

# DEFINITIONS

## MYTH - 2 Meanings:

1. “An ancient story or set of stories, especially explaining the early history of a group of people or about natural events and facts (...)”
2. “A commonly believed but false idea”. Ex. “Statistics disprove the myth that women are worse drivers than men.”

*in Cambridge Dictionary online*

«(...) a simplified image often illusory, that human groups elaborate or accept and that play a determining role in their behavior»

*in Priberam Dictionary online*

## **MYTH**

Apparent and coherent truth that is nothing more than an error / lie.

## **FACT**

From the Latin "factu" = "What is real"

# DEFINITIONS

## MIGRANT - IMMIGRANT / EMIGRANT

**Migration** - involves a movement / movement of people, groups or populations from one place to another.

When transposing borders, it is called international migration (it is a geographical concept).

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT



**IMMIGRANT**

**Non-national, resident in Portugal**

**VS**

**EMIGRANT**

**National resident out of Portugal**

# DEFINITIONS

## CITIZENSHIP

“The state of being a member of a particular country and having rights because of it.” (Cambridge Dictionary online)

These rights, attributed by the State to its citizens, vary in degree or circle.

### Main groups:

- National Citizens

More extensive rights (Full Citizenship)

- EU Citizens

Additional rights to national citizenship (European Citizenship)

- Citizens of third countries to the European Union
- More restricted rights

# DEFINITIONS

## NATIONAL CITIZEN (In Portugal)

*Portuguese citizens are all those who, as such, by law or international convention are considered "* (Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, Article 4)

By exclusion, all non-national citizens are ...

## FOREIGNERS

*'Every citizen who is not a national in the State in which he is staying'*

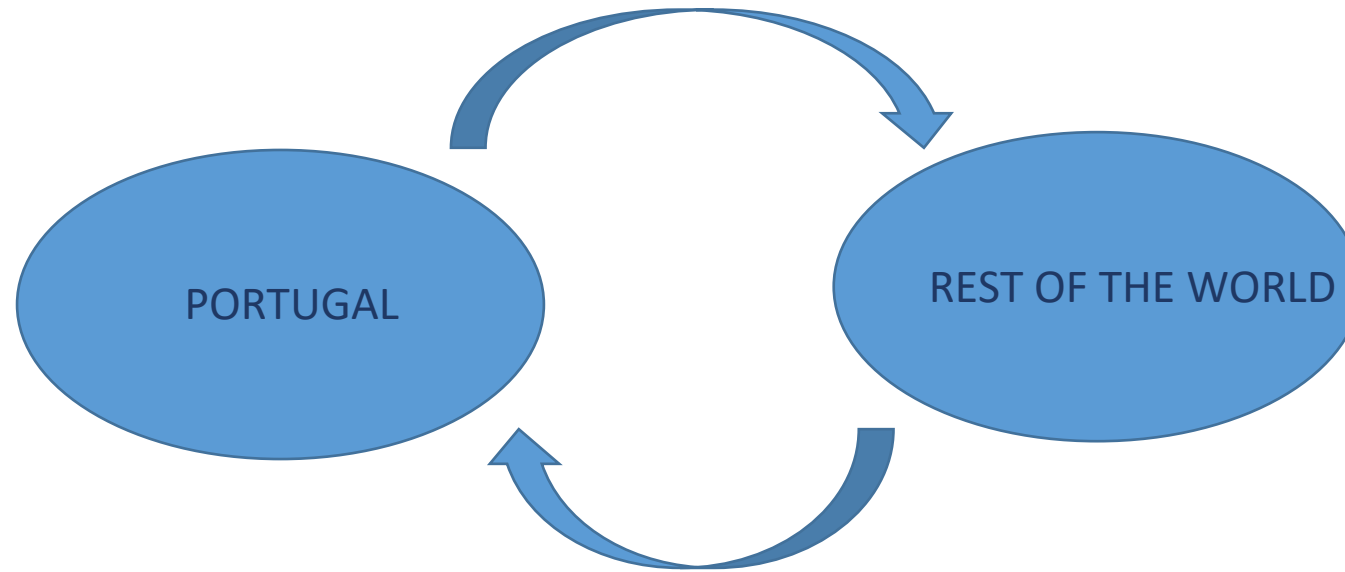
Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly, Article 1°

## MIGRANTE INTERNACIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL DEFINITION	JURIDICAL DEFINITION
<p data-bbox="191 375 1261 589"><i>"Someone who moves from one country to another with the intention of continuing to reside there"..</i></p> <p data-bbox="639 629 1261 668">Recommendation nb 87 of ILO</p> <p data-bbox="191 879 1261 1011">The time period should be equal to or greater than one year.</p> <p data-bbox="504 1051 1261 1089">Recommendation of UN Organization</p>	<p data-bbox="1286 375 2356 506">The EU adopts the legal concept, however, excluding its citizens.</p> <p data-bbox="1684 546 1964 585"><b><u>I</u>MMIGRANT</b></p> <p data-bbox="1286 629 2356 935">National of a third country to the EU, who intends to settle for more than 1 year in Portugal / In an EU country (Legal Status of Immigrant)</p> <p data-bbox="1696 975 1951 1013"><b><u>E</u>MIGRANT</b></p> <p data-bbox="1286 1058 2356 1182">National citizen, who intends to settle for more than 1 year in a third country to the EU</p>

# ARE IMMIGRANTS INVADING US?

2.3 Million Immigrants



0.4 Million Immigrants

383 759

(2015)

Since 2011, the foreign population has decreased by **9,5%**

## OS IMIGRANTES ESTÃO A INVADIR-NOS?

“ Portugal is, in the European context, the country with the greatest emigration. The Portuguese emigrants represent more than a fifth (21%) of the resident population.

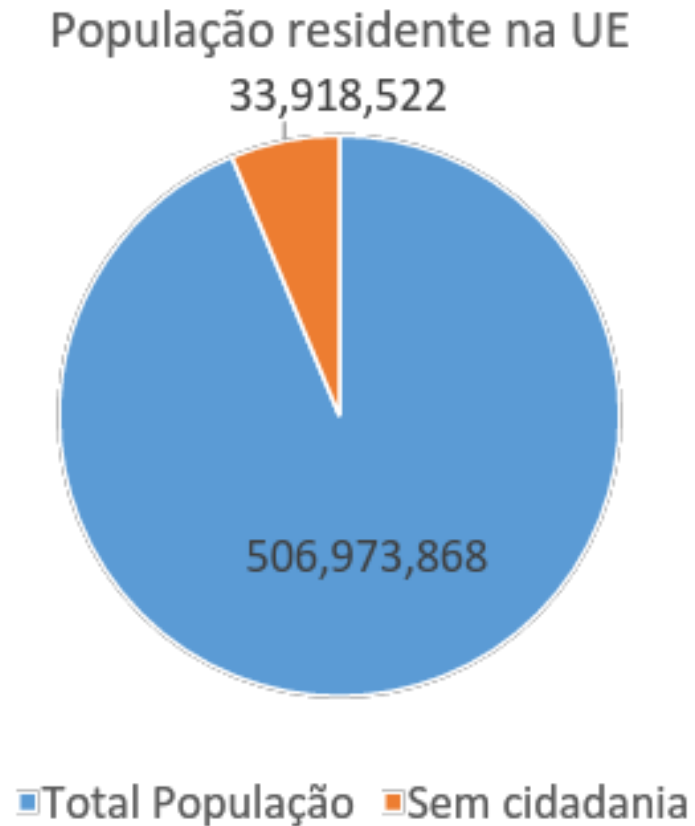
“ On the opposite side, immigration throws us to the bottom: immigrants represent less than 6% of the resident population, if we exclude returnees born in the former colonies, and with a tendency to decrease. ”

“Globally, the Portuguese living outside borders are around 2.3 million. "With the direct descendants of these emigrants, the population of Portuguese origin in the emigration countries will exceed five million“.

Statistical report of the Emigration Observatory

José Carlos Marques, Center for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra (2014)

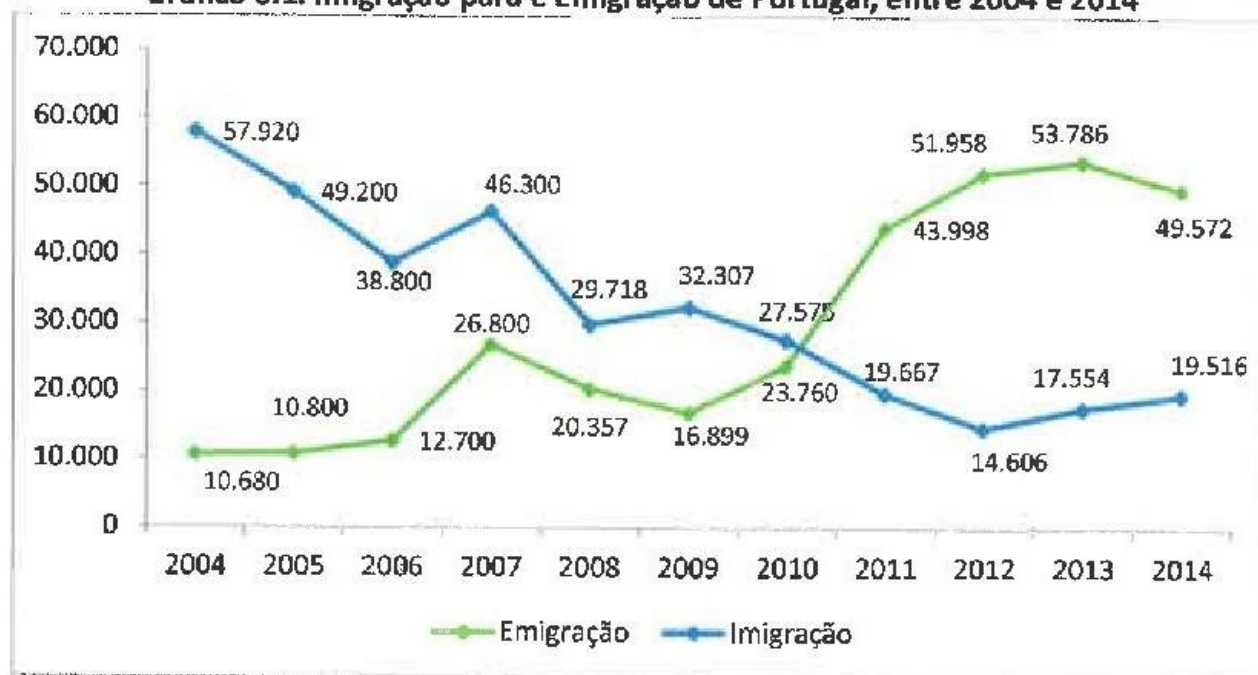
## OS IMIGRANTES ESTÃO A INVADIR-NOS?



Sem cidadania **6,7%**

## OS IMIGRANTES ESTÃO A INVADIR-NOS?

Gráfico 0.1. Imigração para e Emigração de Portugal, entre 2004 e 2014



Fonte: Eurostat, Database, Population and social conditions, Demography and migration (pop), Immigration, Emigrati

**Adverse economic cycles lead to:**

- **Increased outflow of Portuguese population - increased emigration of Portuguese.**
- **Return of immigrants to their countries of origin - decrease of immigrants in the country (Portugal)**

# Immigrants: Benefits or a burden?

## Economic growth

- Migration boosts the working-age population.
- Migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries. (ex: health workers in Portugal)
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress.



## **OS IMIGRANTES VÊM AUMENTAR A TAXA DE DESEMPREGO?**

**When we had the highest unemployment rates, we had a lot of immigration?**

**This relationship is not proportional. In years where the unemployment rate declines, the immigrant rate is not relevant and continues to grow.**

**THERE IS NO DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE OSCILLATION OF  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS**

# THE IMMIGRANTS TAKE OUR JOBS?

## Labour markets (fast-growing sectors)

New immigrants represented 15% of entries into strongly growing Europe.

- Health-care occupations
- STEM occupations (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

# THE IMMIGRANTS TAKE OUR JOBS?

## Labour markets (declining occupations )

- Immigrants represented about a quarter of entries into the most strongly declining occupations in Europe (24%)
  - craft and related trades workers
  - machine operators and assemblers.
- In all these areas, immigrants are filling labour needs by taking up jobs regarded by domestic workers as unattractive or lacking career prospects.

## ARE IMMIGRANTS HARMFUL FOR OUR ECONOMY?

# Is migration good for the economy?

Migrants fill important niches both in fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy.

Migrants accounted for 70% of the increase in Europe over the past ten years.

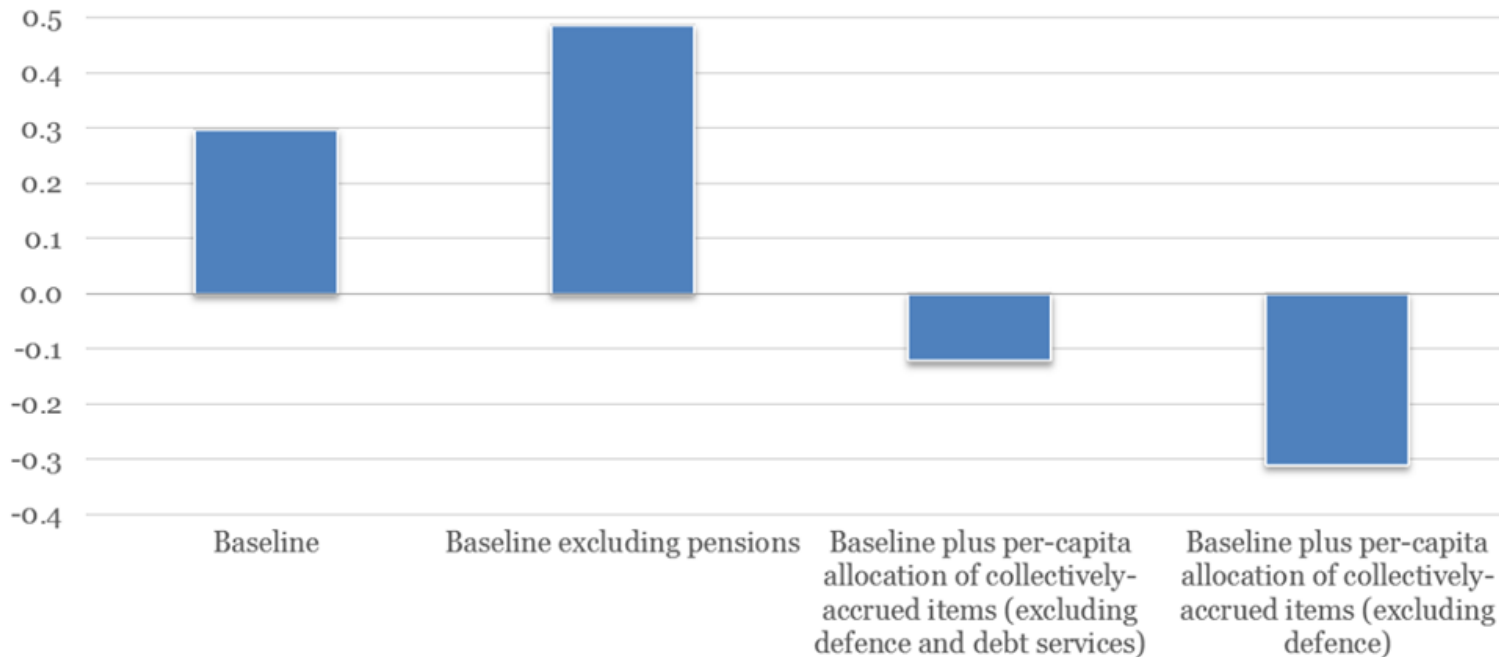
Like the native-born, young migrants are better educated than those nearing retirement.

Migrants contribute significantly to labour-market flexibility, notably in Europe.

# ARE IMMIGRANTS HARMFUL FOR OUR SOCIAL SECURITY?

In EU...

Estimated net fiscal impact of immigrants, with and without the pension system and per-capita allocation of collectively accrued revenue and expenditure items



*Note* : The “baseline” calculations include estimates for indirect taxes as well as expenditure on education, health and active labour market policy.

*Source*: Liebig and Mo (2013).

- Migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits.
- Labour migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse.
- Employment is the single biggest determinant of migrants’ net fiscal contribution.

## ARE IMMIGRANTS HARMFUL FOR OUR SOCIAL SECURITY?

In PORTUGAL...

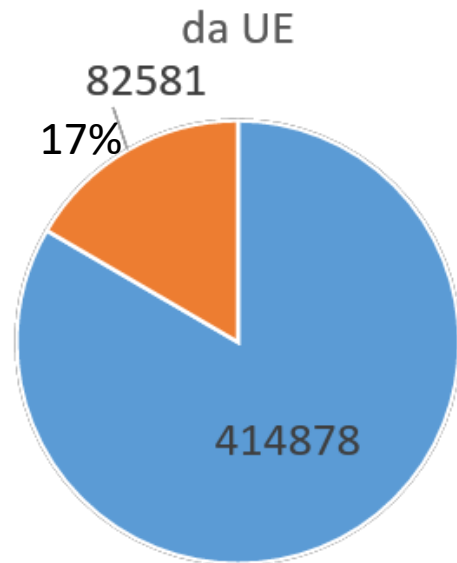
Table 6.1. Balance of Social Security contributions and social security benefits related to the population of foreign nationality in 2013 and 2014 (million euros):

	2013	2014
<b>Contribuições</b>	432,5	439,0
<b>Prestações Sociais</b>	159,0	129,8
<b>Saldo</b>	<b>+273,5</b>	<b>+309,2</b>

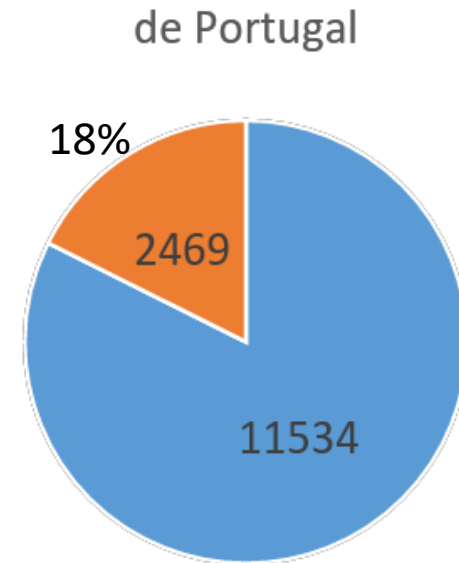
Source: MSESS – Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security (authors' calculations).

# DO MIGRANTS COME TO INCREASE CRIME?

Foreign prisoners in the prison system ...



■ Presos Cidadãos ■ Presos não cidadãos



■ Presos Cidadãos ■ Presos não cidadãos

# DO MIGRANTS COME TO INCREASE CRIME?

BUT,

**FOREIGN PRISONERS - DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO immigrants or foreigners residing in the country..**



“People in transit”

25 %

(Foreigners, with no residence or professional activity in Portugal)