

MIGRANT INTEGRATION IN PORTUGAL

Vasco Malta

IOM OFFICE IN PORTUGAL



- Since 1976 in Lisbon
- Staff: 23 people
- Projects: 7 projects implemented in 2022

Support for Voluntary Return and
Sustainable Reintegration
(ARVORE)

Promoting Good Management
of Labor Migration in Portugal

Technical Support for the High
Commission of Migration

Assistance for relocation of
asylum seekers

Assistance for Resettlement of
Refugees in Portugal

Mainstreaming human rights in
Administrative Detention Centres

DT4E – Displaced Talent for Europe
Complementary Pathways

ArVore provides administrative, logistical or financial support, including reintegration support, for migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in the host country and choose to return delegated to their country of origin.

The labor project aims to define a plan to develop future schemes of labor migration to Portugal, in the sense of responding to the existing demand in the labor market and promoting the creation of safe paths for the migration of foreign workers.

The Technical support for the High Commission of Migration project improves responses from National Migrant Integration Support Centers by evaluating their services and operations for the well-being of migrants.

The relocation program, implemented both at the European level and bilaterally, is a demonstration of solidarity within the EU towards Member States facing increasing pressure on their systems of asylum systems.

Resettlement is the transfer of refugees from the state where they have sought protection to a state that welcomes them with a status of permanent residence. The OIM supports the Government of Portugal in the transfer of refugees who are in Turkey, Jordan and Egypt and who were unable to integrate in these countries.

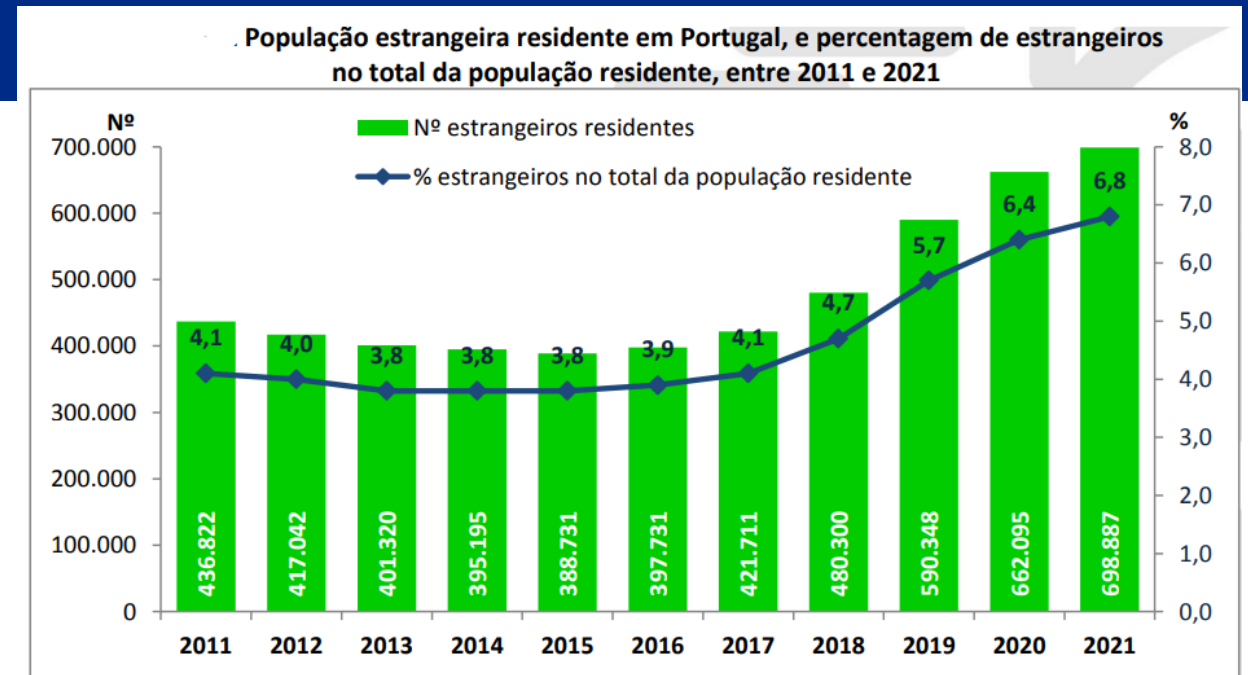
The project “Mainstreaming human rights in Administrative Detention Centers” aims to contribute to the mainstreaming and upholding of human rights of migrants detained due to their migration status and to promote alternatives to detention, in line with international and EU human rights standards.

DT4E – Displaced Talent for Europe Complementary Pathways are safe and regulated avenues for people in need of international protection that provide for a lawful stay in a third country such as Portugal, where the international protection needs of the beneficiaries are met. It assists migrants through work or study paths.

National Demographics

- Portugal has 10 352 042 inhabitants;
- 5th lowest birth rate in Europe (8.2%);
- Population aged 65 and over increased 20.6% in the last decade, making it the 3rd country with the oldest population in Europe (Eurostat 2022);
- The number of people aged 65 and over now represents **23.4%** of the Portuguese population.

Foreign population residing in Portugal, and percentage of foreigners in the total resident population, between 2011 and 2021

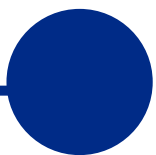


Fonte: Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (SEF) (sistematização e cálculos da autora).

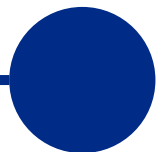
Demography and Immigration

Immigrants represent an indispensable contribution to counteract the demographic winter of the country, with a very significant impact on the migratory balance, which since 2017 has been reinforced.

The year 2021, deeply marked by restrictions on mobility, has dictated that Portugal once again have a negative population balance, a trend that will foreseeably be countered by an increase in the entry of foreign citizens in Portugal - the number of residence visas attributed in 2021 will already surpass by +18.3% the visas attributed in 2019, the year before the pandemic.



There is a recognition and appreciation of the positive and indispensable impact of immigrants for the Portuguese social welfare state

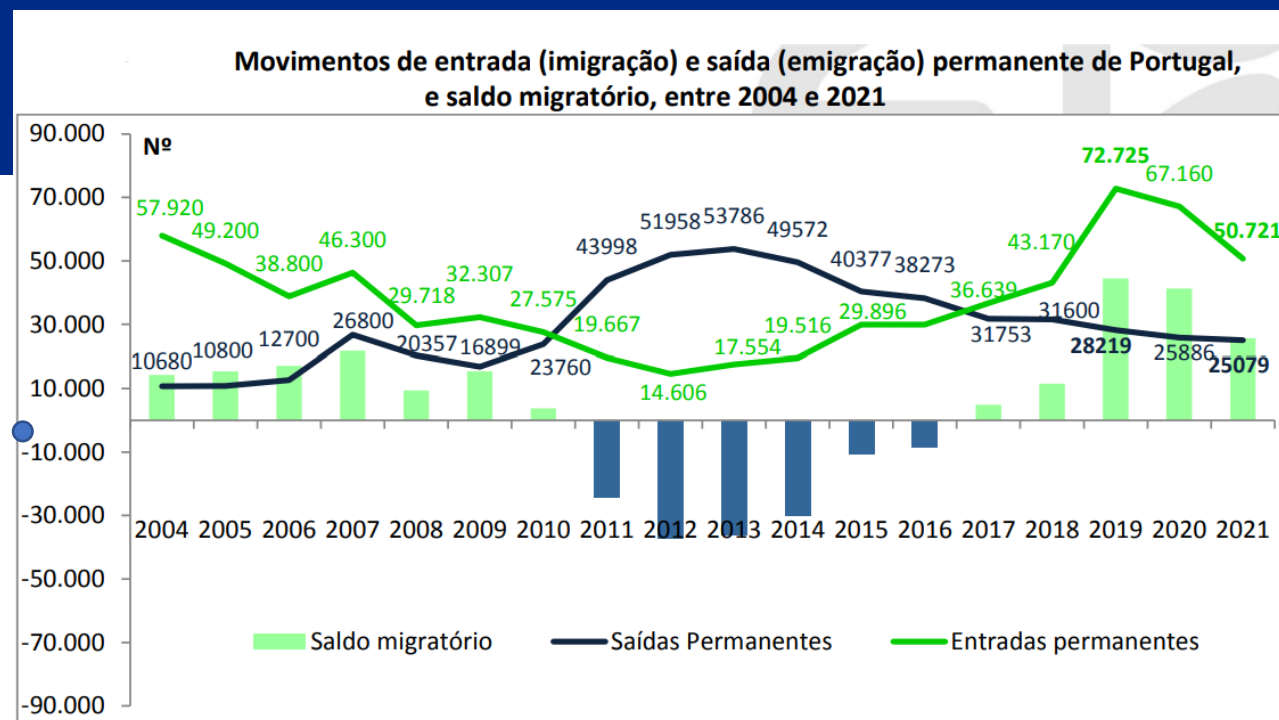


In 2021, even considering the increase in expenses with social benefits, translates into a positive financial balance of +968 million Euros

Demography and Immigration

Without immigrants some economic sectors and activities would collapse, reinforcing the fact that immigration in Portugal is essentially active and contributory, indispensable for the revitalisation of the national labour market and for the strengthening of the social state.

In the academic year 2020/2021, foreign students represent 7.2% of enrolled students

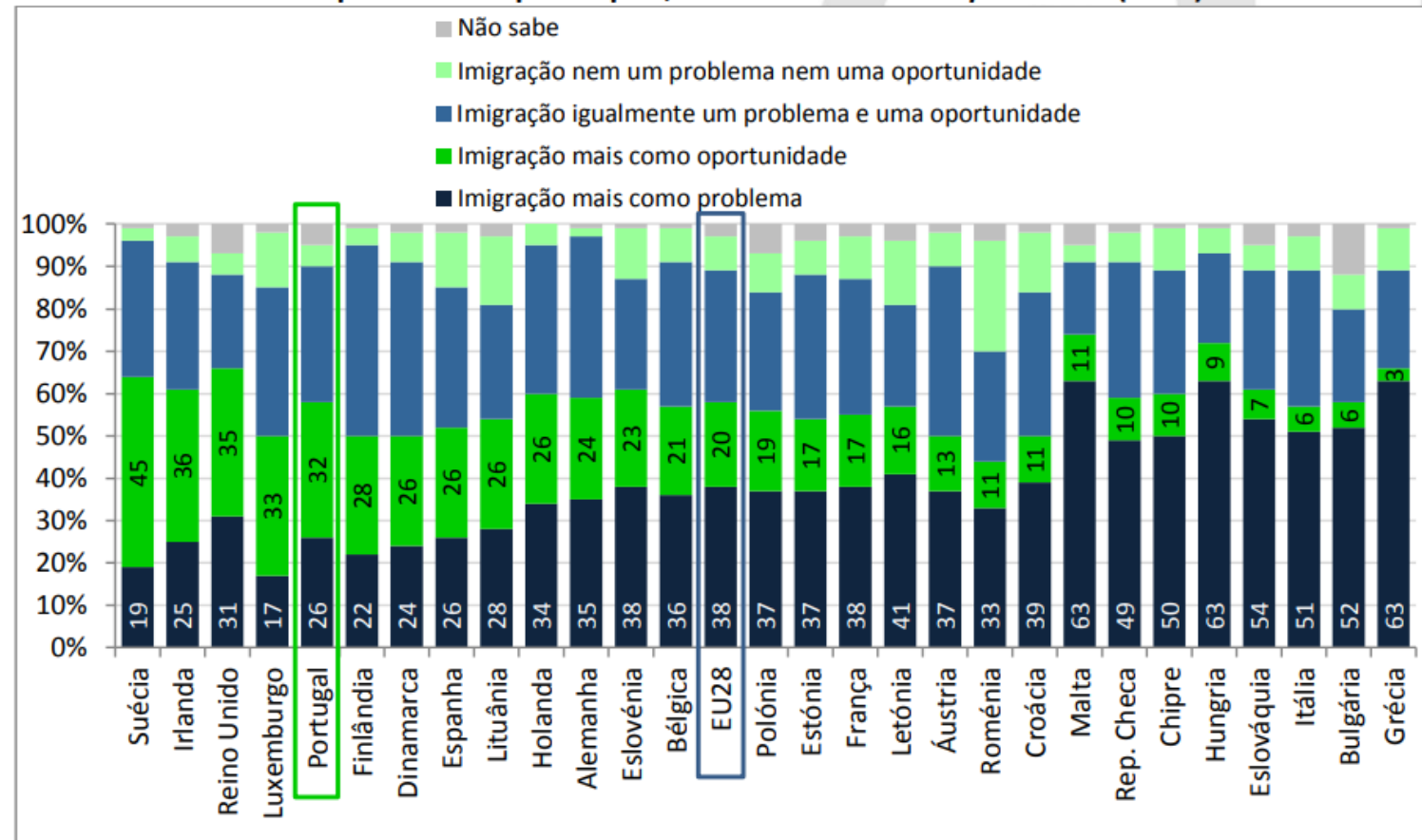


Fonte: INE, Indicadores Demográficos e Estimativas Anuais da Imigração e Estimativas Anuais da Emigração

Positive migration balance in Portugal since 2017

Perception of Immigration

Percepção da imigração mais como um problema versus como uma oportunidade para o país, no Eurobarómetro Especial 469 (2017)

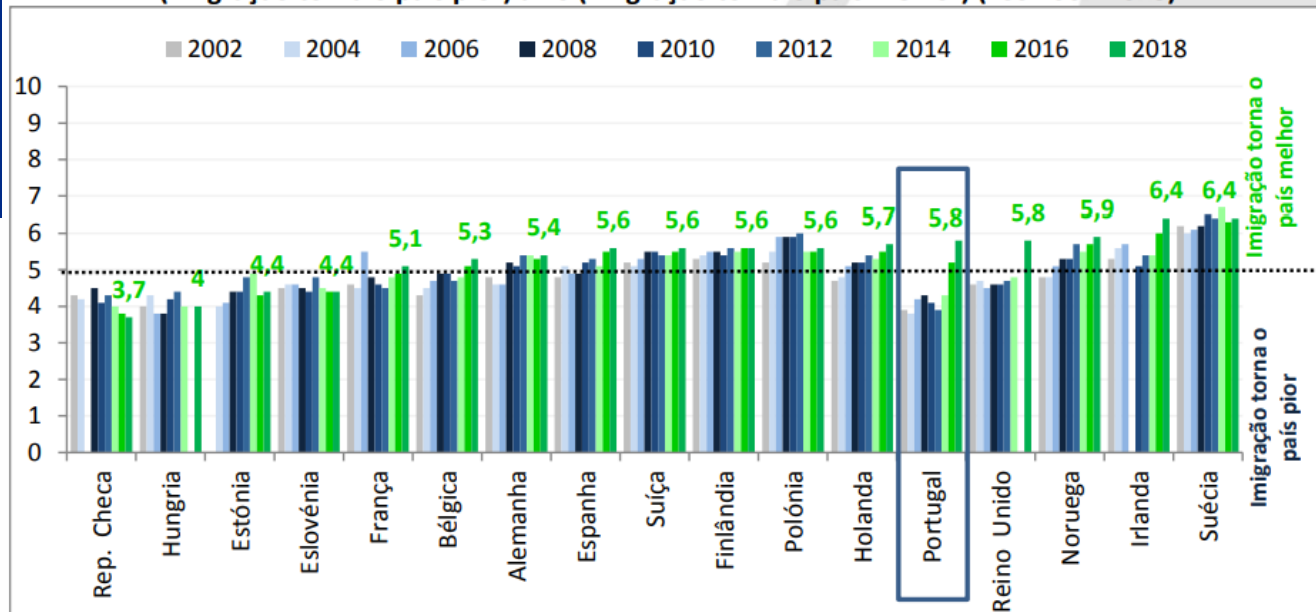


Fonte: Integration of immigrants in the European Union – Special Eurobarometer 469 (elaboração da autora).

Portugal appears alongside the limited number of countries that identify a higher prevalence of respondents considering immigration as an opportunity

Perception of Immigration

Resultados da questão *O nosso país tornou-se um lugar pior ou melhor para se viver com a vinda de pessoas de outros países para cá?* no Inquérito Social Europeu, valor médio numa escala de 0 (imigração torna o país pior) a 10 (imigração torna o país melhor) (ESS 2002-2018)

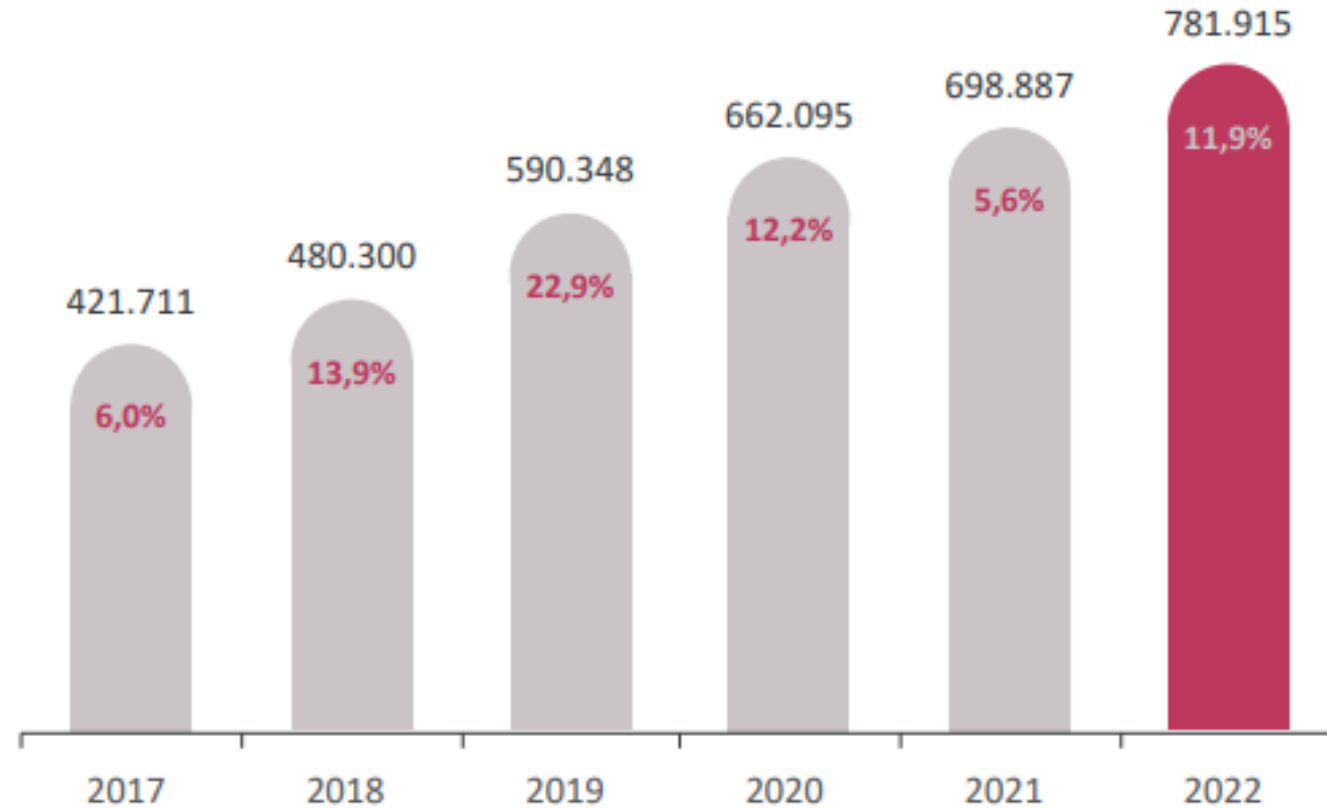


Fonte: European Social Survey – ESS, sistematizado em POP – Portal da Opinião Pública (análise e tratamento gráfico da autora). // Nota: Estão representados apenas os países que dispõem de dados para esta questão em pelo menos 8 dos 9 momentos da inquirição ESS entre 2002 e 2018, admitindo-se apenas a ausência de um momento de inquirição.

“Has our country become a worse or better place to live with people from other countries coming here?”

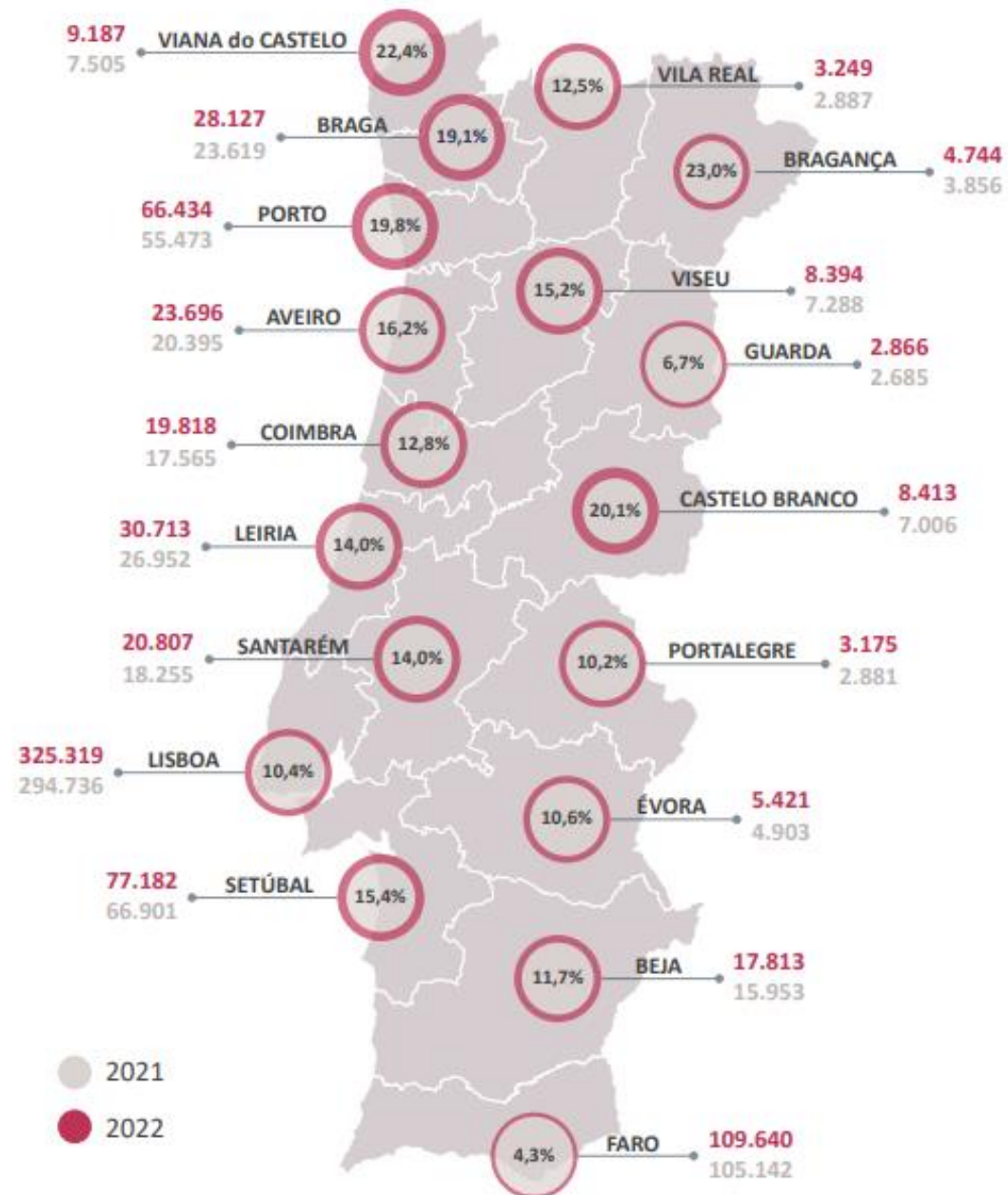
Since 2016 Portugal has reached the average value of 5.2, and 5.8 in 2018

Tendência Evolutiva de Estrangeiros Residentes

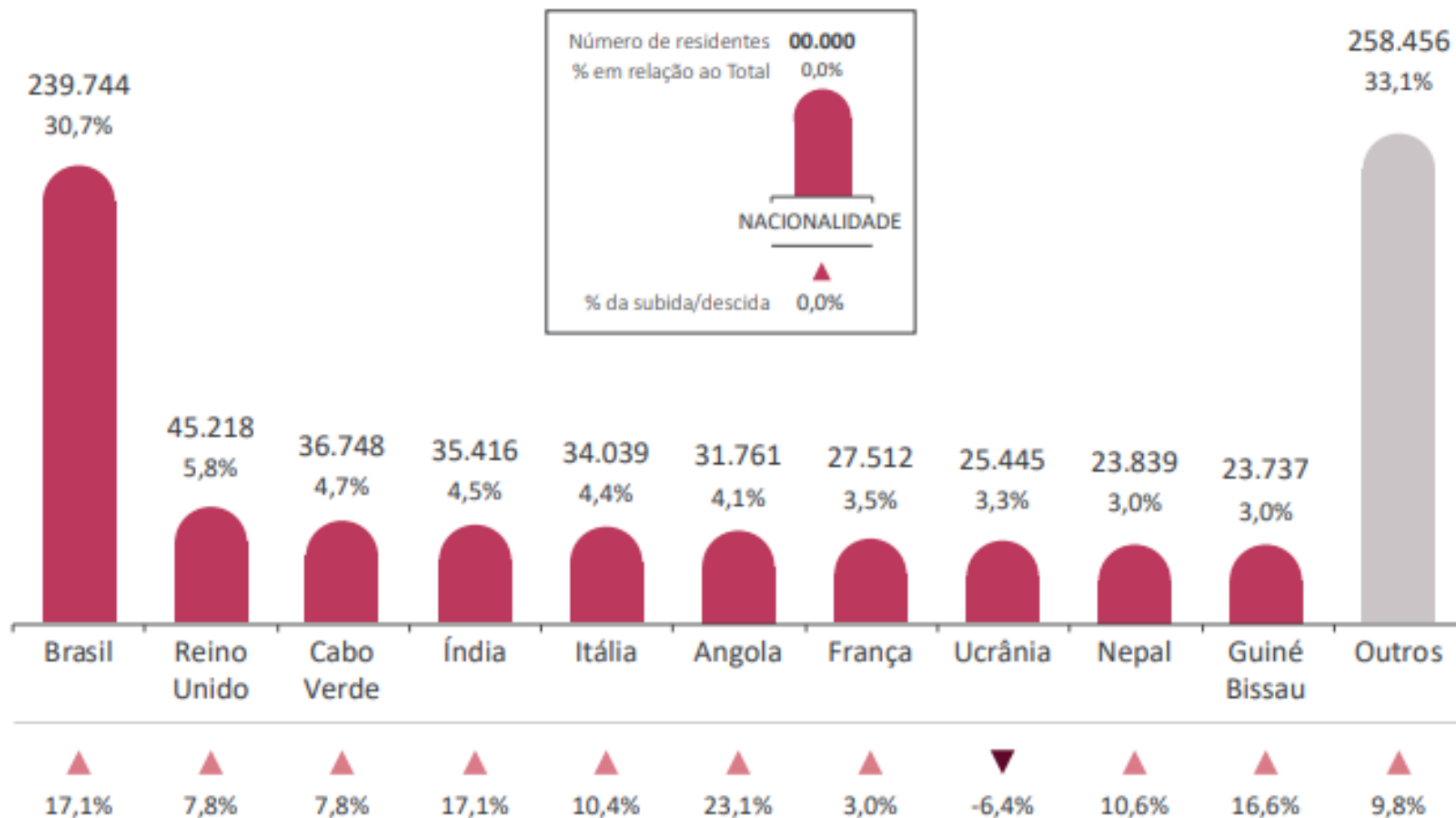


There are 781.915 registered international migrants in Portugal (almost 8% of the total population)

Migrant Population Resident in Portugal per District



Nacionalidades Mais Representativas



Migrants in Portugal come from different countries, including Brazil, the United Kingdom, Cape Verde, India and Italy, just to mention the five largest migrant communities in Portugal, in the year 2022

Any questions?

Thank you!

For more information:
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