

# MERIDIUM PROJECT

## Context Analysis – Portugal

*Maria Isabel Tomás*

CLUNL/FCSH/UNL  
March 2011

## Index

	<i>Page</i>
1. Immigration in Portugal Today -----	2
1.1. Sustained increase in migratory flows since 2003 -----	2
1.2. Nationalities of origin and socio-demographic characterization of the immigrant population -----	3
1.3. Immigrant Geographical Distribution and Concentration -----	4
1.4. Integration of immigrant population in the labor market -----	5
2. Policies and Measures related to the migratory phenomenon -----	5
3. Policies and Measures at the Regional and Local Levels -----	7
4. Areas selected for the MERIDIUM sociolinguistic study -----	7
5. Characterization of the selected Districts -----	8
5.1. District of Lisbon -----	8
5.1.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Sintra -----	9
5.1.2. Characterization of the Municipality of Mafra -----	12
5.1.2. Characterization of the Municipality of Amadora -----	14
5.2. District of Setúbal -----	17
5.2.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Setúbal -----	20
5.3. District of Faro -----	24
5.3.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Faro -----	27
Statistical Sources -----	32

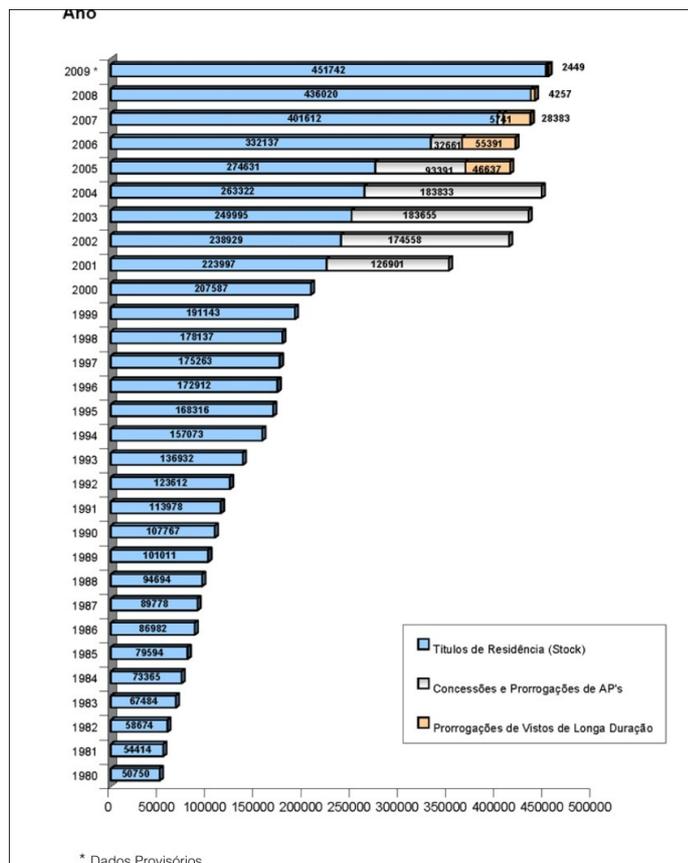
# 1. Immigration in Portugal Today

Contacts made with numerous institutions and organizations, during MERIDIUM fieldwork throughout 2010 and 2011, seem to point to the fact that the global (and the national crisis in particular) economic crisis may have led to a significant contraction in the increasing migratory flows which have characterized Portugal for the last two decades. The unavailability of “real time” statistical data does not allow for the validation of such an “impressionistic” observation and we will have to wait for the data from the ongoing Census (2011).

When we compare the most recent statistical data available (2009)<sup>1</sup> with those reported in the *Country Report - Portugal (MERIDIUM)*<sup>2</sup>, we do not yet find significant changes in immigration patterns observed in Portugal since the late 1990s:

## 1.1. Sustained increase in migratory flows since 2003

Fig.1. Foreign Citizens with legal Residency permits in Portugal (1980-2009)



<sup>1</sup> SEF, available at <http://sefstat.sef.pt/>

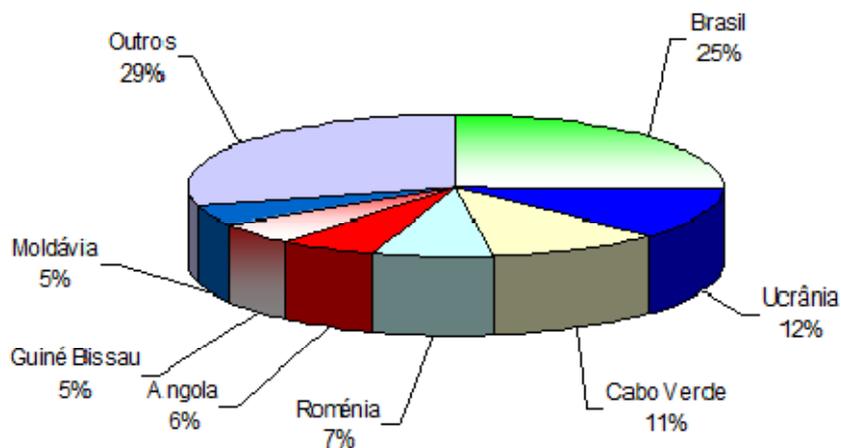
<sup>2</sup> Available at MERIDIUM Website: <http://meridium.unistragg.it>

Foreign population holding a Residency permit by December 31st 2009<sup>3</sup> totaled 454 191 individuals, a value which represents a 3, 16% increase if compared to the 2008 figures. In 2009, there was a crude rate of net migration of 15 408 individuals. The increasing migratory flows into the country have been the major component in the country's population increase since 1993, compensating for the lower birth rate. Statistical estimates for 2009 point to an overall population of 10 637 700, an increase of 10 500 residents, when compared to the estimates for 2008.

### 1.2. Nationalities of origin and socio-demographic characterization of the immigrant population

The trends observed in the last two decades as to the immigrants' countries of origin, are still seen in 2009.

**Fig. 2. Most numerous immigrant communities (2009)**



Source: SEF (Provisional data 2009)

According to SEF estimates for 2009, the majority of immigrant citizens still comes from the African Countries with Portuguese as Official Language (PALOPs), representing 24% of the overall immigrant population, in spite of the sharp decrease observed in the last few years. In 2001, they represented 45, 28 %.

<sup>3</sup>Residency permits and prorogations granted by SEF

European immigrants (39,1% in 2009) exhibited a 6,3% increase compared to 2008, due to the substantial increase in the flows coming from Eastern European countries, particularly from Ukraine (11,6%), Romania (7,2%), Moldavia (4,6%) and Russia (1,4%). Two findings exemplify this trend: in 2009 Romania surpasses the United Kingdom as the most numerous group within the EU Member States; Ukraine surpasses Cape Verde as the second most numerous nationality.

The substantial increase in Chinese nationals accounts for Asia now representing 6,6% do of the migratory flow.

Brazil accounts for 25,6% of the foreign legal population in 2009, a 34,3% increase in relation to 2001. Brazil and PALOPs, together, stand for 47% of the immigrant population universe.

The contribution of the migratory phenomenon to the attenuation of the sharp aging of the Portuguese population is still felt in 2009. The vast majority of immigrants is concentrated in the age groups typical of active life: 48% in the 20-39 age group (218 060 immigrants), 31,48% in the 40-60 age group

Data concerning immigrant sex distribution display the tendency apparent in the last few years: an increase in female immigrant numbers, both from family regrouping policies and from the arrival of female immigrants in the labor market. Of the total legal foreign population in 2009, 51,6% were males, while female immigrants represented 48,4%, against 56,2% and 43,8%, respectively, in 2001.

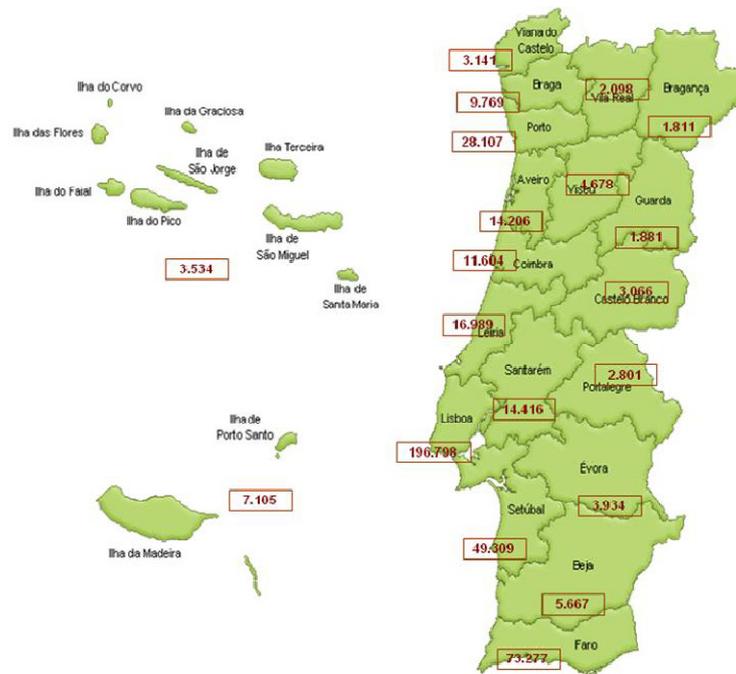
### **1.3. Immigrant geographical distribution and concentration**

Geographical distribution and territorial concentration patterns also exhibit no significant changes in 2009:

Immigrants are concentrated predominantly in the coastal areas, particularly in the districts of Lisbon (196 798), Faro (73 277) and Setúbal (49 309), areas where a significant share of the national economic activity is located. The joint immigrant

population of these three districts stands for 70,3% (319 384) of a total universe of 454 191 immigrants in 2009.

**Fig.3. Foreign population in 2009, by district**



Source: SEF (Provisional data 2009)

#### 1.4. Integration of the immigrant population in the labor market.

The data on the economic sectors of immigrant employment show diversification, with a strong incidence in construction and public works, commerce, tourism related jobs, industrial cleaning, personal and domestic services (mainly women). Immigrant employment mirrors the strong tertiarization of the Portuguese economy, even if industrial jobs, particularly in the Lisbon and Tagus Valley Region, still carry some weight.

## 2. Policies and Measures related to the migratory phenomenon.

We have found no significant changes in policies and measures geared to the immigrant population in terms of what was reported in the *Country Report*.

The *Estratégia Nacional para a Protecção Social e Inclusão Social - Portugal 2008-2010* (National Strategy for Social Protection and Inclusion 2008-2011), in articulation with the *Novo Quadro de Referência Estratégico Nacional (QREN) 2007-2013* (New Strategic National Frame of Reference for Inclusion 2007-2013) includes the *Plano Nacional de Acção para a Inclusão (PNAI) 2008-2010*, defining as one of its priorities

iii) To overcome discrimination and strengthen the integration of specific groups, namely: people with disabilities, immigrants and ethnic minorities<sup>4</sup>

Measures targeting immigrants aim at “ensuring the fulfillment of their rights, namely through full access to public services; social protection, education and training, employment, access to rights/judicial support.”<sup>5</sup> The *Anteprojecto do II Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes (PII) 2010-2013* (Preliminary Draft of the II Plan for Immigrant Integration) was put to public discussion in 2010.<sup>6</sup>

Measures that have been in place for some years, such as the National Support Centers (CNAI) in Lisbon and Oporto and CNAI’s Faro extension (2009) are consolidating the services offered to immigrants: *Linha SOS Imigrante*, *Serviço de tradução telefónica (STS)*, *Equipas de Terreno*.

Portuguese national policies (and their implementation) have once more been evaluated by the *Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)*<sup>7</sup> 2011 (which compares national policies of the EU States, Norway, Switzerland, Canada and the USA). Portugal ranked second, following Sweden.

In terms of education policies and measures, whose guidelines were described in the *Country Report*, the regional and local implementation continues: the *Programa Operacional Potencial Humano (POPH)*<sup>8</sup> for 2007-2013, co-funded by the European Social Fund, consecrates in its *Priority Axis 6 – Citizenship, Inclusion and Social Development*, the enhancement of social and professional integration of the migrant population through specific measures. Its *Priority Axis 8* indicates specific measures for

---

<sup>4</sup> Available at [http://www.mtss.gov.pt/docs/ENPSIS2008\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mtss.gov.pt/docs/ENPSIS2008_2010.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 49

<sup>6</sup> Available at [http://www.pcm.gov.pt/pt/GC18/ConsultaPublica/Pages/20100713\\_Plano\\_Integracao\\_Imigrantes.aspx](http://www.pcm.gov.pt/pt/GC18/ConsultaPublica/Pages/20100713_Plano_Integracao_Imigrantes.aspx)

<sup>7</sup> Available at. <http://www.mipex.eu/download>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.poph.qren.pt/>

the Algarve Region: training courses and awareness initiatives directed at strategic groups in the domain of migrant reception and integration.

In the public school system, measures such as the offer of Portuguese classes for non native students (PLNM) continue to be implemented in some schools. A few schools have developed specific projects on Intercultural Awareness.

### **3. Policies and Measures at the Regional and Local Level**

Support and Integrative Policies are defined at the national level. Regional and local implementation and management of measures and projects are the responsibility of local and regional administrative entities (Municipalities, Parish Councils, Regional Boards of Education, Schools, etc.), often in partnership with civil society organizations (Immigrant Associations, NGOs, churches, etc.). Municipalities in territories with high concentration of migrants have taken steps to promote economic and social integration of those citizens, namely the creation of Local Centers for Immigrant Assistance and Integration (CLAII).

### **4. Areas selected for the MERIDIUM sociolinguistic study**

The most recent statistic data available (SEF Provisional Data 2009) confirm the choice of the relevant areas<sup>9</sup> for the sociolinguistic research undertaken by Portuguese team of the MERIDIUM Project: the Districts of Lisbon, Setúbal and Faro. These three areas have the highest migratory density in the country, a concentration which mirrors the increasing population movement to the coastal areas: 28% of Portugal's European territory concentrates 75% of the population (2001).

The analysis of migrant employment, by economic sectors (Reis *et al*: 2007)<sup>10</sup> shows that the patterns of geographical concentration mirror, in each of the districts

---

<sup>9</sup> *National Report* (Portuguese), pp.73-78

<sup>10</sup> Reis, José et al. (2007). *Imigrantes em Portugal. Economia, Sociedade, Pessoas e Territórios*. Coimbra: CES. Disponível em [http://www.ces.uc.pt/jr/pdfs/relatorio\\_imigracao\\_qualificada.pdf](http://www.ces.uc.pt/jr/pdfs/relatorio_imigracao_qualificada.pdf)

and municipalities selected for the study, the dynamics of the economic vocation of each of the centers.<sup>11</sup>

## 5. Characterization of the selected Districts

### 5.1. District of Lisbon

<b>Area (Km2):</b>	2 797
<b>Population (2007 INE):</b>	2 232 700
<b>Municipalities:</b>	16
<b>Parishes:</b>	226

**Fig. 4. Map - Municipalities within the Lisbon District**



---

<sup>11</sup> See subsequent sections on the characterization of the areas

Lisbon is (according to the data available for 2009) the Portuguese district with the highest number of migrant residents: 196 798 legal foreign residents, reflecting its centrality in the country's economy.

**Fig.5. Immigrant Population residing in the District, by Municipality. 2009**

	Total	TRs	VLDs	Men	Women
<b>District Total</b>	<b>196798</b>	<b>195140</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>100031</b>	<b>96767</b>
Alenquer	3322	3319	3	1770	1552
Amadora	19994	19799	195	10251	9743
Arruda dos Vinhos	667	665	2	373	294
Azambuja	1090	1090		571	519
Cadaval	394	394		212	182
Cascais	21943	21830	113	10541	11402
Lisboa	44557	43777	780	22878	21679
Loures	20460	20359	101	10529	9931
Lourinhã	1219	1218	1	672	547
Mafra	4394	4386	8	2372	2022
Odivelas	15157	15107	50	8042	7115
Oeiras	10900	10845	55	5025	5875
Sintra	39897	39584	313	20174	19723
Sobral de Monte Agraço	443	443		243	200
Torres Vedras	3857	3831	26	2023	1834
Vila Franca de Xira	8504	8493	11	4355	4149

Source: SEF (Provisional Data 2009)

### 5.1.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Sintra

**Area (Km2):** 317

**Population:** 419 382 (2009)

**Parishes:** 20

**Economic Activities:** Tourism, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Wine Industry

The Municipality of Sintra integrates the Lisbon Metropolitan Area and is served by road and train networks that facilitate a fast access to Lisbon. During the last few decades the Municipality has been under a strong urbanization pressure, due to

the urban expansion in the region, determined by the growth of the tertiary sector in Lisbon, the population and housing saturation of the Municipality of Amadora, located closer to Lisbon along the same transportation networks that serve Sintra. Sintra has also been acquiring a significant number of new residents, attracted by the job market in some sectors of the local economy and the favorable housing prices.

**Fig. 6. Map of Sintra Parishes**



The analysis of the economic activity in Sintra indicates a growing weight of the tertiary sector, responsible here for 70% of the employment, in contrast with less than 30% in the secondary sector, the primary sector showing only a residual value in the economy.

Sintra is also characterized by a strong demographic increase in the last few decades. From 1991 to 2001, the population of Sintra grew 39,3%, contrasting with a growth of 2,3% for the Greater Lisbon Area, 4,8% for the Lisbon and Tagus Valley statistic region and 4,6% for the whole country.

Notwithstanding Sintra's high birth rate (in comparison with the other municipalities in the district), most of the demographic growth must be attributed to the migratory flows.

### **Migratory Flows in the Municipality of Sintra**

In 2001 Sintra shows a crude rate of net migration of 30,8%, that contrasts favorably with the Greater Lisbon Area (1%) and the Lisbon and Tagus Valley Region

(4,2%). According to the 2001 Census, Sintra had then a population of 23 470 foreign residents, 18,6% of the total foreign population of the Greater Lisbon Area, and corresponding to 6,45% of the inhabitants in the Municipality. This rate of growth was maintained after 2001. According to SEF estimates for 2009, at the end of that year there were 39 897 foreign residents in Sintra.

### **Socio-demographic characterization of the foreign population in Sintra**

The majority of immigrants falls within the 25-64 age range, typical of active life. The number of children in the immigrant population is also significant: 24,62% in the 1-19 age range, representing 4,6% of the total of children in Sintra in the same age range.

### **Nationalities with the most numerous immigrant communities**

Cape Verde (55,61%) is the country with the highest number of resident nationals, followed closely by Brazil (20,44%). The group which aggregates nationals from PALOP countries is, by far, the most relevant (55,61% of the total). In second place, come Eastern European citizens (14,3%).

**Fig. 7. Nationalities of origin in Sintra. 2009**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of residents</b>
Cape Verde	8 743
Brazil	8 157
Angola	6 412
Guiné Bissau	5 518
Romania	2 451
Ukraine	2 251
S. Tomé and Príncipe	1 515
Moldavia	1 014
China	570
<b>Total number of foreign residents</b>	<b>39 897</b>

Source: SEF, Provisional Data 2009

## Initiatives and Measures for the promotion of immigrant integration and assistance

Six Local Centers for Immigrant Assistance and Integration (CLAI) function within the municipal territory of Sintra, generally located in the Parish Councils, created by an ACIDI protocol with the Municipality, local Parish Councils, Associations, etc. Their mission is to support immigrant citizens in regularization procedures, to disseminate information on legislation, acquisition of Portuguese nationality, access to services (health, education, employment and professional training, etc.).

### Immigrant Associations

There are numerous Immigrant Associations in Sintra founded by foreign citizens of different nationalities, by ethnic origin, most of them from African countries. Several different institutions (Churches, NGOs) also offer support and social services to the immigrant communities.

### 5.1.2. Characterization of the Municipality of Mafra

**Area (Km2):** 291  
**Population (2005):** 64 217 inhabitants  
**Parishes:** 17

**Fig. 8. Map of Mafra Parishes**



Mafra is located on the West coast of the country and integrates the periphery of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. With a low population density, the 2001 Census counted 54 358 residents in Mafra. The statistical projections for 2005 point to a total

of 64 217 residents and highlight the existing trend towards a strong population increase.

Economic activity in the Municipality is diversified, with the tertiary sector predominating. 2002 data indicate that this sector represents 68% of the enterprises and 59% of the jobs. The primary sector represents only 3,6% and the secondary sector 28,3% of the economic activity. Not all the active population residing in Mafra works in the territory. In 2001, only 64,6% of the workers residing in Mafra worked within the Municipal territory. 35,6% of the workers travelled daily to their jobs outside Mafra.

### **Migratory Flows in Mafra**

According to INE, there were 1 808 foreign nationals residing in Mafra. The statistical projections for 2009 (SEF) point to a total of 4 394 legal foreign residents, representing about 7% of the total population.

The largest contribution in 2001 came from the European Countries, namely from EU Member States. Within the group of Eastern European countries, Russians were the most numerous. From the African countries, Angola was the most represented, counting for almost half of all Africans.

The dynamics of recent migratory flows led to a substantial increase in the number of immigrant residents and to a change in the ranking by nationality.

**Fig.9. Nationalities present in Mafra (2009)**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>N. of residents</b>
Brazil	2 598
Ukraine	581
Moldavia	382
Romania	222
Angola	68
China	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 394</b>

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

Citizen from European countries represent now only 4% of the total. Brazil is the country with the greatest number of nationals (59,1%). Three Eastern European countries: Ukraine, Moldavia and Romania, together, rank third.

## Initiatives and Measures for the promotion of immigrant integration and assistance

The Municipality manages, since 2008, a CLAII Center, where information on immigration issues, a Multimedia Center, with internet access, and a Documentation Center are made available to immigrant citizens.

### Immigrant Associations

The small numbers of the immigrant community (even though it represents 7% of the total population), the proximity to Lisbon where numerous immigrant associations are located, explain why no immigrant associations exist in Mafra to date.

### 5.1.3. Characterization of the Municipality of Amadora

**Area (Km2):** 23,8

**Population (2005):** 175 490 inhabitants

**Parishes:** 11

Amadora was created in 1979, out of a heavily populated Lisbon Parish.

**Fig. 10. Map of Amadora Parishes**



Mafra's location in the periphery of the nation's capital had a direct influence on its demographic, economic and social structures: during the second half of the 20th century, the progressive development of transportation infrastructures that made it closer to Lisbon and the industrial development that took place in the 1950s and 60s led to a strong demographic increase, influenced also by the attraction of low housing prices in a municipality so close to the center of economic activity - Lisbon. Amadora has, in 2001, one of the highest population densities of the country: 7 903/Km<sup>2</sup>. Lisbon had, for the same period, a density of 1 410 inhabitants/Km<sup>2</sup>.

Starting in the 1990s, with the loss in importance of the transforming industries, we see a sharp rise of the tertiary sector - 42,4% of the overall economic activity in Amadora, followed by construction and public works (18,6%). In that year the active population was distributed as follows: 0,3% in the primary sector, 24,3% in the secondary sector and 75,4% in the tertiary sector.

In demographic terms, Amadora has seen in the last few decades a sharp decline, determined by housing speculation that raised housing prices and more over by a lower birth rate. Amadora had in 2001 a population of 175 872, while statistical projections (INE) point to a figure of 174511 in 2006 and 181 774 in 2009.

### **Migratory Flows in Amadora**

According to the last Census (2001), there were 12 511 immigrants in Amadora representing 7,1% of the total population. In that year Amadora showed a crude rate of net migration of 2,1%, in contrast with -7,6%, at the beginning of the 1990s. 82% of the immigrant population came from the PALOP countries, 7,5% from Brazil and 3,3% from Eastern European countries.

SEF's provisional data for 2009 point to 19 994 legal immigrant residents, an increase of 7 483 individuals that will have contributed to compensate for the demographic loss felt in the Municipality.

Distribution by nationality of origin does not show, for 2009, any substantial change: the largest contribution still comes from PALOP countries (61%), with a

majority from Cape Verde. Cape Verde nationals, however, have been replaced by Brazilians (19%), who now represent the single most numerous community. Immigrants from Eastern European countries (7%) almost doubled in comparison to 2001 figures.

**Fig. 11. Nacionalities of origin in Amadora (2009)**

<b>Nacionality</b>	<b>N. of foreign residents</b>
Cape Verde	6 819
Brazil	3 767
Guine Bissau	2 333
Angola	1 852
S. Tomé and Príncipe	1 139
Ukraine	805
Romania	596
China	341
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 994</b>

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

### **Initiatives and Measures for the promotion of immigrant integration and assistance**

Local implementation of policies and measures, defined at the national level, is the responsibility of the local administrative institutions. Some initiatives and projects are being led by civil society institutions: NGOs and Immigrant Associations:

- Creation of three *CLAI Centers*;
- *C EQUAL – Projecto DIVERCIDADE*. Municipal intervention in a problematic neighborhood - Bairro de Realojamento do Casal do Silva – offering professional training for NGOs personnel working with ethnic minorities, immigrants and their children.
- *Programa Retorno* - The Municipality offers assistance to immigrants wishing to return to their home countries

## **Support programs for foreign students in Amadora School System.**

Distribution patterns of immigrants in Amadora, by nationality of origin, highlight two relevant groups; nationals from PALOP countries and nationals from Brazil, immigrants who are presumably speakers of Portuguese and thus commonly thought to have no linguistic difficulties, even if some of them are in fact native speakers of Creole languages. The answer at the school system level is given through the inclusion of these children in the numerous programs undertaken by local schools and aimed at fighting scholastic failure and social exclusion.

## **Immigrant Associations in Amadora**

There are several associations in Amadora, most of them founded by immigrants from African countries: Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guine Bissau, Angola, etc..

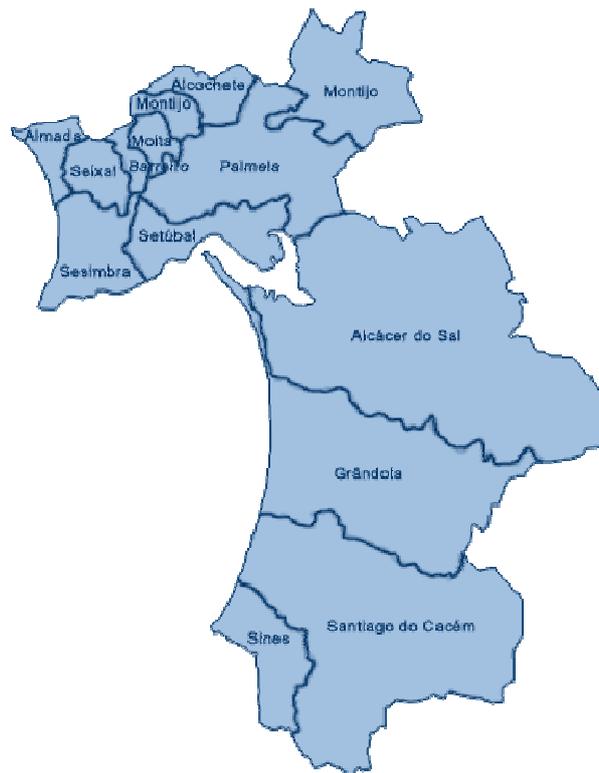
## **5. 2. District of Setúbal**

<b>Area:</b>	5 064 Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population (2007 INE):</b>	845 858 inhabitants
<b>Municipalities:</b>	13

The District covers two major areas: the Setúbal Peninsula (Almada, Montijo, Moita, Barreiro, Alcochete, Seixal, Sesimbra, Palmela and Setúbal) and the *Litoral Alentejano* (Alcácer do Sal, Grândola, Sines and Santiago do Cacém).

The Setubal Peninsula is included in the Lisbon and Tagus Valley Region. It has a population of 845 858, 797 111 of them residing in the Setúbal Peninsula. The most heavily populated municipality is Seixal (INE 2007), followed by Almada and by Setubal, the district capital, with 122 554 inhabitants. Alcácer do Sal is the least populated (13 354).

**Fig. 12. Map of Municipalities in the District of Setúbal**



The long coastal area of the district plays a decisive role in the economy, mainly through the weight of tourism: the Região de Turismo da Costa Azul covers the municipalities of Setúbal, Palmela, Sesimbra and Alcácer do Sal. Port installations in Setúbal and Sines are also relevant to the economy, attracting businesses and jobs. The primary sector (agriculture, fishing and wine production) has some weight in some municipalities. The industrial sector (cement and paper manufacture) is also present.

Setúbal's population represents 8% of the national population and has seen a 20% increase in the last two decades, the second biggest demographic expansion among all districts. The demographic increase is concentrated in the municipalities on the southern margin of the Tagus river (Almada, Seixal, Barreiro, Moita, Montijo and Alcochete), which represent 65% of the overall district population and 5% of the total population of Portugal. The same municipalities account for more than 63% of the businesses and for more of 50% of jobs (30% in the secondary sector; 20% in the tertiary sector, and 28% in construction and housing).

## Migratory flows in Setúbal

Setúbal has shown, since the mid 1990s, a sharp increase in the number of immigrant residents: 15 985 in 1996, 20 214 in 2000, 41 637 in 2004 and 49 309 in 2009. Immigrant residents more than tripled in a period of thirteen year, representing 9% of total immigrants in the country in 2009. Their distribution throughout the territory is, however, uneven (Fig. 13), with concentration patterns that react to the different economic relevance of each center and the needs of the job market. The municipality of Setúbal, the district capital, with a heavy concentration of social facilities and services, attracts a significant number of immigrants - 49 309 foreign residents.

**Fig. 13. Foreign residents in the district of Setúbal, by municipality (2009)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>District total</b>	<b>49309</b>	<b>24859</b>	<b>24450</b>
Alcácer do Sal	281	166	115
Alcochete	717	375	342
Almada	12017	5893	6124
Barreiro	3451	1634	1817
Grândola	462	230	232
Moita	3642	1849	1793
Montijo	2680	1366	1314
Palmela	2229	1117	1112
Santiago do Cacém	1032	538	494
Seixal	11034	5403	5631
Sesimbra	2269	1145	1124
Setúbal	8322	4502	3820
Sines	1173	641	532

Fonte: SEF Estimativas 2009

## Nationalities of origin in the District

According to SEF's Provisional data for 2009, Brazil takes 1st place (28%), followed by Cape Verde (18%). If we aggregate, however, the immigrants from the PALOP countries, they become the single most representative group (37,55%). Citizens

from Eastern European countries (20,16%) come third, after Brazil. China, with 1 135, immigrants, mirrors in this district its increasing contribution to the migratory flows in the country, especially in the urban centers, where commerce and restaurants typify the main activity of its nationals.

**Fig.14. Immigrants by nationality in the District, 2009**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>N. of legal residents</b>
Brazil	14 011
Cape Verde	9 049
Angola	4 346
Romania	3 889
Ukraine	3 179
Moldavia	2882
São Tomé and Príncipe	2 690
Guine Bissau	2 443

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

The schools selected for the MERIDIUM Questionnaire administration are located in the Municipality of Setúbal.

### **5.2.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Setúbal**

**Area (Km2):** 171,9

**Population (2009):** 125 293

**Parishes:** 8

**Economic activities:** tourism, commerce and services, construction, fishing and agriculture

Setúbal, located 40 quilometres south of Lisbon, presents in most of its Parishes mixed urban-rural traits. The population is concentrated in the city of Setúbal, with the outer Parishes (S. Lourenço, S. Simão, Sado e Gâmbia, Pontes e Alto da Guerra) presenting rather low population densities.

**Fig. 15. Map of Setúbal Parishes**



From the 1980s on, and particularly in the two decades that followed, the tertiary sector became predominant in Setúbal, with a sharp decrease in the weight of the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Census data for 2001 show that, by then, only 2,3 % of the active population worked in the primary sector, agriculture and fishing becoming almost irrelevant in the Municipality. The secondary sector occupied 39% and the tertiary sector 65,8 of the population.

Setúbal has shown a sustained demographic growth since the early 1990s.

**Fig. 16. Demographic Evolution in Setúbal**

	1991	2001	2004	2008	2009
<b>N. of residents</b>	103 634	113 934	120 117	124 555	125 293

Migratory flows were clearly responsible for a large share of that growth.

### **Socio-demographic characterization of immigrant population of Setúbal**

The migrant population in the Setúbal Municipality exhibits a somewhat different composition from the one we find in other municipalities in the same district: for a total of foreign residents 8 322, Brazilians occupy the first place in the ranking (42,94%). Eastern European citizens come second (23%), followed by the set of citizens from PALOP countries (18%), a less expressive presence than in the overall district where they represent 37,55% of the total foreign population.

**Fig. 17. Immigrants by nationality in Setúbal. 2009**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>N. of legal residents</b>
Brazil	3 574
Cape Verde	782
Ukraine	674
Romania	649
Moldavia	616
Angola	599
China	227
Guine Bissau	126

Source. SEF Provisional Data 2009

In Setubal, where the tertiary sector dominates the economy, changes in the economic structure and the closing of numerous businesses are causing social problems that had not been previously encountered. The Municipal Social Services have detected since 2004 a few dozen “homeless” immigrants (most of them from Eastern European countries).

#### **Initiatives and Measures for the promotion of immigrant integration and assistance**

At the local level, the Municipality has been implementing the political measures defined by the central government bodies. Civil Society institutions (NGOs and Associations) often form partnerships with official organisms to develop and implement projects and initiatives:

- The Municipality opened in 2007 a *Centro Local de Apoio à Integração de Imigrantes (CLAII) de Setúbal*, em 2007, in partnership with ACIDI, Fábrica da Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Conceição (Church association), Cáritas Diocesana (Church institution) and the Parish Council of São Sebastião.
- *Setúbal Etnias e Imigração – SEI*, is a Municipal Office created in 2009 to provide specific information on employment, health, education, housing and culture, in Portuguese, Russian and Creole, to the immigrant population and to ethnic minorities.

- *Centro Multicultural* – A Cultural Center supported by the Municipality, for the use of the diverse ethnic and migrant communities in Bairro da Bela Vista.
- Participation of Immigrant Associations in the Local Council for Social Action (CLASS) – a plenary body with deliberative powers.
- Since 2009, there have been intercultural mediators in the Hospital of Setúbal, to aid immigrants and other foreigners.
- *Programa Portugal Acolhe* (IEFP), a program which provides training in the competences needed to enter the job market, directed to legal immigrants. The courses are administered locally by Centro de Formação Profissional (Professional Training Center) of Setúbal and include Portuguese classes for foreign speakers.
- *Gabinete de Inserção Profissional – GIP Edinstvo*, a partnership between ACIDI, Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional (IEFP) and an immigrant association - Associação Edinstvo

### **Immigrant Associations**

Several immigrant associations are located in Setubal:

- Associação Caboverdiana de Setúbal  
Website: <http://www.acvsetubal.org/index.php>
- Associação Centro Cultural Africano
- Associação dos Imigrantes dos Países de Leste – EDINSTVO
- FRATIA – Associação dos Imigrantes Romenos e Moldavos

### 5.3. District of Faro

<b>Area:</b>	4 982 Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population (2009 INE):</b>	434 023
<b>Municipalities:</b>	16

**Fig 18. Map of Faro Municipalities**



The Faro District coincides in its totality with the province of Algarve. Its coastline is 150 kilometers long; its average population density is 80 inhabitants/Km<sup>2</sup>. However, the population is concentrated in the high density territories on the coast, (Albufeira, Faro, Lagoa, Lagos, Olhão, Portimão and Vila Real de Santo António), where most of the economic activity is located; the low density municipalities in the mountainous interior (*Serra*) are characterized by an aging and disperse population. The transition zone (*Barrocal*) provides the agricultural products.

The tertiary sector (commerce and services) is the most relevant sector of the economy, as the main activity in the region – tourism – represents, directly and indirectly 60% of the jobs and 66% of the regional GDP. According to data supplied by *Turismo de Portugal*, the region receives, every year, close to 10 million visitors. Passengers in the Faro Airport in 2009 reached close to five million. Global revenues from the tourist industry surpassed 500 million € in 2009 (29,3% of the overall hotel revenues in the country).

In 2009 the resident population totaled 430 084 people, an increase of 3 939 from 2008, and a gain of 9,8% in terms of the population figures for 2001 (395 218). INE (National Statistics Institute) reported for the region (2009) a 0,91% crude rate of increase and a natural increase of 0,02%, in spite of the marked aging which characterizes half of its municipalities. The relevant factor in this increase was most

probably the increase in the migratory flows to the district, which showed a 0,89% crude rate of net migration when compared to the previous year.

### Migratory Flows

In 2001 there were in Faro 29 666 resident foreign nationals (7,51% of a total population of 395 218). SEF's provisional data for 2009 more than doubles the figures for 2001: 73 277 legal foreign residents.

**Fig. 19. Foreign population in Faro District, by municipality. 2009**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>District Total</b>	<b>73277</b>	<b>38909</b>	<b>34368</b>
Albufeira	11272	5855	5417
Alcoutim	70	37	33
Aljezur	1213	631	582
Castro Marim	629	321	308
Faro	7326	3915	3411
Lagoa (Algarve)	4239	2180	2059
Lagos	7131	3726	3405
Loulé	13785	7348	6437
Monchique	537	282	255
Olhão	3375	1807	1568
Portimão	10662	5823	4839
São Brás de Alportel	1158	614	544
Silves	5536	2964	2572
Tavira	3584	1952	1632
Vila do Bispo	749	349	400
Vila Real de Santo António	2011	1105	906

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

The distribution of the foreign population by sex was, in 2009, close to equilibrium: 38 909 men and 34 368 women. If we filter out those foreign citizens from

EU member states (United Kingdom, Germany, Holland, etc.) who traditionally chose the Algarve as a retirement destiny, almost all immigrants are in the age levels typical of active life and higher fertility. A brief assessment of the data available for recent years seems to confirm the immigrant contribution to the demographic growth of the district, exceptional when compared to most other districts in the country. Faro has one of the highest birth rates of the country (2,1), contrasting with the 1,4 national average.

**Fig . 20. Live Births by nationality of mother**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Foreign Mother</b>	662	777	862	1 021	1 139	1090
<b>Portuguese Mother</b>	3 998	4 065	3 826	3 781	3 665	3 623
<b>Total</b>	4 660	4 842	4 688	4 802	4 804	4 713

Source: ARS Algarve

According to data provided by *Administração Regional de Saúde do Algarve* (Regional Health Administration), from the 4 804 children born in the region in 2008, 1139 were born to a foreign mother, Brazilian women being the most numerous in the Faro hospitals (365), followed by women from Ukraine (150) and Romania (130).

### **Nationalities of origin**

The analysis of SEF's provisional data for 2009 shows that the dynamics observed in migratory flows in Portugal in recent years find a parallel in Faro District: from migratory flows coming predominantly from African countries, especially from the former Portuguese colonies, one sees nowadays a sharp increase in the flows coming from Brazil and from Central and Eastern European countries. China has seen its share in the makeup of the migratory landscape increase significantly in recent years.

**Fig. 21. Immigrants in Faro, by nationality. 2009**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>N. of legal residents</b>
Brazil	12 569
Ukraine	10 409
Romania	7 926
Moldavia	6 300
Cape Verde	3 289
United Kingdom	1 592
China	1 295
Russia	1 207

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

The integration of immigrants in the regional job market comes as an answer to the needs of the regional economy, an economy driven by tourism. The immigrant population works mainly in the sub-sectors related to the tourism industry: hotels, restaurants, commerce, services and construction.

### **5.3.1. Characterization of the Municipality of Faro**

**Area (Km<sup>2</sup>):** 201,9

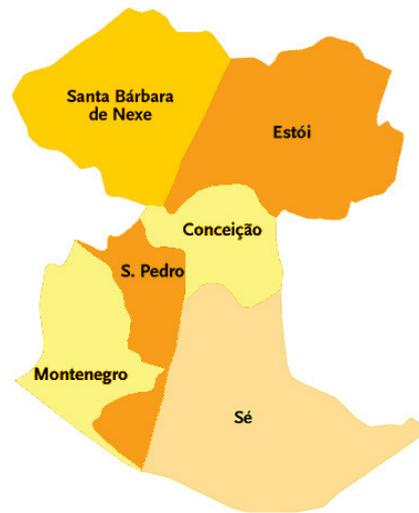
**Population (2009):** 58 675

**Parishes:** 6

**Economic activity:** tourism industry, commerce, services, construction, fishing, agriculture.

The Municipality of Faro is located on the coast, in central area of the Algarve. Three of its six Parishes (S. Pedro, Sé and Montenegro) are predominantly urban, with a heavy concentration of social facilities, services and commerce, exhibiting a high employment rate in public administration organisms, health services and education. Santa Bárbara de Nexe and Conceição de Faro, located in the periphery of the city, have a mixed economy, where activities linked to agricultural production and transformation have some relevance. Estoi is the only predominantly rural circumscription.

**Fig. 22. Map of Faro**



In 2001, over 80% of the active population was occupied in the tertiary sector: commerce, services, tourism industry, and real estate. The primary sector (agriculture, animal production and fishing) occupied just 3% of the population.

### **Socio-demographic characterization of the immigrant population**

Legal foreign residents totaled 3 134 in 2001, representing 5,84% of the total resident population (58 051). In 2007, according to data provided by SEF Regional Directorate, the number of legal immigrants had risen to 6 565 (11,2% of the overall population). SEF's Provisional Data for 2009 point to a total of 7 326 foreign residents (11,48% of total population).

### **Nationalities of origin**

Eastern European countries rank first, with Ukraine surpassing Brazil as the single most numerous nationality in Faro.

**Fig. 23. Immigrants by Nationality in Faro. 2009**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>N. of legal residents</b>
Ukraine	1 469
Brazil	1 341
Romenia	876
Moldavia	850
Cape Verde	526
United Kingdom	204
Russia	139
China	110

Source: SEF Provisional Data 2009

### **Initiatives and Measures for the promotion of immigrant integration and assistance**

Reacting to the sharp increase in immigrant numbers the local administrative authorities have pursued the implementation, in the municipal territory, of the measures advocated in the national legislation and the political guidelines emanating from the state organisms in charge of immigrant integration and assistance.

- Establishment in 2004 of a *CLAI Center* in Faro;
- *Protocol*, signed by SEF and the Municipality, in order to provide assistance to immigrant citizens in the local Health Centers;
- Establishment of a *Regional Health Observatory* for immigrant citizens;
- The opening in 2009 of a *CNAI extension* in Faro;
- Publication of a *Resources Guide* for the inclusion of immigrant citizens and distribution of informative leaflets on immigrant access to social services.

Government agencies in Faro are involved in training programs, targeting adult immigrants:

- Centro de formação Profissional de Faro (IEFP) – offers training courses in different professions;
- Two schools in Faro offer Courses of Portuguese for Foreigners during the 2010-2011 school year.

### **Immigrant Associations**

There are several immigrant associations located in the district, grouping immigrants from distinct nationalities (Romania, Moldavia, Ukraine, Cape Verde, Guiné Bissau, Brazil). Only one association is located in the Municipality of Faro.

- Associação dos Imigrantes da Europa de Leste - Casa do Povo da Conceição de Faro

Several other associations in the district provide assistance and support to the integration of these communities:

- CAPELA - Centro de Apoio à População Emigrante de Leste Europeu e Amigos Portimão.
- Associação de Amizade dos PALOP no Algarve - APALGAR  
Quarteira
- Associação Tavirense de Apoio ao Imigrante - ATAI  
Tavira

## Immigration and the School System

In Faro, as well as in the whole district, we see the presence of foreign students at all educational levels. According to the Regional Education Board (DREALG), during the school year 2007-2008, there were 763 foreign students in Faro schools, representing 9% of total students in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of Basic Education, 11% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cycles and 7% of the students enrolled in Secondary Education.

**Fig. 24. Foreign Students in Faro Schools (2007-2008)**

<b>Levels</b>	<b>Foreign students</b>	<b>Portuguese students</b>
1 <sup>o</sup> cycle Primary	243	2376
2nd e 3rd cycles	366	3 067
Secondary	154	1 993
Total	763	7 436

Source: DREALG/ME

The countries with most students during that school year were Brazil, Ukraine, Moldavia, Romania and Cape Verde, with 174, 123, 86, 68 and 51 foreign students, respectively.

The two schools selected for the administration of MERIDIUM sociolinguistic questionnaires (EBI/JI de Montenegro and EB2,3 Dr. José de Jesus Neves Júnior) exhibit, in what concerns the distribution of students by nationality, patterns similar to those found in the other schools located in the urban areas of Faro. Escola Básica 2,3 de Montenegro, for example, has 60 foreign students. The vast majority came from Eastern European countries: Moldavia (30%), Ukraine (30%) and Romania (14%).

Although these two schools have no specific projects directed to immigrant children, both of them include in their School Educational Projects and Guidelines for

the next few years the implementation of measures to assist non native children in their linguistic difficulties and of initiatives promoting integration and intercultural awareness and exchange<sup>12</sup>

### **Statistical Sources:**

SEF - Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras

Website: <http://sefstat.sef.pt/>

INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Website: [http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine\\_main&xpid=INE](http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_main&xpid=INE)

---

12

[http://www.escolanevesjunior.pt/downloads\\_pdfs/paginas/142/anexos/projectoeducativoversaofinal1.pdf](http://www.escolanevesjunior.pt/downloads_pdfs/paginas/142/anexos/projectoeducativoversaofinal1.pdf)