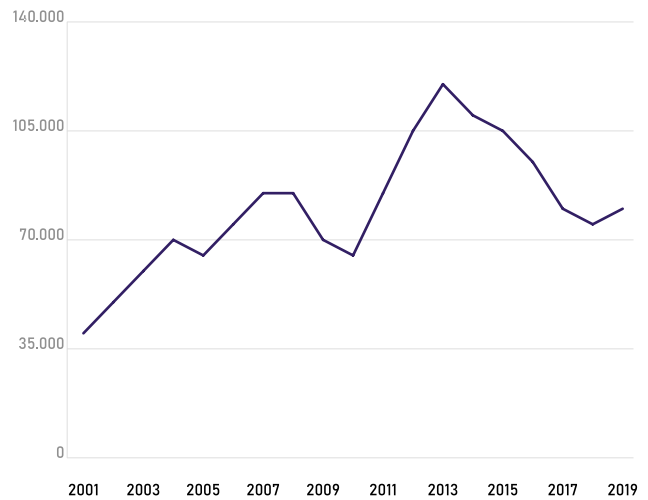
Destinations of Portuguese emigration in the first half of the 20th century
Total exits of Portuguese, by destination country, 1901-1950



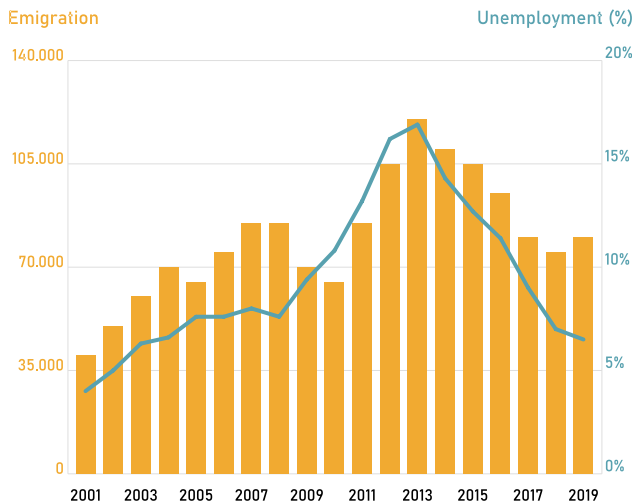
Destinations of Portuguese emigration on the eve of April 25th 1974
Total exits of Portuguese, by country of destination, 1951-1973

Portuguese emigration in the 21st century

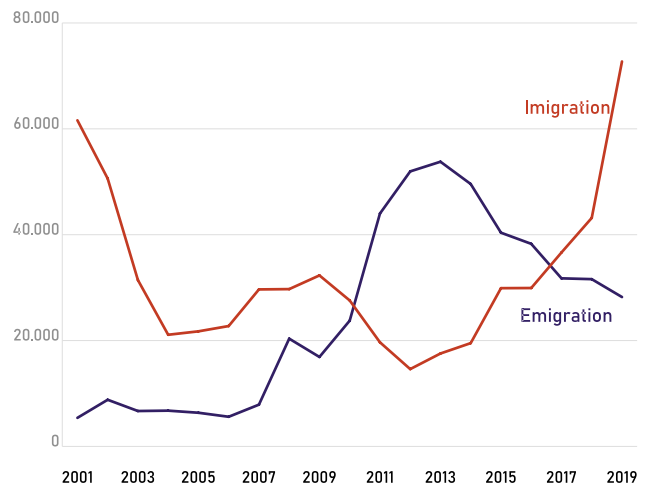
The first two decades of the 21st century saw a resurgence of emigration, only interrupted by the financial crisis of 2009-10. Given that the crisis was global, emigration was not a viable alternative, as all potential destinations were affected by it. Between 2010 and 2013, the sovereign debt crisis had asymmetric effects rather than global ones. With the crisis and the austerity-driven responses to it, emigration increased, peaking in 2013 with 120,000 departures, three times the 40,000 departures in 2001. Today, emigration is around 70,000 departures annually. The evolution of Portuguese emigration has been positively correlated with the unemployment rate and negatively correlated with immigration. During the 2010-13 crisis, this relationship led to an increase in emigration and a decrease in immigration, resulting in negative migration balances for several years. In comparative terms, Portugal stands out in Europe for having a moderately high emigration rate and a low migration balance.



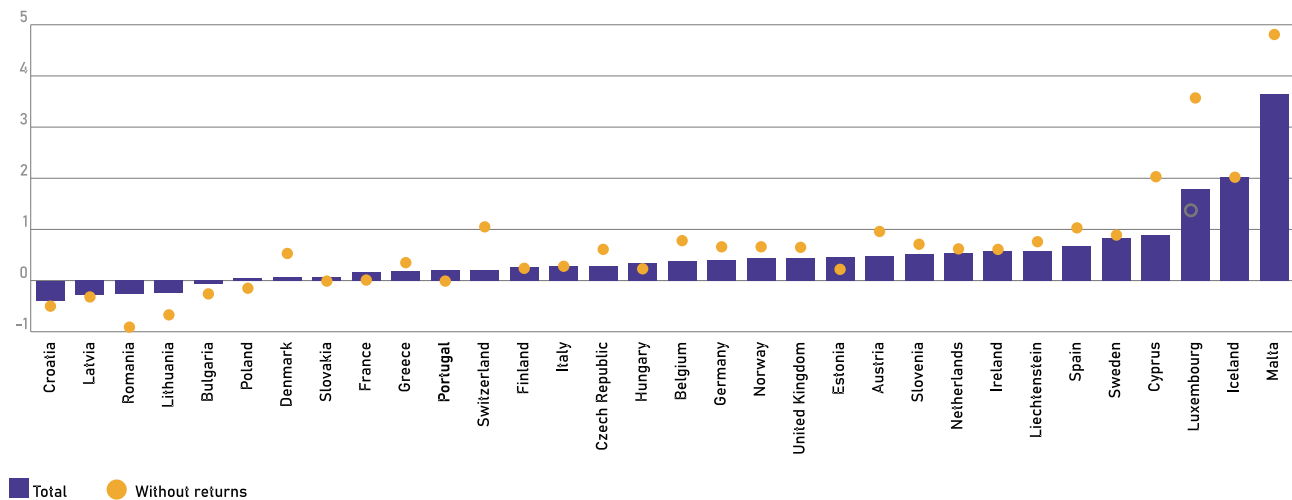
Portuguese emigration in the 21st century
Portuguese outflows (estimate) and unemployment rate, 2001-2019



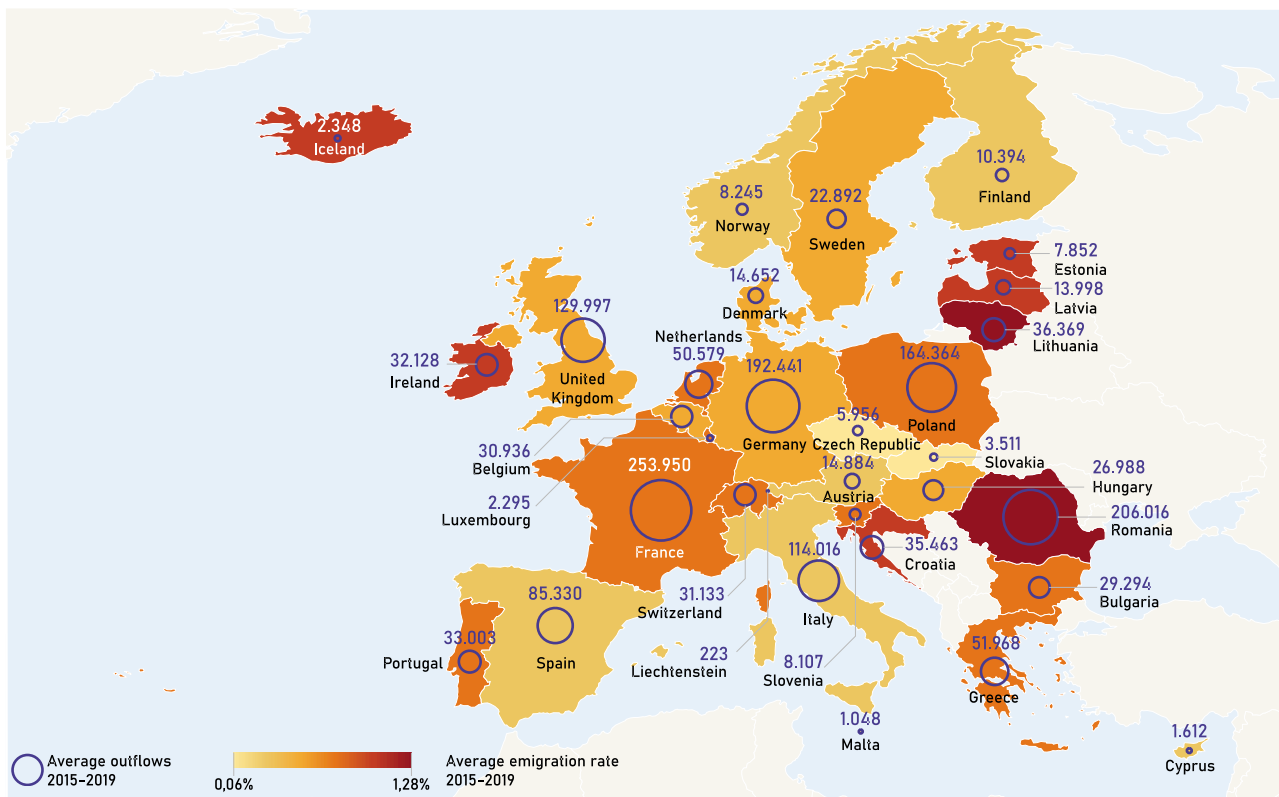
Portuguese emigration in the 21st century
Portuguese outflows, 2001-2019 (Estimate)



Emigration and immigration in Portugal
Exits of Portuguese and entries of foreigners in Portugal, 2001-2019



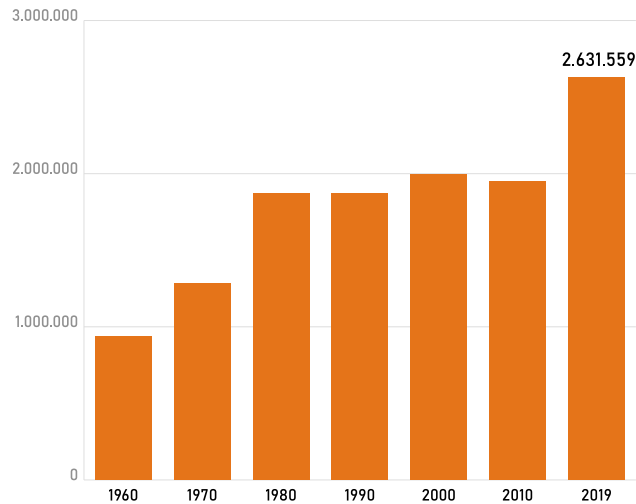
International comparison: net migration balances of European countries
Relative net migration balances, European Union and EFTA countries, average 2017-2019



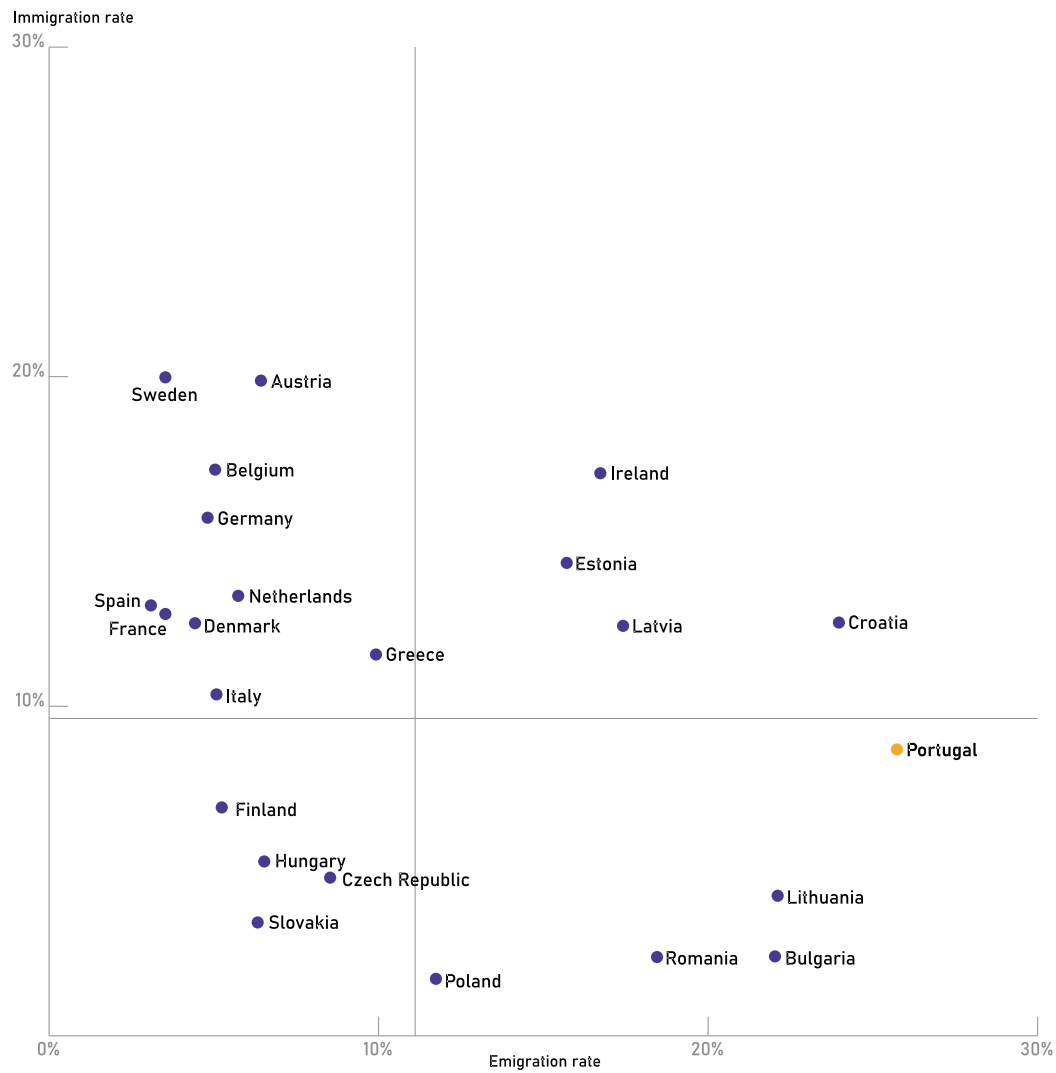
International comparison: emigration in Europe by country of origin
Outflows and Emigration rates (exits), 2015-2019

Portuguese abroad in the 21st century

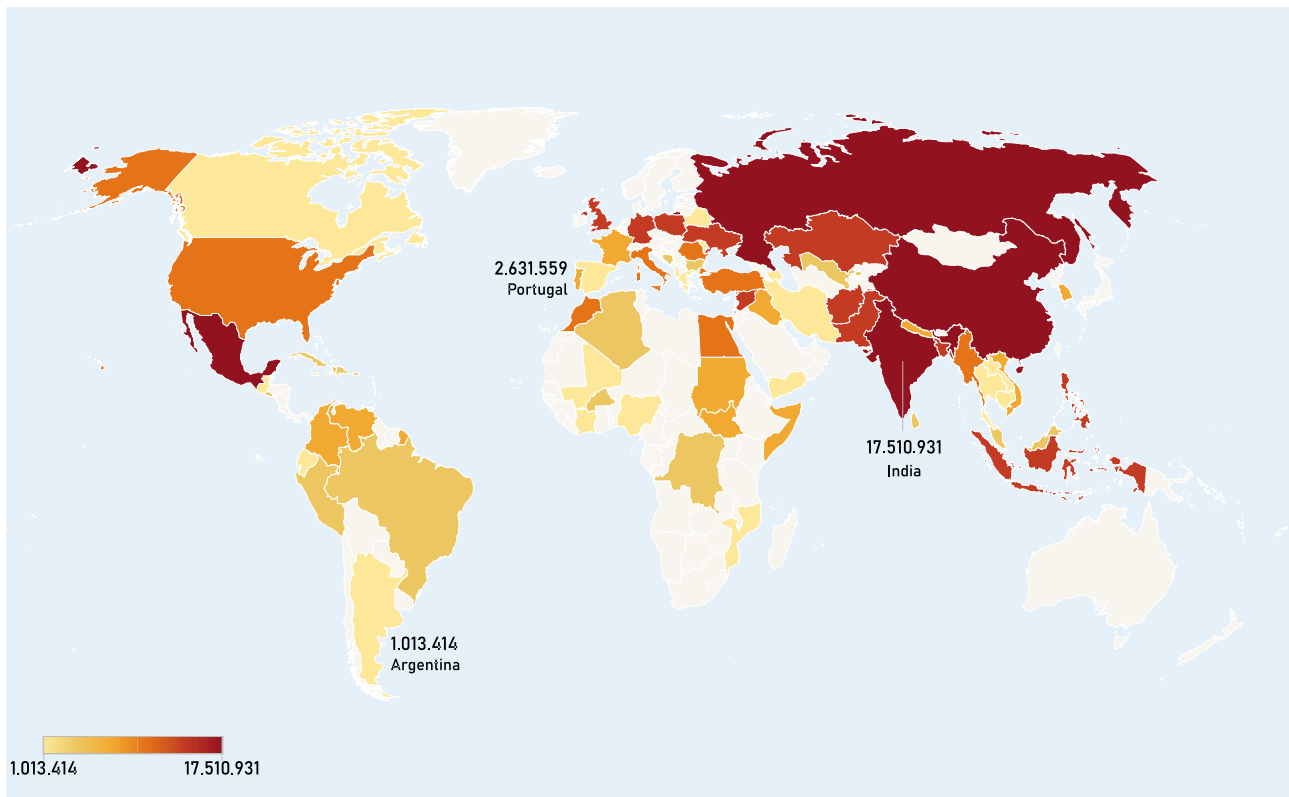
Between 1960 and 2019, the number of Portuguese living abroad more than doubled, increasing from just under one million to over two and a half million. In relative terms, that is, as a percentage of its population, Portugal is currently the European country with the most emigrants: the number of Portuguese living abroad represents about a quarter of the country's population. In contrast, Portugal is still, in European terms, a country with low immigration in relative terms. With high emigration and low immigration, Portugal is part of a peripheral arc in Europe, mainly consisting of Eastern European countries. Globally, in 2019, Portugal was the 26th country in the world with the most nationals born in the country living abroad. However, if we consider the number of emigrants in relation to the country's population, Portugal, with an emigration rate of 26%, was, in 2019, the 8th country in the world with the highest emigration rate in relative terms (considering only countries with over one million inhabitants).



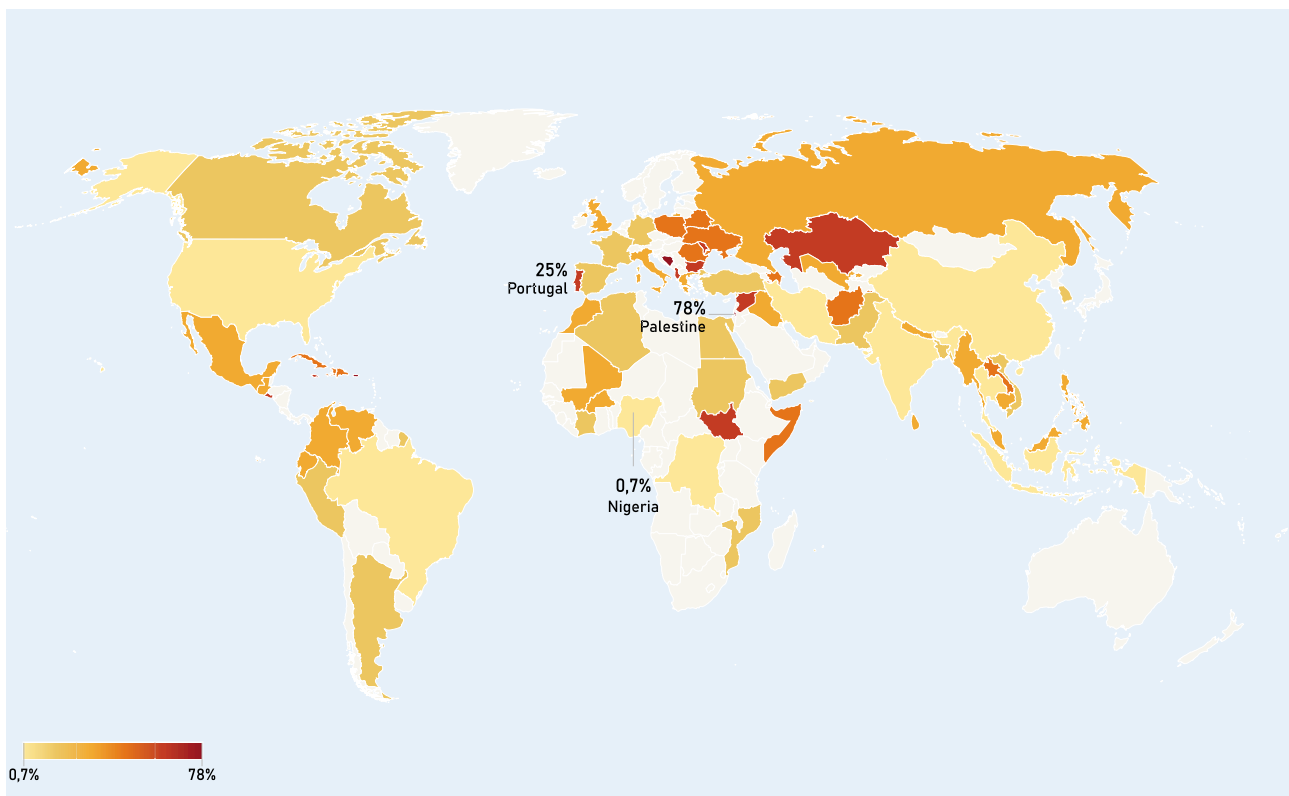
Evolution of the number of Portuguese emigrants
Portuguese-born residents abroad, 1960-2019



International comparison: emigration and immigration in the European Union
Emigration and immigration rates (stock) in EU countries, 2019



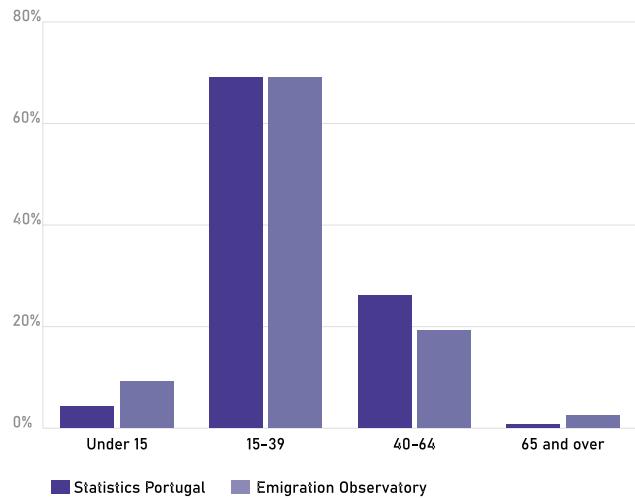
International comparison: emigrants worldwide by country of origin
Foreign-born residents by country of birth, 2019



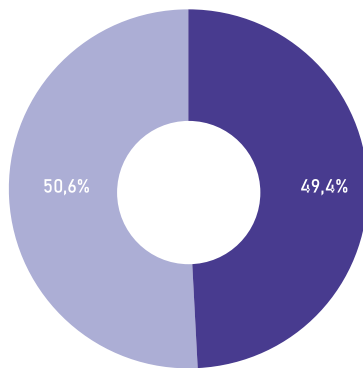
International comparison: emigrants worldwide as a percentage of the country of origin population
Emigration rate (stock) by country of origin, 2019

Demographics of emigration

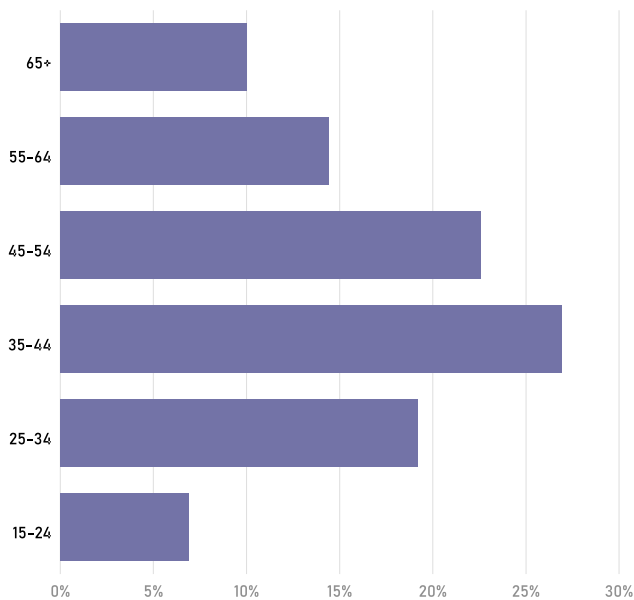
The demographic composition of the most recent emigration flows from Portugal is generally characterized by a majority of men (over 60%) and a clear predominance of young adults: nearly 70% are between the ages of 15 and 39. Emigration is selective and continues to contribute to the reduction of young people in the active age group in Portugal: more than a quarter of those born in Portugal and aged between 15 and 39 now live abroad. In accumulated terms, that is, considering all Portuguese living abroad regardless of the year they emigrated, there is, however, a trend toward aging: between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of emigrants over 65 years old grew by almost 50%, representing, in that last year, more than 14% of the total number of Portuguese living in OECD countries. In international comparison, Portuguese emigration is, in accumulated terms, globally balanced between sexes and has an intermediate aging index.



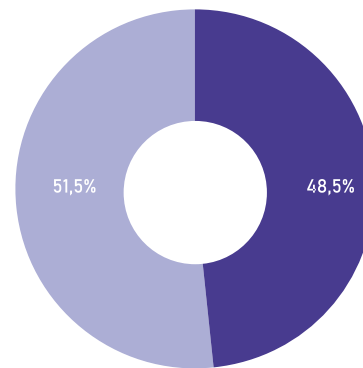
The demographics of emigration
Portuguese emigration by age group, 2021



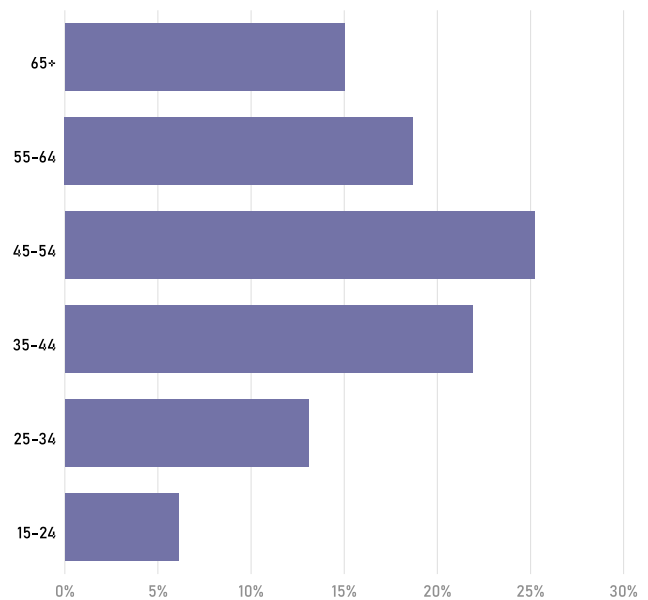
Male Female



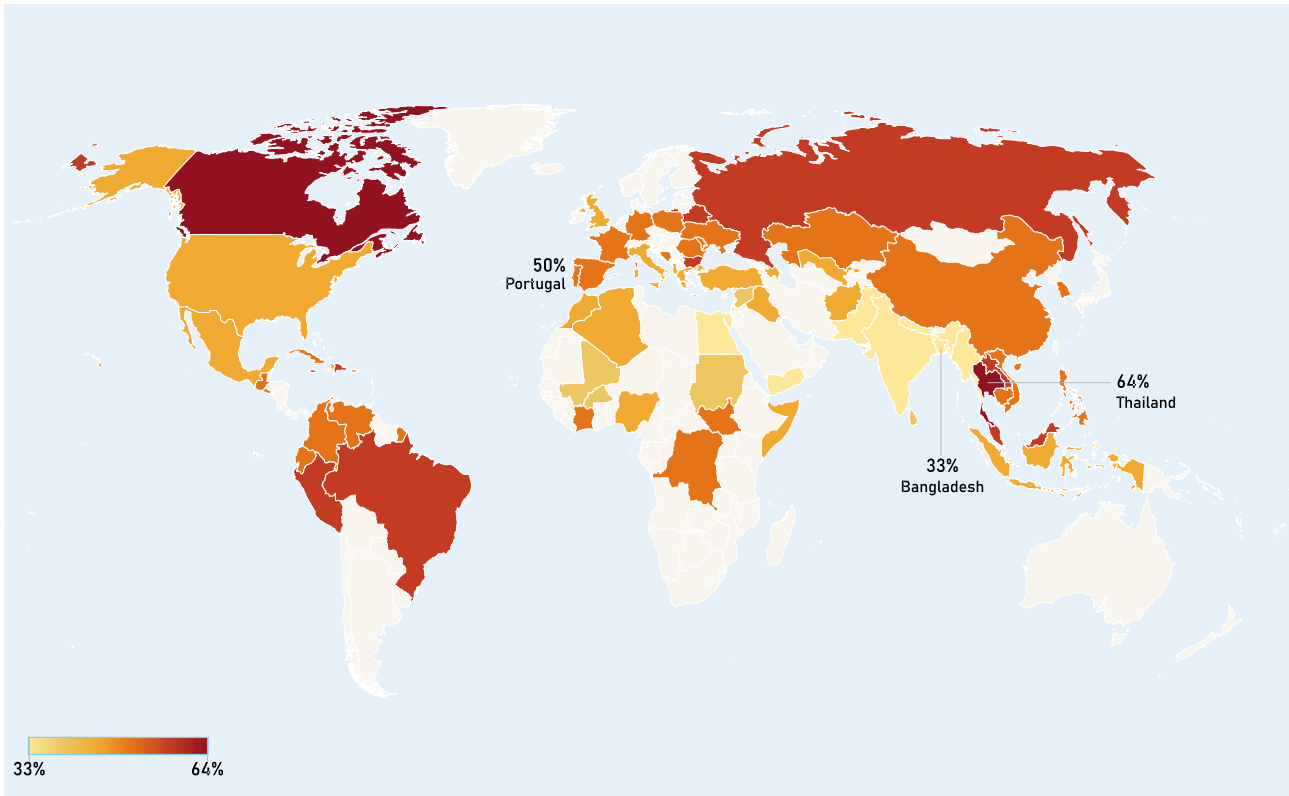
Gender and age of Portuguese emigrants, 2001
Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries by gender and age, 2000/01



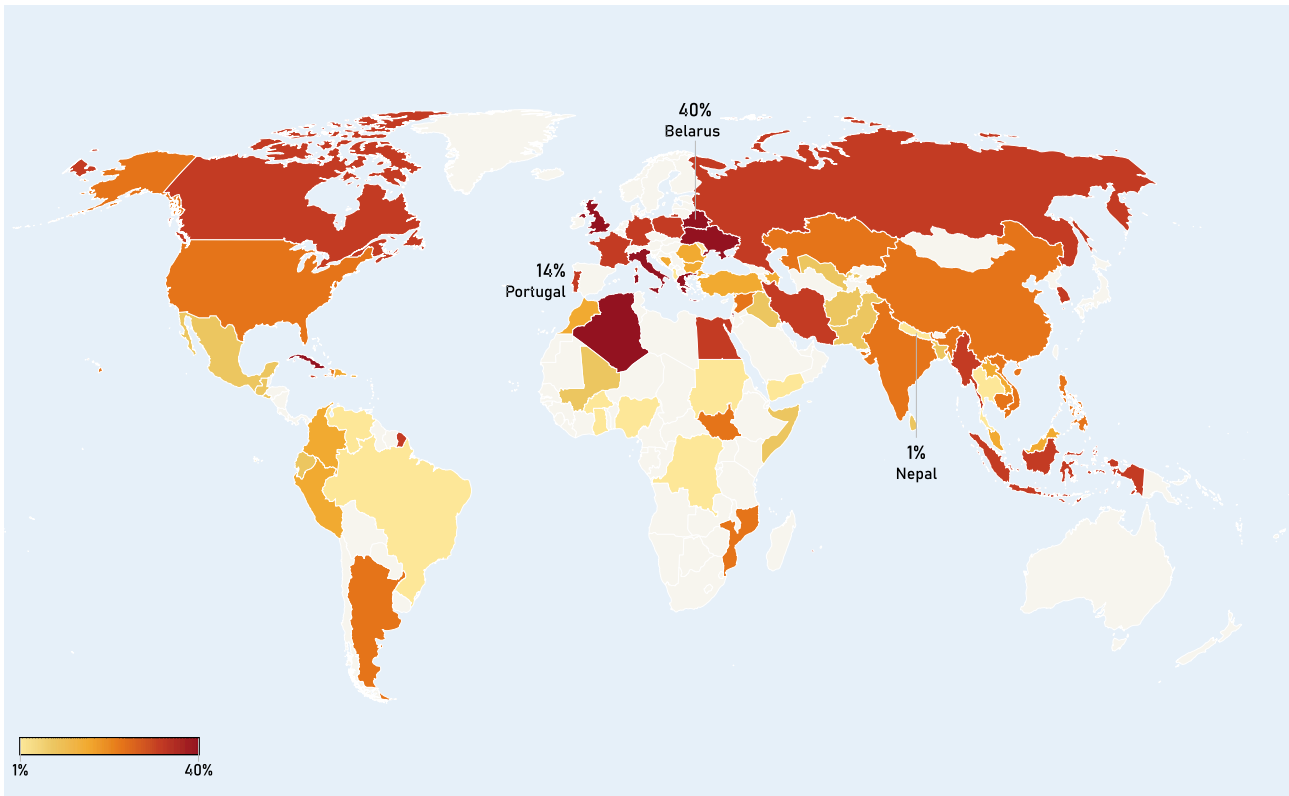
Male Female



Gender and age of Portuguese emigrants, 2011
Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries by gender and age, 2010/11



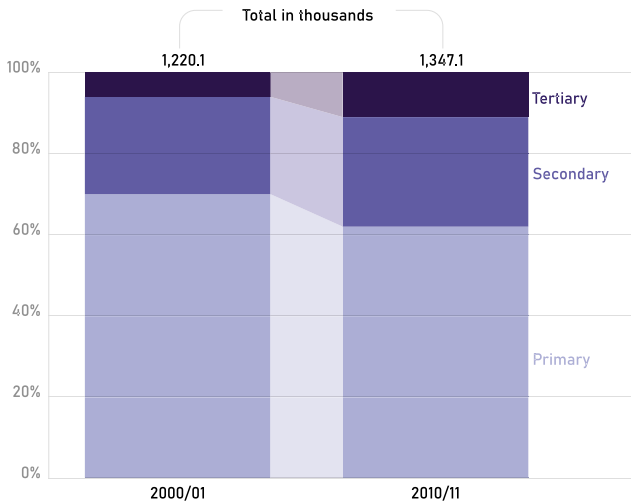
International comparison: women emigrants worldwide
Percentage of women among foreign-born residents by country of birth, 2019



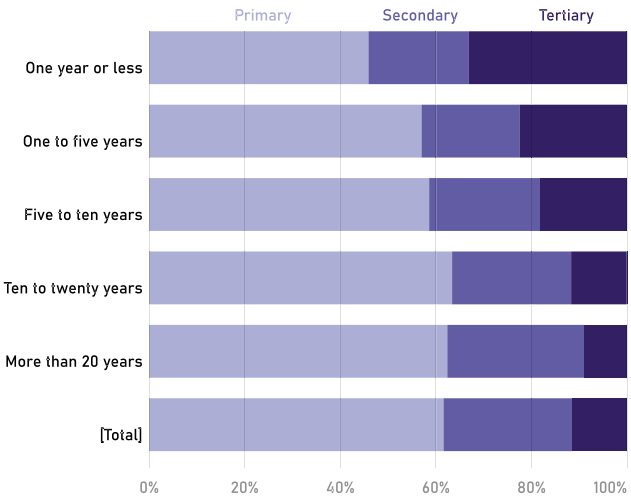
International comparison: elderly emigrants worldwide
Percentage of emigrants aged 65 and older among foreign-born residents in OECD countries by country of birth, 2019

The percentage of emigrants with higher education has been increasing, reflecting the overall rise in the qualification levels of the Portuguese population. However, in accumulated terms, Portuguese emigration is still poorly qualified: in 2011, 62% of Portuguese emigrants residing in OECD countries had only basic education, and just 11% had higher education. This reality is partly the accumulated result of history: the more recent the emigration, the more qualified the Portuguese emigrants are. This is also why inactive immigrants, generally retirees, are less qualified than the active ones. In the future, with the increase in qualification levels in Portugal, it is likely that emigration will become more qualified, as the probability of a university-educated Portuguese emigrating is about four times higher than that of a Portuguese with only basic education. In international comparison, Portugal continues to be a country of origin for poorly qualified emigration, more similar to Mexican emigration than to Indian emigration.

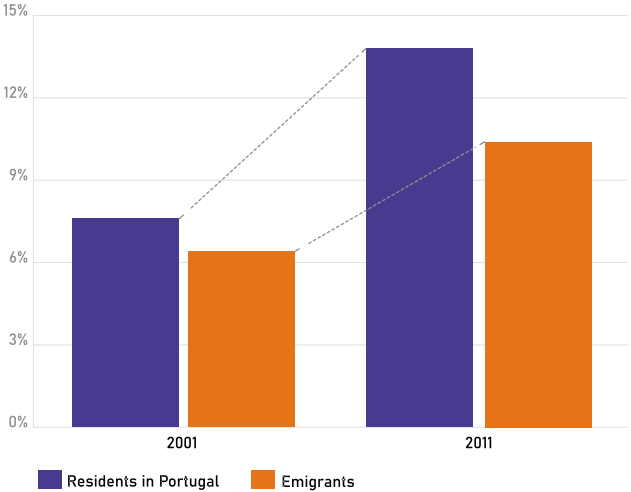
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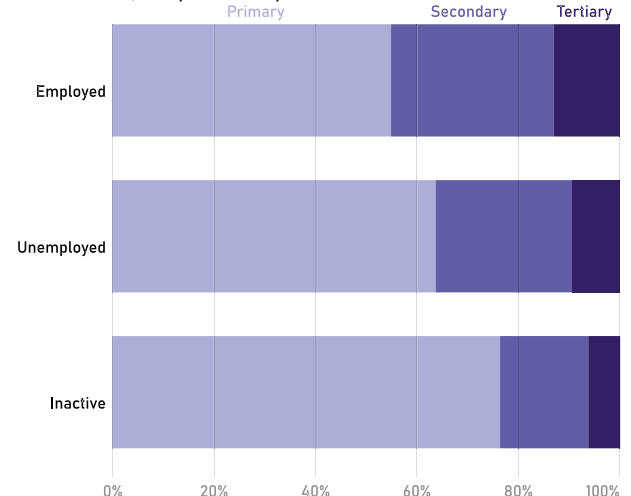
The qualification of Portuguese migrants
Portuguese-born Individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD countries by education level, 2000/01 and 2010/11



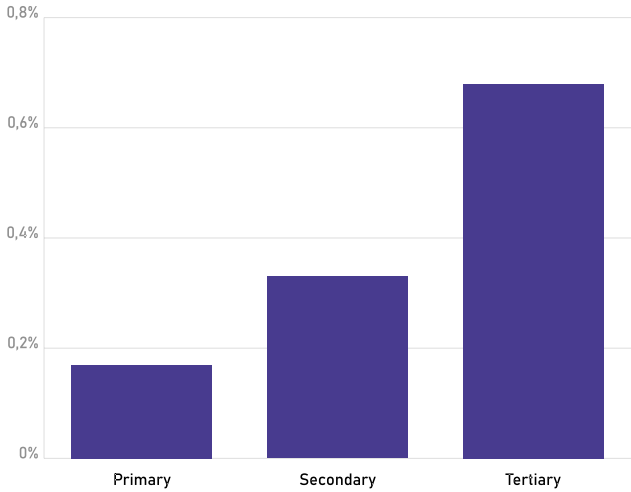
Qualification and seniority of Portuguese migrants
Portuguese-born individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD countries by education level and duration of stay, 2011



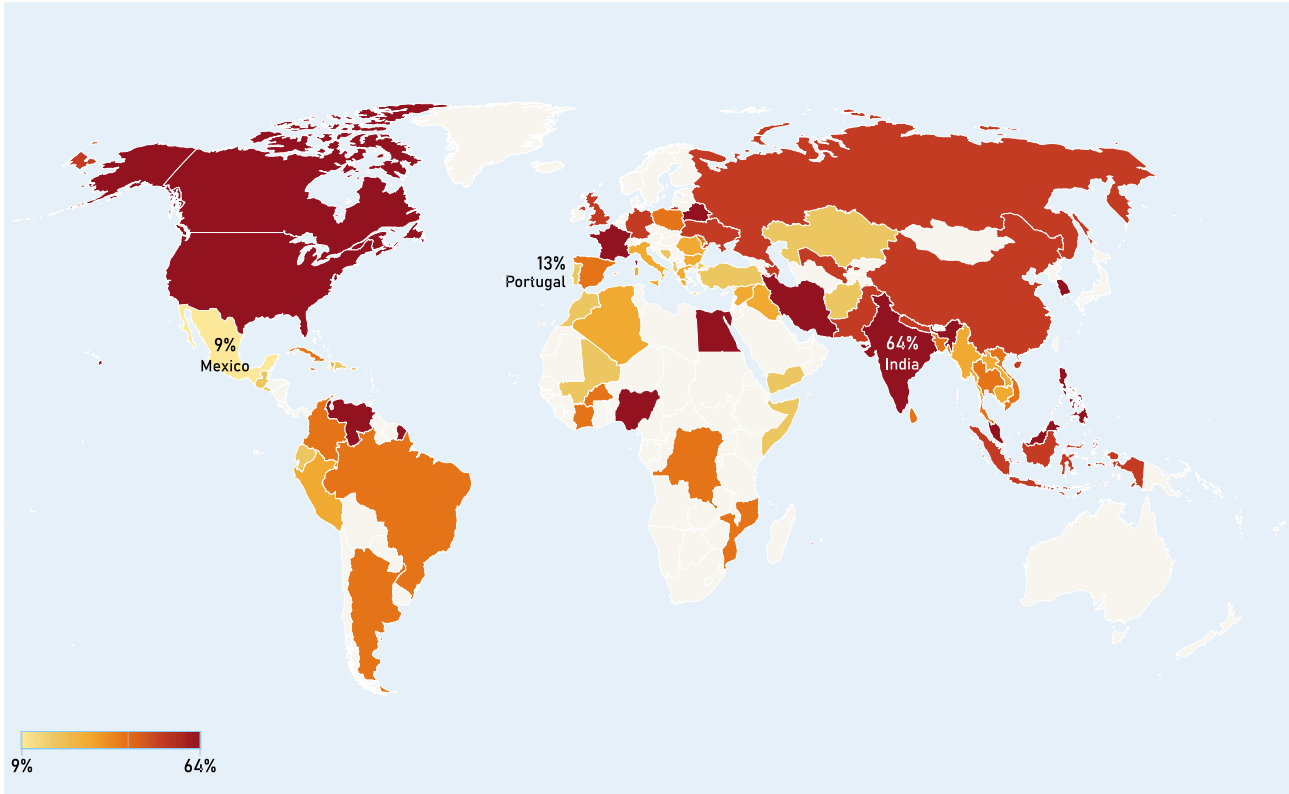
Qualification of Portuguese residents and migrants
Percentage of higher education graduates in Portugal's resident population and among Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries, 2001/2011



Qualification and employment activity of Portuguese migrants
Portuguese-born Individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD countries by education level and employment status, 2011

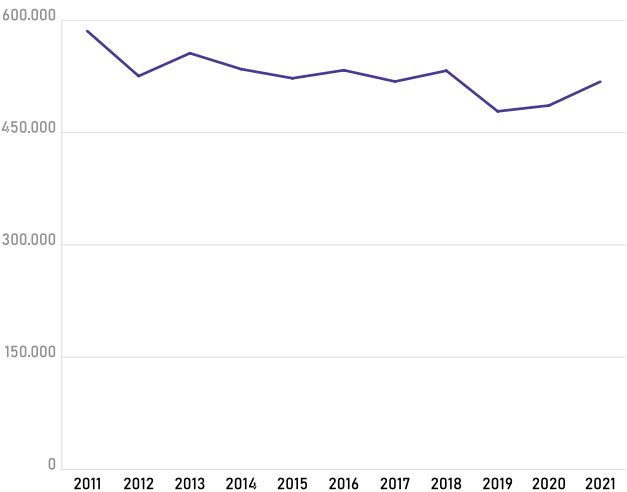


Likelihood of migrating from Portugal by qualification
Portuguese-born individuals residing in OECD countries as a percentage of Portugal's total population by education level, 2011

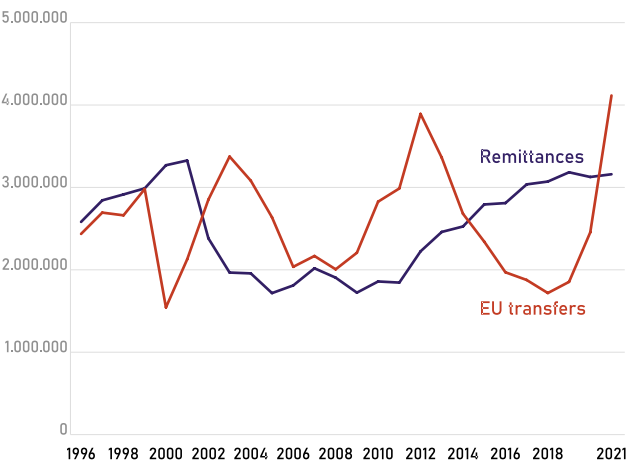


International comparison: higher education graduates among emigrants by country of origin
Percentage of higher education graduates among foreign-born residents in OECD countries, 2015/16

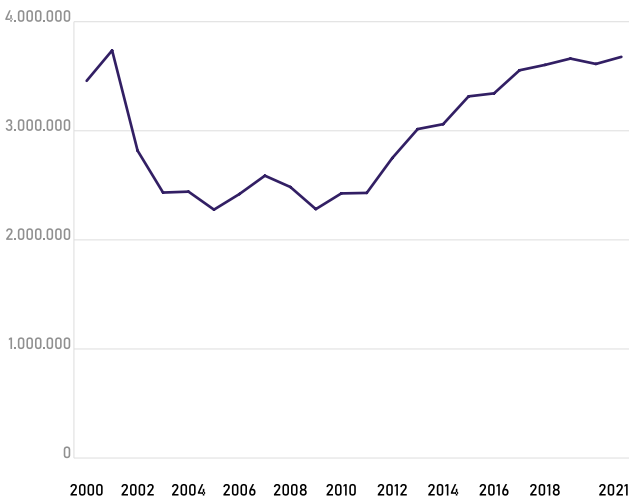
In 2021, Portugal received over 3.6 billion euros in remittances from emigrants. This amount was four times higher than the remittances sent abroad by immigrants residing in the country, highlighting Portugal's position as a country of emigration. Remittances from emigrants remain high, with amounts of a similar magnitude to the European transfers to Portugal. Over time, remittances have steadily increased since 2010, stabilizing in recent years in line with the rise in emigration driven by the 2010-13 crisis. In international comparison, Portugal was, in 2019, the 35th country in the world with the most remittances received in absolute terms. In Europe, only nine countries, eight of which have larger populations, received higher amounts. In relative terms, Portugal was one of the countries receiving the most remittances. At the same time, it was one of the developed countries that sent the fewest remittances abroad.



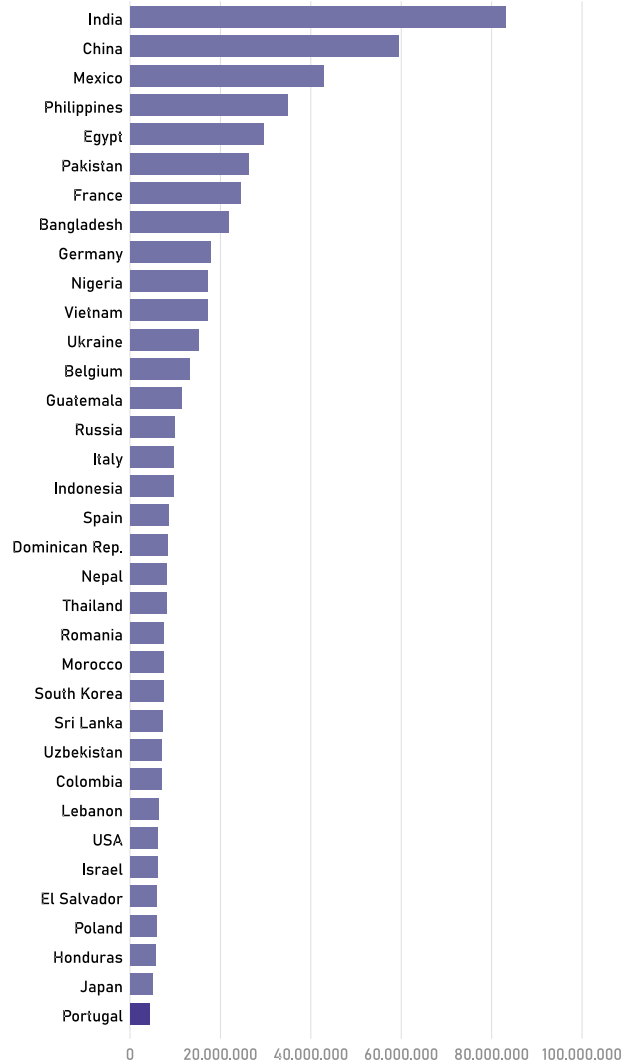
Remittances sent by immigrants
Remittances sent from Portugal abroad in euros, nominal values, 2011-2021



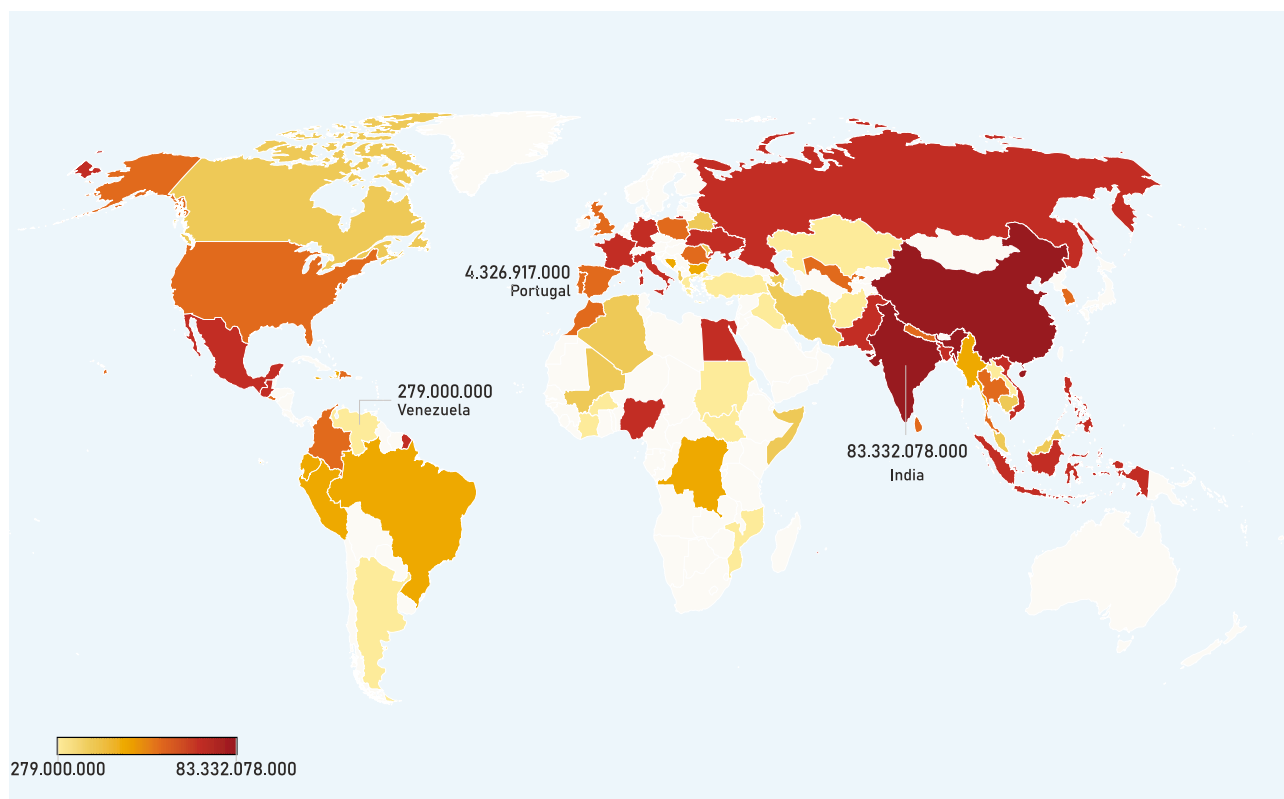
Remittances and EU transfers
Balances of remittances and european union transfers, 2001-2021



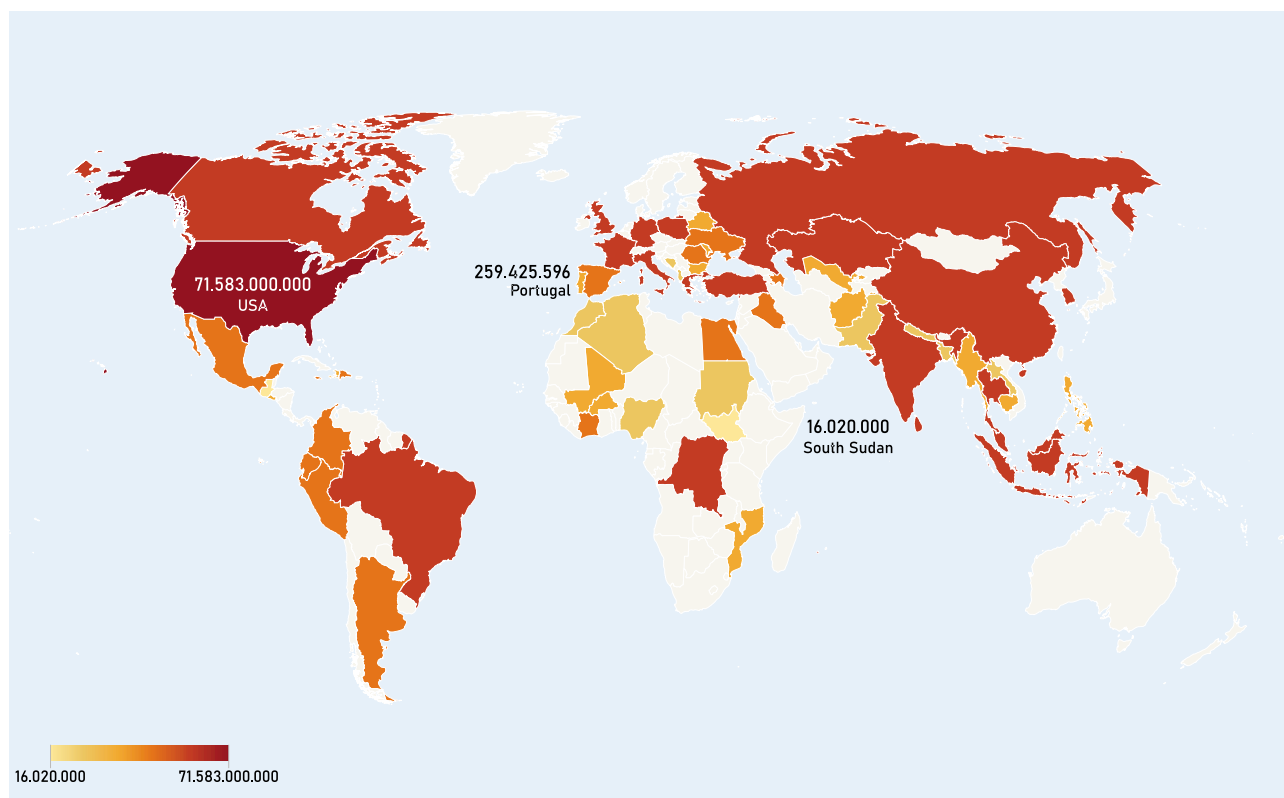
Remittances from Portuguese emigrants
Remittances received in Portugal in thousands of euros, nominal values, 2011-2021



International comparison: emigrant remittances
Remittances by receiving country, in USD, 2019

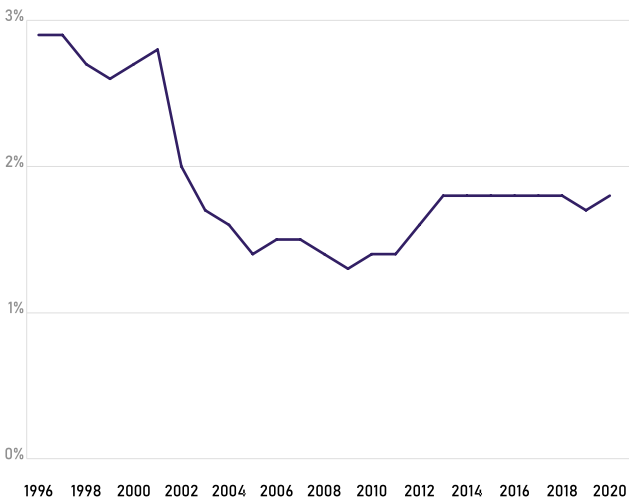


International comparison: received remittances
Remittances by receiving country, in USD, 2019

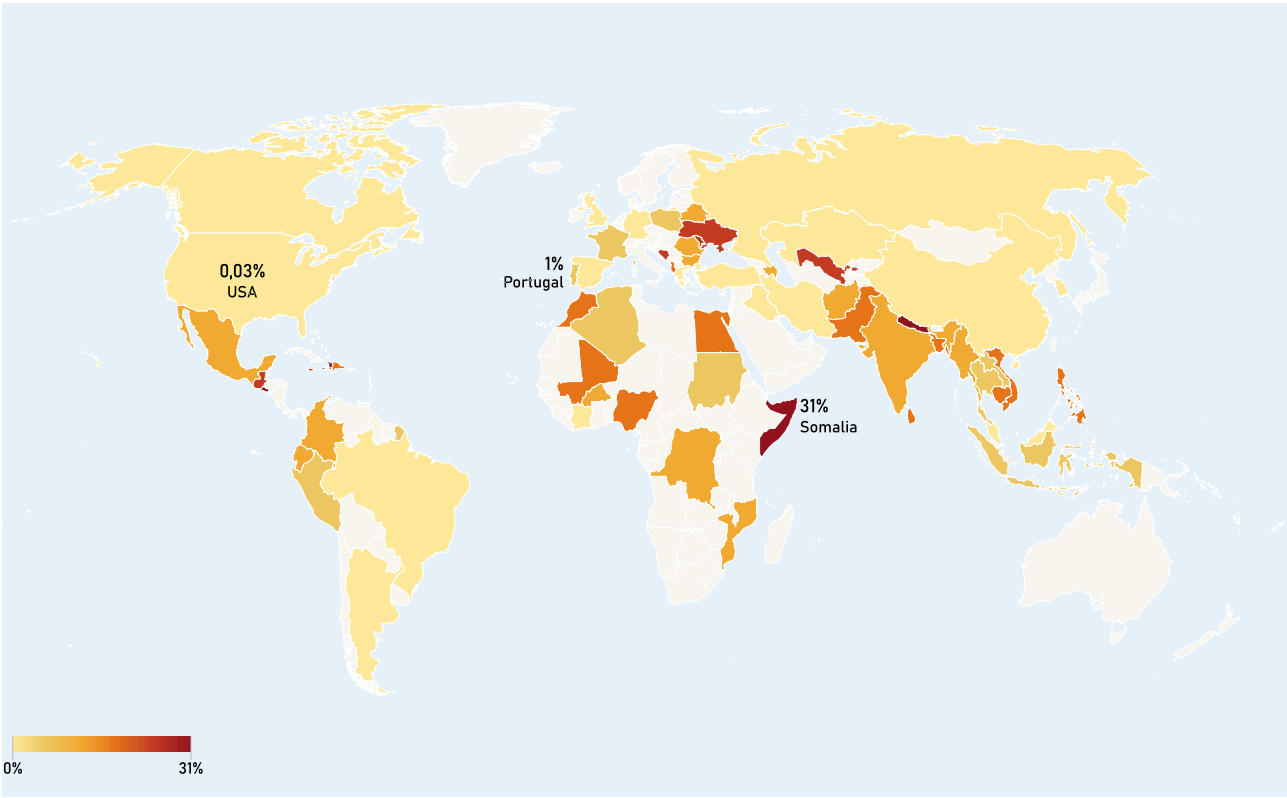


International comparison: sent remittances
Remittances by sending country, in USD, 2019

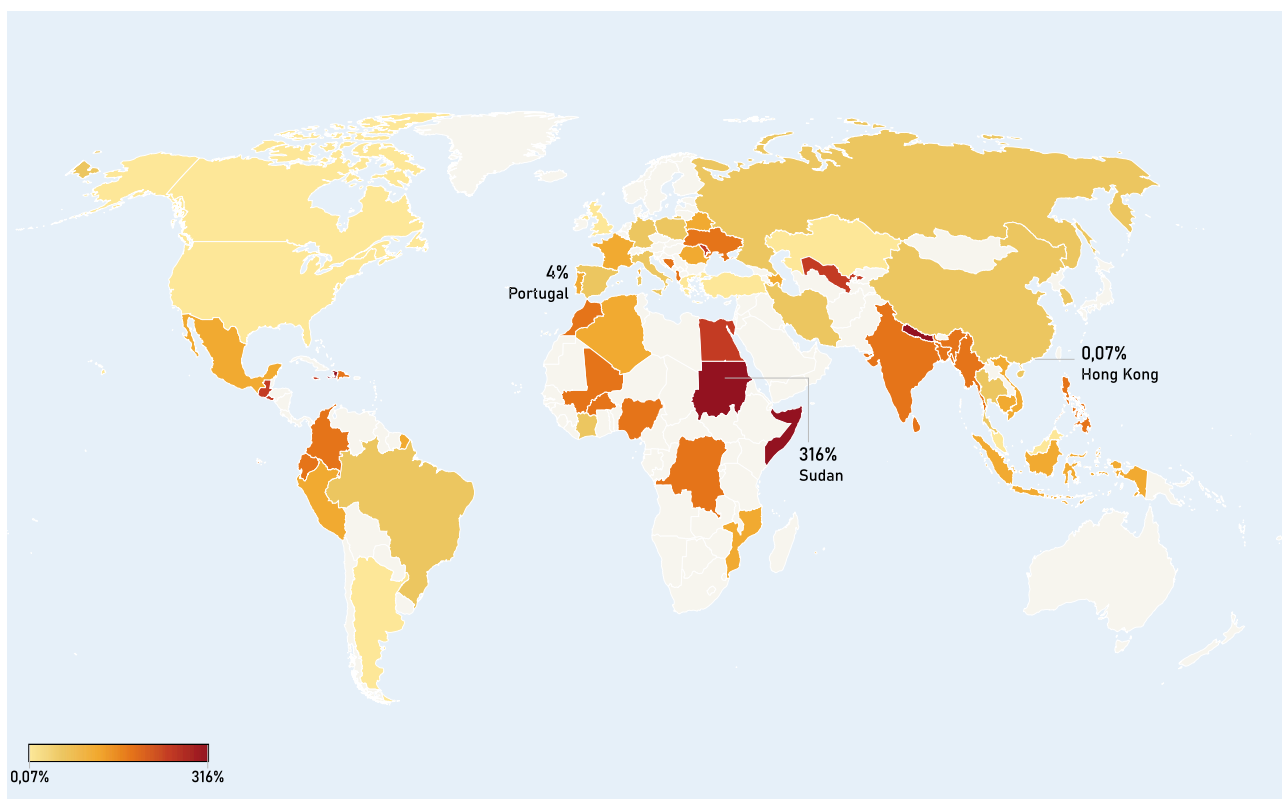
In the second decade of the 21st century, the value of remittances received by Portugal stabilized at around 1.8% of GDP, a relatively high figure, as shown by the comparison with the proportion of national GDP accounted for by the company Autoeuropa, which was 1.4% in 2020. However, Portugal is far from the values observed at the beginning of the century, when remittances represented nearly 3% of GDP, and a great distance from the peak of this indicator in the post-25th of April period: almost 10% of GDP in 1979. As a developed country, Portugal stands out from other countries with high emigration by having a lower economic dependence on remittances from emigrants, whose value, as a percentage of GDP, varied in 2019 between 31% in Somalia and less than 0.1% in the USA. The conclusion is the same when comparing remittance values with exports or foreign direct investment: in 2019, remittances accounted for 4% of exports in Portugal, 316% in Sudan, and less than 0.1% in Hong Kong; or 41% of foreign direct investment in Portugal, 4445% in Nepal, and -31,674% in South Sudan.



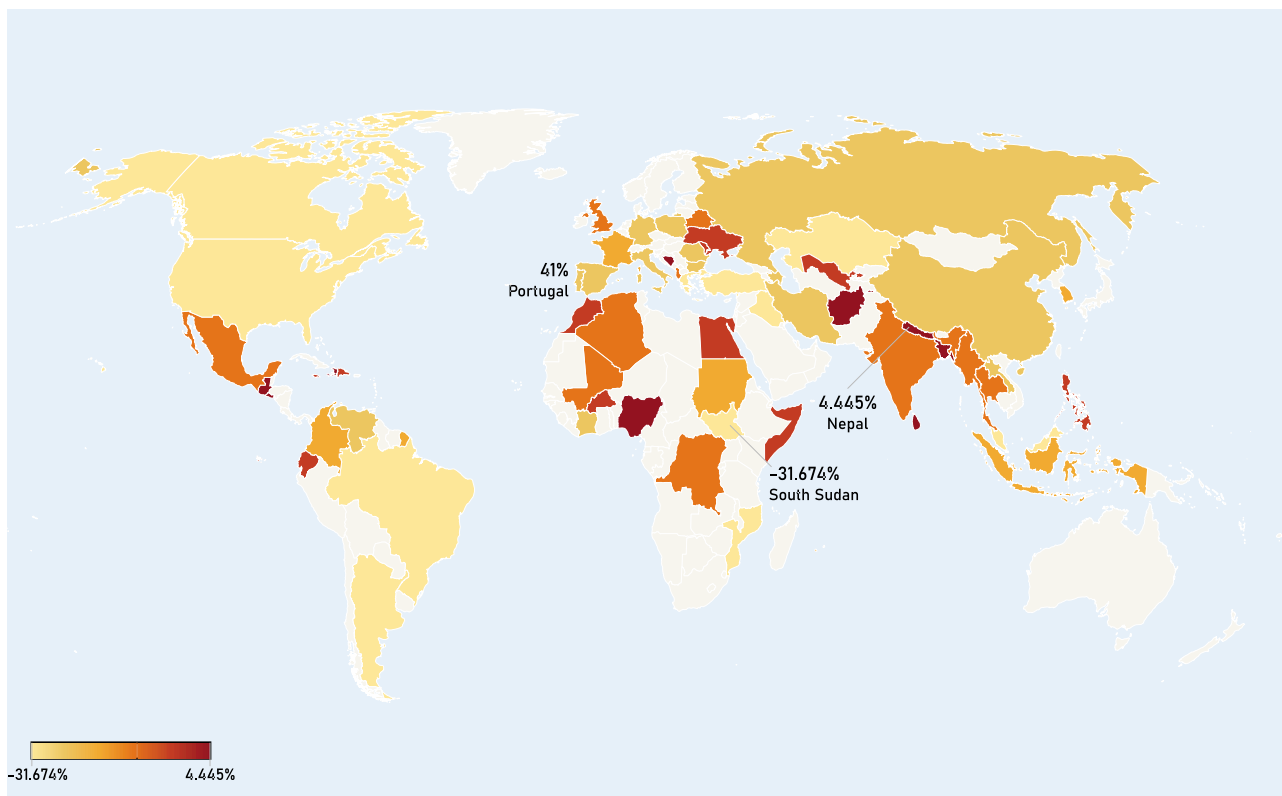
Remittances as a percentage of GDP
Remittances received in Portugal as a percentage of GDP, 2001-2021



International comparison: remittances received as a percentage of GDP
Remittances by receiving country as a percentage of GDP, 2019



International comparison: remittances received as a percentage of exports
Remittances by receiving country as a percentage of exports, 2019



International comparison: remittances received as a percentage of foreign direct investment
Remittances by receiving country as a percentage of foreign direct investment, 2019

2 | Emigration destinations

Emigrant departures

Portuguese emigration and Covid

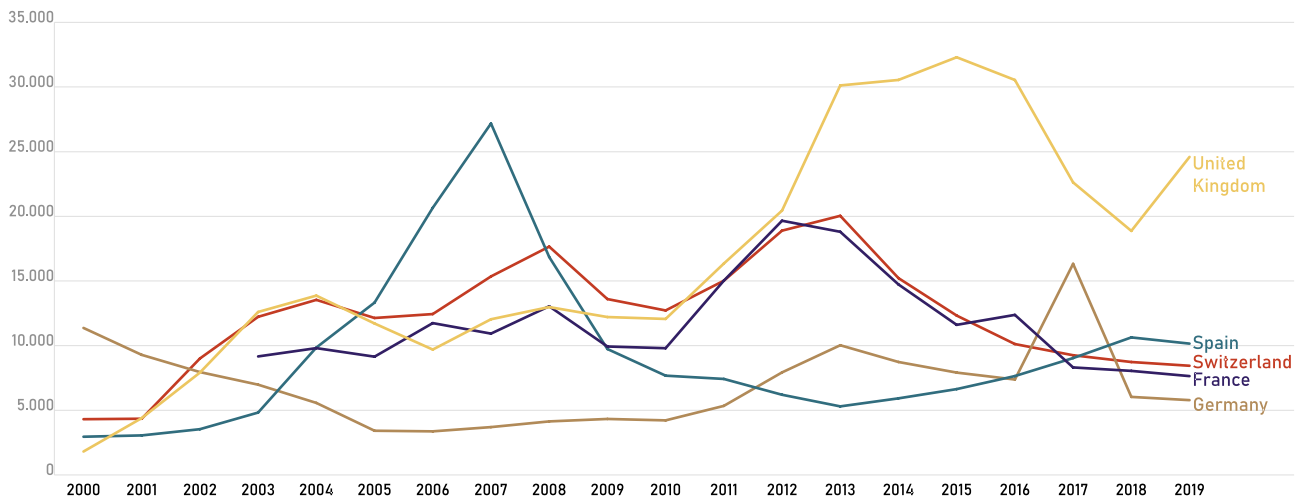
Portuguese emigrants living abroad

Emigrants and nationality

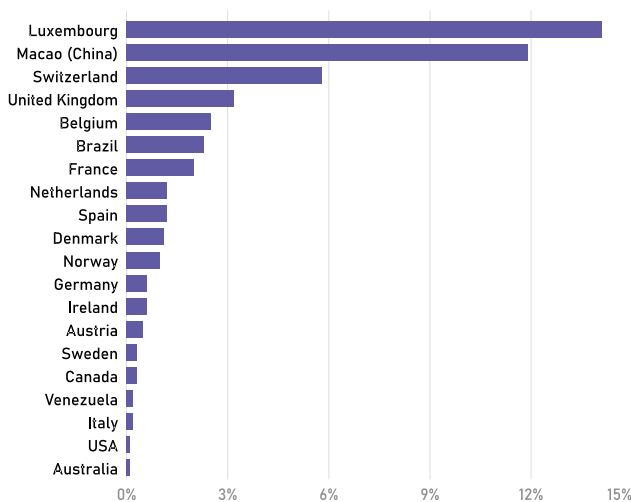
Origins of remittances

Portuguese emigration in the 21st century is a European phenomenon. The creation of a space for free movement within the European Union, which was joined by countries like Switzerland and Norway, facilitated this concentration and regionalization of destinations. Emigrants to North and South America, as well as to Africa, are now in the minority. In Europe, five countries, with varying importance over time, constitute the main destinations for Portuguese emigration: the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Spain, and Germany. From the perspective of the destination countries, Portuguese emigration is the largest inflow in Luxembourg, in France (in some years), and in Brazil. On the other hand, it is relatively minor in destinations like Germany, which receives most of its immigrants from other origins. At the beginning of the century, and until the global financial crisis, Spain was the main destination for Portuguese emigration. After that, it was replaced by the United Kingdom, although emigration to

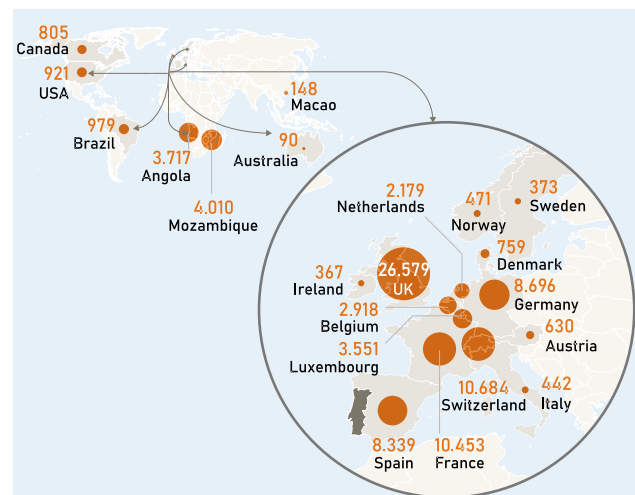
the UK has decreased since the start of Brexit. In the last decade, emigration to the Netherlands and Scandinavia has grown continuously and sharply. The Netherlands may soon join the list of major destinations for Portuguese emigration.



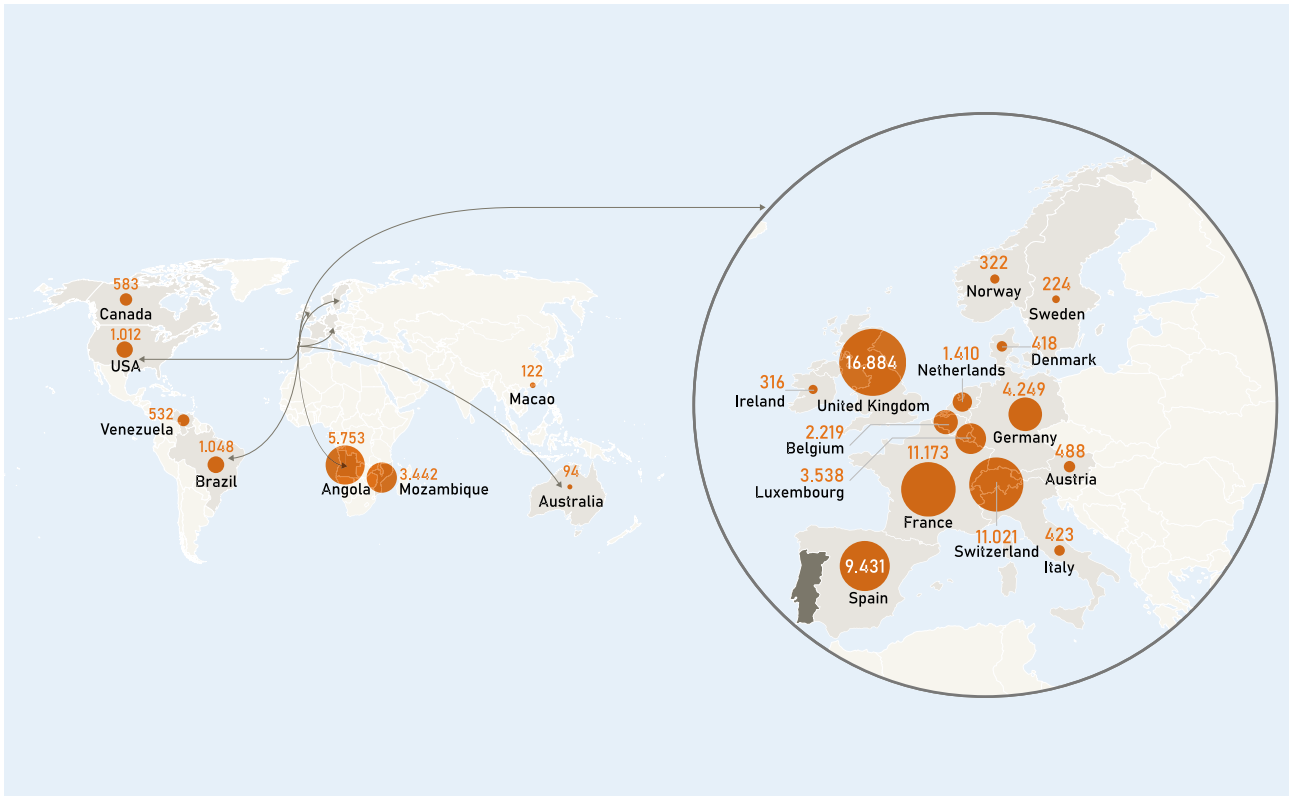
European destinations of Portuguese emigration
Influx of Portuguese nationals into Germany, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, 2000-2019



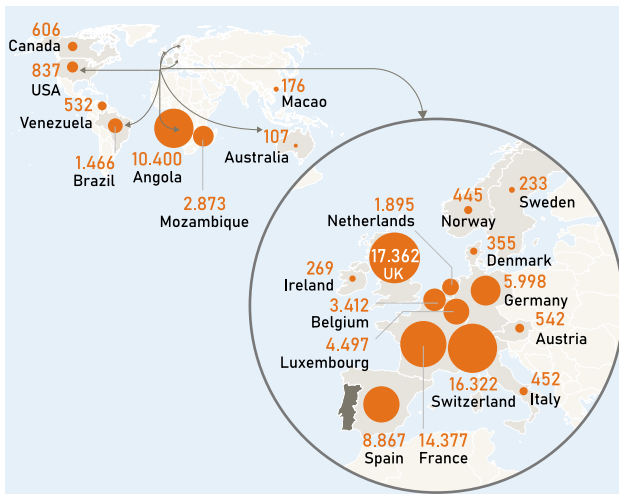
The importance of Portuguese emigration
Percentage of Portuguese entries in the total foreign entries in major destination countries, 2019



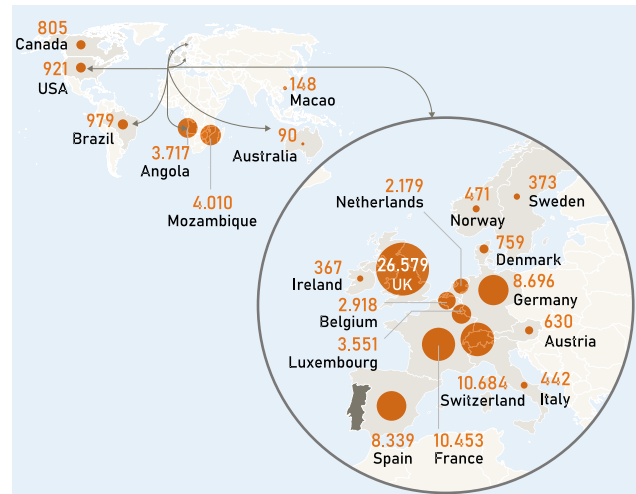
Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2000-2007
Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2000-2007



Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2000-2019
Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2000-2019

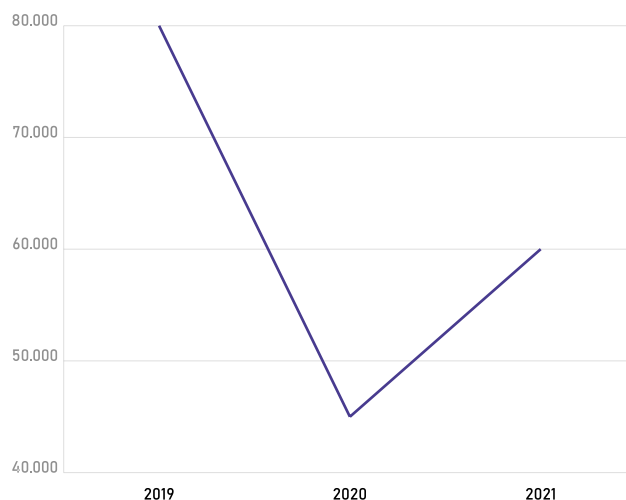


Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2008-2013
Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2008-2013

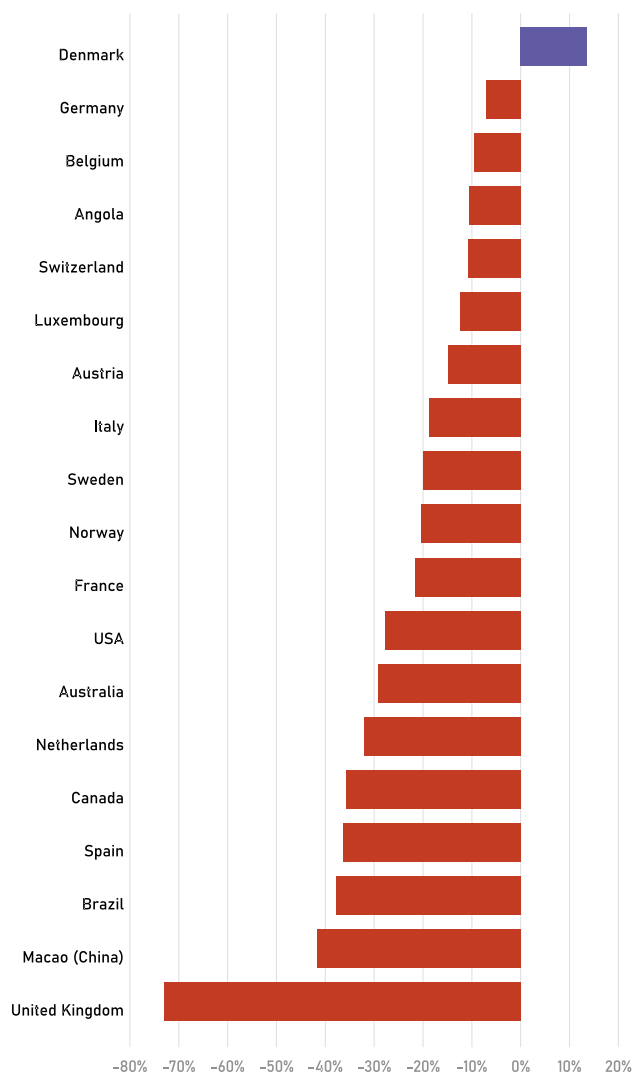


Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2014-2019
Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2014-2019

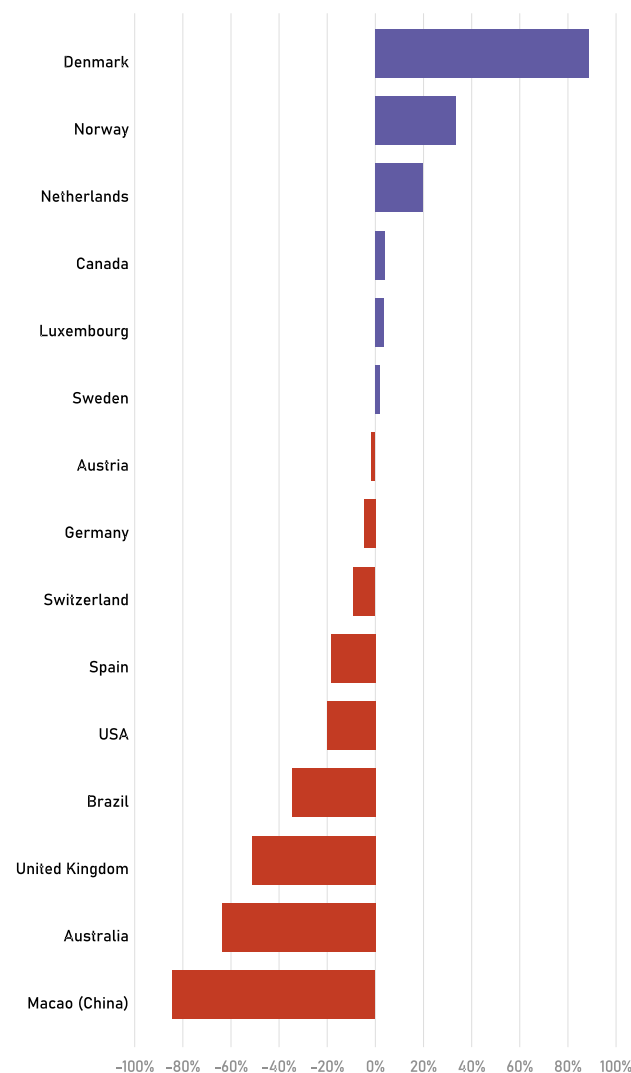
COVID-19 policies introduced limits to mobility, with recessive consequences for the economy. In this context, there was a global reduction in international migration. Portuguese emigration was no exception: in 2020, it fell by 44%, reaching values similar to those seen in the early 2000s at around 45,000 departures—still a high number considering the context. The drop was temporary: at least 60,000 Portuguese emigrated in 2021, 15,000 more than the previous year, marking a 33% increase. However, emigration was still 25% lower than in 2019. The coincidence with the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union amplified the drop in 2020, explaining why emigration in 2021 did not reach pre-pandemic levels. However, in six destination countries, emigration not only recovered but surpassed 2019 numbers. Scandinavia and Benelux were the regions where this occurred, confirming the recent growth of emigration to these destinations.



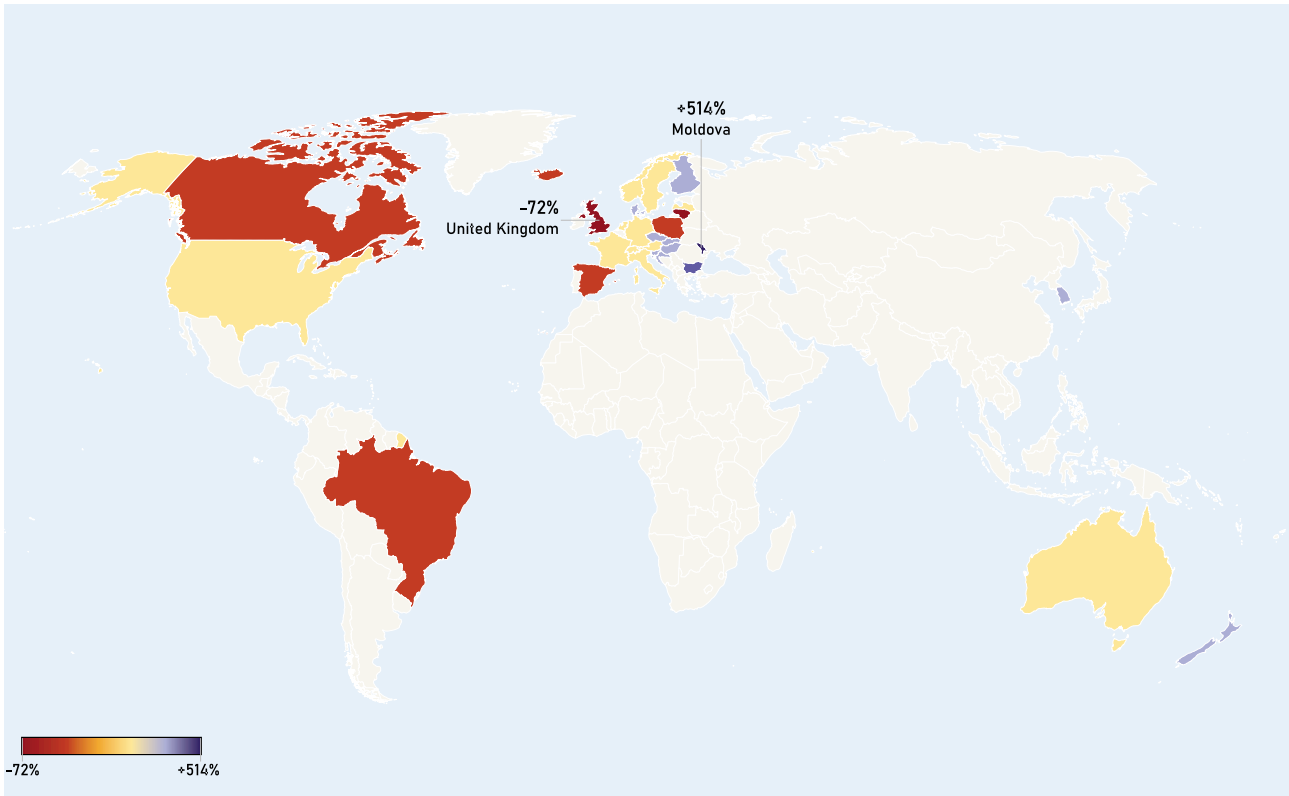
Decline of Portuguese emigration during the pandemic
Portuguese outflows, 2019-2021 (estimate)



Decline of Portuguese emigration during the pandemic by destination country
Relative change in the influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2019-2020



Recovery of Portuguese emigration post-pandemic
Relative change in the influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2019-2021



The impact of the pandemic on Portuguese emigration

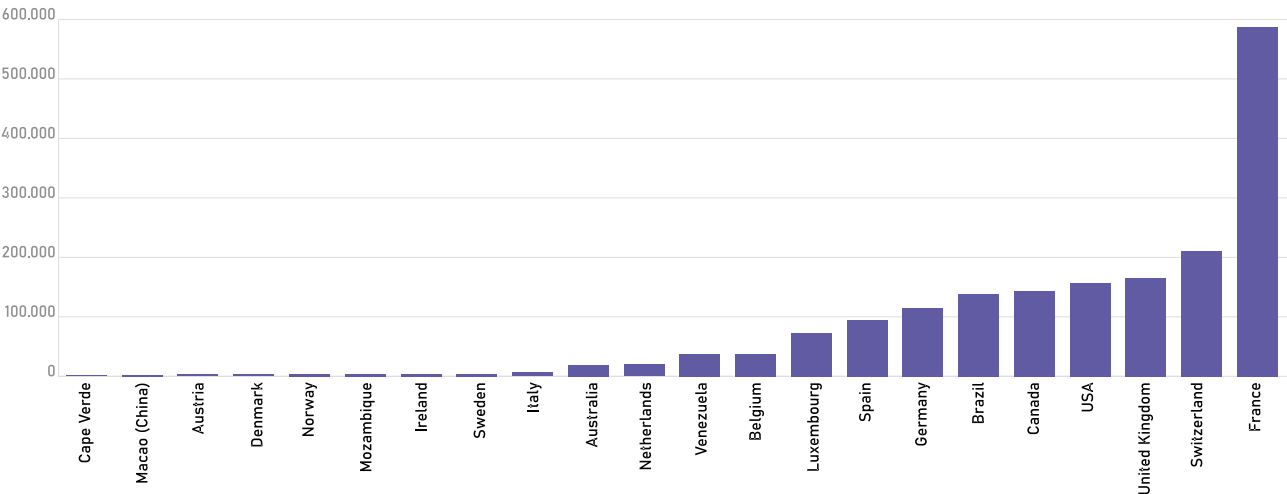
Relative change in the influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2019-2020

Note: The relative changes should be interpreted with caution. For example, the absolute change between 2019 and 2020 in the United Kingdom resulted in a decrease in the number of entries, from 24,593 to 6,664; in Moldova, it was an increase from 7 entries to 43.

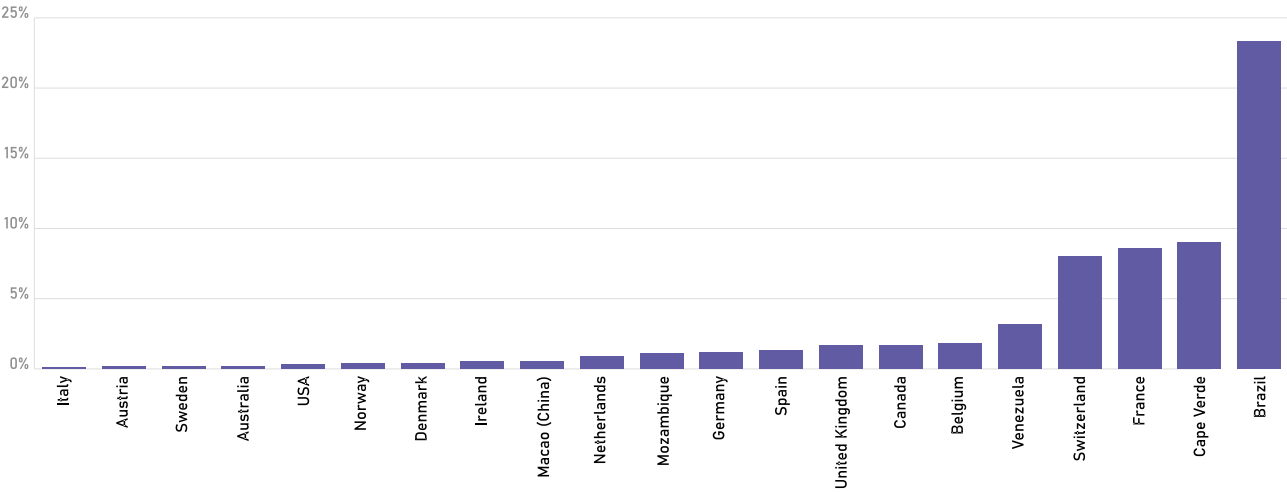
Portuguese emigrants living abroad

More than two-thirds of Portuguese emigrants live in Europe, while 28% reside in America, with a small number living in other parts of the world (2%). The number of emigrants living in Europe has grown in recent decades, while the number of those living in America has decreased. France is the country with the largest number of Portuguese emigrants (almost 600,000 in 2021). Other countries with significant Portuguese emigrant populations – between 100,000 and 200,000 – include Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Germany, and Spain. Globally, the Portuguese emigrant population is evenly distributed by gender, but it varies by country: it is more male dominated in Norway and predominantly female in the United Kingdom. In terms of age, there are three types of destination: countries with aging populations in sharp decline (including Brazil, Canada, the U.S., and Australia); countries with aging populations in stagnation or slight decline (such as Germany, Spain, France,

and Switzerland); and countries with young and growing populations (such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Scandinavian countries).



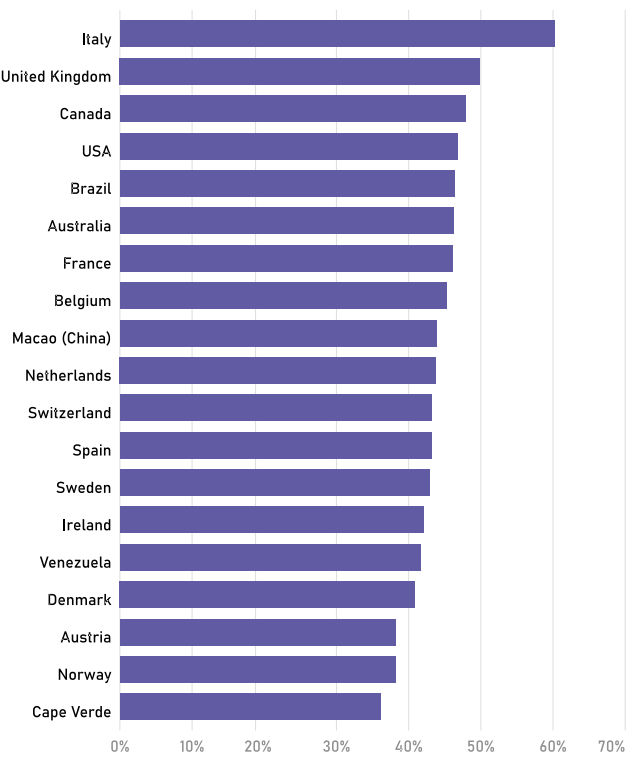
Portuguese emigrants
Portuguese-born residents abroad, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year



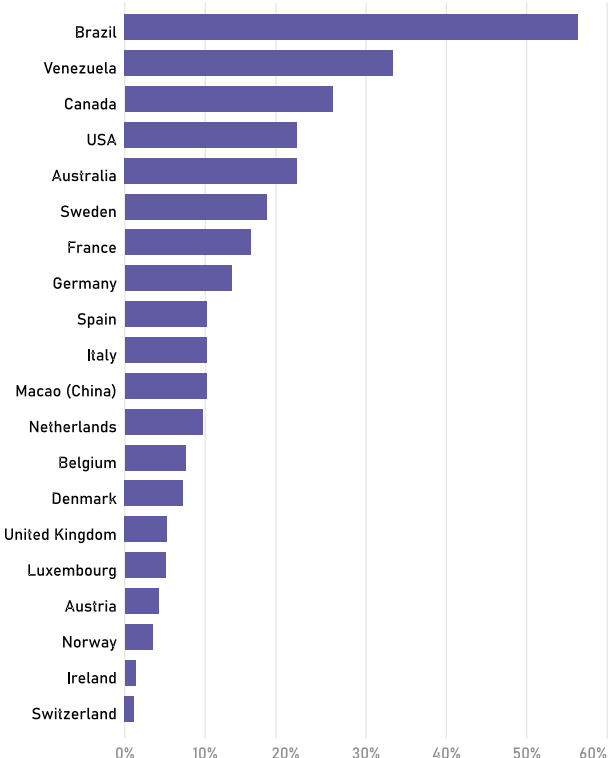
The importance of emigrated Portuguese
Percentage of Portuguese-born individuals in the total foreign-born population, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year



Portuguese emigrants worldwide
Portuguese-born residents abroad, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year



Emigrated portuguese women
Percentage of women born in Portugal residing abroad, main destinations, 2019 or most recent available year

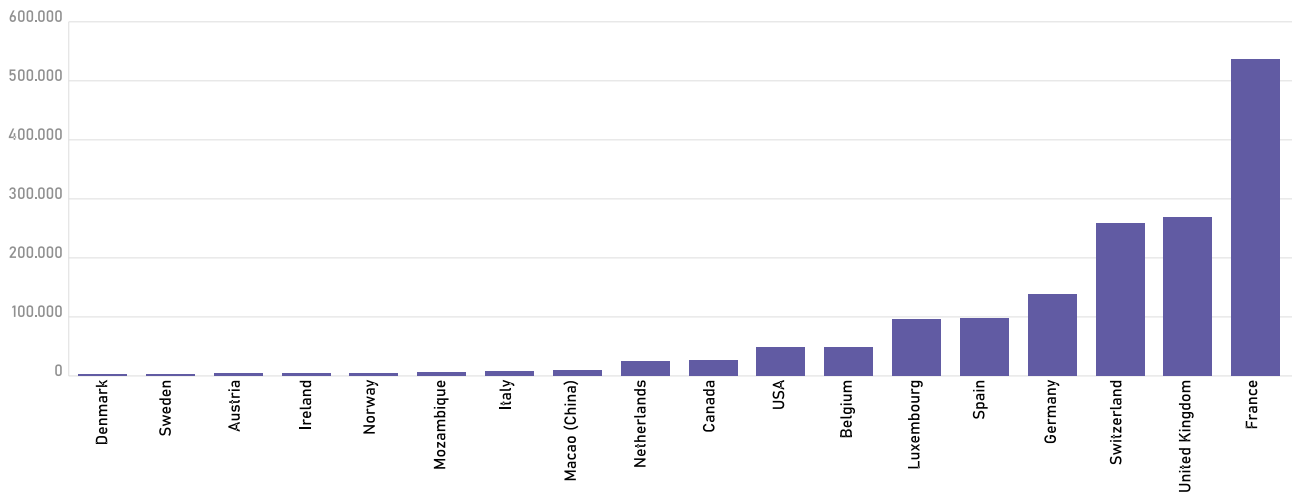


Portuguese Emigrants Aged Over 65
Percentage of Portuguese-born Residents Abroad Aged Over 65, Main Destination Countries, 2019 or Most Recent Available Year

There are more Portuguese people than Portuguese emigrants living abroad. It is not only emigrants – who often have dual nationality – but also their children and spouses born abroad who are considered Portuguese or can become Portuguese. The number of Portuguese emigrants acquiring the nationality of their destination countries varies depending on those countries' regimes for acquiring nationality and the additional protection this acquisition offers. More than two-thirds of Portuguese emigrants in the U.S. and Canada have acquired the nationality of those countries, for example, as both have jus soli nationality regimes. In contrast, in most European countries, Portuguese emigrants have retained their original nationality, either because naturalization is more difficult or because, as EU citizens, their foreign status has minimal effects. Events like Brexit, which removed European citizenship from Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom, led to an increase in applications for

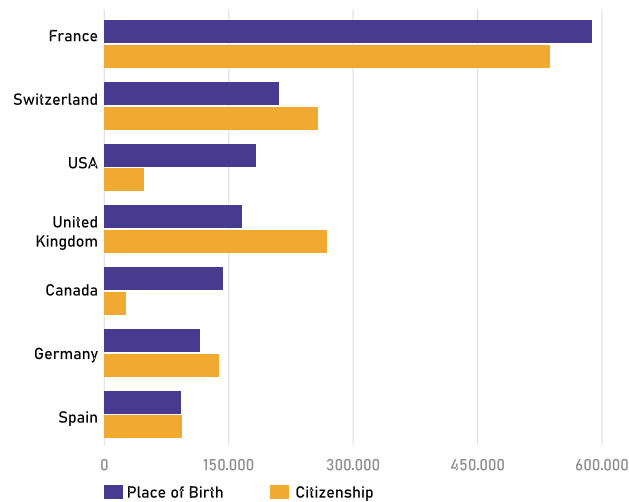
British nationality, demonstrating the deterrent effects, in terms of security, of European citizenship on emigrants' naturalization.

34



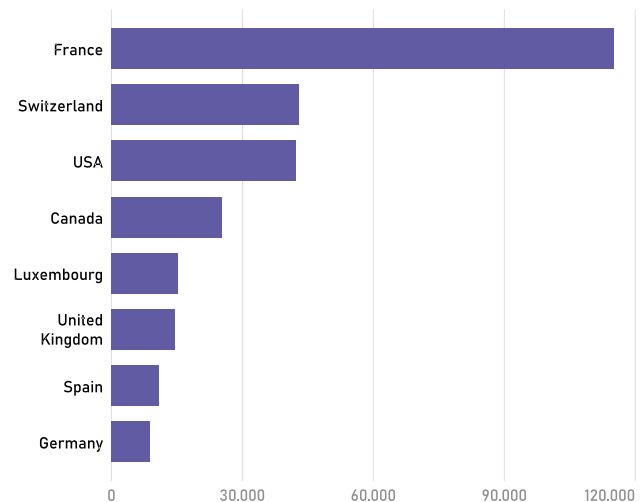
Portuguese nationals abroad

Residents Abroad with Portuguese Nationality, Main Destination Countries, 2019 or Most Recent Available Year

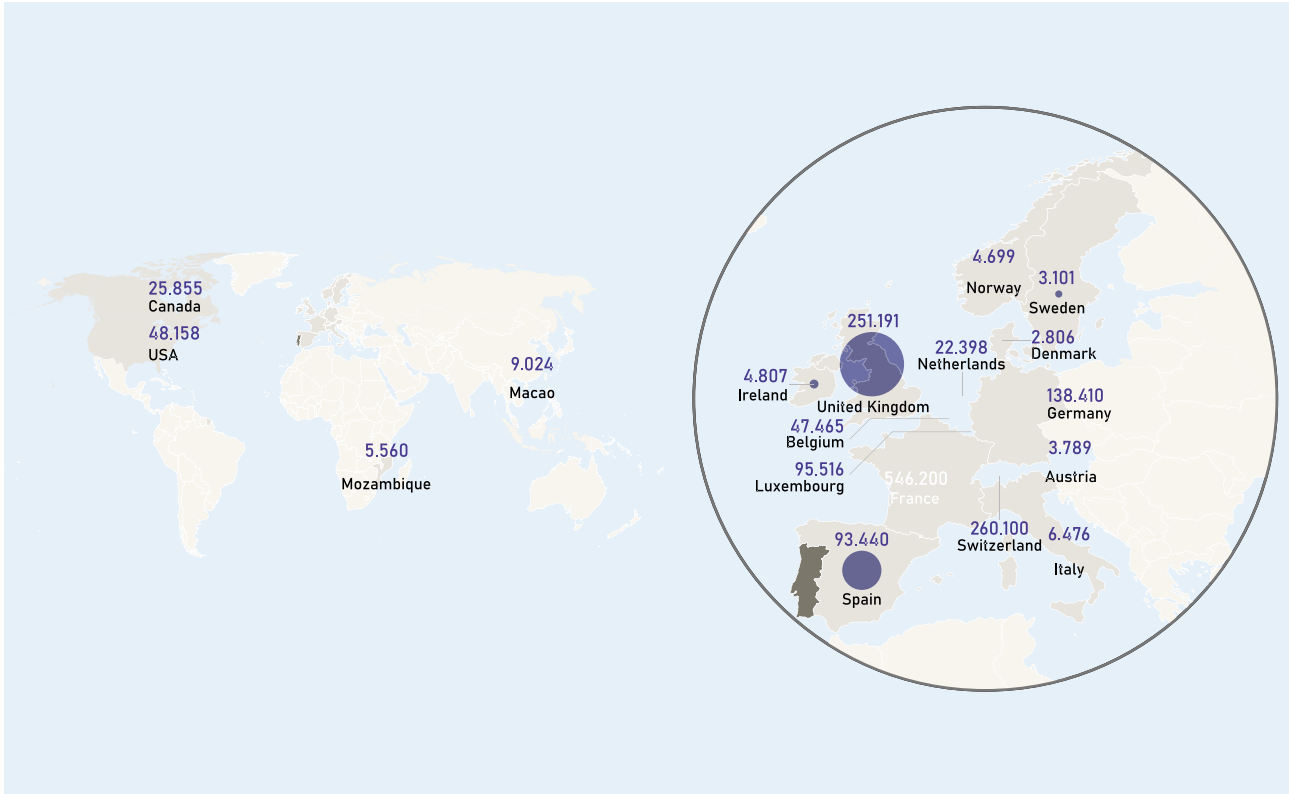


Emigrants and nationality

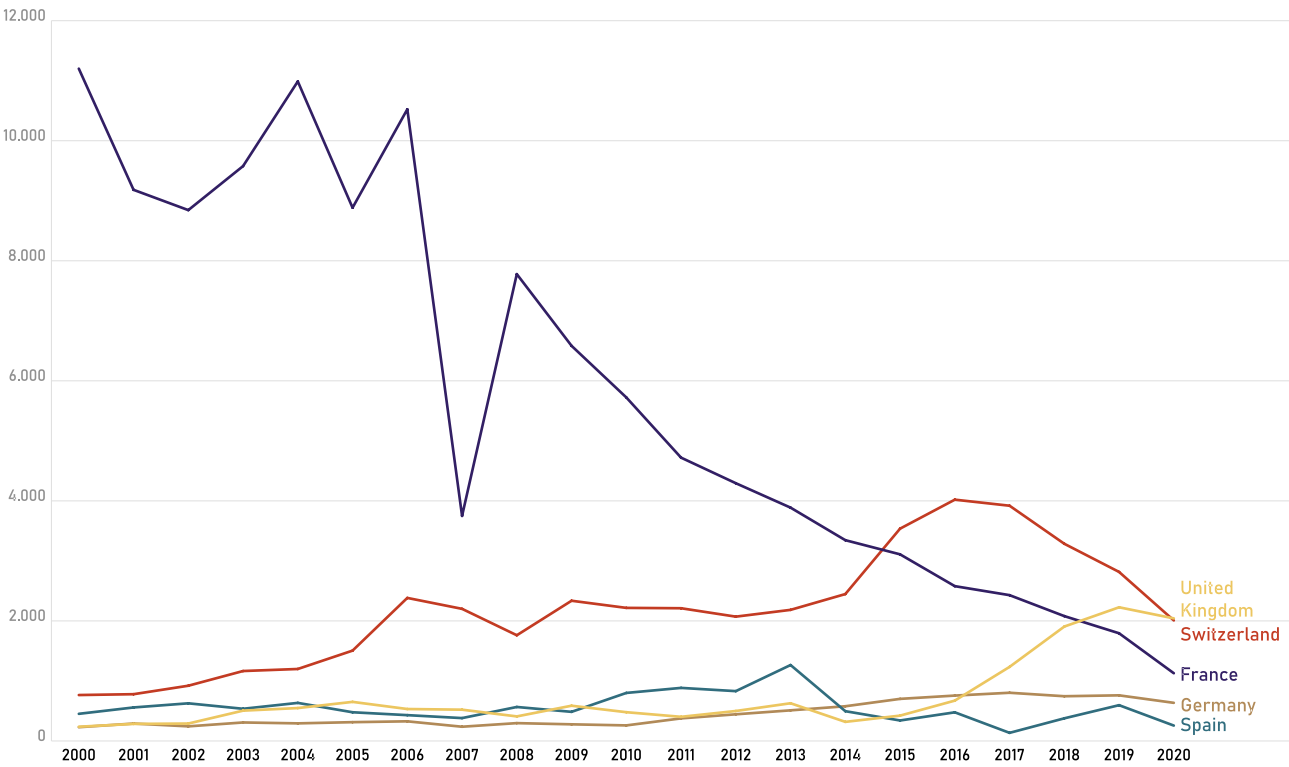
Residents abroad born in Portugal with Portuguese nationality, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year



Portuguese Who Acquired the Nationality of Destination Countries
Accumulated value of nationality acquisitions by Portuguese residents in the USA, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg, and Spain, 2000-2020



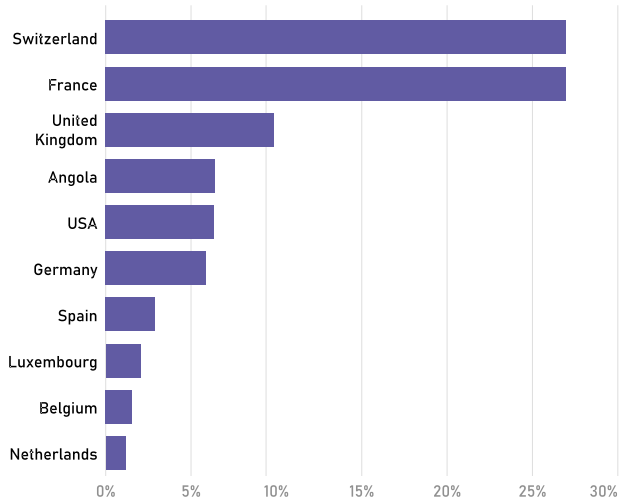
Portuguese nationals worldwide
Residents abroad with Portuguese nationality, 2019 or most recent available year



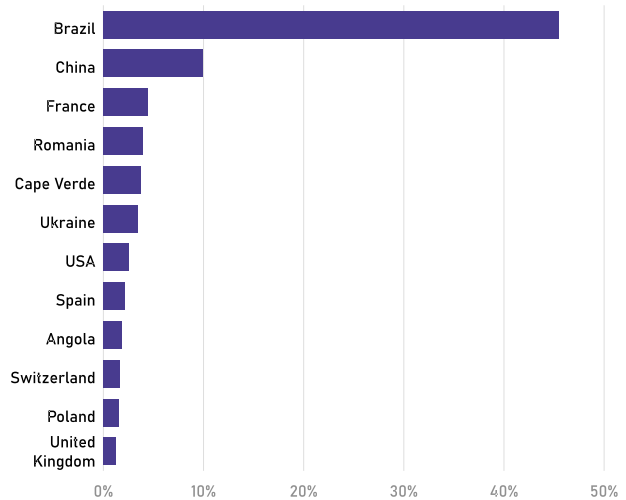
Acquisitions of destination country nationalities
Portuguese nationals who acquired German, Spanish, French, British, or Swiss Nationality, 2000–2020

More than half of the remittances received by Portugal come from Switzerland and France, the countries with the largest Portuguese emigrant populations and active destinations for Portuguese emigration. They are followed, with much smaller amounts, by the United Kingdom, Angola, the United States, and Germany. Conversely, the country that receives the most remittances from Portugal, sent by immigrants living in Portugal, is Brazil (almost half). All other remittance destinations receive much more modest amounts. Brazil's transformation from being one of the main destinations for Portuguese emigration, to being one of the main origins of emigration to Portugal, is illustrated by the fact that today the remittances sent from Portugal to Brazil are 37 times higher than those coming from Brazil. A reverse transformation occurred in Angola: in 2001, this country received twice as many remittances as it sent to Portugal, but today it sends remittances 32 times higher than those it receives. In this century, Brazil has become the largest

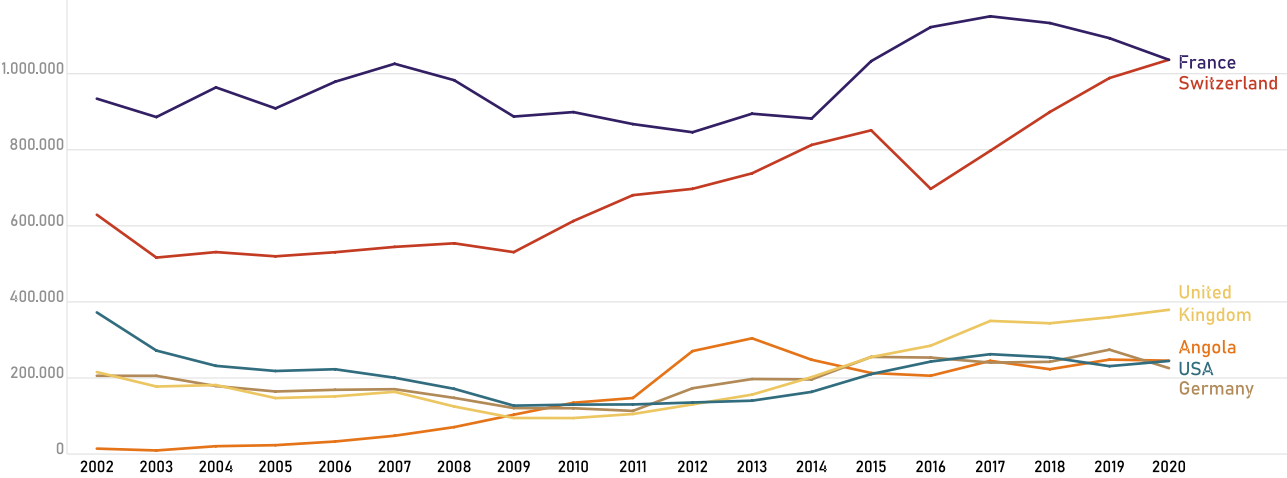
country of origin for immigration to Portugal, and Angola is one of the few non-European destination countries for Portuguese emigration, although this trend is now in decline.



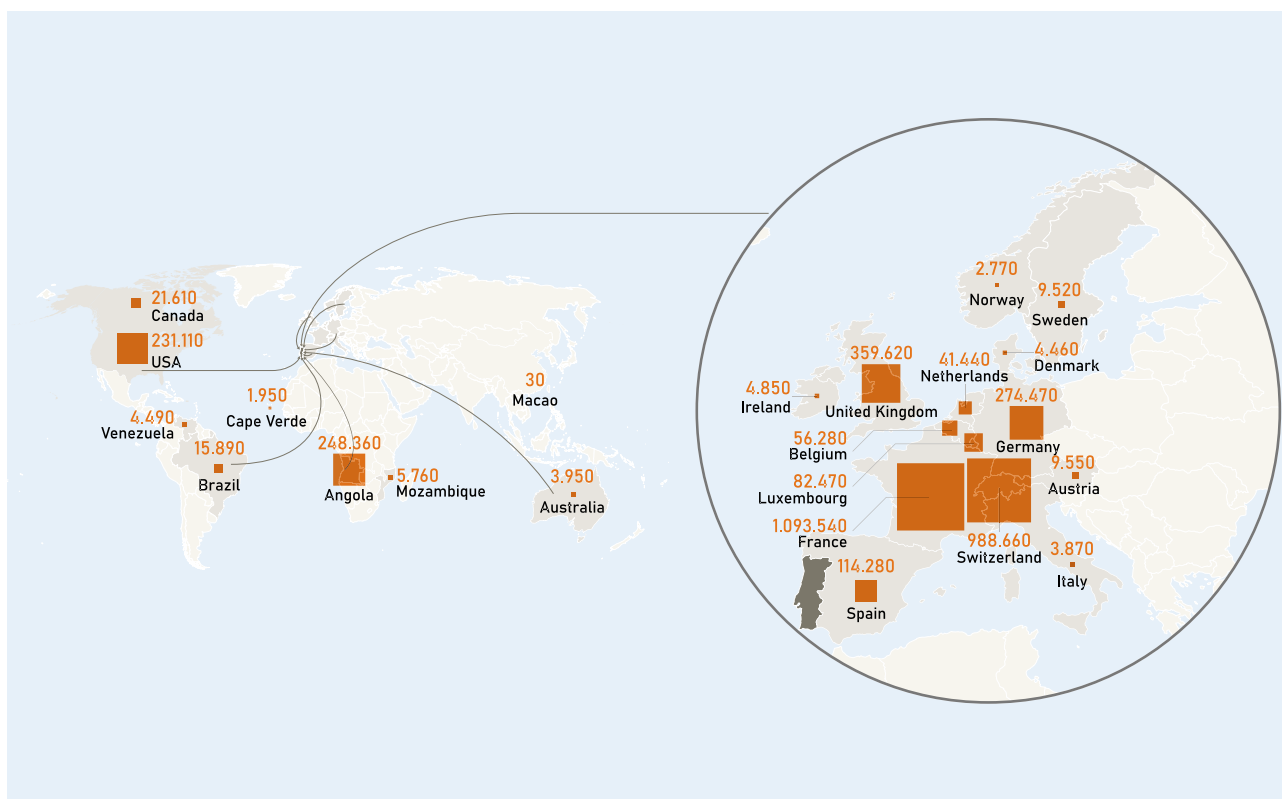
Origin of remittances from Portuguese emigrants
Remittances received in Portugal from major emigration countries, as a percentage of total remittances received, 2021



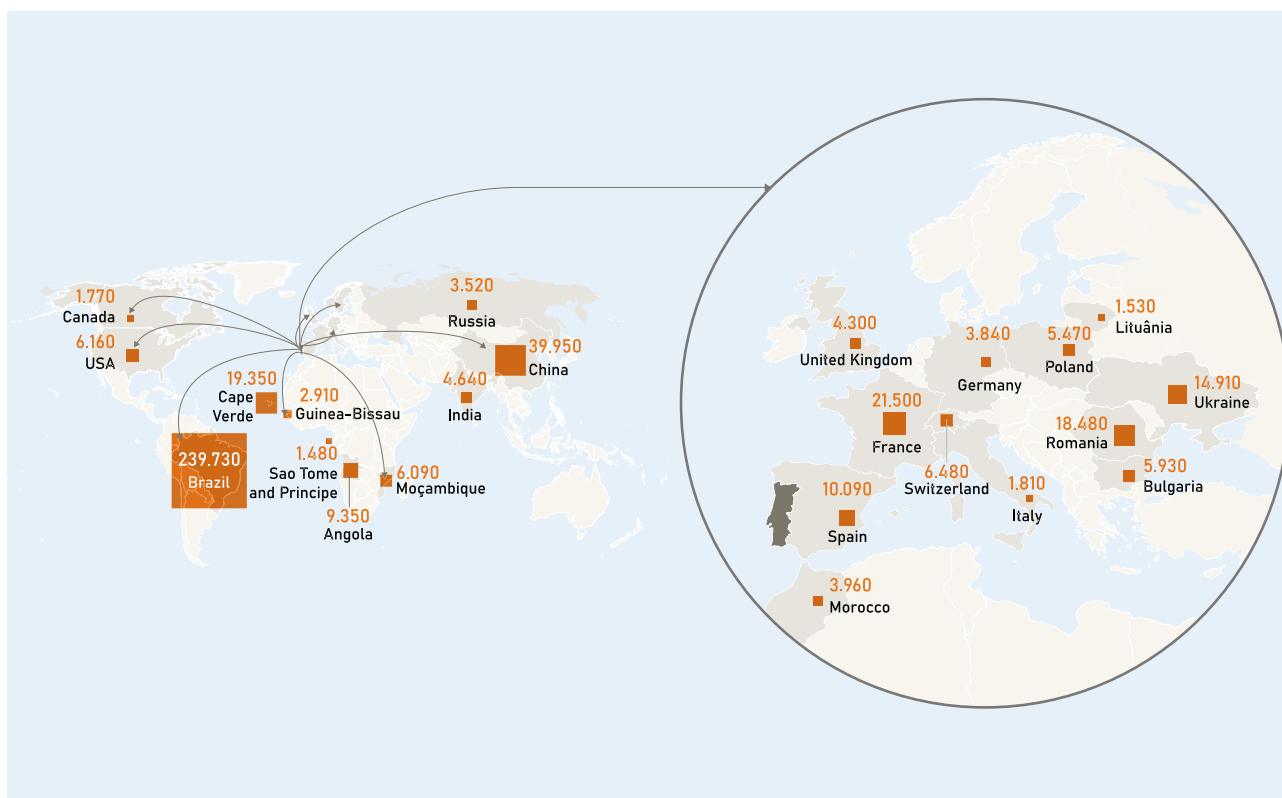
Destination of remittances sent by immigrants in Portugal
Remittances sent from Portugal to major immigration countries, as a percentage of total remittances sent abroad, 2021



Evolution of remittances received in Portugal
Remittances received in Portugal from major countries of origin of transfers, 2002-2020



Origin of remittances received in Portugal
Remittances received in Portugal from major emigration countries, thousands of euros, 2019



Destinations of remittances sent from Portugal abroad
Remittances sent from Portugal to major immigration countries, thousands of euros, 2019

3 | Emigration to Europe

Emigration to France

Emigration to Germany

Emigration to Switzerland

Emigration to Spain

Emigration to the United Kingdom

Emigration to Luxembourg

Emigration to the Netherlands

Emigration to Belgium

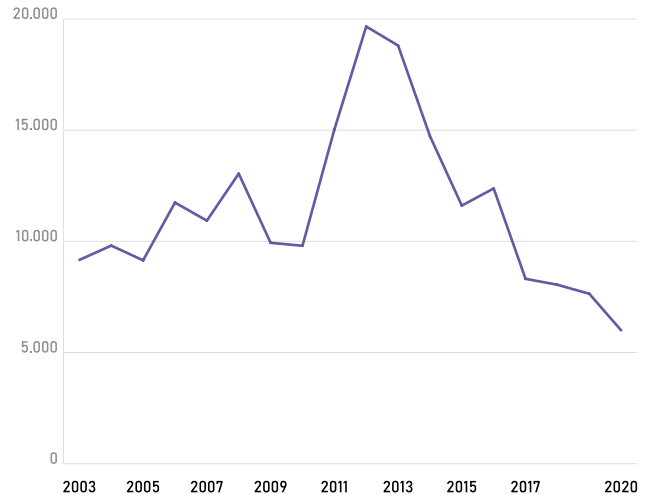
Emigration to Sweden

Emigration to Denmark

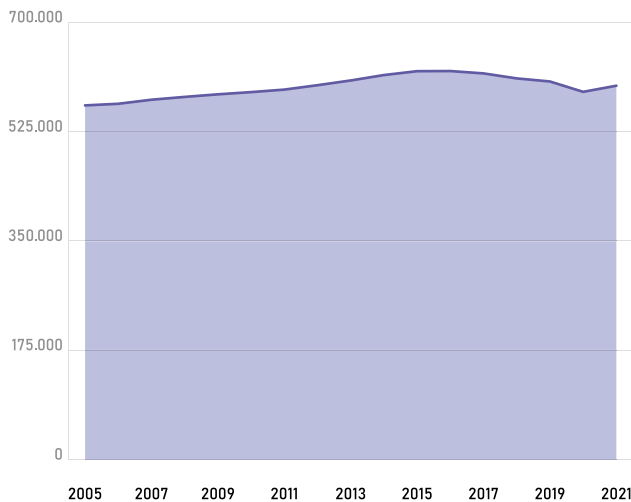
Emigration to Norway

Emigration to France

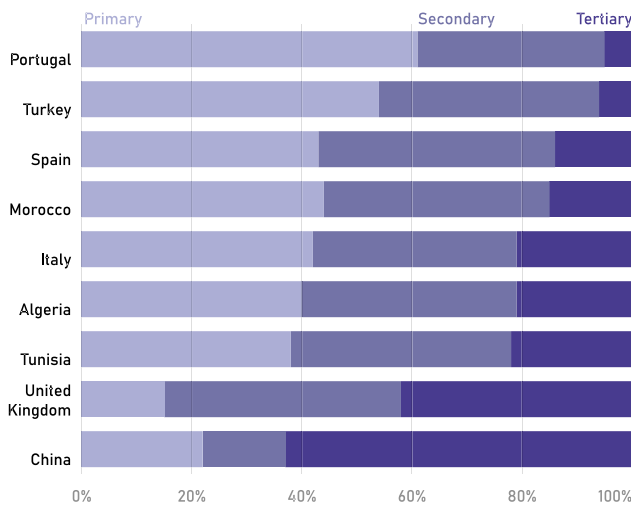
France is the country with the largest number of Portuguese emigrants (almost 600,000). This reality results from the continuity of emigration since the 1960s, when that country was the main destination for flows of people leaving Portugal. Emigration to France decreased after April 25, 1974, but has always involved thousands of new arrivals annually, with a peak during the crisis years from 2011 to 2013, when nearly 20,000 Portuguese entered the country each year. The Portuguese emigrant population, which is balanced in terms of gender, is comparatively very aged. Like in the 60s and 70s, it is still made up mostly of low-skilled workers: in 2020, only 5% of Portuguese emigrants had higher education, compared to 15% of Moroccans, 21% of Algerians, and 63% of Chinese emigrants. More than 43% of Portuguese emigrants lived in the Paris region, a concentration much higher than the general French population (19%) and slightly higher than the total immigrant population (38%).



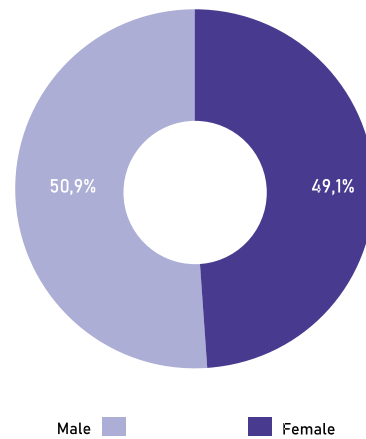
Portuguese emigration to France
Inflows of Portuguese nationals in France, 2003-2020



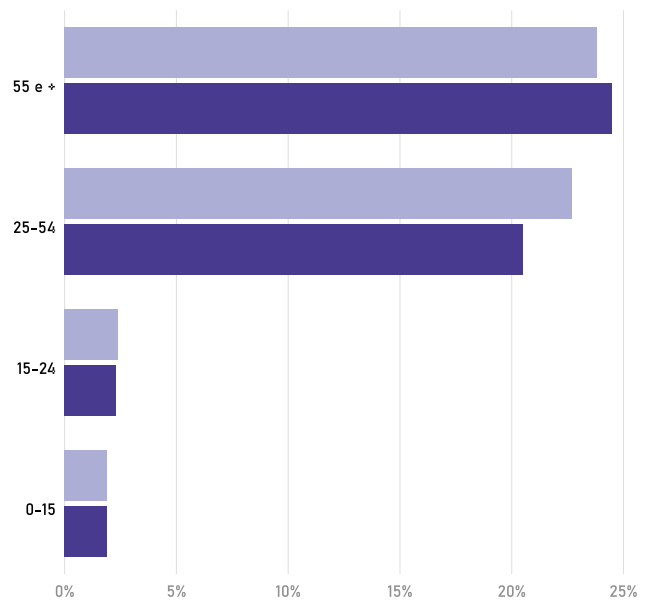
Portuguese emigrants in France
Portuguese-born residents in France, 2005-2021



Qualifications of foreign nationals residing in France
Foreign-born Residents in France, by Education Level, by Nationality, in Percentage Terms, 2020



Male Female

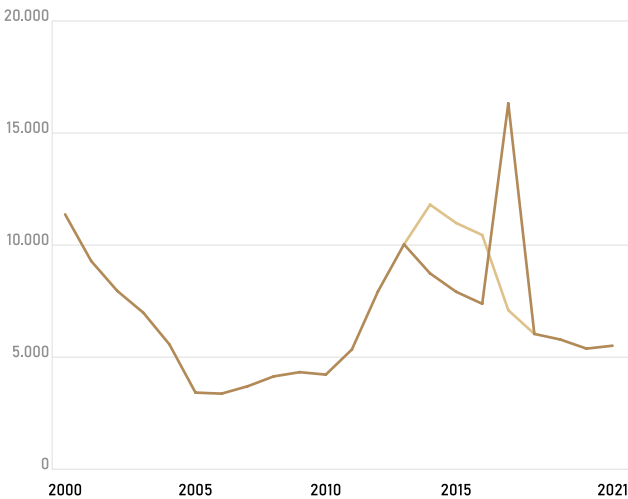


Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in France
Portuguese-born residents in France, by gender and age, 2018

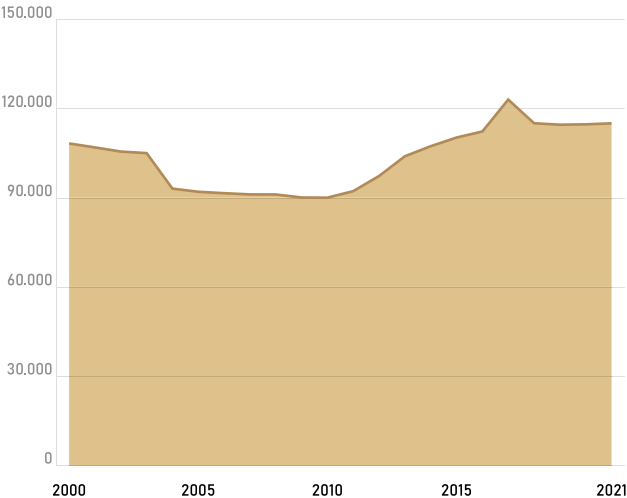


Emigration to Germany

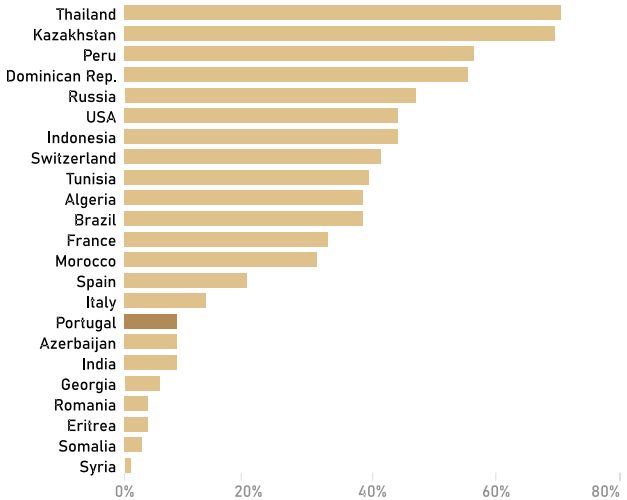
Germany was the second destination for Portuguese emigration before 1974, but it lost relative importance with the emergence of new destinations since the late 20th century. However, there were two peaks of emigration during this second period: the first occurred in the 1990s, induced by the German demand for migrant workers for the reconstruction of Eastern states after the fall of the Berlin Wall; the second was a response to the sovereign debt crisis in Portugal, between 2010 and 2016. Today, fewer than 120,000 Portuguese emigrants live in Germany, forming a population with a slight majority of men (55%) and an aging demographic (14% are over 64 years old). The population is somewhat endogamous, as evidenced by the low rate of mixed marriages, and is highly concentrated in just four states: North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, and Hamburg, where 66% of Portuguese emigrants live (compared to just 42% of Germans).



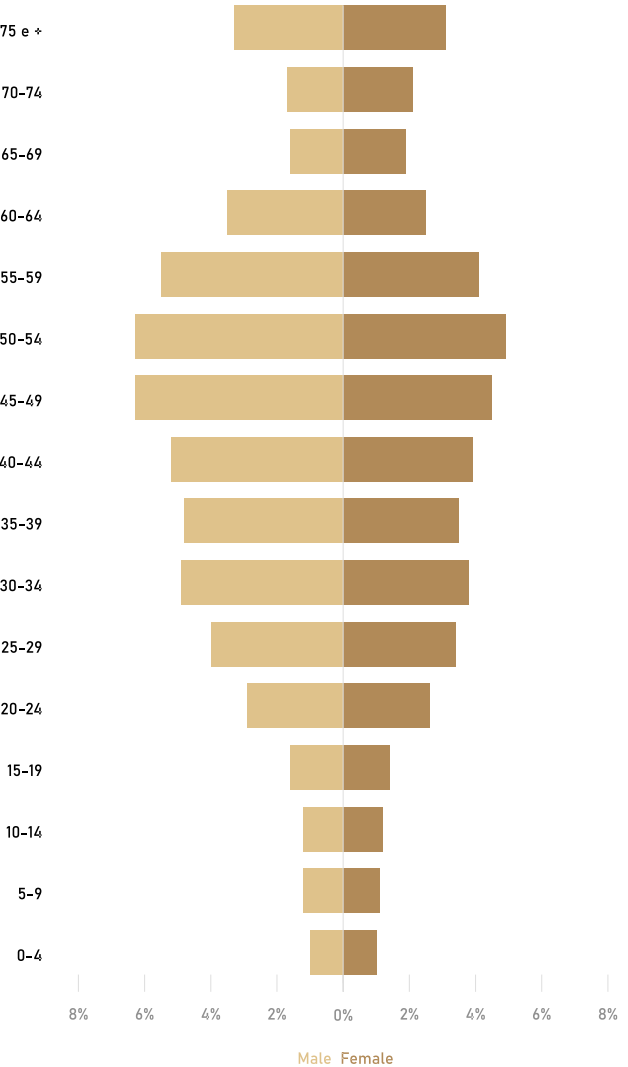
Portuguese emigration to Germany
Inflows of portuguese nationals to Germany, 2000-2021
See the explanation regarding the two lines in this graph under Sources.



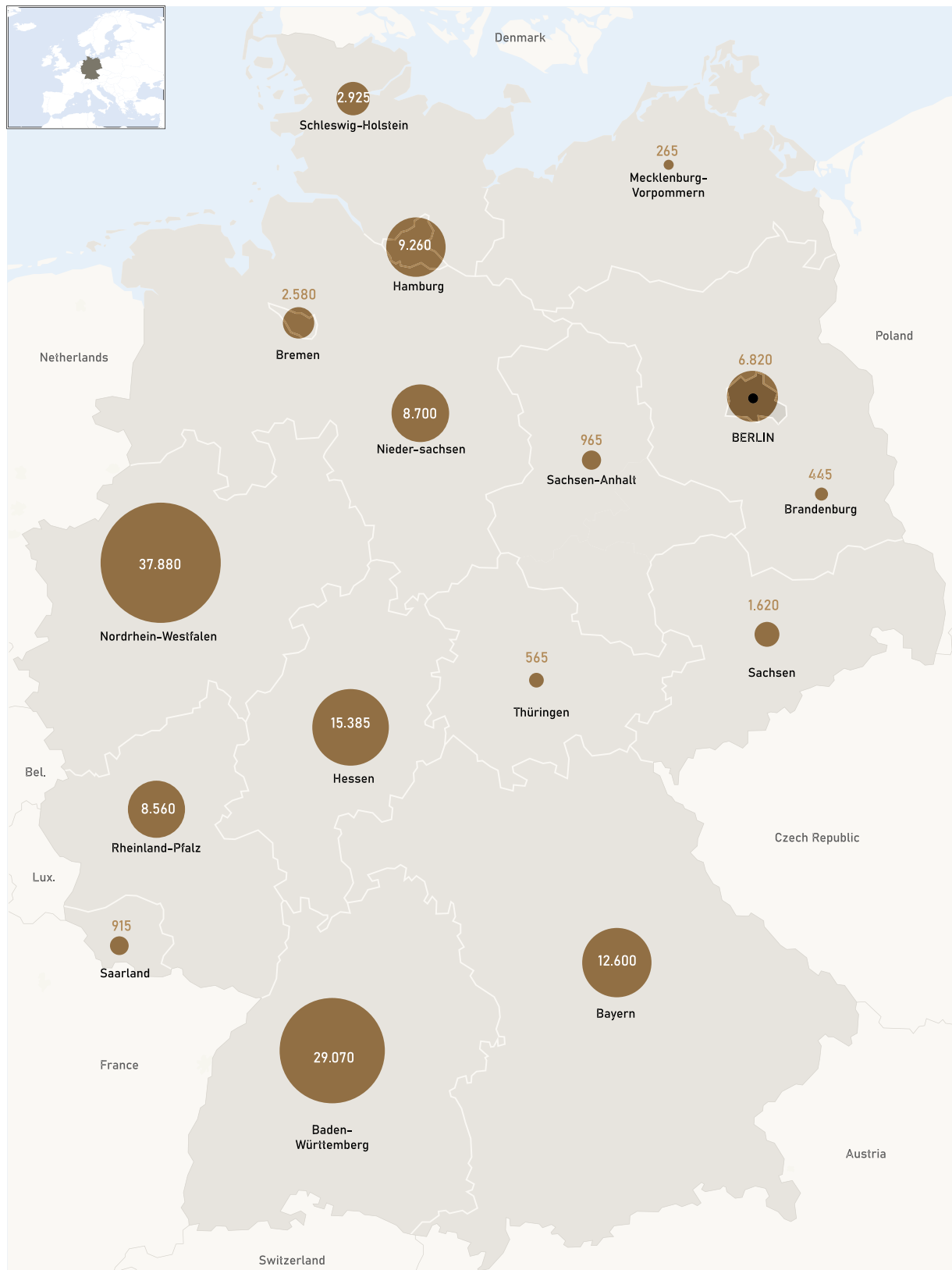
Portuguese emigrants in Germany
Portuguese-born residents in Germany, 2000-2021



Marriages with German nationals
Percentage of foreign nationals in Germany who married German citizens, by nationality, 2020



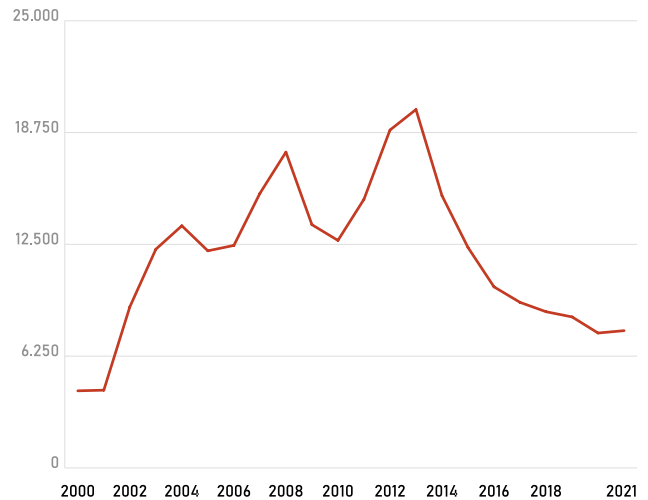
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Germany
Portuguese-born residents in Germany, by gender and age, 2020



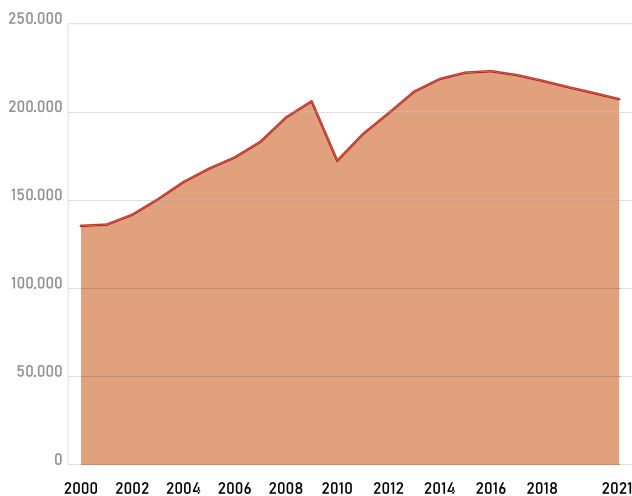
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Germany
 Portuguese-born residents in Germany, by Federal State (Länder), 2020

Emigration to Switzerland

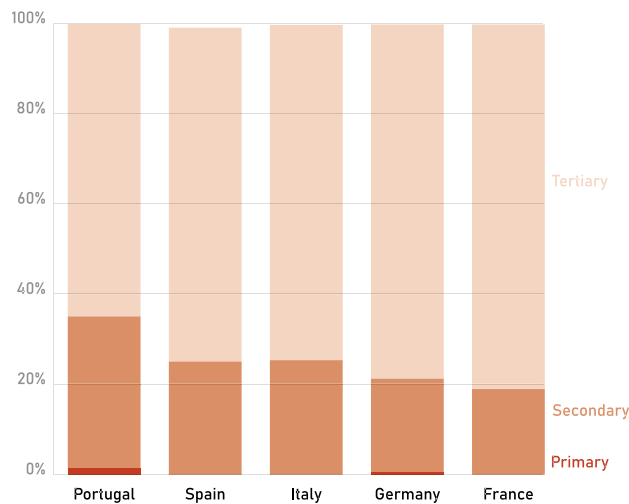
Switzerland is the country with the second most Portuguese emigrants, with around 200,000 living there. Portuguese migration to Switzerland started in the mid-1980s, later than migration to France and Germany. In 2013, there was a peak of arrivals (20,000), after which the flow began to decrease and stabilize. The Portuguese emigrant population in Switzerland is younger than in France or Germany because it is more recent, and since 2017, it has had more returns – including many retirees – than new arrivals, which has resulted in a decrease in numbers. Like other older destinations, Switzerland mainly receives low-skilled Portuguese workers for industrial jobs and, especially, labor-intensive service activities like tourism. The emigration is concentrated in French-speaking cantons: 61% of Portuguese emigrants live in Vaud, Geneva, Valais, Fribourg, and Neuchâtel (compared to just 22% of Swiss nationals).



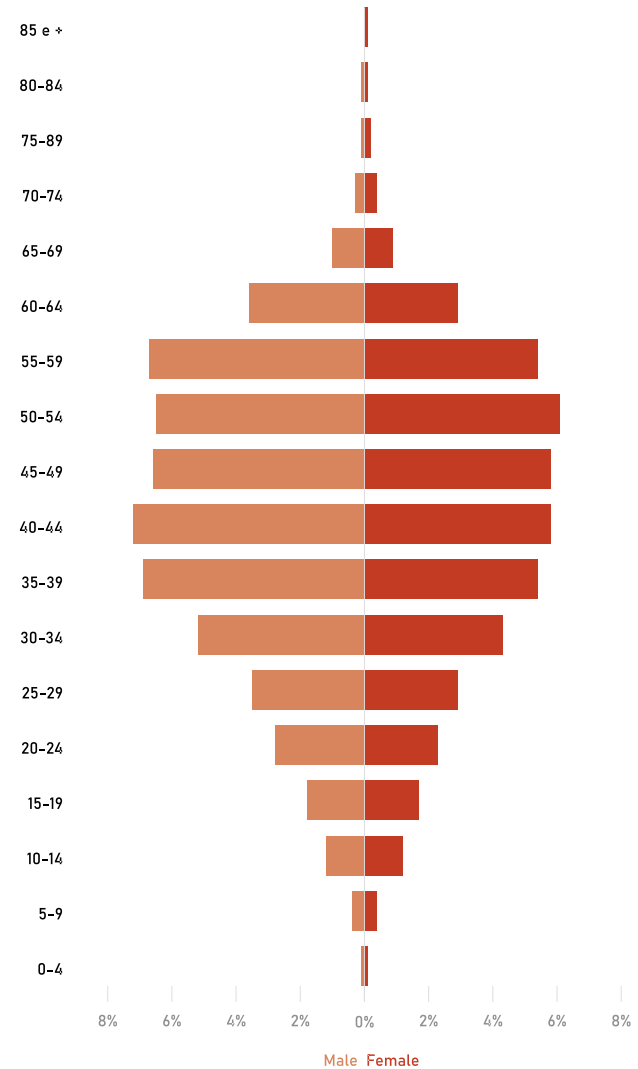
Portuguese emigration to Switzerland
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Switzerland, 2000–2021



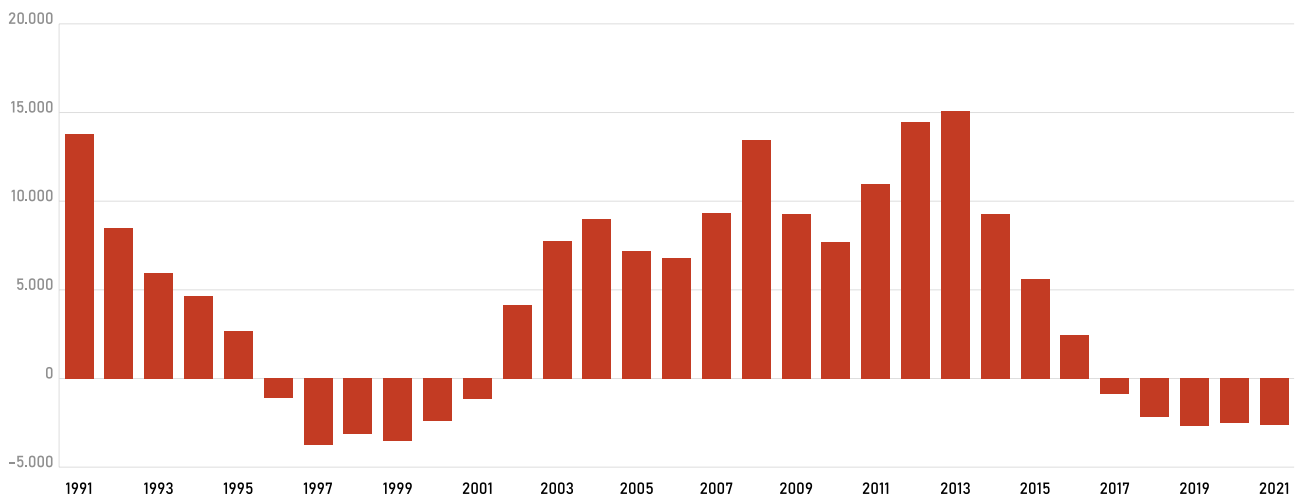
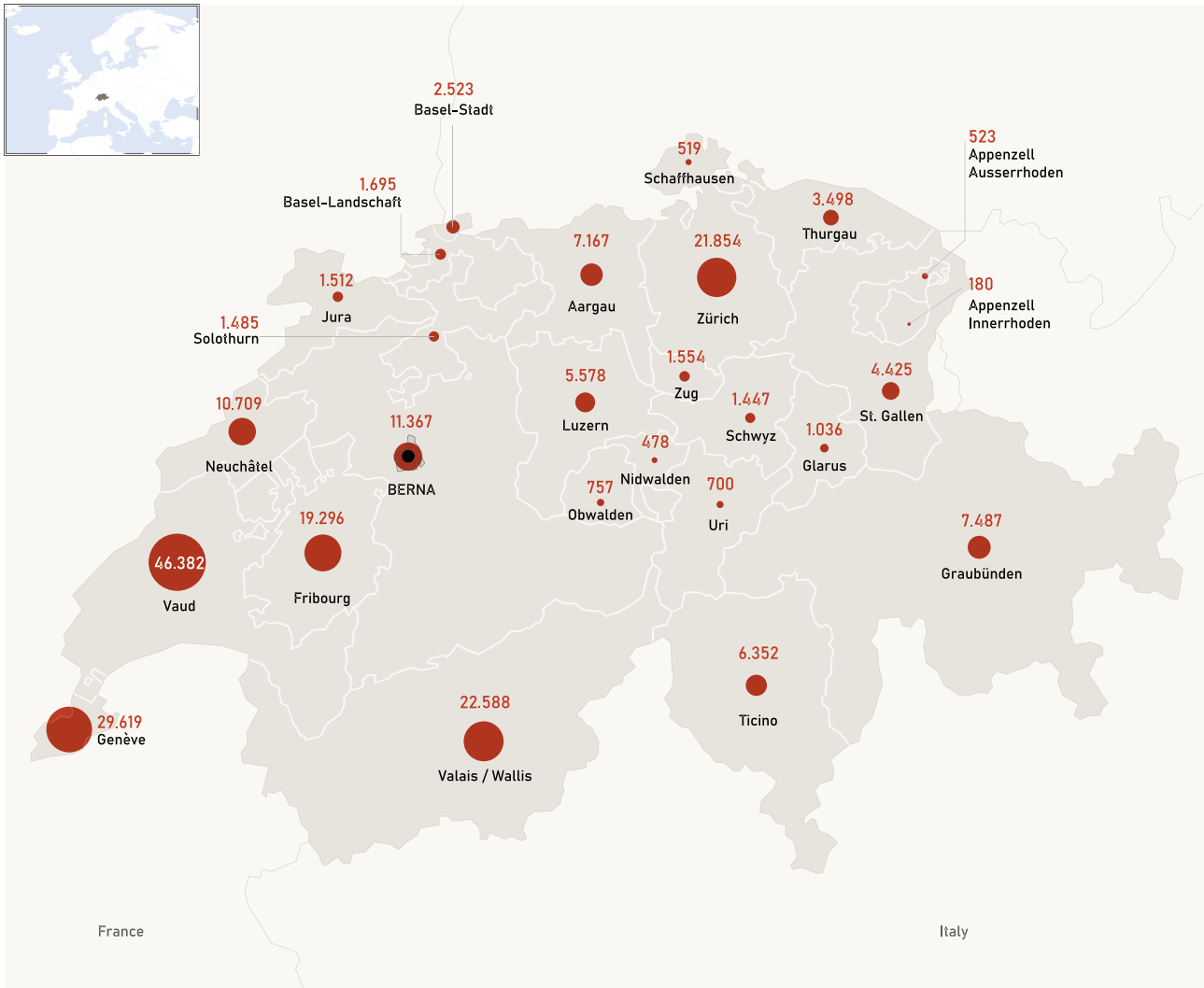
Portuguese emigrants in Switzerland
Portuguese-born residents in Switzerland, 2000–2021



Immigrants in Switzerland by sector of activity
Foreign Workers in Switzerland by Sector of Activity, in Percentage Terms, 2020

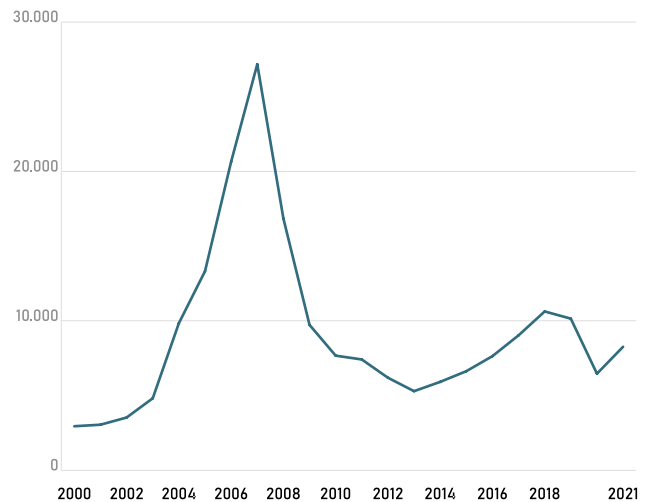


Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Switzerland
Portuguese-born Residents in Switzerland, by Gender and Age, 2020

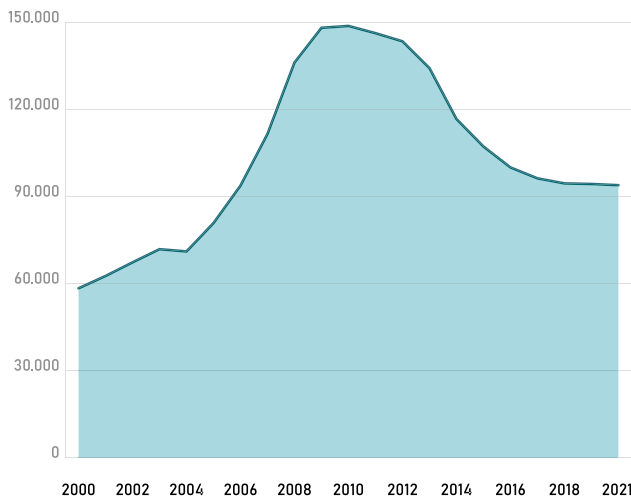


Emigration to Spain

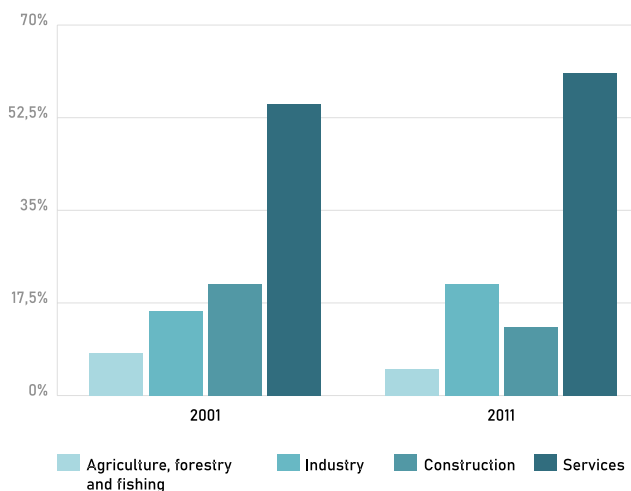
Spain became the main destination for Portuguese emigration at the beginning of the 21st century, with a peak of more than 27,000 entries in 2007. The decline in emigration to Spain was as rapid and intense as its previous growth. This, accompanied by returns and re-emigrations, led to a decrease in the Portuguese emigrant population in Spain, from just under 150,000 in 2010 to about 90,000 in 2021. The decline was primarily due to the collapse of migrant worker demand in the construction sector following the 2008 financial crisis. As a more recent flow of emigration, it is less elderly than emigration to older destinations. The connection between emigration and construction helps explain the concentration of the Portuguese population in Spain's border regions, promoting cross-border commuting between the two Iberian countries. This concentration is notable in Galicia, where 20% of Portuguese emigrants live (compared to just 6% of Spaniards).



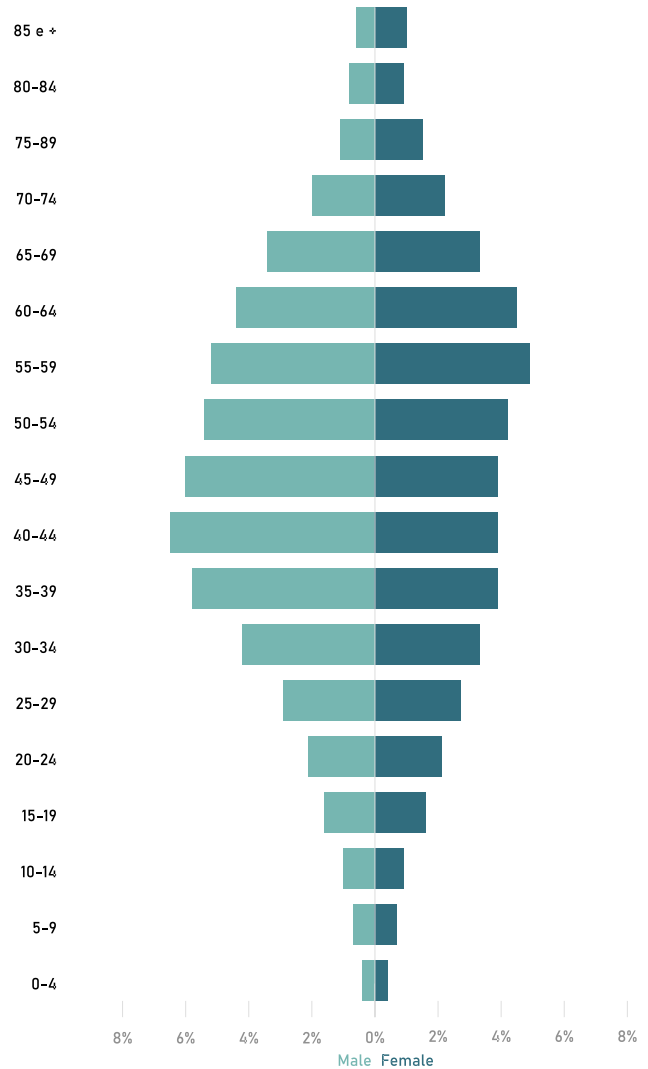
Portuguese emigration to Spain
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Spain, 2000-2021



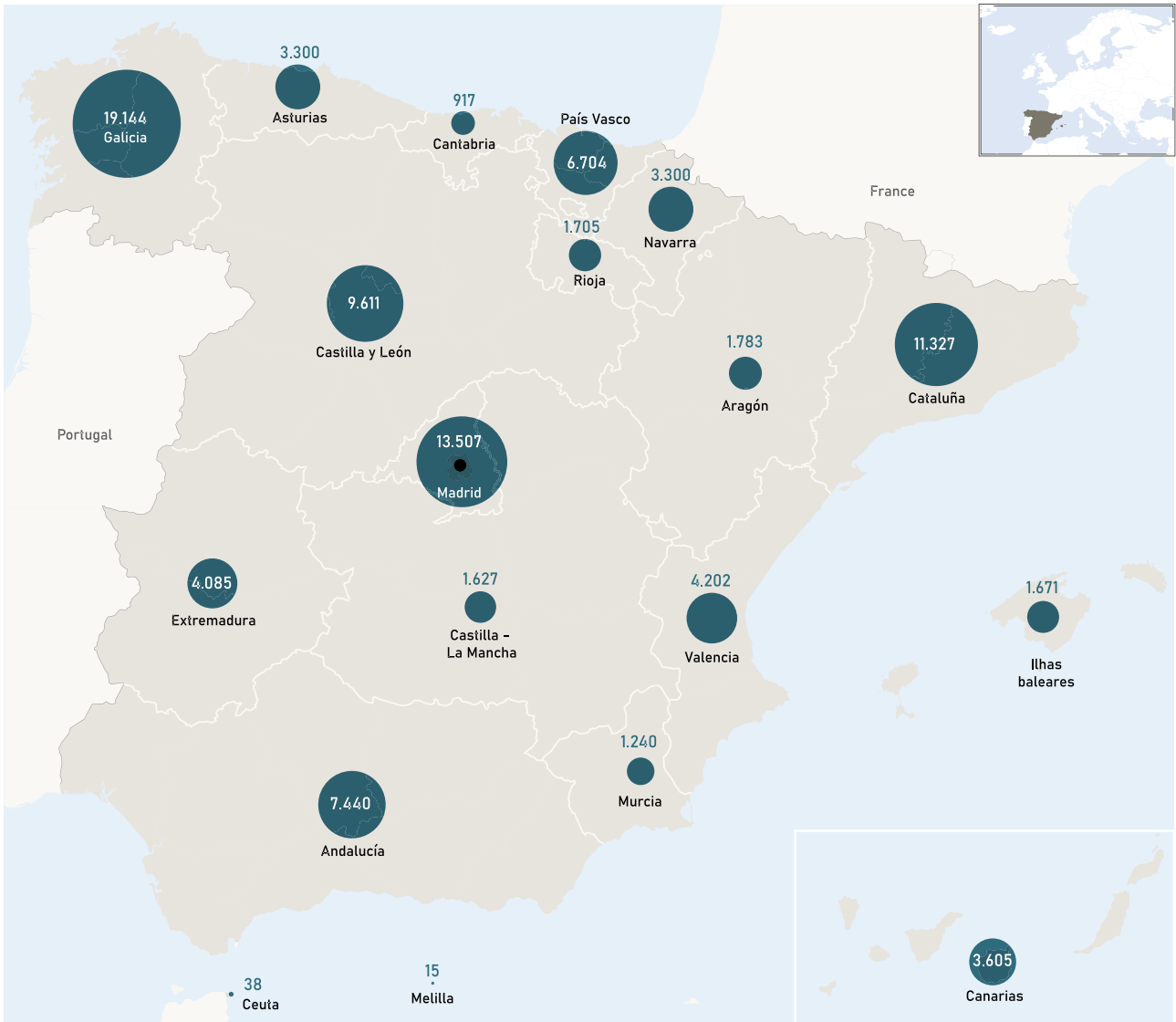
Portuguese emigrants in Spain
Portuguese-born residents in Spain, 2000-2021



Portuguese nationals in Spain by sector of activity
Portuguese workers in Spain by sector of activity, in percentage terms, 2001 and 2011



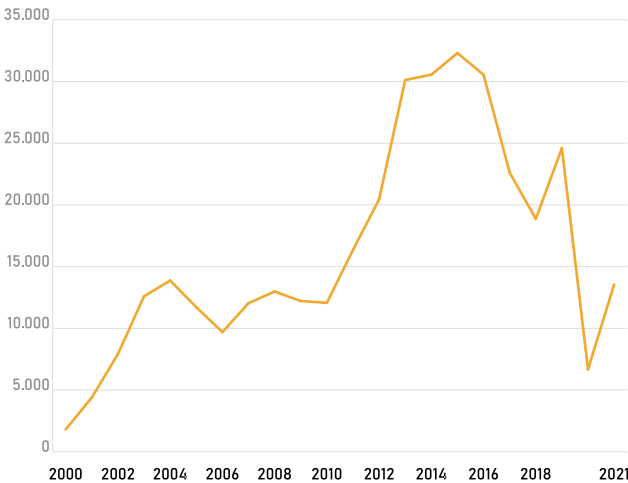
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Spain
Portuguese-born residents in Spain, by gender and age, 2020



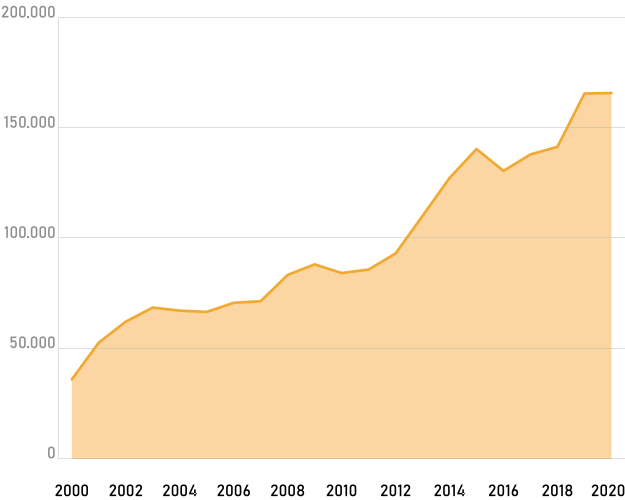
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Spain
Portuguese-born residents in Spain, by autonomous community, 2020

Emigration to the United Kingdom

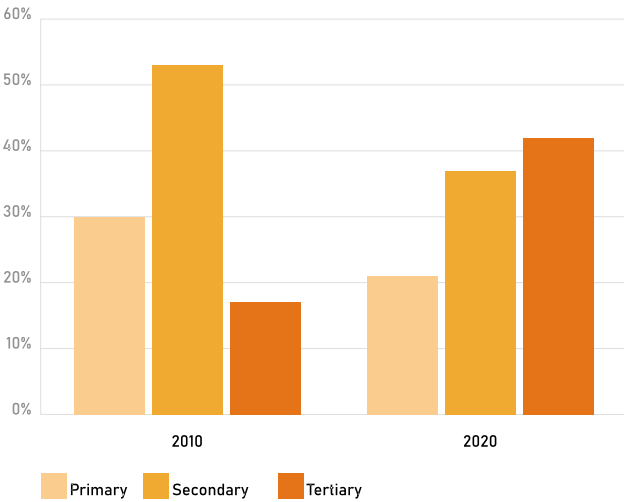
The United Kingdom replaced Spain as the main destination for Portuguese emigration from 2010 onward, maintaining that position to this day. Between 2013 and 2016, more than 30,000 Portuguese emigrated to the UK annually, representing almost a third of total Portuguese emigration. Brexit ended this dynamic. After the 2016 referendum, which approved the UK's departure from the European Union, Portuguese arrivals dropped to 22,000 and continued to decline, with fewer than 8,000 Portuguese emigrants entering the UK in 2022, a quarter of the peak in 2015. As a result of recent migration flows, the Portuguese population in the UK, now over 150,000 people, is mainly made up of young, working-age individuals. It is also more qualified than most other Portuguese emigration flows, with more than 40% holding a university degree. Two-thirds of Portuguese emigrants live in the London area and the neighboring East and Southwest regions, where only a third of the British population resides.



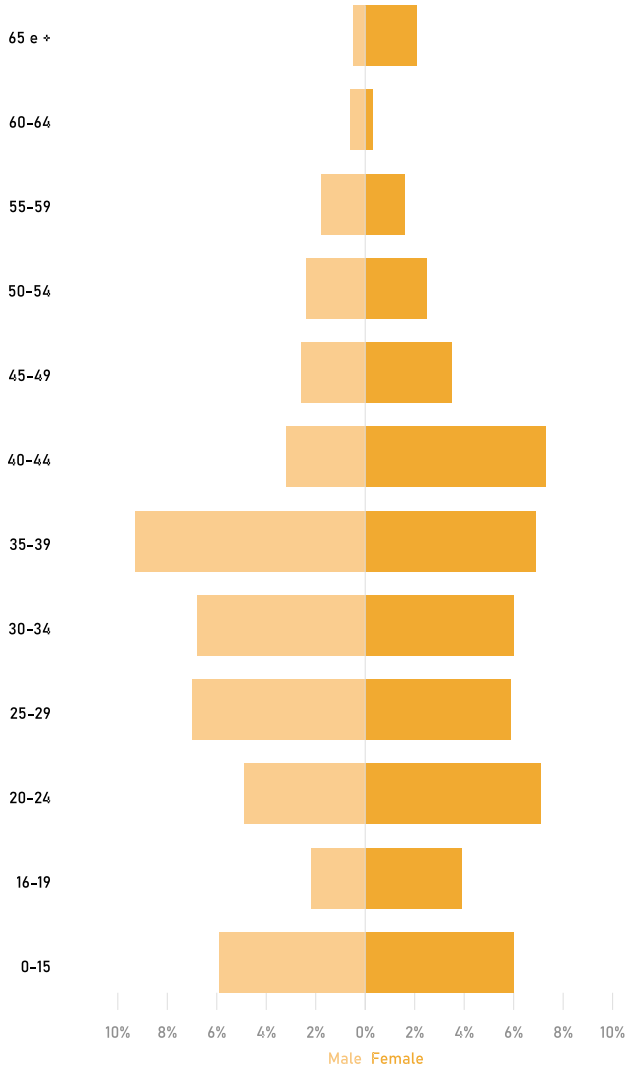
Portuguese emigration to the United Kingdom
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the United Kingdom, 2000-2021



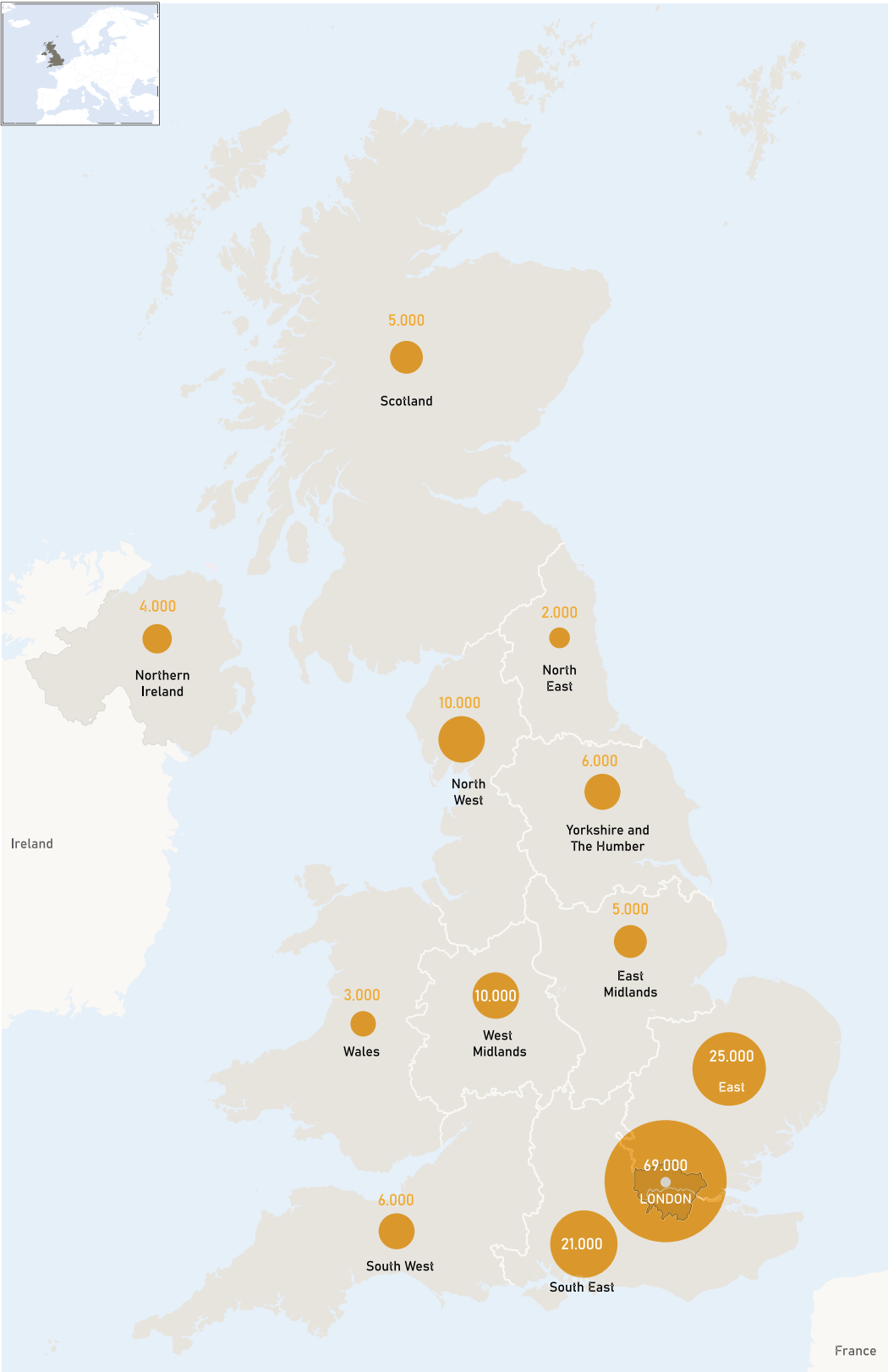
Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom
Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, 2000-2020



Qualification of Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom
People born in Portugal living in the United Kingdom, by level of education, in percentages, 2010 and 2020



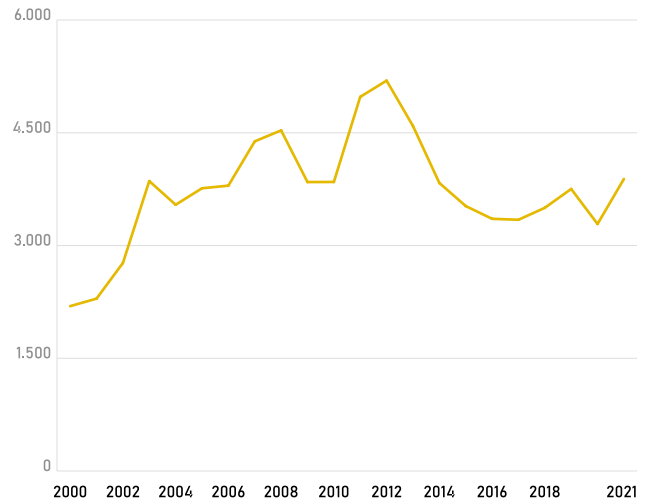
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom
Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, by gender and age, 2020



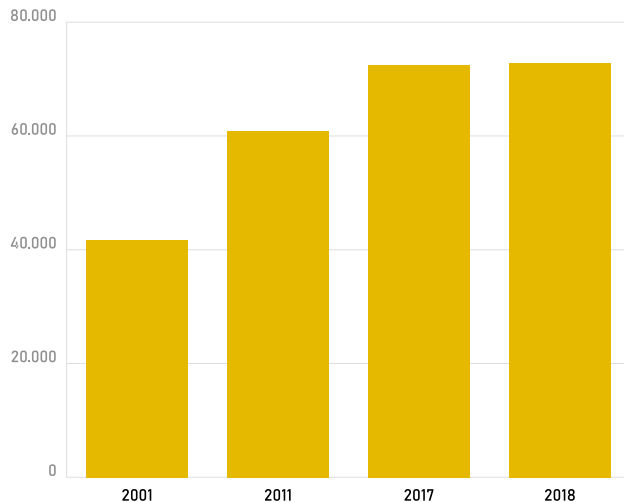
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom
Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, by Region, 2020

Emigration to Luxembourg

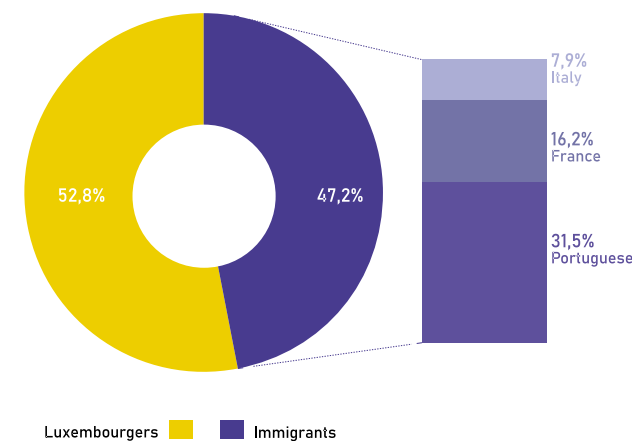
Luxembourg is the country where Portuguese emigration has had the greatest impact: 12% of the population was born in Portugal, representing 32% of the immigrants residing in the country. Portugal is the main source country for migration to Luxembourg, although in recent years, other migration flows have grown more than those from Portugal. Luxembourg, one of the destinations for emigration in the 1960s, has seen an increase in Portuguese arrivals at the beginning of this century, with numbers exceeding 5,000 in 2012. Since then, Portuguese emigration to Luxembourg has decreased, now hovering around 3,500 entries annually. The approximately 75,000 Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg form an aging population, although less so than in France or Germany. Almost half (45%) of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg live in the canton of Esch-sur-Alzette, which is home to 29% of the country's population, reflecting a high degree of residential concentration.



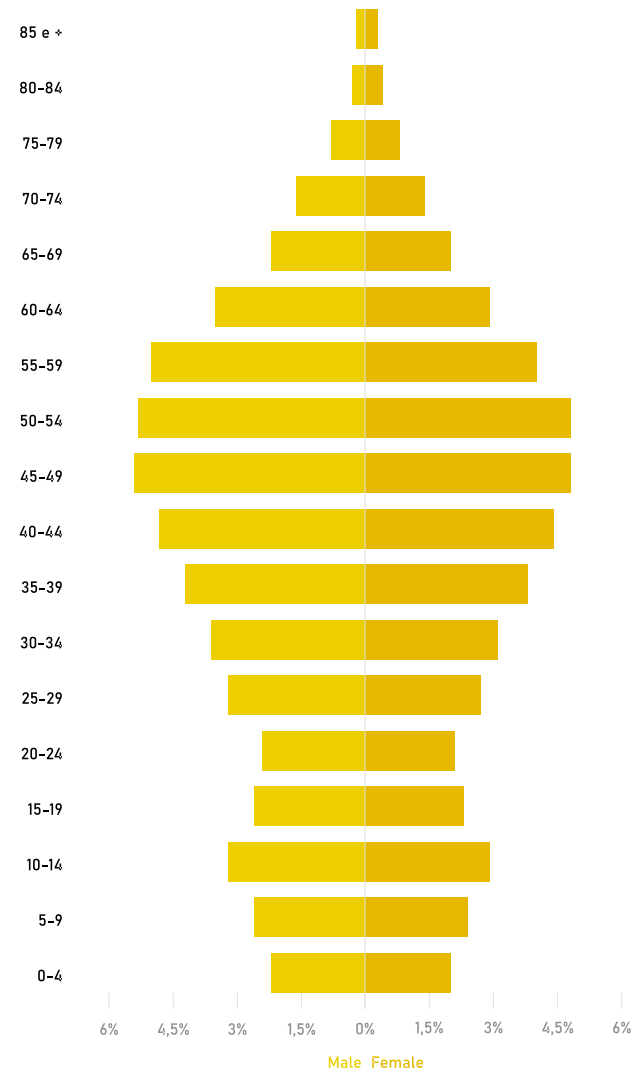
Portuguese emigration to Luxembourg
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Luxembourg, 2000-2021



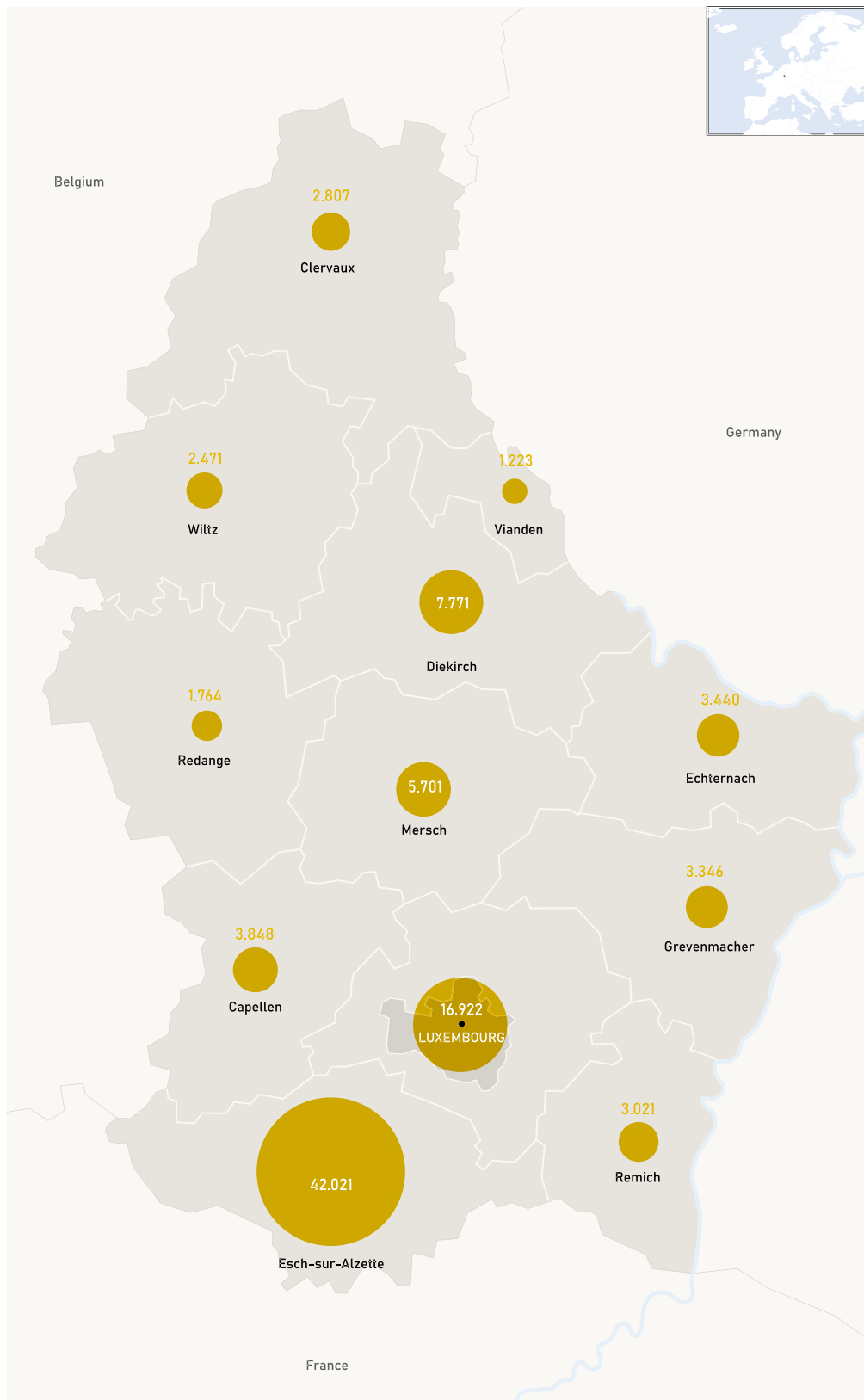
Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg
Portuguese-born residents in Luxembourg, 2001-2018



The importance of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg
Percentage of foreign-born residents in Luxembourg, total and by main nationalities, 2021



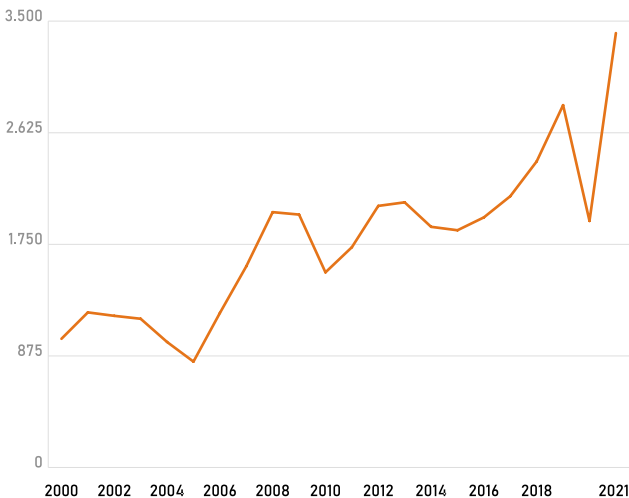
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg
Portuguese-born residents in Luxembourg, by gender and age, 2020



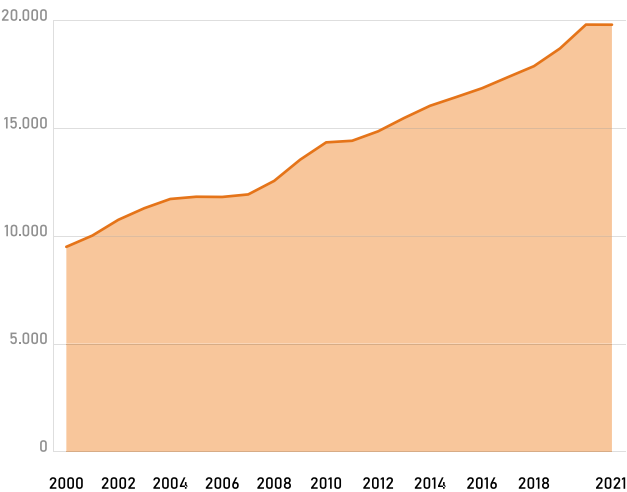
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg
Portuguese-born Residents in Luxembourg, by Canton, 2021

Emigration to the Netherlands

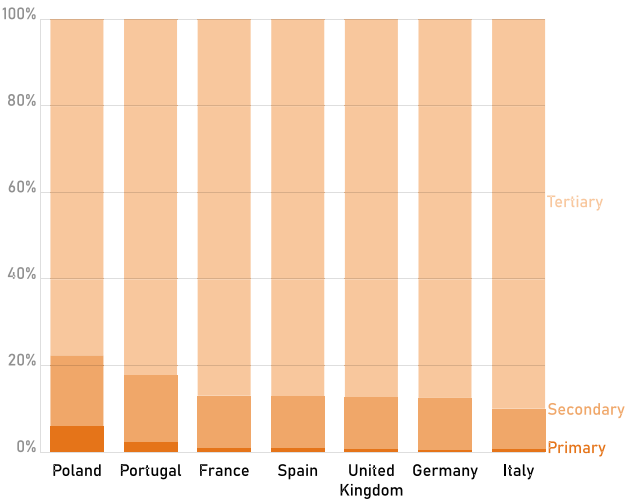
The Netherlands is one of the destinations for Portuguese emigration that has seen the most growth in recent decades, with high absolute numbers of entries and settlement. Over the course of this century, the number of Portuguese entering the Netherlands has shown a continuous upward trend, more than tripling from 1,000 in 2000 to over 3,000 in 2021. During the same period, the number of Portuguese emigrants residing in the Netherlands doubled, and is now around 20,000. Given the recent nature of this more pronounced emigration, the Portuguese emigrant population in the Netherlands is largely composed of young professionals, mostly employed in tertiary sector jobs. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Portuguese emigrants are concentrated in the North and South Holland regions (where only 37% of the Dutch population lives). The South Holland region, which includes cities such as Rotterdam and Eindhoven, has the highest overrepresentation of Portuguese emigrants.



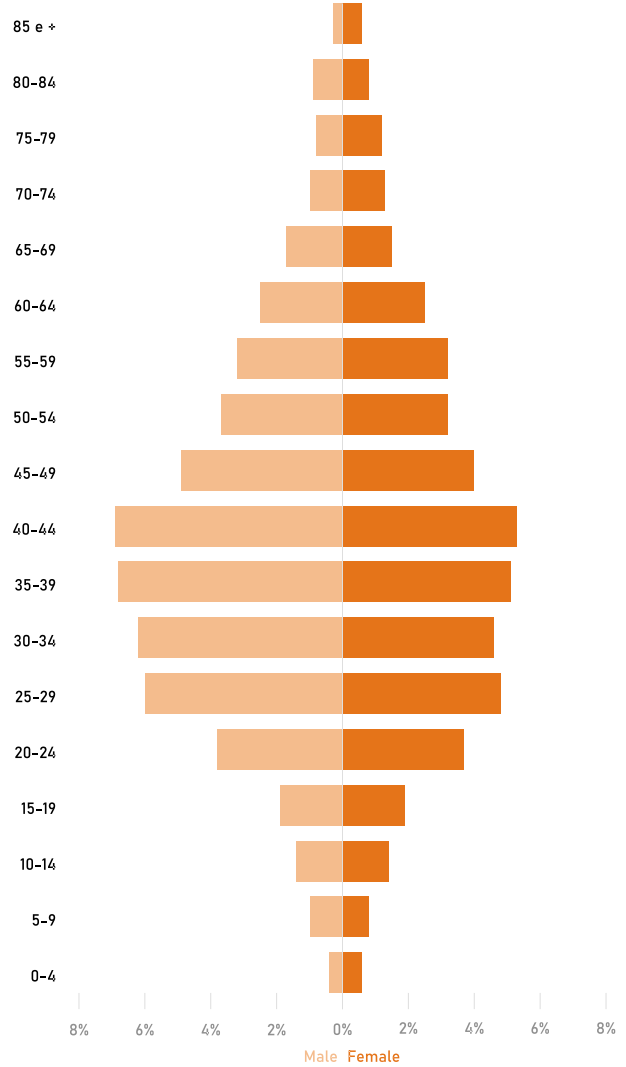
Portuguese emigration to the Netherlands
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the Netherlands, 2000-2021



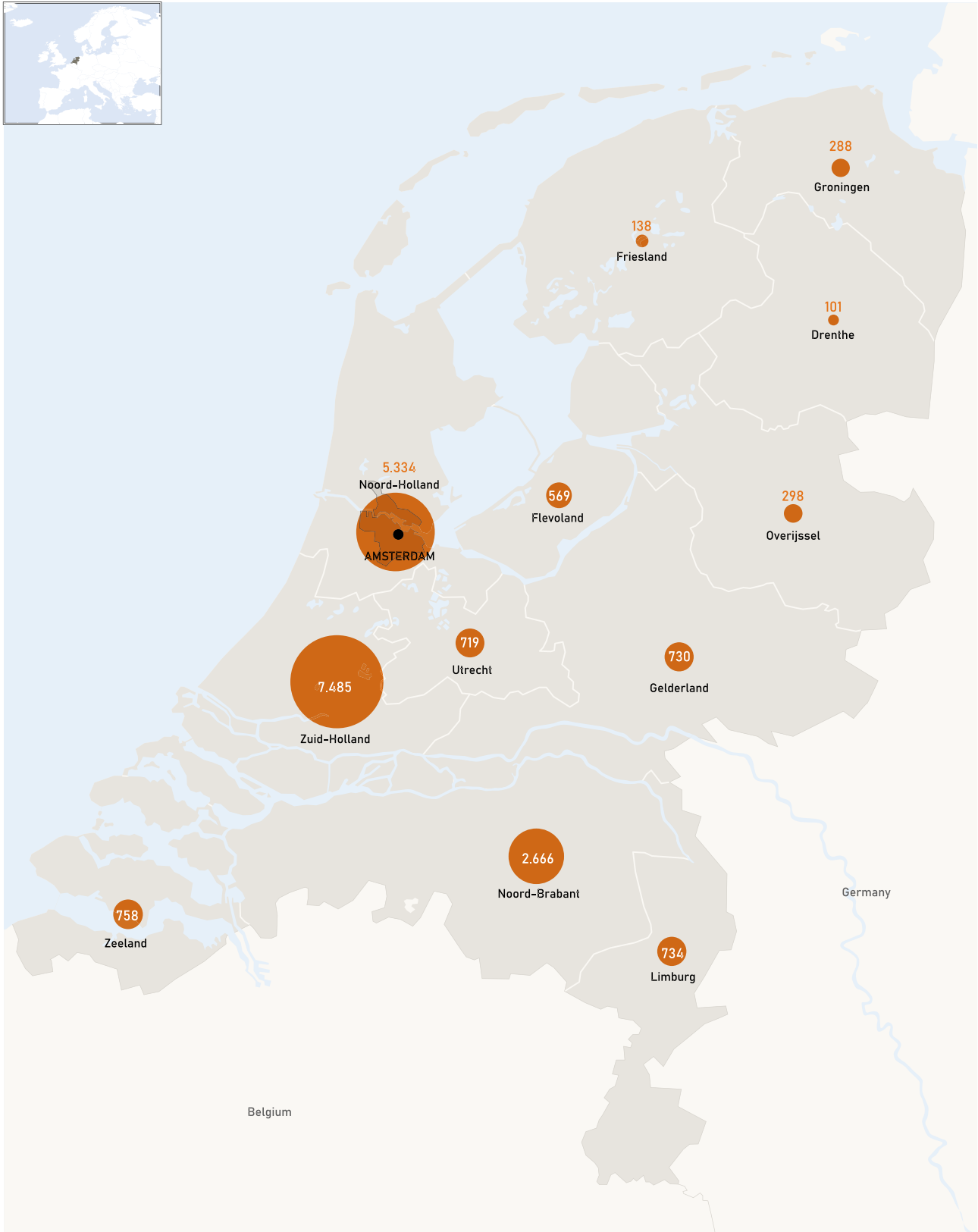
Portuguese emigrants in the Netherlands
Portuguese-born residents in the Netherlands, 2001-2021



Immigrants in the Netherlands by sector of activity
Foreign workers in the Netherlands, by sector of activity, in percentage terms, 2020

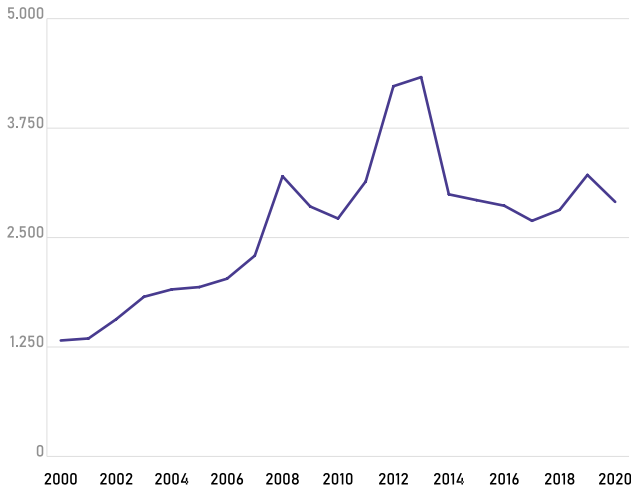


Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the Netherlands
Portuguese-born Residents in the Netherlands, by Gender and Age, 2021

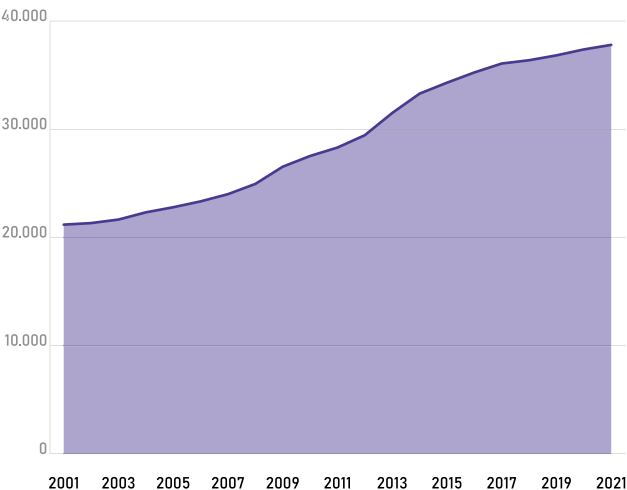


Regions of Residence of Portuguese Emigrants in the Netherlands
Portuguese-born Residents in the Netherlands, by Province, 2020

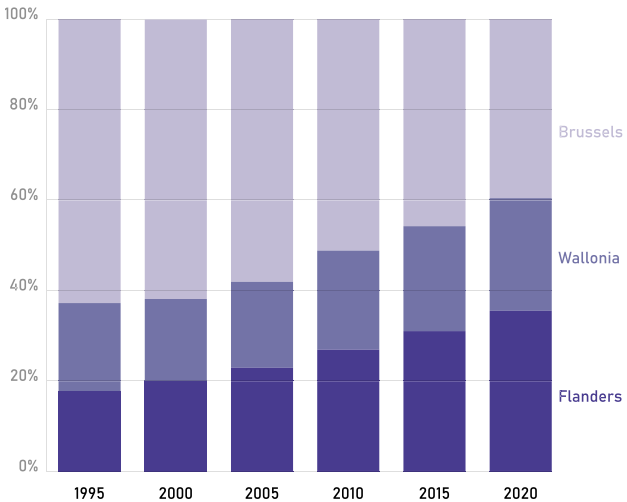
Belgium is another newer destination for Portuguese emigration that already sees high absolute numbers of entries and settlement. The trend of increasing Portuguese arrivals is less pronounced than in the Netherlands, but the number of Portuguese emigrants in Belgium has almost doubled, now exceeding 38,000. The Portuguese emigrant population in Belgium is mainly made up of young and middle-aged working individuals. Over the course of the century, the population has become less concentrated in Brussels, where more than 60% of Portuguese emigrants lived in 2000. By 2022, their distribution had become more balanced across the three regions of Belgium, with a larger presence in Flanders than in Wallonia. Relative to the population, Brussels remains the area of highest concentration of Portuguese emigrants: 38% of them live in the capital, where only 8% of Belgians reside. The province of Luxembourg, on the border with the country of the same name, is also notable for the overrepresentation of Portuguese emigrants.



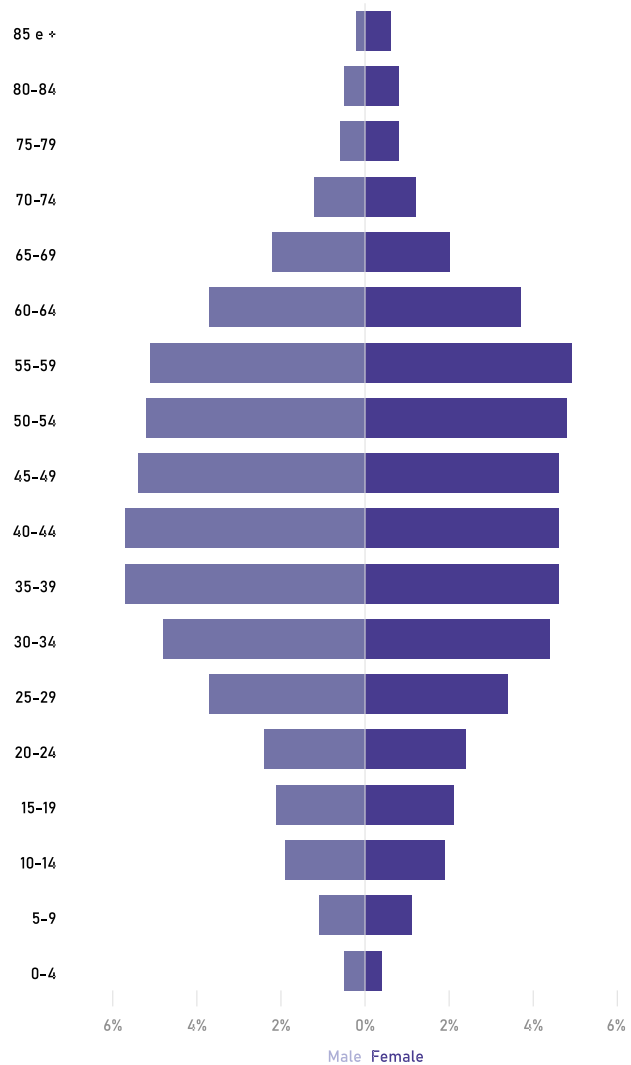
Portuguese emigration to Belgium
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Belgium, 2000-2020



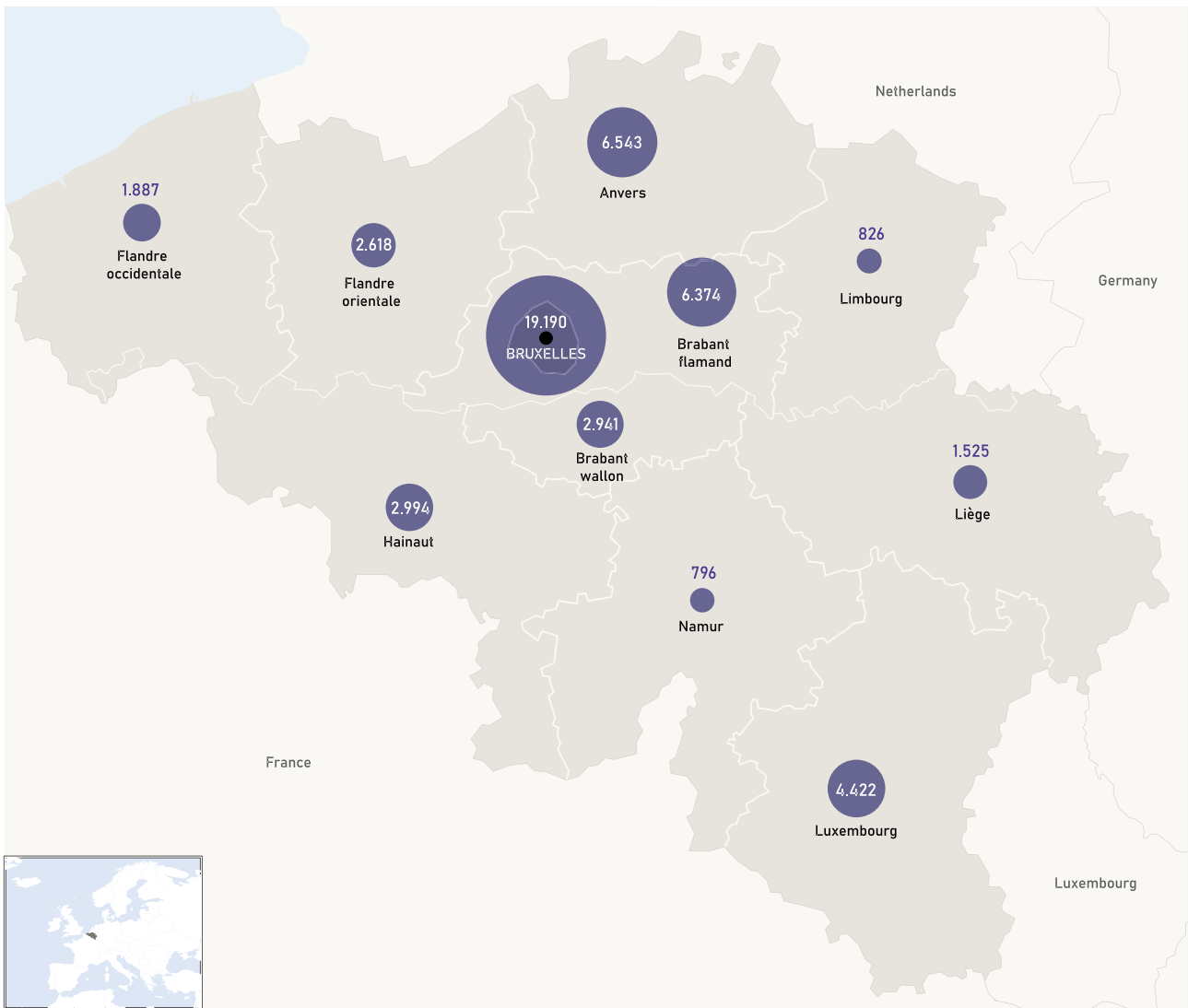
Portuguese emigrants in Belgium
Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, 2001-2021



Change in regional settlement of Portuguese in Belgium
Portuguese emigrants residing in main Belgian regions, in percentage terms, 1995-2020



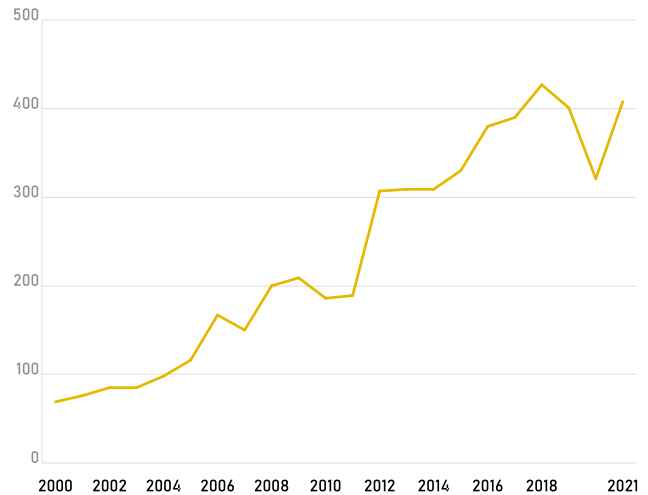
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Belgium
Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, by gender and age, 2021



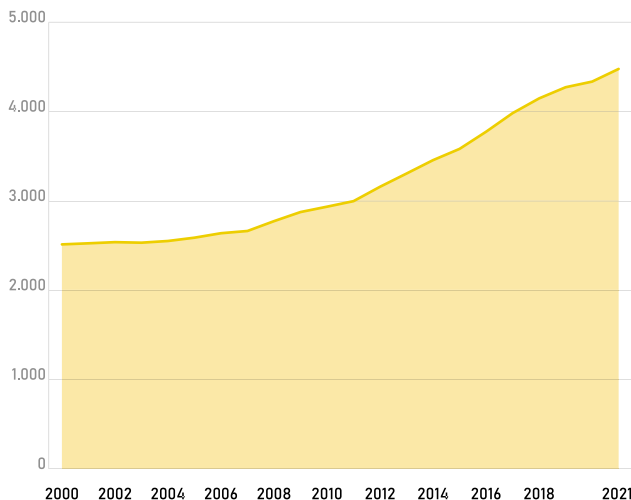
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Belgium
 Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, by province, 2020

Emigration to Sweden

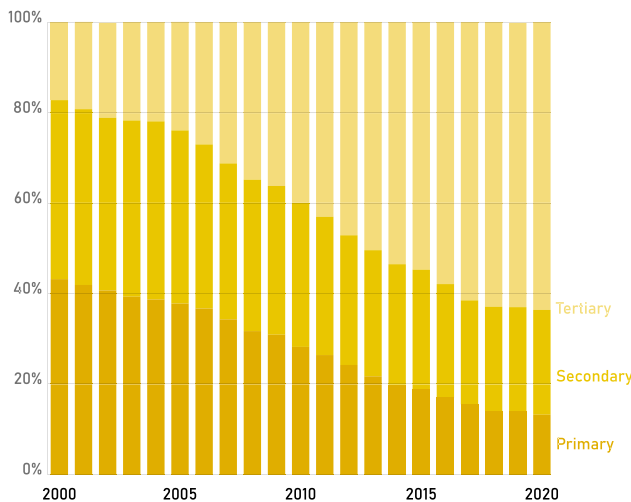
The Nordic countries are the new destinations where Portuguese emigration has grown the most this century. In Sweden, the average number of annual Portuguese entries quadrupled, from fewer than 100 in 2001 to more than 400 in 2021. The Portuguese emigrant population in Sweden has nearly doubled, now exceeding 4,000 individuals. These increases were mainly driven by the emigration of young professionals. In 2000, fewer than 20% of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden were university graduates, but by 2020, that percentage had risen to over 60%. In 2020, the Portuguese emigrant population in Sweden was mainly composed of young working individuals, with 41% aged between 15 and 49 years old. The population was also highly concentrated in three of Sweden's 21 counties: Stockholm, Västra Götaland, and Skåne, where the capital, Gothenburg, and Malmö are located. These three urban regions, where about half of the Swedish population lives, are home to more than three-quarters of the Portuguese emigrants.



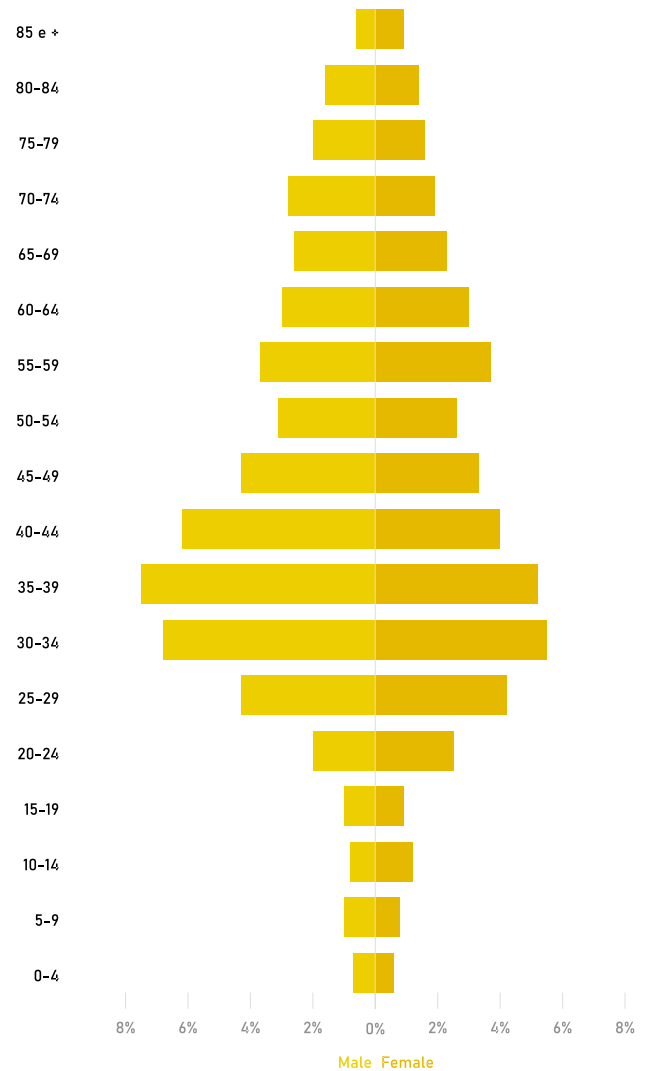
Portuguese emigration to Sweden
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Sweden, 2000-2021



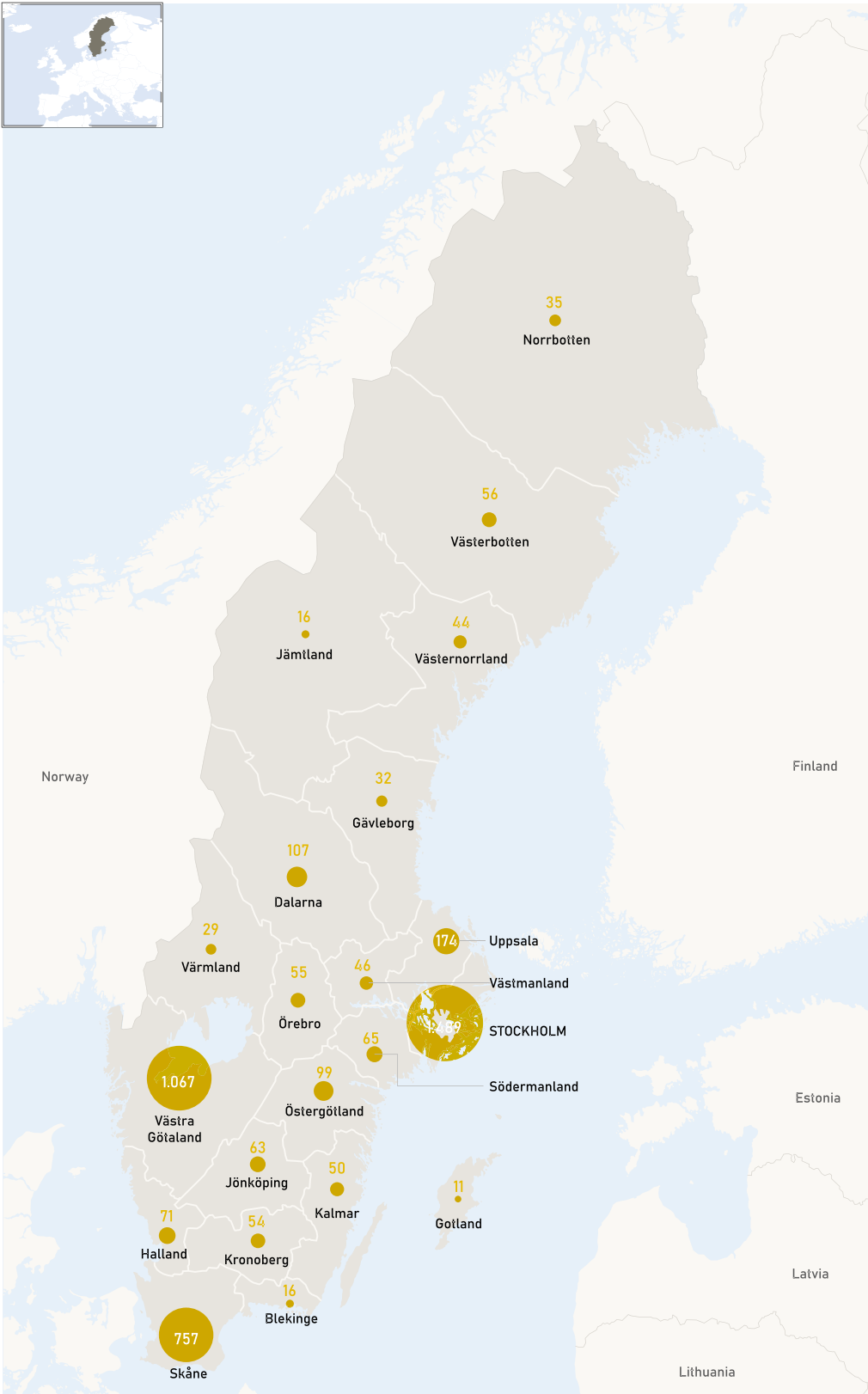
Portuguese emigrants in Sweden
Portuguese-born residents in Sweden, 2000-2021



Qualification of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden
Portuguese emigrants residing in Sweden, by education level, in percentage terms, 2000-2020



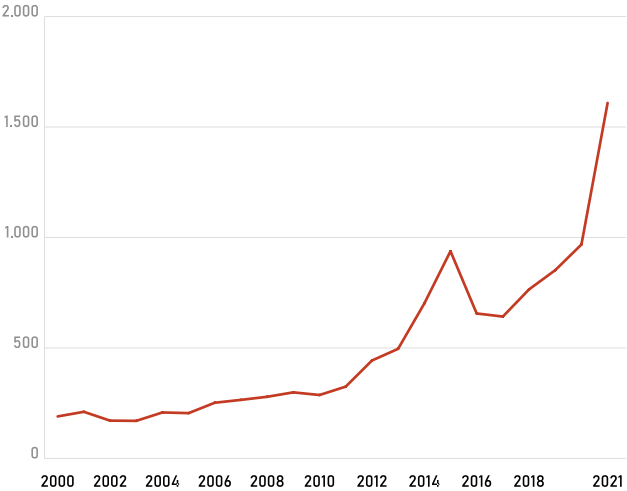
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden
Portuguese-born residents in Sweden, by gender and age, 2021



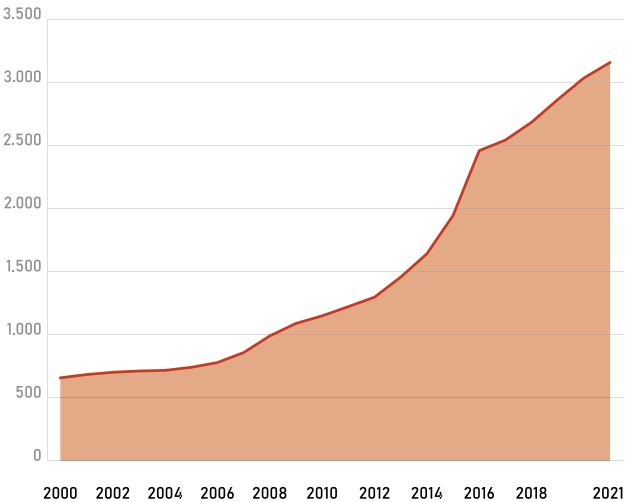
Regions of Residence of Portuguese Emigrants in Sweden
 Individuals born in Portugal residing in Sweden, by county, 2021

Denmark is, among the Nordic countries, the one where Portuguese emigration has grown the most in recent years, even during the COVID pandemic. The number of Portuguese entries into Denmark increased from just over 200 in 2001 to over 1,500 in 2021. As a result, the number of Portuguese emigrants in Denmark has multiplied sixfold, now exceeding 4,000 individuals. More than half of these emigrants have lived in the country for less than five years, whereas at the beginning of the century, the vast majority, over 60%, had been living in Denmark for more than 10 years. The population is mainly composed of young working individuals, under 40 years old, with a predominance of men, especially among those aged between 25 and 59 years. The regional concentration of the Portuguese emigrant population in Denmark is extremely high: 59% of Portuguese emigrants live in the Copenhagen region, a proportion three times higher than the 21% of Danes residing in the capital.

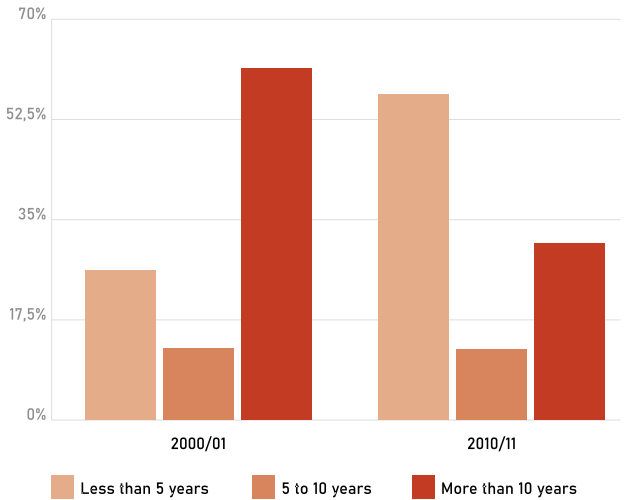
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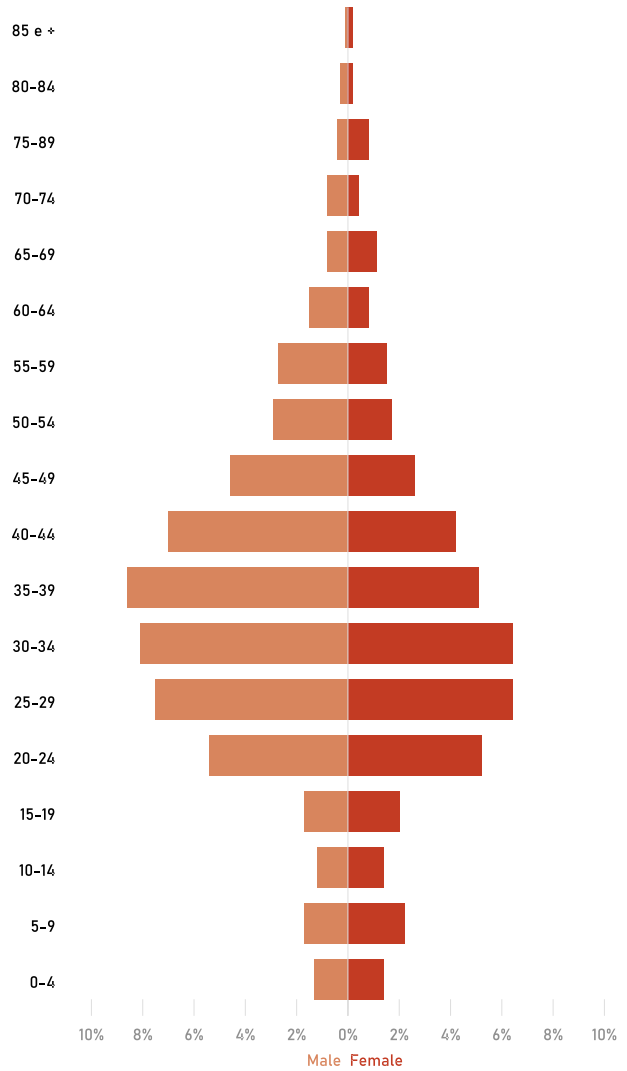
Portuguese emigration to Denmark
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Denmark, 2000-2021



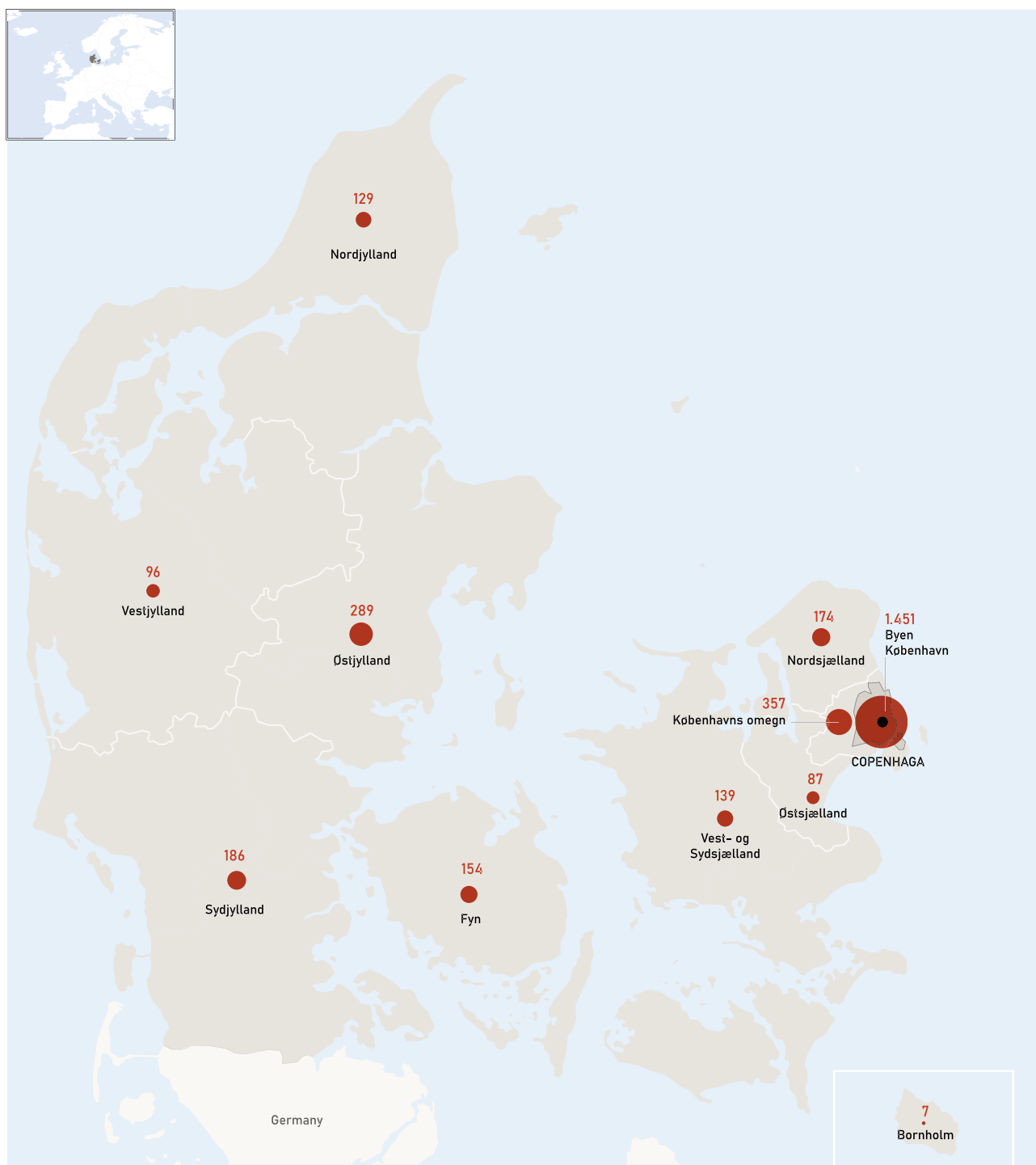
Portuguese emigrants in Denmark
Portuguese-born residents in Denmark, 2000-2021



The acceleration of emigration to Denmark
Portuguese emigrants residing in Denmark, by duration of stay, in percentage terms, 2000/01 and 2010/11



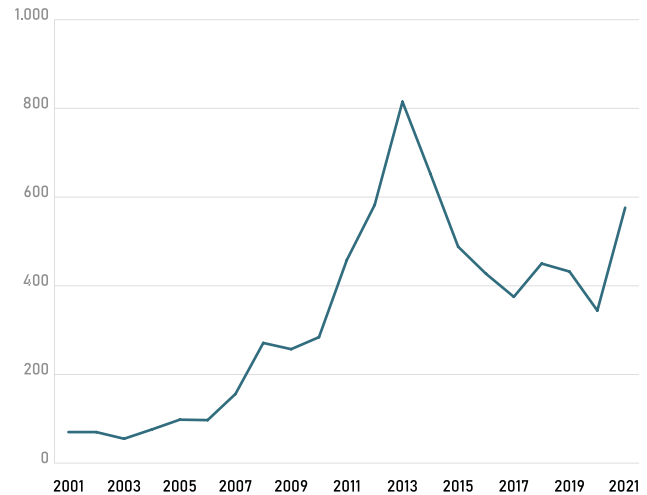
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Denmark
Portuguese-born Residents in Denmark, by Gender and Age, 2021



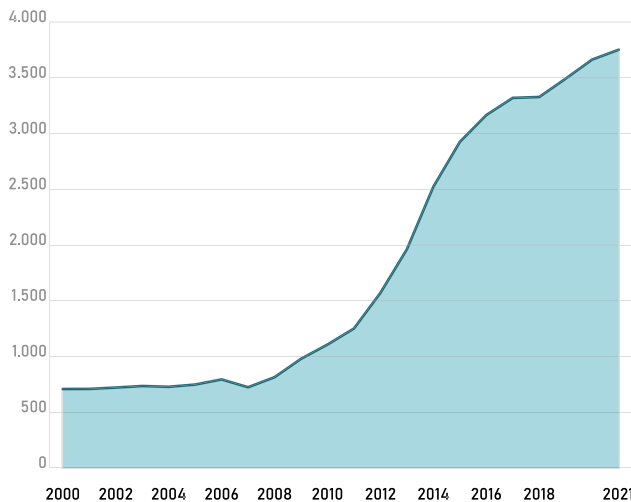
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Denmark
Portuguese-born residents in Denmark, by Province, 2021

Emigration to Norway

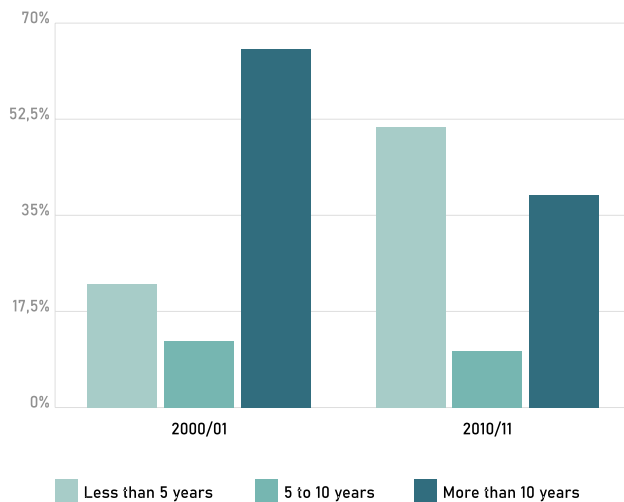
The growth of Portuguese emigration to Norway this century has been somewhat more irregular compared to the other Nordic countries. With a peak of more than 800 entries in 2013, emigration to Norway then declined to around 400 entries, before increasing again after the COVID crisis. The Portuguese emigrant population in Norway grew mainly after 2008, quintupling by 2021, when it surpassed 3,500 individuals. With a strong male-to-female ratio (around 60% men), it is a very young population: 87% are between 15 and 64 years old, and two-thirds of these are under 45 years old. Like the population in Denmark, most Portuguese emigrants in Norway have lived in the country for less than five years; in 2001, nearly two-thirds had lived in Norway for more than 10 years. Regionally, there is a high concentration in the Oslo region, where more than 54% of Portuguese emigrants live (compared to just 36% of the country's population).



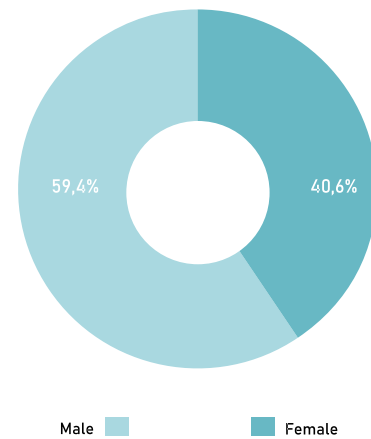
Portuguese emigration to Norway
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Norway, 2001-2021



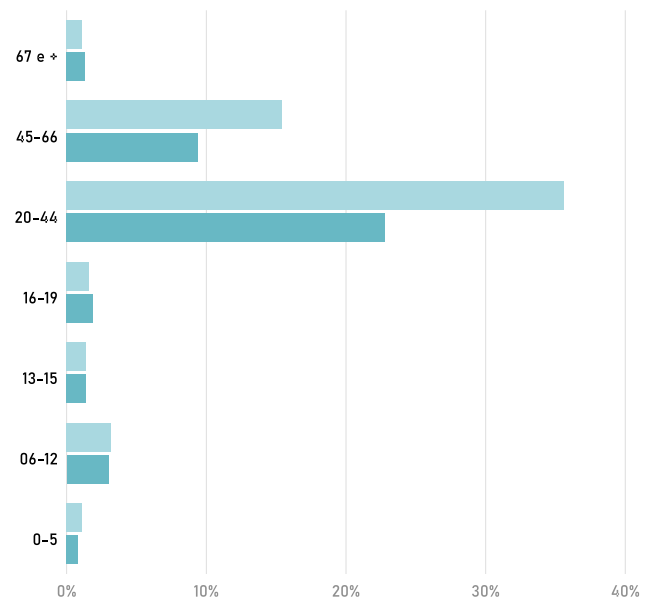
Portuguese emigrants in Norway
Portuguese-born residents in Norway, 2000-2021



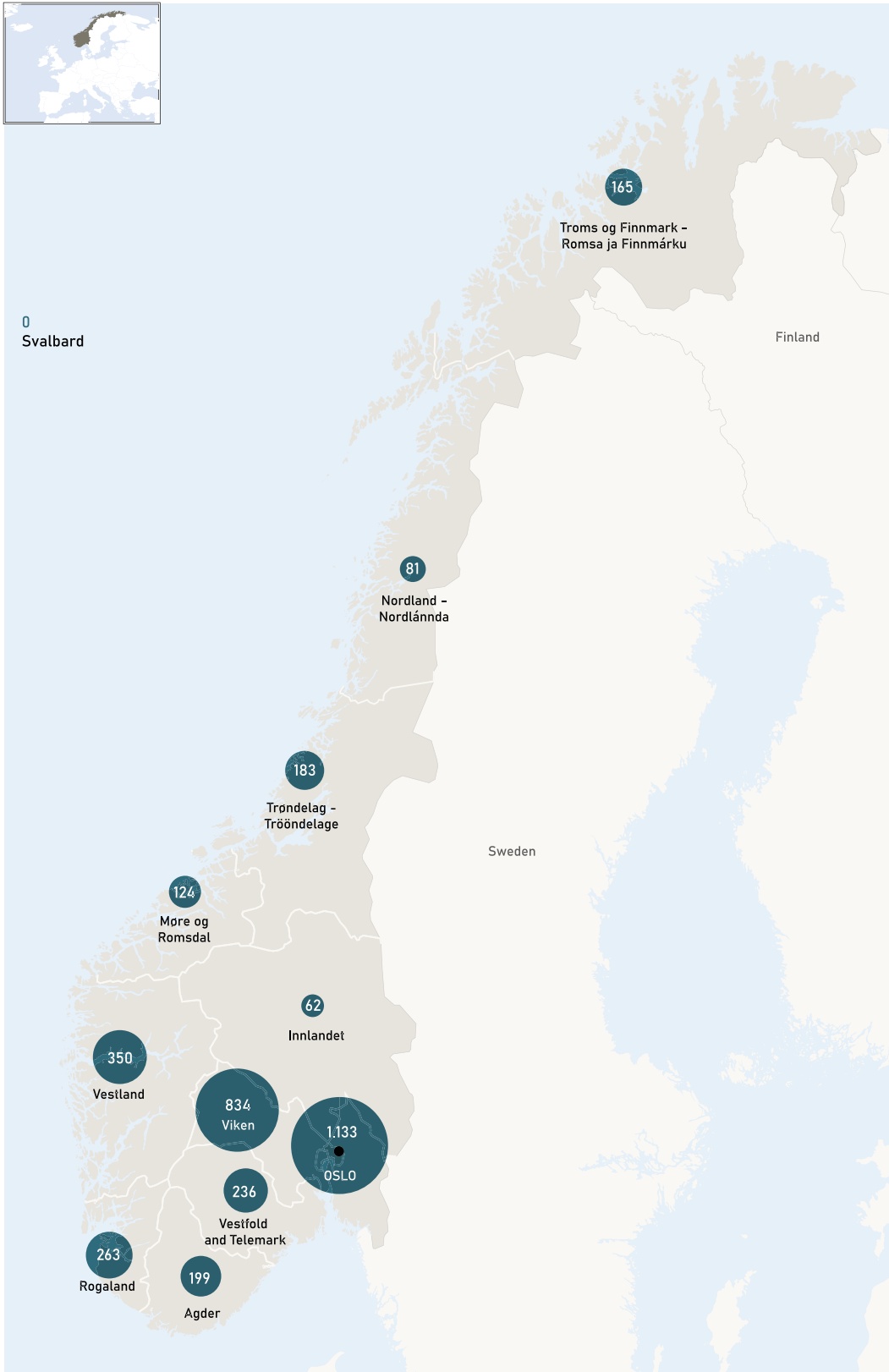
The acceleration of emigration to Norway
Portuguese emigrants residing in Norway, by duration of stay, in percentage terms, 2000/01 and 2010/11



Male Female



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Norway
Portuguese-born residents in Norway, by gender and age, 2020



Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Norway
Portuguese-born residents in Norway, by county, 2021

4 | Emigration to America

Emigration to Brazil

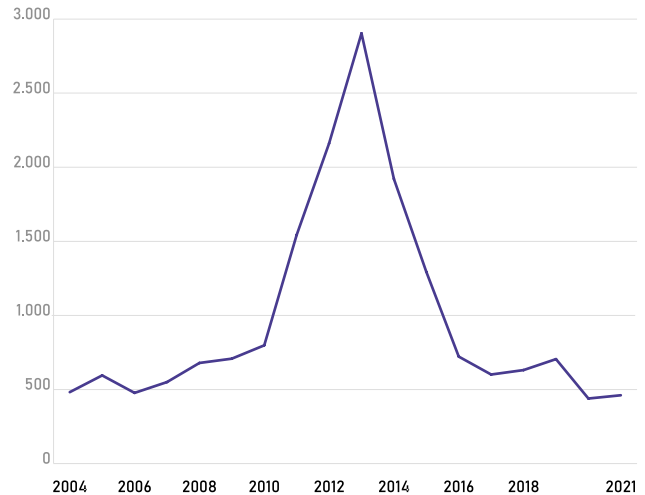
Emigration to USA

Emigration to Canada

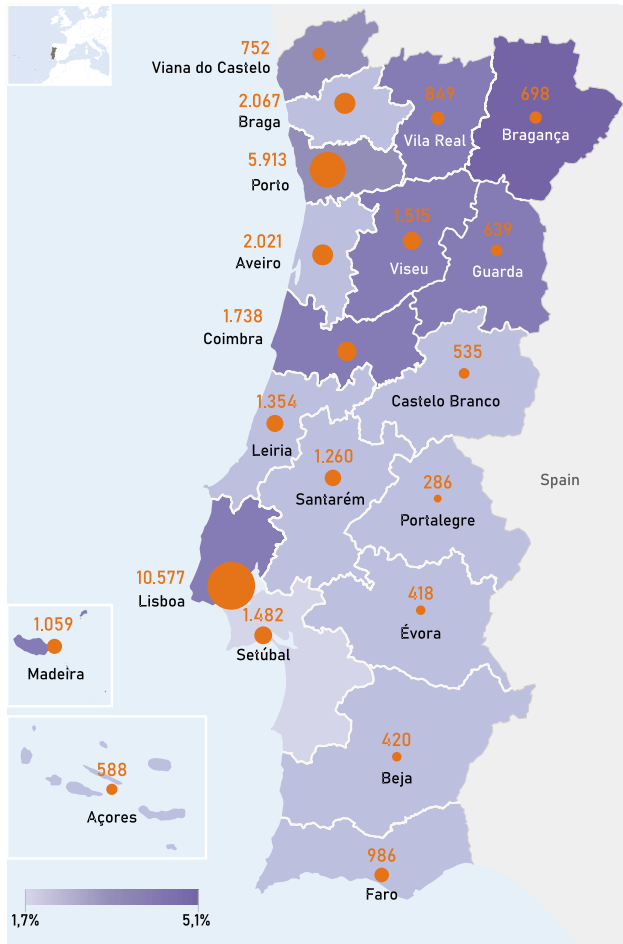
Other South American destinations

Emigration to Brazil

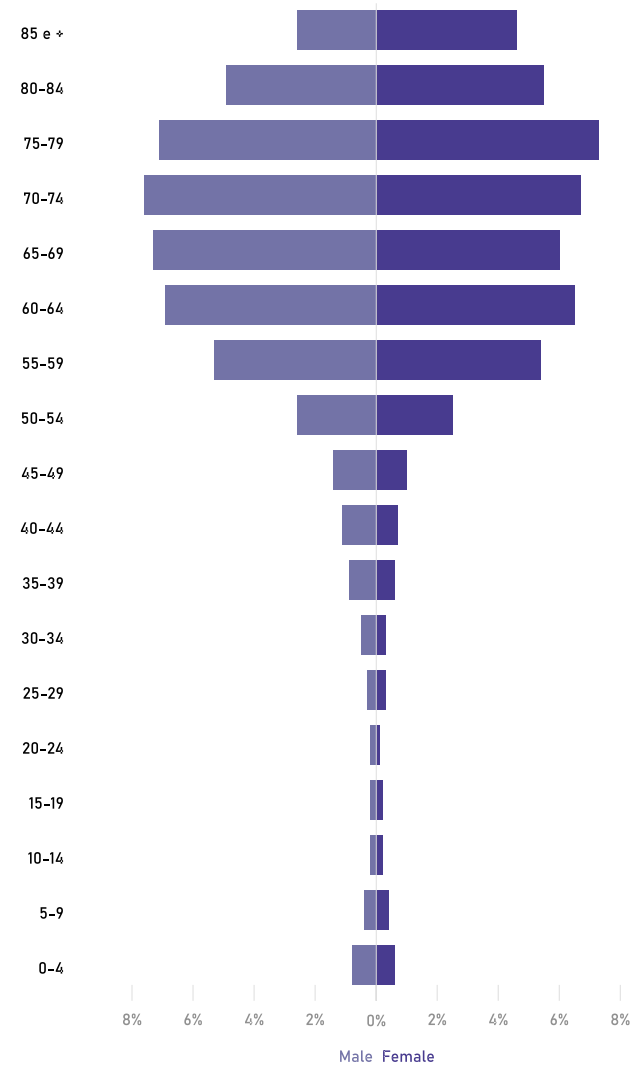
Until the late 1950s, Brazil was the main destination for Portuguese emigration. From the 1960s onward, Europe replaced the Americas as the main destination, and Portuguese flows to Brazil became marginal. However, during the sovereign debt crisis, which coincided with a period of economic growth in Brazil, there was an increase in emigration to the country over four years, with a peak in 2013 of around three thousand emigrants. The small number of Portuguese emigrants currently heading to Brazil mostly come from the Lisbon region. The lack of renewal in the Portuguese population in Brazil resulted in significant aging and progressive decline. Portuguese emigrants are highly regionally concentrated: 83% live in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, with a minimal presence in the other 25 states. As illustrated by the evolution of remittances to and from Portugal, Brazil has shifted from being a destination for Portuguese emigration to becoming an origin (in fact, the main origin) of emigration to Portugal.



Portuguese emigration to Brazil
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Brazil, 2004-2021



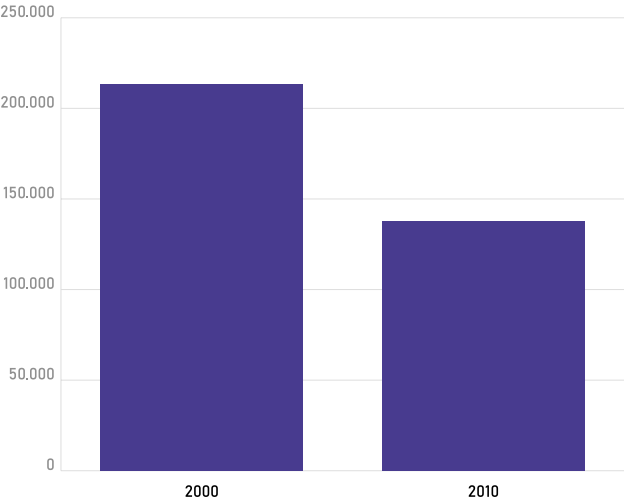
Districts of Origin of Portuguese Emigration to Brazil
Residence permits for Portuguese nationals in Brazil, by district of birth, 2000-2015, absolute values and percentage of the district's population in 2011



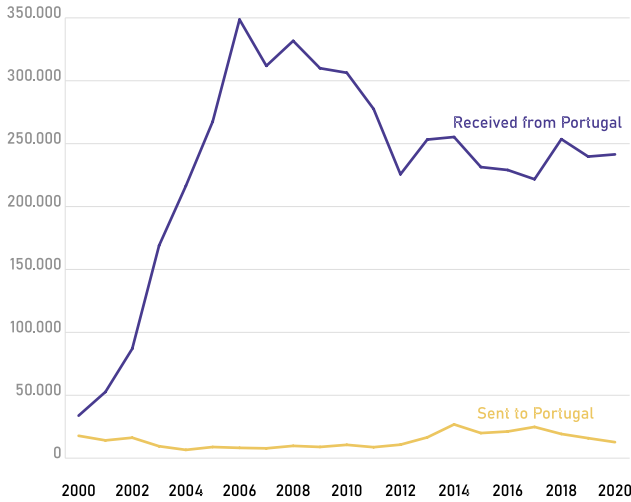
Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Brazil
Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, by gender and age, 2010



Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Brazil
Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, by state, 2010



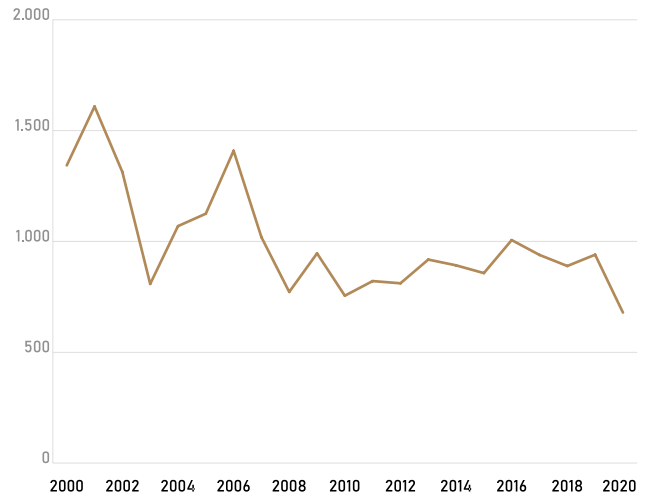
Portuguese emigrants in Brazil
Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, 2000–2010



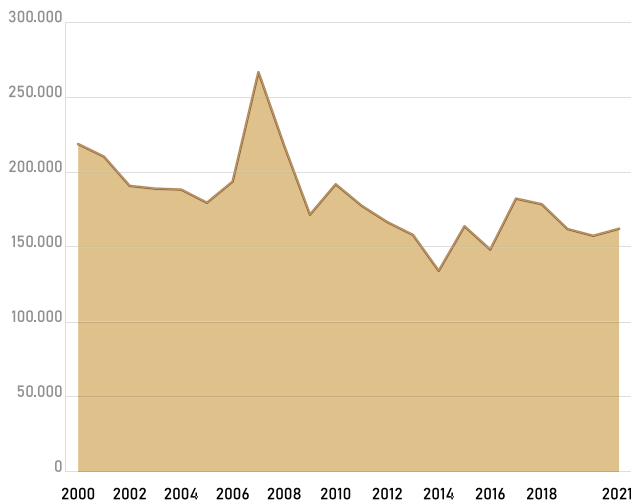
The reversal of the direction of remittances between Portugal and Brazil
Remittances Inflow into Portugal from Brazil and Remittances Outflow from Portugal to Brazil, Thousands of Euros, Nominal Values, 2000–2020

Emigration to the USA

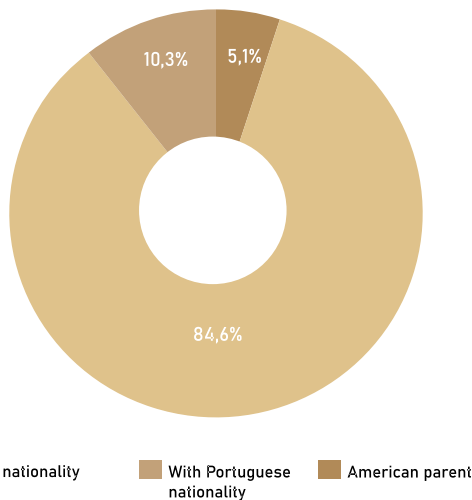
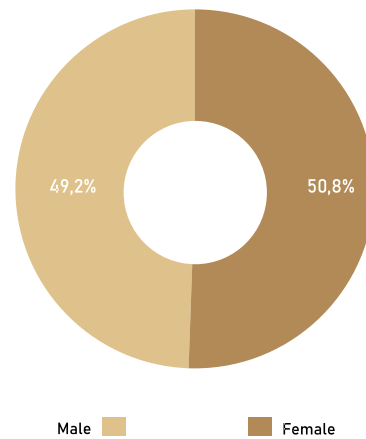
The USA was, throughout the 20th century, the second transatlantic destination for Portuguese emigration: at the beginning of the century, with a peak in 1920, over 140,000 Portuguese entered the USA; in the 1960s and 1970s, more than 175,000. Since then, Portuguese emigration to the USA has significantly decreased, with fewer than a thousand entries per year today. Therefore, there is still a significant Portuguese population in the USA, numbering around 160,000 people, but it is aging and declining. In addition to being aged, the Portuguese emigrant population in the USA has very low qualification levels compared to other immigrant populations in the country. The vast majority of Portuguese emigrants have acquired US citizenship (85%) and are highly regionally concentrated: 45% live in the states of California and Massachusetts. Relatively speaking, their presence is still significant in small states like Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, as well as in Hawaii and New Jersey.



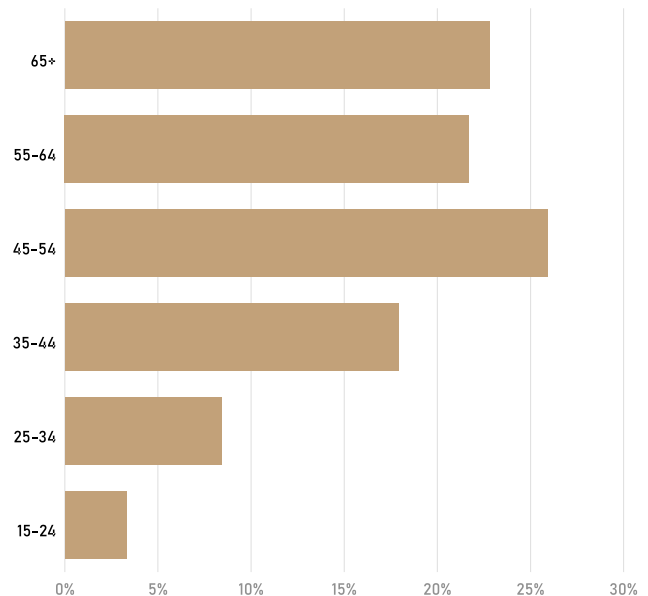
Portuguese emigration to the United States
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the United States, 2000-2020



Portuguese emigrants in the United States
Portuguese-born Residents in the United States, 2000-2021



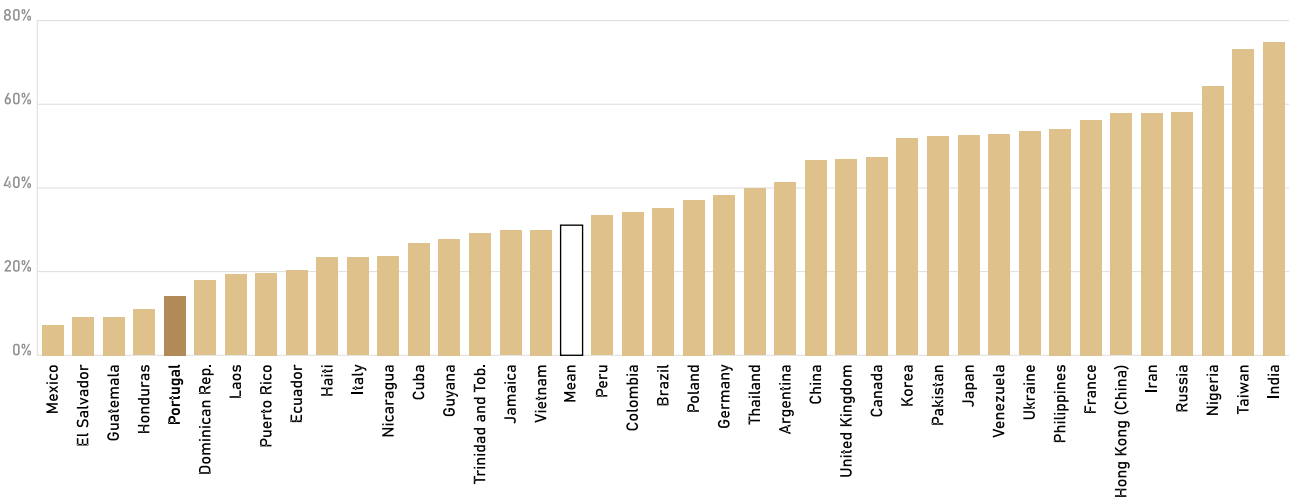
Portuguese immigrants in the USA by nationality
Portuguese-born residents in the USA by nationality, 2019



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the United States
Portuguese-born residents in the United States, by gender and age, 2011



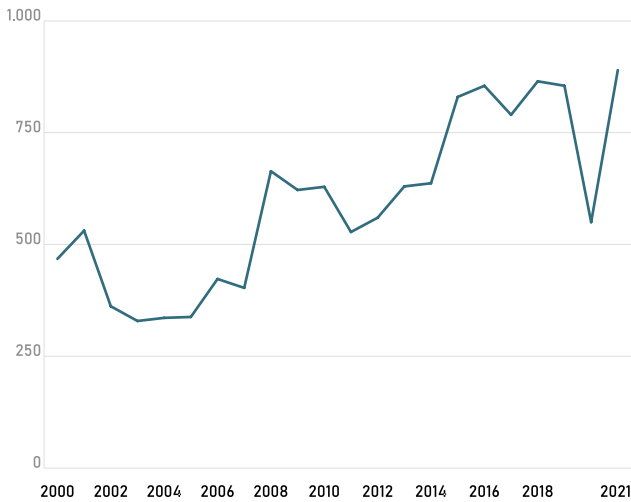
Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in the United States
 Portuguese-born residents in the United States, by state, 2020



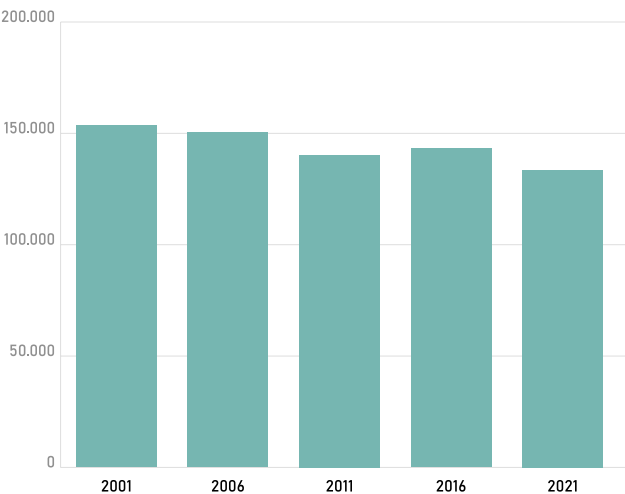
Qualification of immigrants in the USA
 Percentage of foreign-born residents in the USA with higher education, by country of origin, 2011

Emigration to Canada

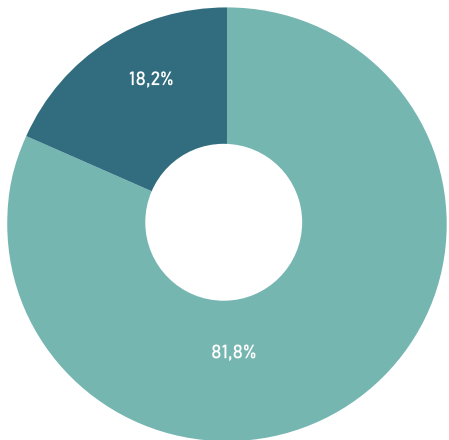
Emigration to Canada has a more recent history compared to other Portuguese transatlantic migrations. The highest numbers of Portuguese entries into Canada occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, with a peak in 1974 (over 16,000 entries), and at a slightly lower level between 1985 and 1991. Since then, there has been a substantial reduction in flows, which are now in the hundreds rather than the thousands, although a slight recovery trend has been observed since 2005. The Portuguese emigrant population in Canada is therefore not only less aged than in other American destinations but is also on a less intense downward trajectory. The majority of Portuguese emigrants in Canada have acquired Canadian citizenship (over 80%) and have low educational qualification levels, with fewer than 16% holding a higher education diploma. The concentration in Ontario, particularly in the Toronto area, is extremely high, with nearly three-quarters of Portuguese emigrants living in this province (74%).



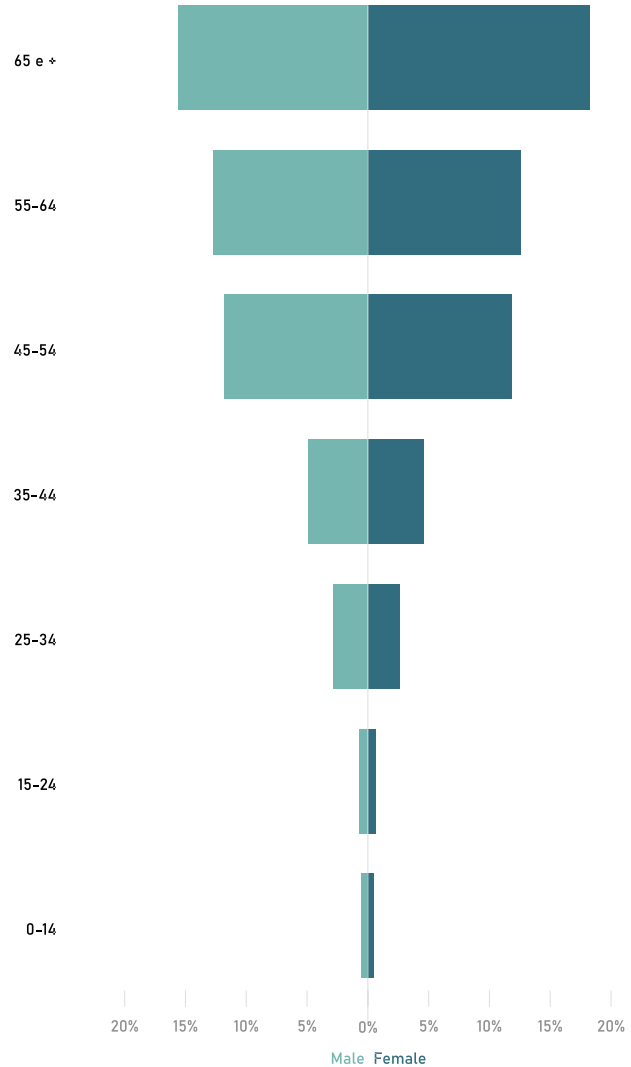
Portuguese emigration to Canada
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Canada, 2000-2021



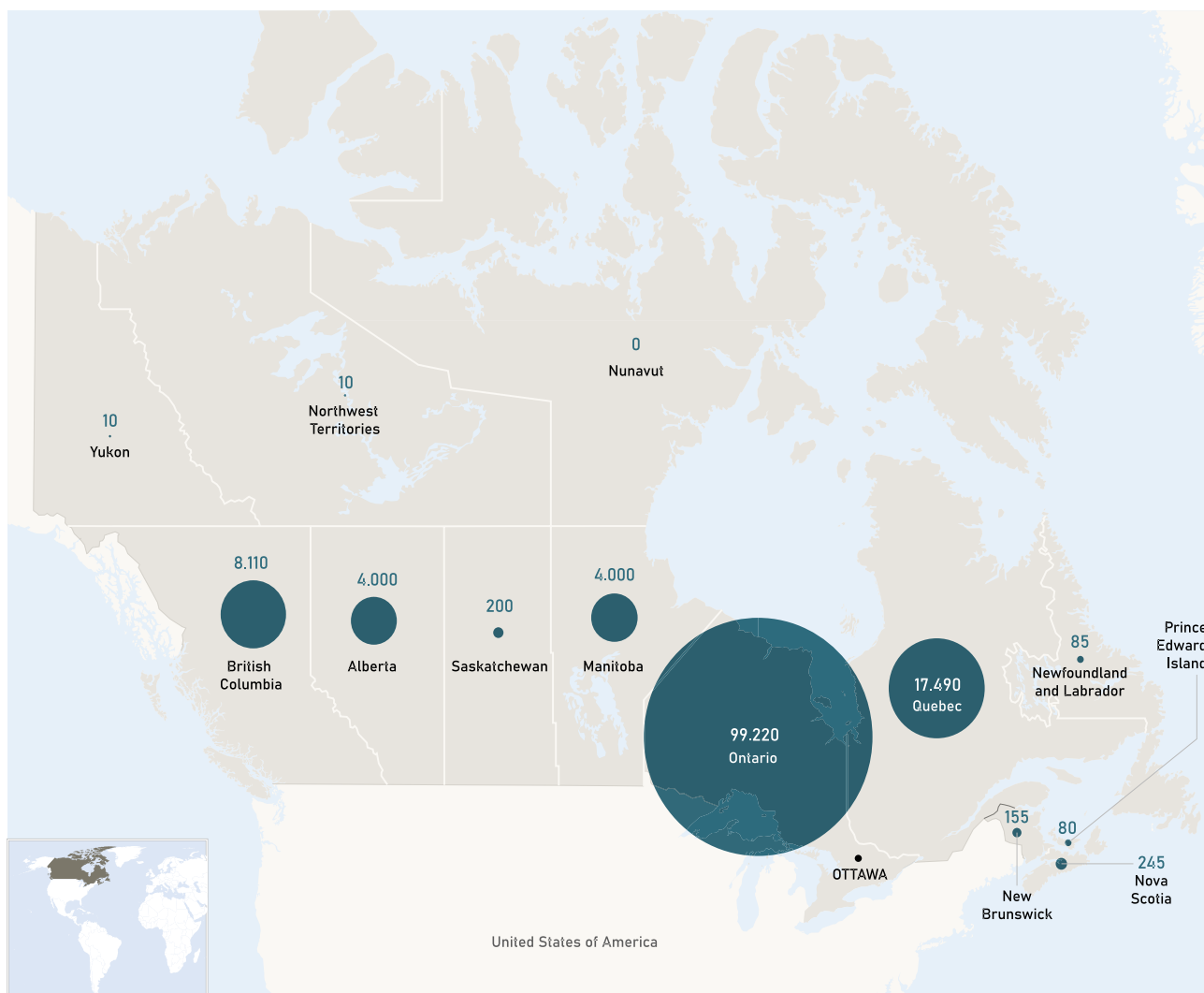
Portuguese emigrants in Canada
Portuguese-born residents in Canada, 2001-2021



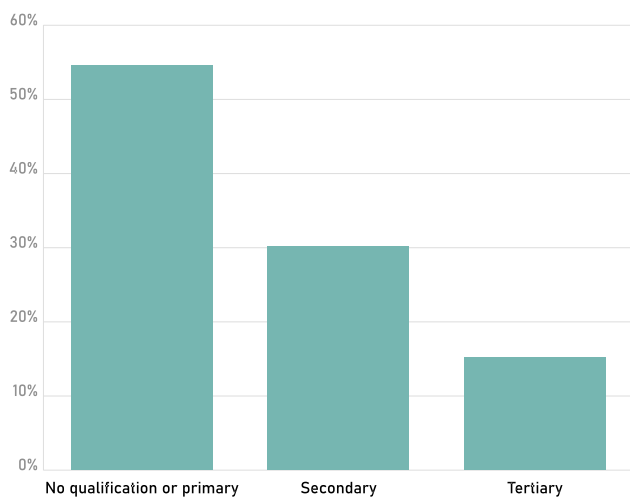
Portuguese immigrants in Canada by nationality
Portuguese-born residents in Canada by nationality, 2021



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Canada
Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by gender and age, 2016

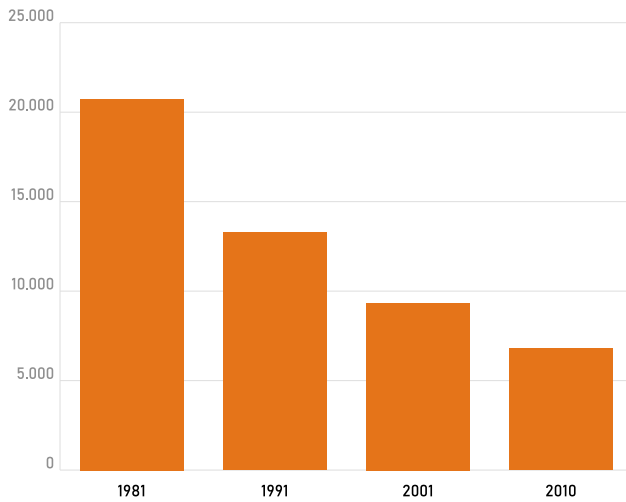


Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Canada
Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by province, 2021

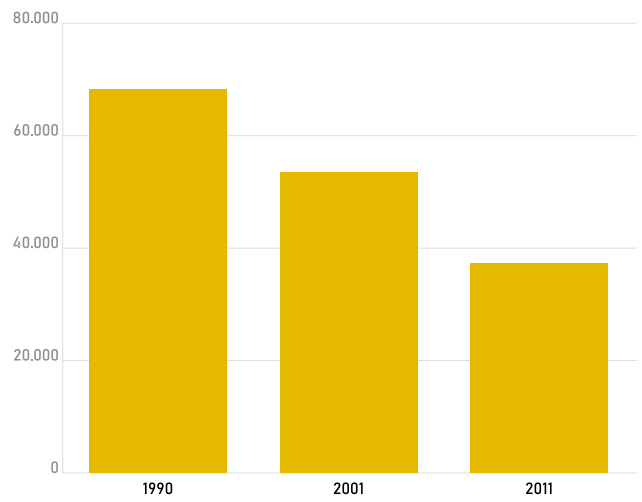


Qualification of Portuguese emigrants in Canada
Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by level of education, 2016

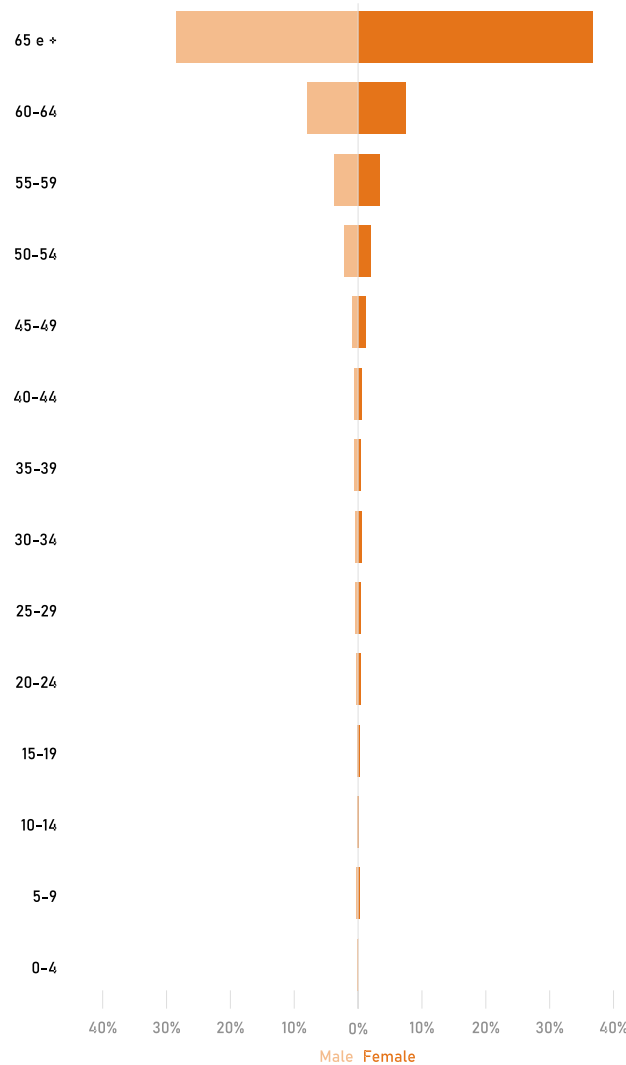
Other South American destinations



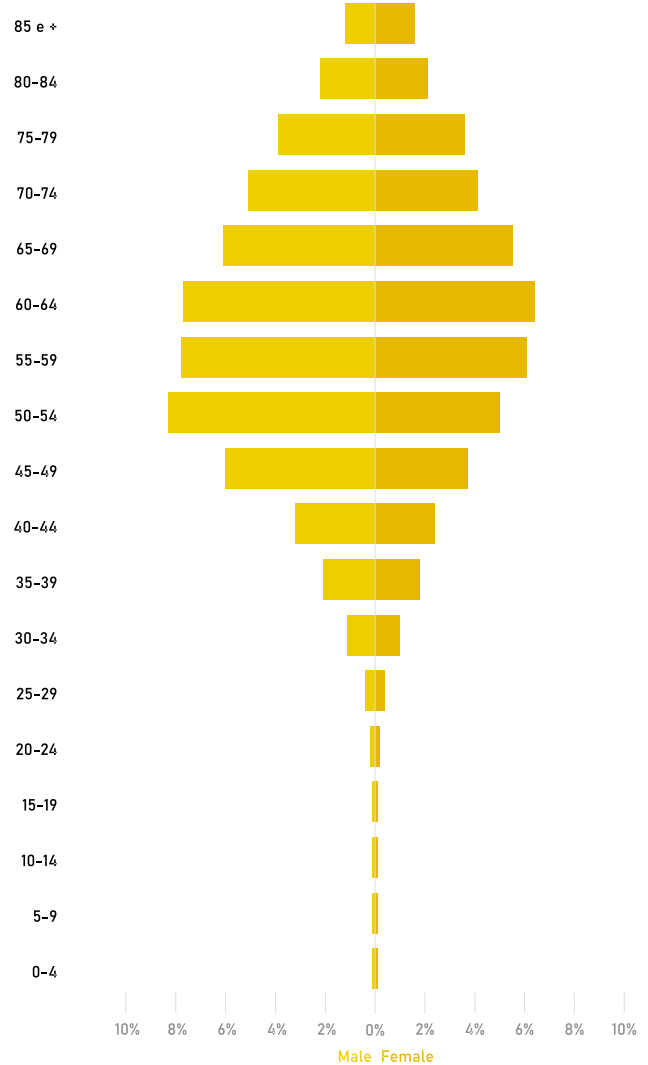
Portuguese emigrants in Argentina
Portuguese-born residents in Argentina, 1981-2010



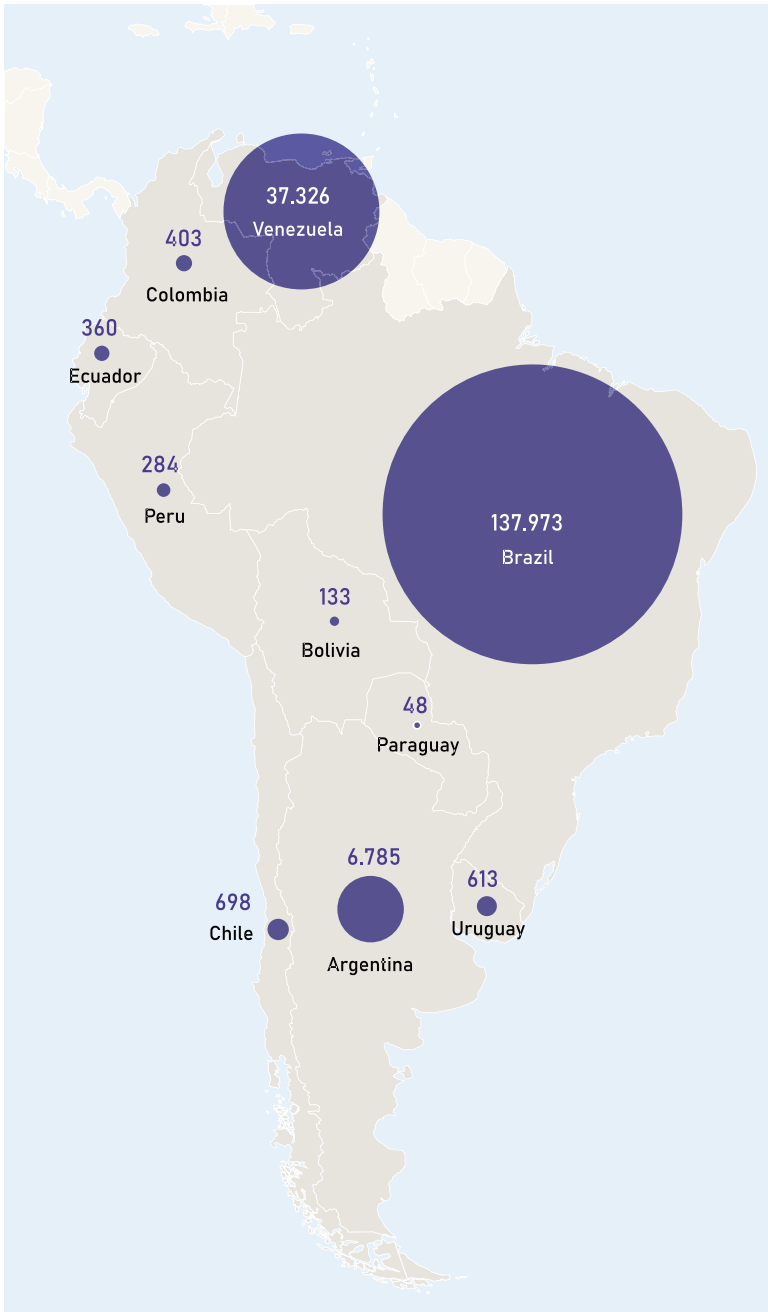
Portuguese emigrants in Venezuela
Portuguese-born residents in Venezuela, 1990-2011



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Argentina
Portuguese-born residents in Argentina, by gender and age, 2010



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Venezuela
Portuguese-born residents in Venezuela, by gender and age, 2011



Portuguese emigrants in South America

Portuguese-born residents in South America, by country of residence, most recent available year

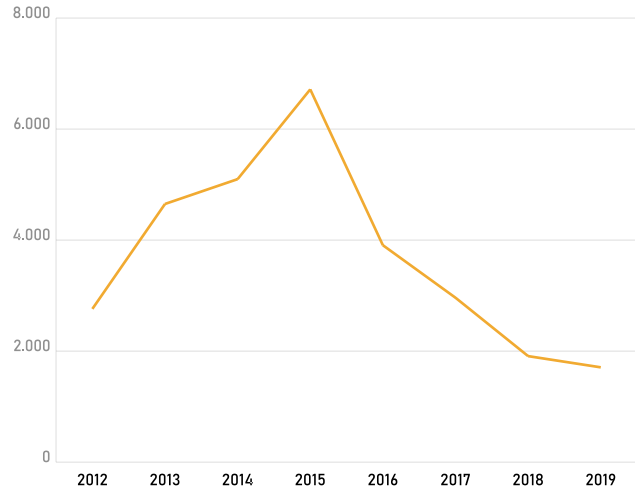
Venezuela used to be the fourth American destination for Portuguese emigration. At the beginning of the 21st century, more than 50,000 Portuguese emigrants lived in this country; today, this number is estimated at around 30,000, due to both the reduction of flows from Portugal to Venezuela and returns and re-emigrations caused by the ongoing crisis in the country. Like other American destinations, the Portuguese emigrant population in Venezuela is very aged and in sharp decline. Argentina was also, in the more distant past, an important migration destination, albeit a smaller one, but the flow of emigrants to Argentina was interrupted from the 1950s onward. Today, fewer than 7,000 Portuguese emigrants live in Argentina, of whom two-thirds are over 65 years old. In the other South American countries, Portuguese emigration is marginal, with only small Portuguese emigrant populations in Uruguay and Chile, each with more than 500 individuals.

5 | Emigration to other destinations

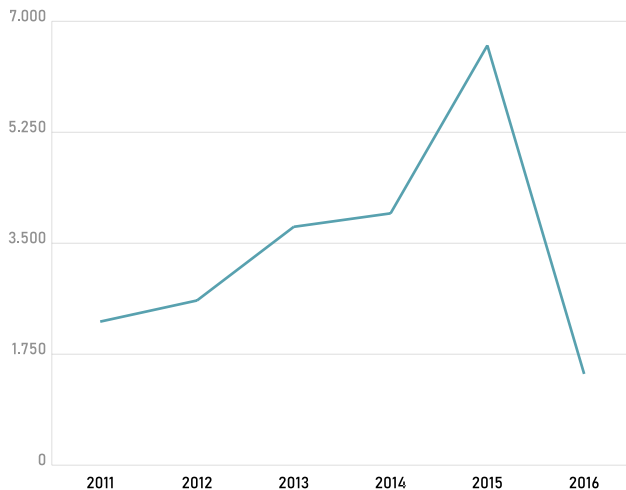
Emigration to Africa

Emigration to Asia and Oceania

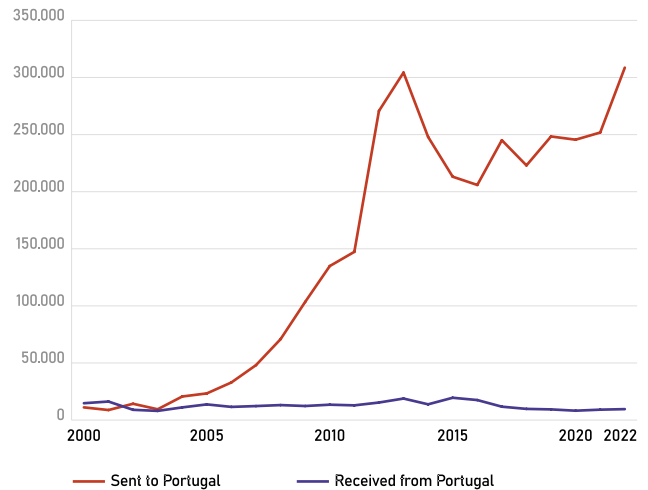
Portuguese emigration to Africa primarily occurred in the 1950s and 1960s, within the framework of colonial settlement, especially in Angola and Mozambique. At that time, it was the most qualified flow of Portuguese emigration. After decolonization, the flows reversed, and the new independent countries became the sources of emigration to Portugal rather than destinations for Portuguese emigration. Emigration to Africa became marginal, although there was a significant, but episodic, increase during the crisis years, with a peak of over six thousand entries in 2015, both in Angola and in Mozambique. The evolution of remittances suggests that, in the 21st century, there was a new reversal of flows between Portugal and Angola, and a rebalancing in the case of Mozambique, but not for Cape Verde, which remains predominantly a country of origin for migrations to Portugal. It is also worth mentioning Portuguese emigration to South Africa, which, however, has significantly reduced post-apartheid, marked more by returns than new arrivals.



Portuguese emigration to Angola
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Angola, 2012-2019



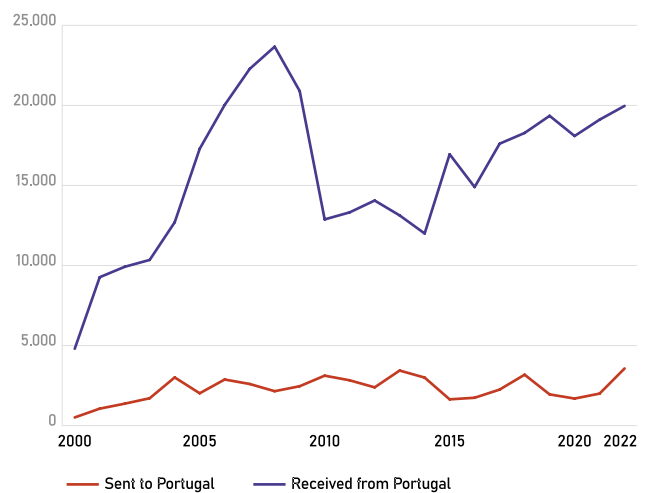
Portuguese emigration to Mozambique
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Mozambique, 2011-2016



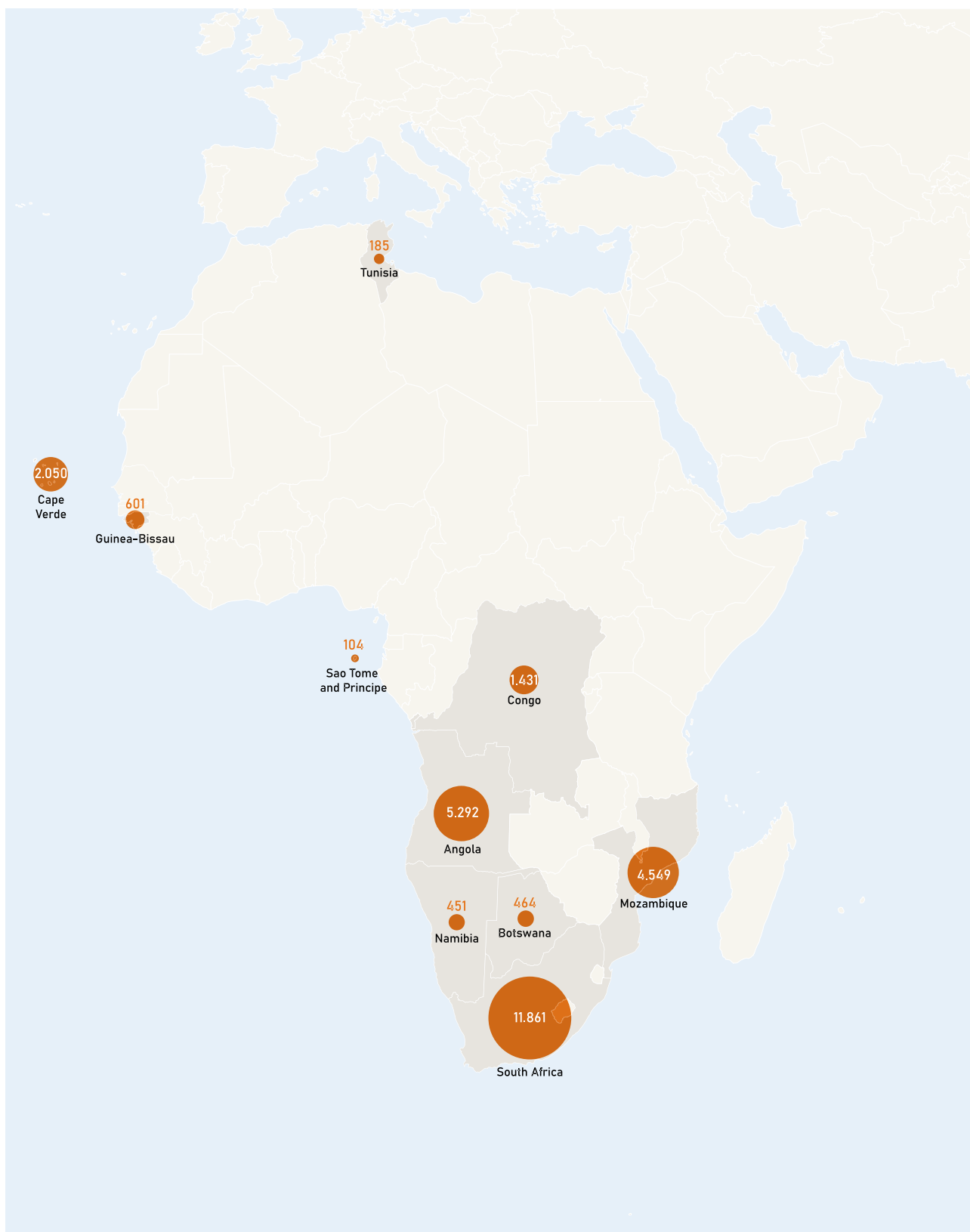
Remittances from migration, Angola-Portugal
Remittances Received and Sent Between Angola and Portugal, 2000-2022



Remittances from migration, Mozambique-Portugal
Remittances Received and Sent Between Mozambique and Portugal, 2000-2022



Remittances from migration, Cape Verde-Portugal
Remittances Received and Sent Between Cape Verde and Portugal, 2000-2022



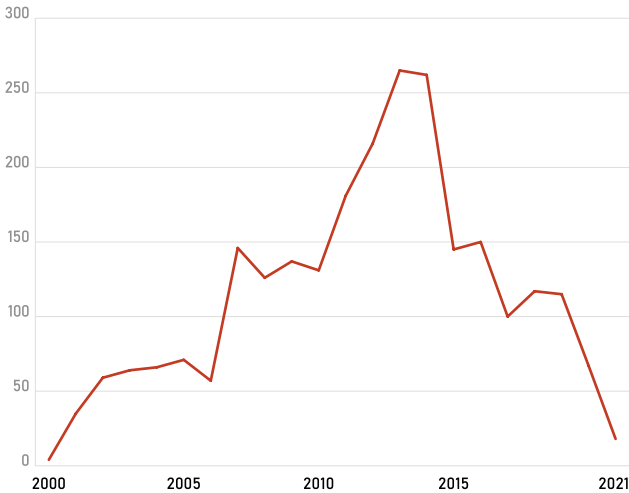
Portuguese emigrants in Africa

Portuguese-born residents in Africa, by country of residence, most recent available year

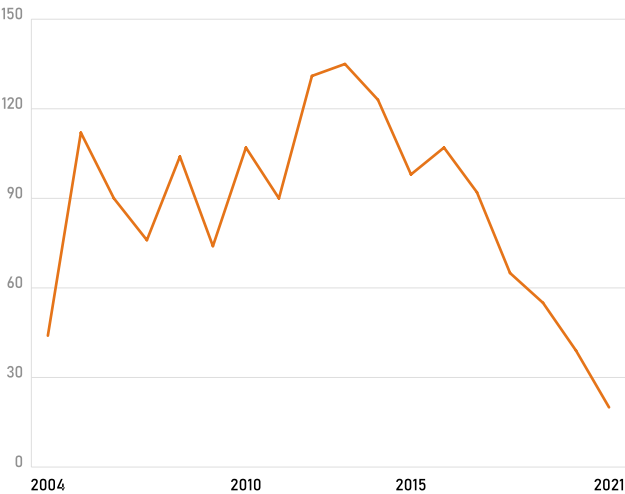
Emigration to Asia and Oceania

Portuguese emigration to the East has been and remains marginal. Only the destinations of Australia and Macau are worth mentioning, the former as an onward destination for transatlantic emigration to the Americas, and the latter as another colonial migration flow. Today, there are just over 2,000 people born in Portugal living in Macau, reflecting the extreme curve of Portuguese emigration flows in the 21st century, with an upward phase occurring until 2013 and a downward phase since that year. Emigration to Australia peaked from the 1950s to the 1990s, significantly reducing afterward: throughout the 21st century, only a few years saw the number of Portuguese entries into the country surpassing a hundred. The Portuguese emigrant population in Australia is, therefore, very elderly, although it has not yet entered a decline. Finally, it is worth noting the existence of small Portuguese emigrant populations, slightly exceeding five hundred individuals, in Hong Kong, Thailand, and Japan.

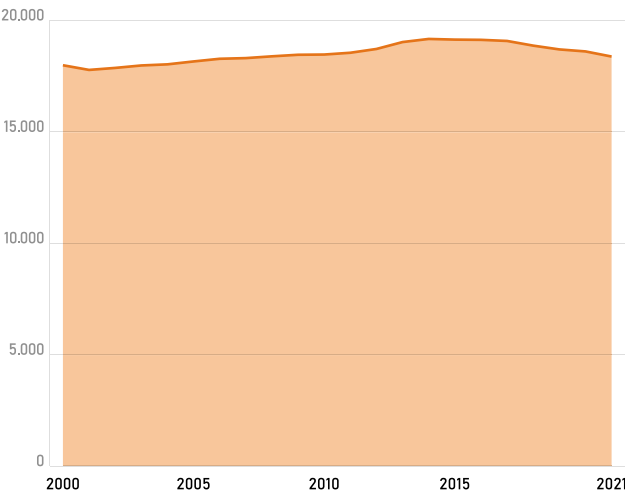
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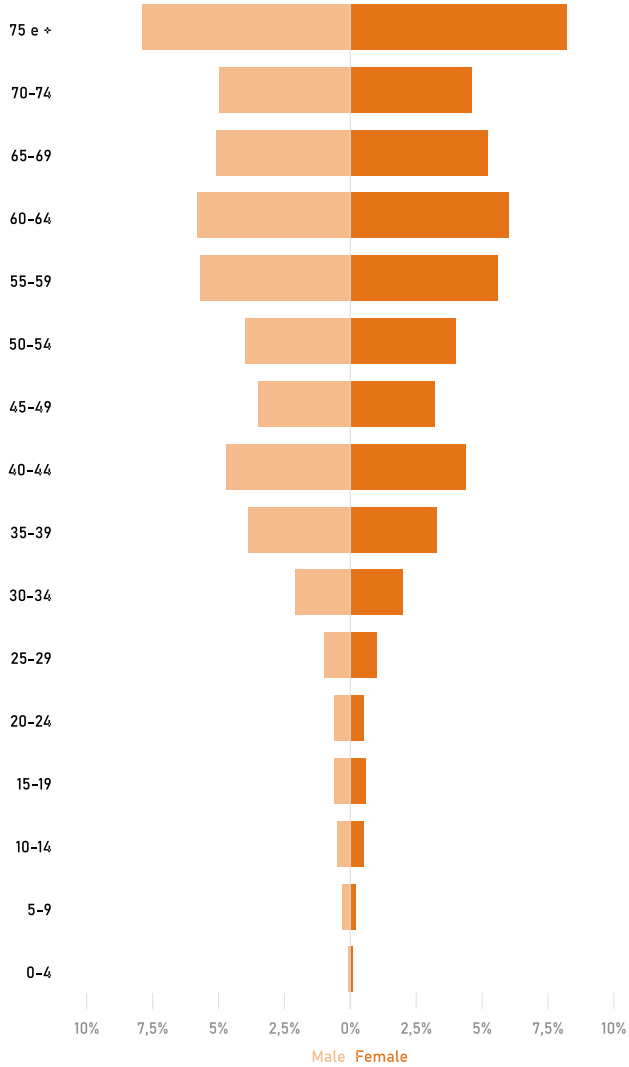
Portuguese emigration to Macau
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Macau, 2000-2021



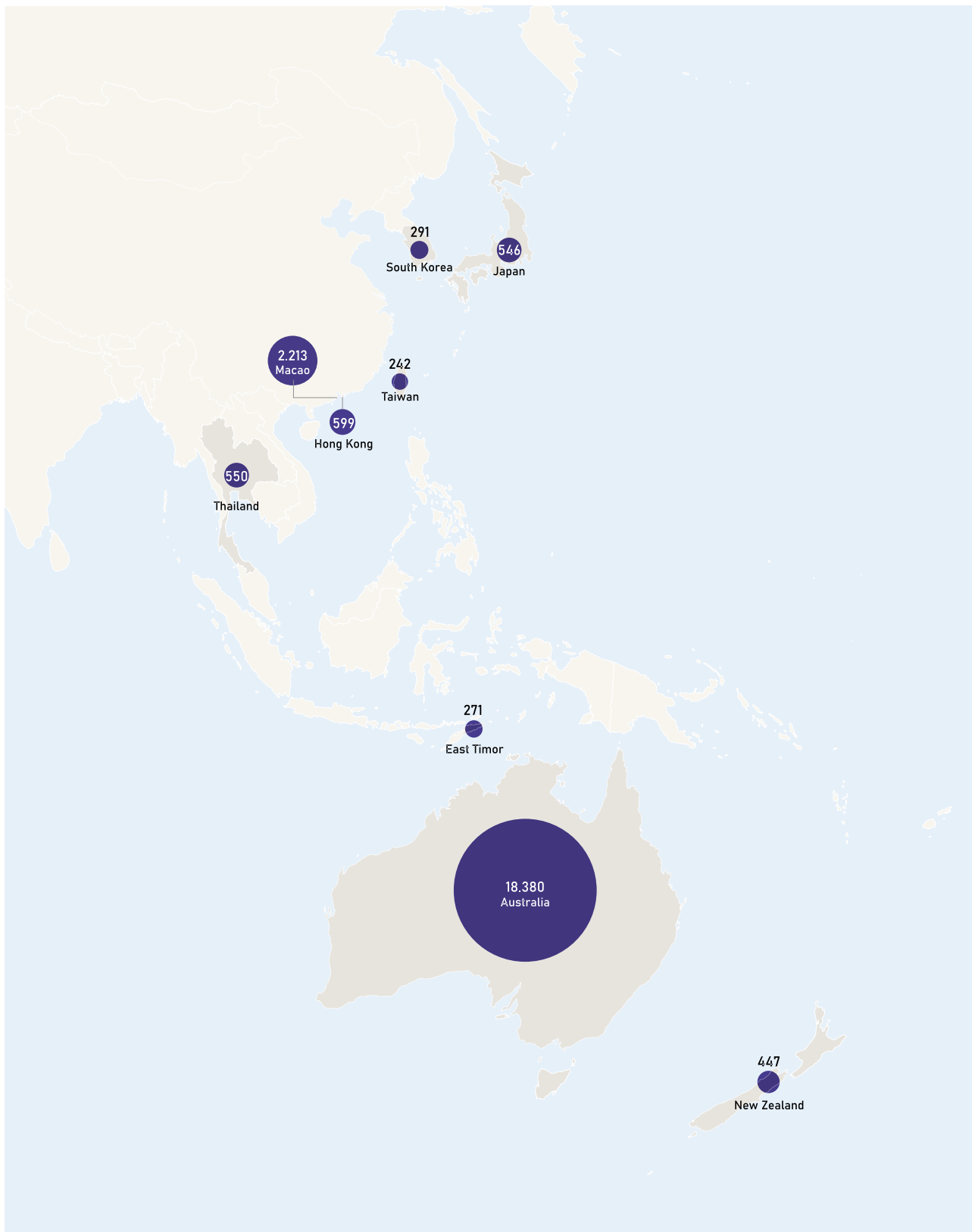
Portuguese emigration to Australia
Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Australia, 2004-2021



Portuguese emigrants in Australia
Portuguese-born residents in Australia, 2000-2021



Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Australia
Portuguese-born residents in Australia, by gender and age, 2021



Portuguese emigrants in Asia and Oceania

Portuguese-born residents in Asia and Oceania, by country of residence, most recent available year

Sources

1 | General data on portuguese emigration

Background

Portuguese emigration before april 25th 1974 (portuguese outflows by continent of destination, 1901-1973). **Source** Baganha, Maria Joannis e José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisboa, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Irregular emigration before April 25th 1974 (irregular exits of Portuguese, 1951-1973). **Source** Baganha, Maria Joannis e José Carlos Marques (2001), “População”, in Nuno Valério (ed.) (2001), *Estatísticas Históricas Portuguesas*, vol. I, Lisboa, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, pp. 33-126.

Portuguese emigration to Africa before April 25th 1974 (exits of Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique, and other countries, 1944-1974). **Source** Castelo, Cláudia (2009), “Migração ultramarina: contradições e constrangimentos”, *Ler História*, 56, pp. 69-82.

Returnees by district (Portuguese living in former colonies on 12/31/1973, by District of Residence in 1981). **Source** INE, XII Recenseamento Geral da População.

Destinations of Portuguese emigration in the first half of the 20th century (Total exits of Portuguese by country of destination, 1901-1950). **Note** Valores Rounded values. **Source** Censos da população e anuários demográficos.

Destinations of Portuguese emigration on the eve of April 25th 1974 (Total exits of Portuguese by country of destination, 1951-1973). **Note** Rounded values. **Source** Censos da população e anuários demográficos; Baganha, Maria Joannis (2003), “From closed to open doors: Portuguese emigration under the Corporatist Regime”, *E-Journal of Portuguese History*, 1, pp. 1-16; Castelo, Cláudia (2007), *Passagens para África: O Povoamento de Angola e Moçambique com Naturais da Metrópole (1920-1974)*, Porto, Afrontamento.

Portuguese emigration in the 21st century

Portuguese emigration in the 21st century (Portuguese Outflows, 2001-2019 (estimate)). **Source** Observatório da Emigração.

Emigration and unemployment (Portuguese outflows (estimate) and unemployment rate, 2001-2019). **Note** There is a break in the data series in 2011 for unemployment data. **Source** Observatório da Emigração (emigration) e Instituto Nacional de Estatística (unemployment).

Emigration and immigration in Portugal (Exits of Portuguese and entries of foreigners in Portugal, 2001-2019). **Note** Total permanent emigration and immigration. **Source** Eurostat.

International comparison: Net migration balances of European countries (relative net migration, EU and EFTA countries, 2017–2019 Average). **Source** Eurostat.

International comparison: Emigration in Europe by country of origin (outflows and emigration rates [departures], 2015–2019). **Note** Emigration rate = number of emigrants as a percentage of the origin country's population. **Source** Eurostat.

Portuguese emigrants in the 21st century

Evolution of the number of portuguese emigrants (Portuguese-born Residents Abroad, 1960-2019). **Source** World Bank (1960-1980) and United Nations (1990-2019).

International Comparison: Emigration and immigration in the European Union (emigration and immigration rates (Stock) in EU countries, 2019). **Source** Eurostat.

International comparison: Emigrants worldwide by country of origin (foreign-born residents by country of birth, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

International comparison: Emigrants worldwide as a percentage of the country of origin population (emigration rate (stock) by country of origin, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

The demographics of emigration

Portuguese emigration by age group (Portuguese outflow by age group, by source, 2021). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estatística and Observatório da Emigração.

Gender and Age of Portuguese emigrants, 2001 (Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries by gender and age, 2000/01). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2000/01 (Rev 3).

Gender and age of Portuguese emigrants, 2011 (Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries by gender and age, 2010/11). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

International comparison: Women emigrants worldwide (percentage of women among foreign-born residents by country of birth, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

International comparison: Elderly emigrants worldwide (percentage of emigrants aged 65 and older among foreign-born residents in oecd countries by country of birth, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

Emigration and qualification

The qualification of Portuguese migrants (Portuguese-born individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD countries by education level, 2000/01 and 2010/11). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2000/01 and DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Qualification and seniority of portuguese migrants (portuguese-born individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD countries by education level and duration of stay, 2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Qualification and employment activity of Portuguese migrants (Portuguese-born Individuals aged 15 and over residing in OECD Countries by Education Level and Employment Status, 2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Qualification of Portuguese Residents And Migrants (Percentage of higher education graduates in Portugal's resident population and among Portuguese-born residents in OECD countries, 2001/2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2000/01 and DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Likelihood of migrating from Portugal by qualification (Portuguese-born individuals residing in OECD countries as a percentage of Portugal's total population by education level, 2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

International comparison: Higher education graduates among emigrants by country of origin (Percentage of higher education graduates among foreign-born residents in OECD countries, 2015/16). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** d'Aiglepierre, R., et al. (2020), "A global profile of emigrants to OECD countries: Younger and more skilled migrants from more diverse countries", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, 239.

Remittances from emigrants

Remittances from Portuguese emigrants (Remittances received in Portugal in thousands of euros, nominal values, 2001-2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Remittances sent by immigrants (Remittances Sent from Portugal abroad in euros, nominal values, 2011-2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Remittances and EU transfers (balances of remittances and european union transfers, 2001-2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

International comparison: Emigrant remittances (remittances by receiving country, in USD, 2019). **Source** World Bank.

International comparison: Received remittances (Remittances by receiving country, in USD, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** World Bank.

International comparison: Sent remittances (Remittances by sending country, in USD, 2019). **Note** Only countries with a stock of more than one million emigrants. **Source** World Bank.

The economic value of remittances

Remittances as a percentage of GDP (Remittances received in Portugal as a percentage of GDP, 2001-2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal (remittances) e Instituto Nacional de Estatística (GDP).

International comparison: Remittances received as a percentage of GDP (Remittances by receiving country as a percentage of GDP, 2019). **Source** World Bank, World Development Indicators.

International comparison: Remittances received as a percentage of exports (Remittances by receiving country as a percentage of exports, 2019). **Source** World Bank, World Development Indicators.

International comparison: Remittances received as a percentage of foreign direct investment (remittances by receiving country as a percentage of foreign direct investment, 2019). **Source** World Bank, World Development Indicators.

2 | Emigration destinations

Emigrant departures

European destinations of Portuguese emigration (Influx of Portuguese nationals into Germany, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, 2000-2019). **Note** [DEU] Regarding the 2017 data: the reported figures for Portuguese entries into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration issues in the years 2014 to 2016. Most of the entries recorded in 2017 actually occurred during those three previous years. According to information from the German Central Register of Foreigners, out of the 16,325 entries registered in 2017, only 7,095 actually took place in that year. The remaining 9,203 entries occurred in earlier years but were only officially registered in 2017. As a result, the values for this indicator are underestimated for the years 2014 to 2016, overestimated for 2017, and the apparent increase between 2016 and 2017, as well as the decrease between 2017 and 2018, do not reflect real trends. [FRA] From 2003 to 2009, the data refer to individuals born in Portugal without French nationality. In 2010, a break in the data series occurs, and from that point onwards, the data refer to individuals holding Portuguese nationality. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (2003-2012) and Eurostat (from 2013 onwards); [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

The importance of Portuguese emigration (Percentage of Portuguese entries in the total foreign entries in major destination countries, 2019). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2000-2007 (Average annual influx of portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2000-2007). **Note** The years used to calculate the average flow vary from country to country according to the data available. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail

des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Destinations of portuguese emigration, 2000-2019 (Average annual influx of portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2000-2019). **Note** The years used to calculate average flows are not the same in all countries, depending on the data available. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AGO] Consolados de Angola em Portugal (Lisboa and Porto); [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Ministério do Trabalho de Moçambique; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden.

Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2008-2013 (Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2008-2013). **Note** The years used to calculate average flows are not the same in all countries, depending on the data available. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AGO] Consolados de Angola em Portugal (Lisboa and Porto); [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Ministério do Trabalho de Moçambique; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden.

Destinations of Portuguese emigration, 2014-2019 (Average annual influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2014-2019). **Note** The years used to calculate average flows are not the same in all countries, depending on the data available. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AGO] Consolados de Angola em Portugal (Lisboa and Porto); [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Ministério do Trabalho de Moçambique; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [SWE] Statistics

Sweden; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Portuguese emigration and Covid

Decline of Portuguese emigration during the pandemic (Portuguese outflows, 2019-2021 [Estimate]). **Source** Observatório da Emigração.

Decline of Portuguese Emigration During the Pandemic by Destination Country (Relative Change in the Influx of Portuguese Nationals into Major Destination Countries, 2019-2020). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AGO] Consolados de Angola em Portugal (Lisboa e Porto); [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security [FRA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [ITA] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Recovery of Portuguese emigration post-pandemic (Relative change in the influx of Portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2019-2021). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

The impact of the pandemic on Portuguese emigration (Relative change in the influx of portuguese nationals into major destination countries, 2019-2020). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AND] Departament d'Estadística; [AUS] Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Border Protection; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BRA] Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego; [BGR] National Statistical Institute, Republic of Bulgaria; [CAN] Citizenship and Immigration Canada; [KOR] Korea National Statistical Office (KNSO); [HRV] Eurostat; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [SVK] Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; [SVN] Eurostat; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FIN] Statistics Finland; [FRA] Eurostat; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [HUN] Hungarian Central Statistical Office; [ISL] Statistics Iceland; [ITA] Eurostat; [LVA] Latvijas Statistika; [LIE] Eurostat; [LTU] Lietuvos Statistikos; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MDA] National Bureau of Statistic of the Republic of Moldova; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [NZL] Immigration New Zealand; [POL] Central Statistical Office; [GBR] Department for Work and Pensions; [CZE] Eurostat; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Portuguese emigrants abroad

Portuguese emigrants (Portuguese-born residents abroad, main destination countries, 2019 or Most Recent Available Year). **Note** [BRA] 2010; [CPV] 2013; [CAN] 2016; [FRA] provisional data; [IRL] 2016; [LUX] value of residents born in Portugal was granted upon request,

2018; [MAC] 2016; [MOZ] 2007; [VEN] 2011. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010 [CPV] Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde and World Bank (total population); [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Total value of residents born abroad: United Nations Statistics Division; Value of residents born in Portugal: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

The importance of emigrated Portuguese (Percentage of Portuguese-born individuals in the total foreign-born population, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [BRA] 2010; [CPV] 2013; [CAN] 2016; [FRA] provisional data; [IRL] 2016; [LUX] value of residents born in Portugal was granted upon request, 2018; [MAC] 2016; [MOZ] 2007; [VEN] 2011. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010 [CPV] Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde and World Bank (total population); [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Total value of residents born abroad: United Nations Statistics Division; Value of residents born in Portugal: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Portuguese emigrants worldwide (Portuguese-born residents abroad, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [BRA] 2010; [CPV] 2013; [CAN] 2016; [FRA] provisional data; [IRL] 2016; [LUX] value of residents born in Portugal was granted upon request, 2018; [MAC] 2016; [MOZ] 2007; [VEN] 2011. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Censos 2010 [CPV] Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde and World Bank (total population); [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration Database; [LUX] Total value of residents born abroad: United Nations Statistics Division; Value of residents born in Portugal: Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Censos de Población e Vivienda.

Emigrated Portuguese women (Percentage of women born in Portugal residing abroad, main destinations, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [BRA] 2010; [CPV] 2013; [CAN] 2016, data obtained by sampling (around 25% of the total population); [FRA] 2018; [IRL] 2016; [MAC] 2016; [VEN] 2011. **Source** [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] United Nations, CEPAL; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Census Bureau; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] OECD, International Migration; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos- Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] United Nations, CEPAL.

Portuguese emigrants aged over 65 (Percentage of Portuguese-born residents abroad aged over 65, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [BRA] 2010; [CAN] 2016, data obtained by sampling (around 25% of the total population); [FRA] 2018, the 65+ age group actually refers to everyone over 55 years old; [IRL] 2016; [MAC] 2016; [VEN] 2011. **Source** [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [AUT] Statistics Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [BRA] United Nations, CEPAL; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique; [VEN] United Nations, CEPAL.

Emigrants and nationality

Portuguese nationals abroad
(Residents abroad with Portuguese nationality, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [CAN] 2016; [USA] 2017; [FRA] provisional data; [IRL] 2016; [MAC] 2016; [MOZ] 2017. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUT] Statistik Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] OECD, Data by Theme, Demography and Population, Migration Statistics, International Migration Database. [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Emigrants and nationality (Residents abroad born in Portugal with Portuguese nationality, main destination countries, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [USA] 2017; [CAN] 2016; [DEU] 2020; [CHE] 2020; [GBR] 2020; [FRA] 2020, provisional data; [ESP] 2020. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] OECD, Data by Theme, Demography and Population: Migration Statistics, International Migration Database; [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Portuguese who acquired the nationality of destination countries (Accumulated value of nationality acquisitions by Portuguese residents in the USA, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg, and Spain, 2000-2020). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [CAN] OECD, International Migration Database; [ESP] Secretaría General de Inmigración y Emigración; [USA] US Department of Homeland Security; [FRA] Ministère de l'Intérieur; [LUX] Ministère de la Justice; [GBR] Government UK; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Portuguese nationals worldwide (Residents abroad with Portuguese nationality, 2019 or most recent available year). **Note** [CAN] 2016; [USA] 2017; [FRA] provisional data; [IRL] 2016; [MAC] 2016; [MOZ] 2017. **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [AUT] Statistik Austria; [BEL] Eurostat, Statistics Database, Population and Social Conditions; [CAN] Statistics Canada; [DNK] Denmark Statistik; [ESP] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [USA] US Census Bureau, American Community Survey [FRA] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques; [NLD] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; [IRL] Central Statistics Office Ireland; [ITA] Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; [LUX] Le Portail des Statistiques du Luxembourg; [MAC] Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Governo da RAE de Macau [MOZ] Instituto Nacional de Estatística; [NOR] Statistics Norway; [GBR] UK National Statistics; [SWE] Statistics Sweden; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Acquisitions of destination country nationalities (Portuguese nationals who acquired German, Spanish, French, British, or Swiss Nationality, 2000-2020). **Source** [DEU] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; [ESP] Secretaría General de Inmigración y Emigración; [FRA] Ministère de l'Intérieur; [GBR] Government UK; [CHE] Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Origins of remittances

Origin of remittances from Portuguese emigrants (Remittances received in Portugal from major emigration countries, as a percentage of total remittances received, 2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Destination of remittances sent by immigrants in Portugal (Remittances sent from Portugal to Major immigration countries, as a percentage of total remittances sent abroad, 2021). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Evolution of remittances received in Portugal (Remittances received in Portugal from major countries of origin of transfers, 2002-2020). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Origin of remittances received in Portugal (Remittances received in Portugal from major emigration countries, thousands of euros, 2019). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Destinations of remittances sent from Portugal abroad (Remittances sent from Portugal to major immigration countries, thousands of euros, 2019). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

3 | Emigration to Europe

Emigration to France

Portuguese emigration to France (Inflows of Portuguese nationals in France, 2003-2020). **Note** From 2003 to 2009, the data refer to individuals born in Portugal without French nationality. In 2010, a break in the data series occurs, and from that point onwards, the data refer to individuals holding Portuguese nationality. **Source** Institut National de la

Statistique et de Études Économiques (2003 to 2012) and Eurostat (from 2013 onwards).

Portuguese emigrants in France (Portuguese-born residents in France, 2005-2021). **Note** The data for 2020 and 2021 are provisional. **Source** Institut National de la Statistique et de Études Économiques.

Age Pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in France (Portuguese-born residents in France, by gender and age, 2018). **Source** Institut National de la Statistique et de Études Économiques.

Qualifications of foreign nationals residing in France (Foreign-born residents in France, by education level, by nationality, in percentage terms, 2020). **Source** Institut National de la Statistique et de Études Économiques.

Cities of residence of Portuguese emigrants in France (Portuguese-born residents in France, cities with over 200,000 Inhabitants, 2012). **Source** Institut National de la Statistique et de Études Économiques.

Emigration to Germany

Portuguese emigration to Germany (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Germany, 2000-2021). **Note** Regarding the 2017 data: the reported figures for Portuguese entries into Germany in 2017 are inflated due to registration issues in the years 2014 to 2016. Most of the entries recorded in 2017 actually occurred during those three previous years. According to information from the German Central Register of Foreigners, out of the 16,325 entries registered in 2017, only 7,095 actually took place in that year. The remaining 9,203 entries occurred in earlier years but were only officially registered in 2017. As a result, the values for this indicator are underestimated for the years 2014 to 2016, overestimated for 2017, and the apparent increase between 2016 and 2017, as well as the decrease between 2017 and 2018, do not reflect real trends. **Source** Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland.

Portuguese emigrants in Germany (Portuguese-born residents in Germany, 2000-2021). **Source** Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Germany (Portuguese-born residents in Germany, by gender and age, 2020). **Source** Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland.

Marriages with German nationals (Percentage of foreign nationals in Germany who married German citizens, by nationality, 2020). **Source** Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Germany (Portuguese-born residents in Germany, by Federal State (Länder), 2020). **Source** Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland.

Emigration to Switzerland

Portuguese emigration to Switzerland (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Switzerland, 2000-2021). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Portuguese emigrants in Switzerland (Portuguese-born residents in Switzerland, 2000-2021). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Switzerland (Portuguese-born residents in Switzerland, by gender and age, 2020). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Immigrants in Switzerland by sector of activity (Foreign workers in Switzerland by sector of activity, in percentage terms, 2020). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Switzerland (Portuguese-born residents in Switzerland, by Canton, 2020). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Net migration of Portuguese nationals to Switzerland (Differences between entries and exits of Portuguese nationals in Switzerland, 1991-2021). **Source** Office Fédéral de la Statistique.

Emigration to Spain

Portuguese emigration to Spain (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Spain, 2000-2021). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Portuguese emigrants in Spain (Portuguese-born residents in Spain, 2000-2021). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Spain (Portuguese-born residents in Spain, by gender and age, 2020). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Portuguese nationals in Spain by sector of activity (Portuguese workers in Spain by sector of activity, in percentage terms, 2001 and 2011). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Spain (Portuguese-born residents in Spain, by autonomous community, 2020). **Source** Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Emigration to the United Kingdom

Portuguese emigration to the United Kingdom (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the United Kingdom, 2000-2021). **Note** The figures for entries of foreigners and Portuguese nationals correspond to individuals who were assigned a registration number in the National Insurance Recording System (the social security system), which is mandatory for those intending to work. **Source** Department for Work and Pensions.

Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom (Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, 2000-2021). **Source** UK National Statistics.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom (Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, by gender and age, 2020). **Source** UK National Statistics.

Qualification of Portuguese emigrants in the UK (People born in Portugal living in the UK, by level of education, in percentages, 2010 and 2020). **Source** UK National Statistics.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in the United Kingdom (Portuguese-born residents in the United Kingdom, by Region, 2020). **Source** UK National Statistics.

Emigration to Luxembourg

Portuguese emigration to Luxembourg (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Luxembourg, 2000-2021). **Source** Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg.

Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg (Portuguese-born residents in Luxembourg, 2001-2018). **Source** Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg (Portuguese-born residents in Luxembourg, by gender and age, 2020). **Source** Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg.

The importance of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg (Percentage of foreign-born residents in Luxembourg, total and by main nationalities, 202). **Source** Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Luxembourg (Portuguese-born residents in Luxembourg, by Canton, 2021). **Source** Le Portail des statistiques du Luxembourg.

Emigration to the Netherlands

Portuguese emigration to the Netherlands (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the Netherlands, 2000-2021). **Note** Immigration inflows are recorded by "country of birth". **Source** Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Portuguese emigrants in the Netherlands (Portuguese-born residents in the Netherlands, 2001-2021). **Source** Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the Netherlands (Portuguese-born residents in the Netherlands, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Immigrants in the Netherlands by sector of activity (Foreign workers in the Netherlands, by sector of activity, in percentage terms, 2020). **Source** Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in the Netherlands (Portuguese-born residents in the Netherlands, by province, 2020). **Source** Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.

Emigration to Belgium

Portuguese emigration to Belgium (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Belgium, 2000-2020). **Source** OECD, Demography and Population, International Migration Database.

Portuguese emigrants in Belgium (Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, 2001-2021). **Source** Eurostat.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Belgium (Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Eurostat.

Change in regional settlement of Portuguese in Belgium (Portuguese emigrants residing in main Belgian regions, in percentage terms, 1995-2020). **Source** Statbel.

Regions of Residence of Portuguese Emigrants in Belgium (Portuguese-born residents in Belgium, by province, 2020). **Source** Statbel.

Emigration to Sweden

Portuguese emigration to Sweden (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Sweden, 2000-2021). **Source** Statistics Sweden.

Portuguese emigrants in Sweden (Portuguese-born residents in Sweden, 2000-2021). **Source** Statistics Sweden.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden (Portuguese-born residents in Sweden, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Statistics Sweden.

Educational qualifications of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden (Individuals born in Portugal residing in Sweden, by level of education, in percentage terms, 2000-2020). **Source** Statistics Sweden.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Sweden (Individuals born in Portugal residing in Sweden, by county, 2021). **Source** Statistics Sweden.

Emigration to Denmark

Portuguese emigration to Denmark (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Denmark, 2000-2021). **Source** Denmark Statistik.

Portuguese emigrants in Denmark (Portuguese-born residents in Denmark, 2001-2021). **Source** Denmark Statistik.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Denmark (Portuguese-born residents in Denmark, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Denmark Statistik.

The acceleration of emigration to Denmark (Portuguese emigrants residing in Denmark, by duration of stay, in percentage terms, 2000/01 and 2010/11). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2000/01 and DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Denmark (Portuguese-born residents in Denmark, by Province, 2021). **Source** Denmark Statistik.

Emigration to Norway

Portuguese emigration to Norway (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Norway, 2001-2021). **Source** Statistics Norway.

Portuguese emigrants in Norway (Portuguese-born residents in Norway, 2000-2021). **Source** Statistics Norway.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Norway (Portuguese-born residents in Norway, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Statistics Norway.

The acceleration of emigration to Norway (Portuguese emigrants residing in Norway, by duration of stay, in percentage terms, 2000/01 and 2010/11). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2000/01 and DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Norway (Portuguese-born residents in Norway, by county, 2021). **Source** Statistics Norway.

4 | Emigration to America

Emigration to Brazil

Portuguese emigration to Brazil (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Brazil, 2000-2021). **Source** Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (2004-2010) and Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública (from 2011 onwards).

Districts of origin of Portuguese emigration to Brazil (Residence permits for Portuguese nationals in Brazil, by district of birth, 2000-2015, absolute values and percentage of the district's population in 2011). **Source** Polícia Federal do Brasil (residence permits) and Instituto Nacional de Estatística.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Brazil (Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, by gender and age, 2010). **Source** CEPAL.

Portuguese emigrants in Brazil (Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, 2000-2010). **Source** Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE.

The reversal of the direction of remittances between Portugal and Brazil (Remittances inflow into Portugal from Brazil and remittances outflow from Portugal to Brazil, thousands of euros, nominal values, 2000-2020). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Brazil (Portuguese-born residents in Brazil, by state, 2000-2010). **Source** Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE.

Emigration to the United States

“Portuguese emigration to the United States (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to the United States, 2000-2020). **Source** US Department of Homeland Security.

Portuguese emigrants in the United States (Portuguese-born residents in the United States, 2000-2021). **Source** US Census Bureau.

Portuguese immigrants in the USA by nationality (Portuguese-born residents in the USA by nationality, 2019). **Source** US Census Bureau.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in the United States (Portuguese-born residents in the United States, by gender and age, 2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Qualification of immigrants in the USA (Percentage of foreign-born residents in the USA with higher education, by country of origin, 2011). **Source** OECD, Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries, DIOC-2010/11 (Rev 3).

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in the United States (Portuguese-born residents in the United States, by state, 2020). **Source** US Census Bureau.

Emigration to Canada

Portuguese emigration to Canada (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Canada, 2000-2021). **Source** Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Portuguese emigrants in Canada (Portuguese-born residents in Canada, 2001-2021). **Note** Data obtained by sampling (around 25% of the total population). **Source** Statistics Canada.

Portuguese immigrants in Canada by nationality (Portuguese-born residents in Canada by nationality, 2021). **Source** Statistics Canada.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Canada (Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by gender and age, 2016). **Note** Data obtained by sampling (around 25% of the total population). **Source** Statistics Canada.

Qualification of Portuguese emigrants in Canada (Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by level of education, 2016). **Source** Statistics Canada.

Regions of residence of Portuguese emigrants in Canada (Portuguese-born residents in Canada, by Province, 2021). **Note** Data obtained by sampling (around 25% of the total population). **Source** Statistics Canada.

Other South American destinations

Portuguese emigrants in Argentina (Portuguese-born residents in Argentina, 1981-2010). **Source** United Nations, CEPAL.

Portuguese emigrants in Venezuela (Portuguese-born residents in Venezuela, 1990-2011). **Source** United Nations, CEPAL.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Argentina (Portuguese-born residents in Argentina, by gender and age, 2010). **Source** United Nations, CEPAL.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Venezuela (Portuguese-born residents in Venezuela, by gender and age, 2011). **Source** United Nations, CEPAL.

Portuguese emigrants in South America (Portuguese-born residents in South America, by country of residence, most recent available year). **Note** [ARG] 2010; [BRA] 2010; [BOL] 2012; [CHL] 2017; [COL] 2018; [ECU] 2019; [PRY] 2012; [PER] 2017; [URY] 2011; [VEN] 2011. **Source**

[ARG] Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, INDEC; [BRA] Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE; [BOL] Catálogo ANDA do Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [CHL] Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas; [COL] Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística; [ECU] United Nations Statistics Division; [PRY] Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social; [PER] Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática; [URY] Instituto Nacional de Estadística do Uruguay; [VEN] Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

5 | Emigration to other destinations

Emigration to Africa

Portuguese emigration to Angola (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Angola, 2012-2019). **Note** The values correspond to the sum of the following types of visas issued by the Angolan consulates in Porto and Lisbon to Portuguese nationals in emigration contexts: privileged, work (the most common), protocol-based work, residence settlement, and other types (study and temporary stay). No information is available regarding visas issued by the Angolan consulate in Faro. **Source** Consulado-Geral da República de Angola in Lisbon; Consulado-Geral da República de Angola in Porto.

Portuguese emigration to Mozambique (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Mozambique, 2011-2016). **Note** The values refer to work permits granted by the Ministry of Labour. **Source** Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP), according to information provided by the Ministry of Labour of Mozambique.

Remittances from migration, Angola-Portugal (Remittances received and sent between Angola and Portugal, 2000-2022). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Remittances from migration, Mozambique-Portugal (Remittances received and sent between Mozambique and Portugal, 2000-2022). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Remittances from migration, Cape Verde-Portugal (Remittances received and sent between Cape Verde and Portugal, 2000-2022). **Source** Banco de Portugal.

Portuguese emigrants in Africa (Portuguese-born residents in Africa, by country of residence, most recent available year). **Note** [ZAF] 2020; [AGO] 2020; [BWA] 2020; [CPV] 2021; [COG] 2020; [GNB] 2020; [MOZ] 2020; [NAM] 2020; [STP] 2020; [TUN] 2014. **Source** [ZAF] United Nations Statistics Division; [AGO] United Nations Statistics Division; [BWA] United Nations Statistics Division; [CPV] Instituto Nacional de Estadística; [COG] United Nations Statistics Division; [GNB] United Nations Statistics Division; [MOZ] United Nations Statistics Division; [NAM] United Nations Statistics Division; [STP] United Nations Statistics Division; [TUN] Statistiques Tunisie.

Emigration to Asia and Oceania

Portuguese emigration to Macau (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Macau, 2000-2021). **Source** Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos do Governo da RAE de Macau.

Portuguese emigration to Australia (Inflows of Portuguese nationals to Australia, 2004-2021). **Note** The reference year corresponds to the fiscal year (from July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the year indicated); the figures refer to the entry of settlers, defined as individuals who entered Australian territory either with a permanent visa or with a temporary (provisional) visa and a clear intention to settle in the country. **Source** Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

Portuguese emigrants in Australia (Portuguese-born residents in Australia, 2000-2021). **Source** Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Age pyramid of Portuguese emigrants in Australia (Portuguese-born residents in Australia, by gender and age, 2021). **Source** Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Portuguese emigrants in Asia and Oceania (Portuguese-born residents in Asia and Oceania, by country of residence, most recent available year). **Note** [AUS] 2021; [KOR] 2021; [HKG] 2021; [JPN] 2021; [MAC] 2021; [NZL] 2018; [THA] 2020; [TWN] 2019; [TLS] 2020. **Source** [AUS] Australian Bureau of Statistics; [KOR] Korea National Statistical Office (KNSO); [HKG] Census and Statistics Department, The Government of Hong Kong Administrative Region; [JPN] Statistics Bureau; [MAC] Direção dos Serviços de Estatística e Censos; [NZL] Statistics New Zealand; [THA] United Nations Statistics Division; [TWN] Ministry of the Interior, National Immigration Agency, Republic of China, Taiwan; [TLS] United Nations Statistics Division.

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ATLAS OF PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION

Emigration is, in Portugal, a phenomenon of long duration and great scope that saw a new rise in the 21st century. Between 2001 and 2020, an average of more than 75,000 people left Portugal annually. Added to the large migration waves from the second half of the 20th century, these more recent departures contributed to the creation of a large emigrant population. Today, more than 2.1 million Portuguese emigrants live scattered around the world. Measured relatively, the Portuguese emigration population is the largest of any European emigrant population, and the eighth largest in the world. In this Atlas, prepared by the permanent team of researchers at the Emigration Observatory, the available statistical information about the current state of Portuguese emigration is gathered and analyzed.

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