Current Portuguese emigration trends in the European context

THE NEW EMIGRATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PORTUGUESE SOCIETY
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The current increase in emigration goes back to about the year 2000, with Spain becoming a major destination country by 2007.
Some other European countries have seen far greater (relative) increases in emigration, but from lower bases.

Expatriation in selected European countries, 2000-2013, 2000=100.
Portugal and Poland are « neck-and-neck » in emigration rates among « emigration countries ».

Expatriation rates in selected European countries, 2013

Note: Flows to UK are from NINO data.
Stay rates after 6–10 years vary from about 25% to 50%, depending on the country.

Source: Flows 2003-2007 from administrative statistics (France census survey); 2012 residents who arrived in 2003-2007, from LFS (France, also census survey)
But there are also many posted workers who may not show up in the statistics ➔ short work assignments.

Posted Portuguese workers in Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Distribution 2013</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>58 923</td>
<td>France 47,1</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>54 043</td>
<td>Belgium 16,5</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>72,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>54 480</td>
<td>Spain 13,2</td>
<td>Of which construction</td>
<td>58,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>81 687</td>
<td>Germany 8,3</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>27,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands 7,7</td>
<td>Of which education, health, social work, arts and other services</td>
<td>25,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austria 1,5</td>
<td>All sectors</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom 1,4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All other countries 4,3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,9% of national employment in 2013

Roughly 40 days on average per posting in 2013 in France

Labour force outcomes data

- From European Union labour force survey (basically harmonised national surveys).
- Data from 2007 to 2013, pooled.
- Four groups based on date of arrival – a bit messy
  - Recent post-crisis ➔ after 2008
  - Recent pre-crisis – 1-5 years of residence, but prior to 2008
  - 6-10 years for each of 2007 to 2013 surveys
e.g. for 2007 survey, 1998-2002; for 2008, 1999-2003, etc.
  - > 10 years for each of 2007 to 2013
The jump-off point for the « new » emigration, at least from the point of view of destination countries, appears to go back to the turn of the century. LFS data confirm flow evidence.

Distribution of Portuguese emigration by country of destination (LFS data 2007-2012)
Emigrants are more and more educated, more so than the Portuguese population, but the low-educated still predominate.
Emigrants have higher employment rates and had lower/comparable unemployment rates pre-crisis than stay-at-homes.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>More than 10 years</th>
<th>From 6 to 10 years</th>
<th>Recent</th>
<th>Recent</th>
<th>Born in this country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expatriates</td>
<td>Pre-crisis</td>
<td>Post-crisis</td>
<td>2007-2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.Employed</td>
<td>2. Unemployed</td>
<td>3.Inactive</td>
<td>Stay-at-homes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1. Employed
- 2. Unemployed
- 3. Inactive
Labour force outcomes of emigrants in destination countries ➔ Higher employment and comparable/lower unemployment rates in all countries except Spain.

Labour force outcomes of recent (<10 years of residence) Portuguese expatriates in destination countries, 2007-2012.
Polarisation in choice of destination countries, according to education level of emigrants.

Distribution of destination countries, by educational attainment of expatriates, recent emigrants, 2007-2013 LFS data.
UK, Spain and non-traditional destination countries show a higher proportion of educated emigrants.

[Bar chart showing educational attainment of new emigrants by destination country, 2007-2012.]

1. Low
2. Medium
3. High
Recapitulation

New emigration dates from about 2000
Significant new destination countries are Spain (until 2010) and the UK
With Poland (and Lithuania), highest emigration rates in EU
Stay rates of emigrants are 25-50%, depending on the country
Very large number of posted workers, but postings are short
Emigrants are more and more educated
For pre-crisis emigrants and those outside of Spain, better outcomes than stay-at-homes but, still true if one controls for age, sex and educational attainment?
Finally strong polarisation of destination countries according to educational attainment of emigrants
Thank you for your attention.