

## Immigration in Brazil

*A statistical challenge in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*



# BRAZIL AND ITS BORDERS



# Outline

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- a) Introduction
- b) Immigration profile of Brazil
- c) Mass migrations and the strategic insertion of Brazil
- d) Brazilian migratory legislation
- e) Counting of international immigrant populations in Brazil**
- f) Methodologies used by the three counting organizations in Brazil**
- g) Reports and yearbooks of the Observatory of International Migration (OBMigra)**
- h) Creation of a State agency and unified methodology for migration statistics**
- i) Case study: *Rio Grande do Sul's FEE*, governmental decision and ending of statistical counting**
- j) Final Considerations



# INTRODUCTION

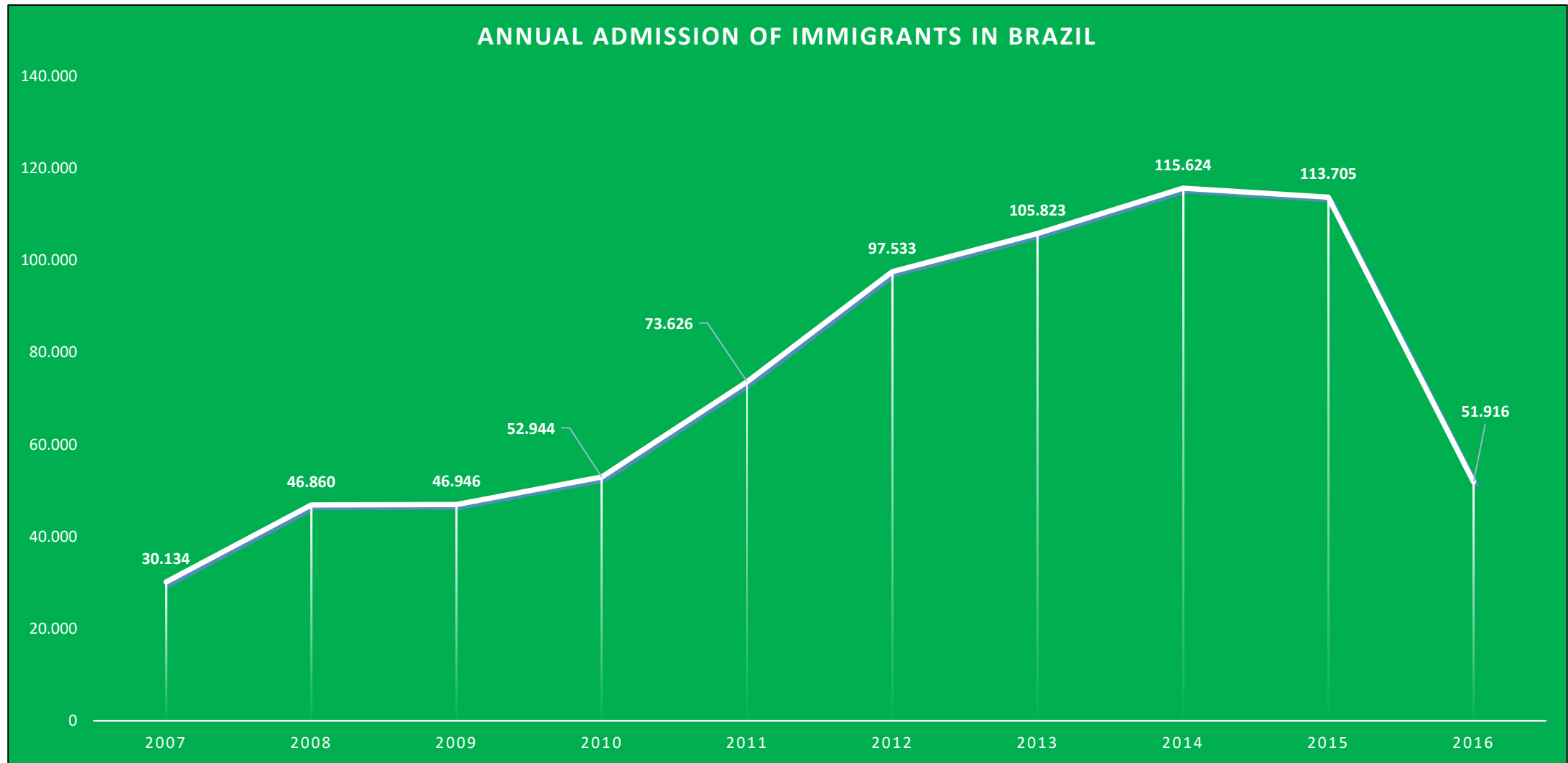
# Introduction

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- International migrations are **key elements** for understanding the political formation of Brazil and for **implementing public policies**.
- **Objective:** the report intends to raise the **discussion about the challenges of immigration** measuring in developing countries, such as the case of Brazil, and the **impacts of the lack of uniform and regular statistics**, in the formulation of public policies of attention to migrant populations, as well as **the negative repercussions of this lack of unified and clear statistical counting/measuring** in the economy, governance and multi-year government planning.
- An estimate of 1.9 million immigrants between 2007 and 2016 and almost 2.2 million if we extend to the year 2000, a little less than **1% of Brazil's total population**.
- Migrations and security, socioeconomic development and the stability of countries.

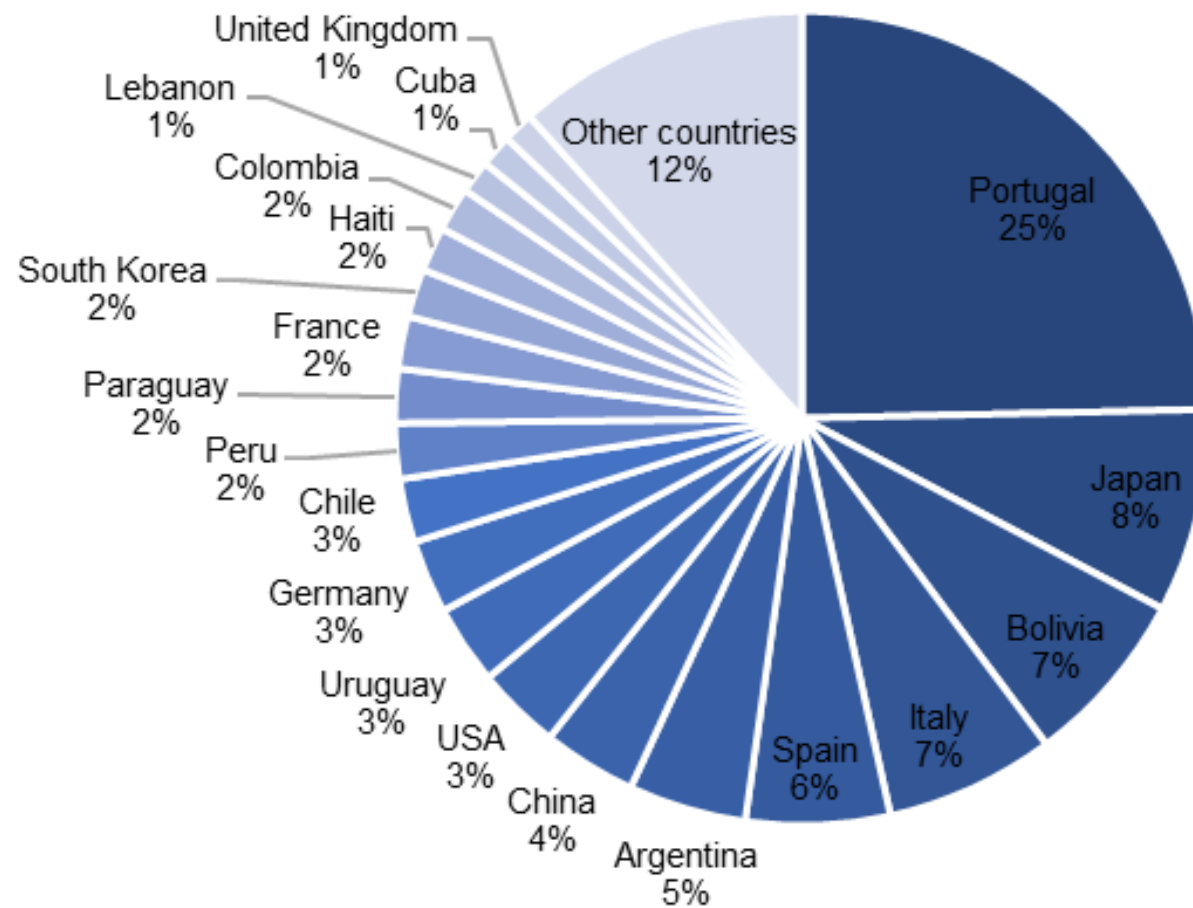


# IMMIGRATION PROFILE OF BRAZIL



**Chart 1 - Annual admission of immigrants in Brazil - 2007/2016.**

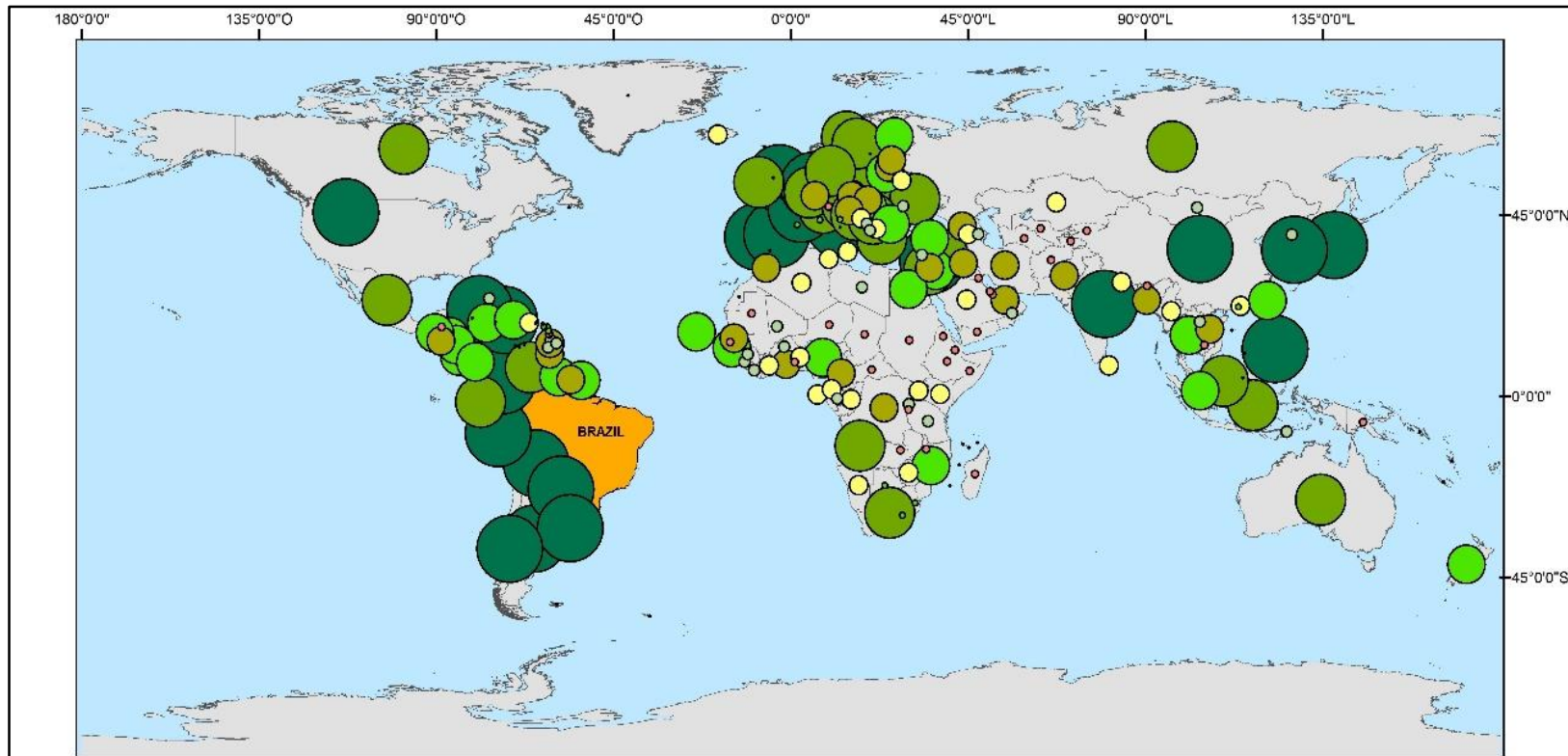
Source: Data compiled by the author based on information obtained from the Federal Police, Ministry of Labour and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.



**Chart 2 - Main countries of origin of immigrants and refugees in Brazil - 2007/2016.**

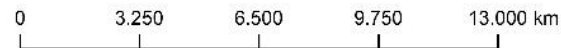
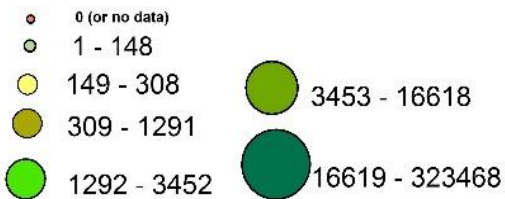
Source: *Idem*.





**Legend**

Number of immigrants in Brazil according to their nationality - 2007/2015



Elaboration:  
Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel, 2016

Aid:  
CAPES-Pró-Defesa Project  
FAPERGS



**Six different groups:**

- 1) Latin America and Caribbean:**
  - a. Economic migrants from Mercosur and Andean countries.
  - b. Forced migrants from Cuba, Haiti and Venezuela.
- 2) North America.**
- 3) Europe:**
  - a. PIIGS
  - b. UK/GER/FR
- 4) Africa:**
  - a. West Coast
  - b. PALOPS
- 5) Middle East.**
- 6) Southeast Asia.**

**Figure 1 - Map of the immigrant contingent of Brazil according to the country of origin - 2007/2015.**

Source: Elaborated by the author.

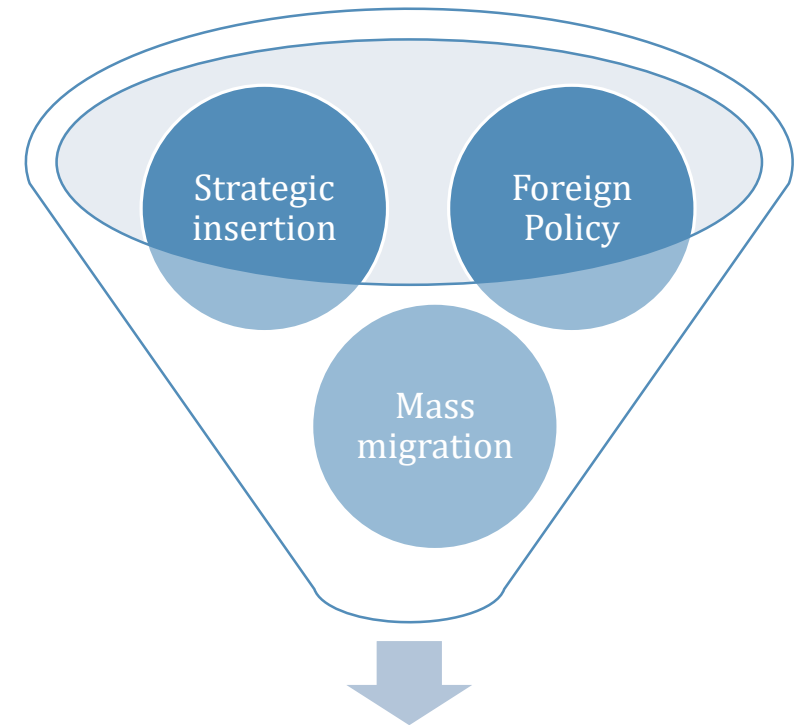


# MASS MIGRATIONS AND THE STRATEGIC INSERTION OF BRAZIL

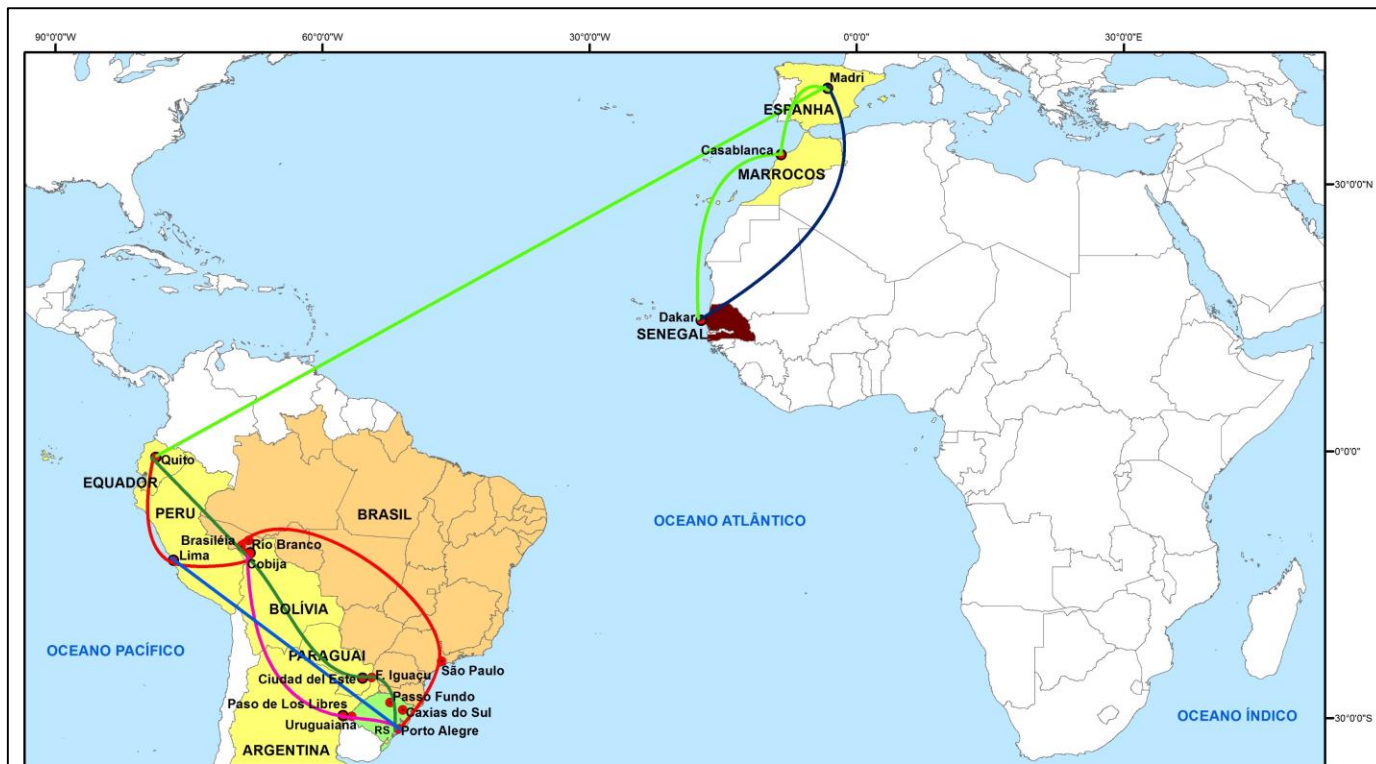
# Mass migrations and the strategic insertion of Brazil

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- Haitians, Syrians and the **humanitarian visa**.
- Cubans and the **“More Physicians” Programme**.
- Senegalese, Ghanaians and the **World Cup visa**.
- Venezuelans and the **refuge and political asylum**.



**State action and agency**



**Legenda**

**Rotas de Partida**

- Rota A: Dakar - Casablanca - Madri - Quito
- Rota B: Dakar - Madri - Quito

**Rotas de Destino**

- Rota 1: Quito - Lima - Cobjia - AC - São Paulo - RS
- Rota 2: Quito - Peru - Bolívia - Ciudad del Este - F. Iguazu - RS
- Rota 3: Quito - Peru - Bolívia - Paso de los Libres - RS
- Rota 4: Quito - Lima - RS

0 1.000 2.000 3.000 4.000 km

Elaboração: Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel

2014

Apoio: CAPES/Projeto Pró-Defesa

Fapergs



**Legenda**

**Rotas de Partida**

- Rota A: Porto Príncipe-Santo Domingo-Cidade do Panamá
- Rota B: Porto Príncipe-Cidade do Panamá

**Rotas de Destino**

- Rota 1: Cidade do Panamá - Quito - Lima - Cobjia - AC - São Paulo - Porto Alegre - RS
- Rota 2: Cidade do Panamá - Porto Alegre - RS
- Rota 3: Cidade do Panamá - São Paulo - Porto Alegre - RS
- Rota 4: Cidade do Panamá - Lima - Porto Alegre - RS

0 400 800 1.200 1.600 km

Elaboração: Roberto Rodolfo Georg Uebel

2014

Apoio: CAPES/Projeto Pró-Defesa

Fapergs





# BRAZILIAN MIGRATORY LEGISLATION

- Foreigner's Statute (1980)
- Refugee Law (1997)
- Migration Act (2017)



**“Article 3 The Brazilian migration policy is governed by the following principles and guidelines:**

- I - universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights;
- II - repudiation and prevention of xenophobia, racism and any form of discrimination;
- III - non-criminalization of migration;
- IV - non-discrimination due to the criteria or procedures by which the person was admitted in national territory;
- V - promotion of regular entry and regularization of documents;
- VI - humanitarian reception;
- VII - economic, tourist, social, cultural, sporting, scientific and technological development of Brazil;
- VIII - guarantee of the right to family reunion;
- IX - equality of treatment and opportunity for migrants and their families;
- X - social, labour and productive inclusion of migrants through public policies;
- XI - equal and free access of migrants to services, programmes and social benefits, public goods, education, integral legal assistance, work, housing, banking and social security;
- XII - promotion and dissemination of migrant rights, freedoms, guarantees and obligations;
- XIII - social dialogue in the formulation, execution and evaluation of migration policies and promotion of citizen participation of migrants;
- XIV - strengthening of the economic, political, social and cultural integration of the peoples of Latin America, through the constitution of spaces for citizenship and free movement of persons;
- XV - international cooperation with the States of origin, transit and destination of migratory movements, in order to guarantee effective protection of migrants' human rights;
- XVI - integration and development of border regions and articulation of regional public policies capable of guaranteeing the effectiveness of border residents' rights;
- XVII - integral protection and attention to the superior interest of child and adolescent migrants;
- XVIII - compliance with the provisions of a treaty;
- XIX - protection of Brazilians abroad;
- XX - migration and human development in the place of origin, as the inalienable rights of all people;
- XXI - promotion of academic recognition and professional practice in Brazil, in accordance with the law; and
- XXII - repudiation of collective expulsion or deportation practices.” (*ibid.*, our translation).





# COUNTING AND METHODOLOGIES



# Counting of international immigrant populations in Brazil

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- **Colony:** occupation of territory by numbers.
- **Empire:** statistics and counting of slaves, foreigners and citizens.
- **Republic:** the size of the Brazilian population, assimilation of foreigners.
- **Dictatorship:** statistical despotism and national security.
- **Redemocratization:** periodic censuses, multiplication of State bodies and new migrations.
- **Nowadays:** Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Federal Police and Ministry of Labour.

# Methodologies used by the three counting organizations in Brazil



Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

- Regular censuses and annual estimates counts.
- Number of foreigners and not of immigrants per se.



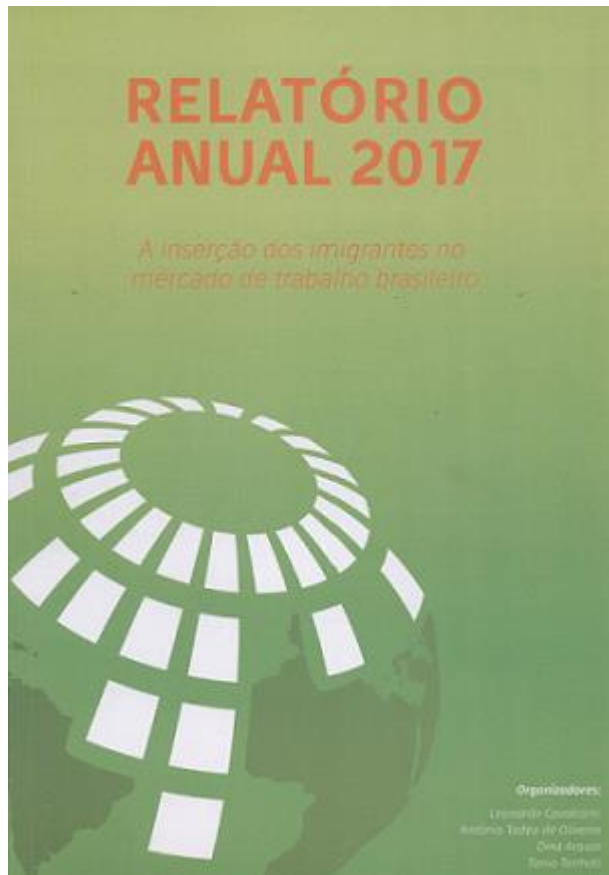
- Daily counts with annual reports.
- Several mixed categories: immigrants, tourists, temporary, permanent, border migrants, refugee, asylum.

Ministério do  
**Trabalho**

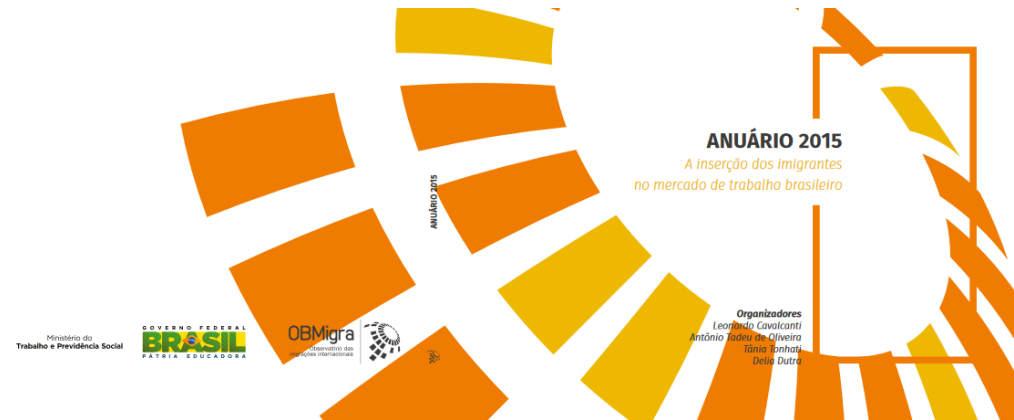


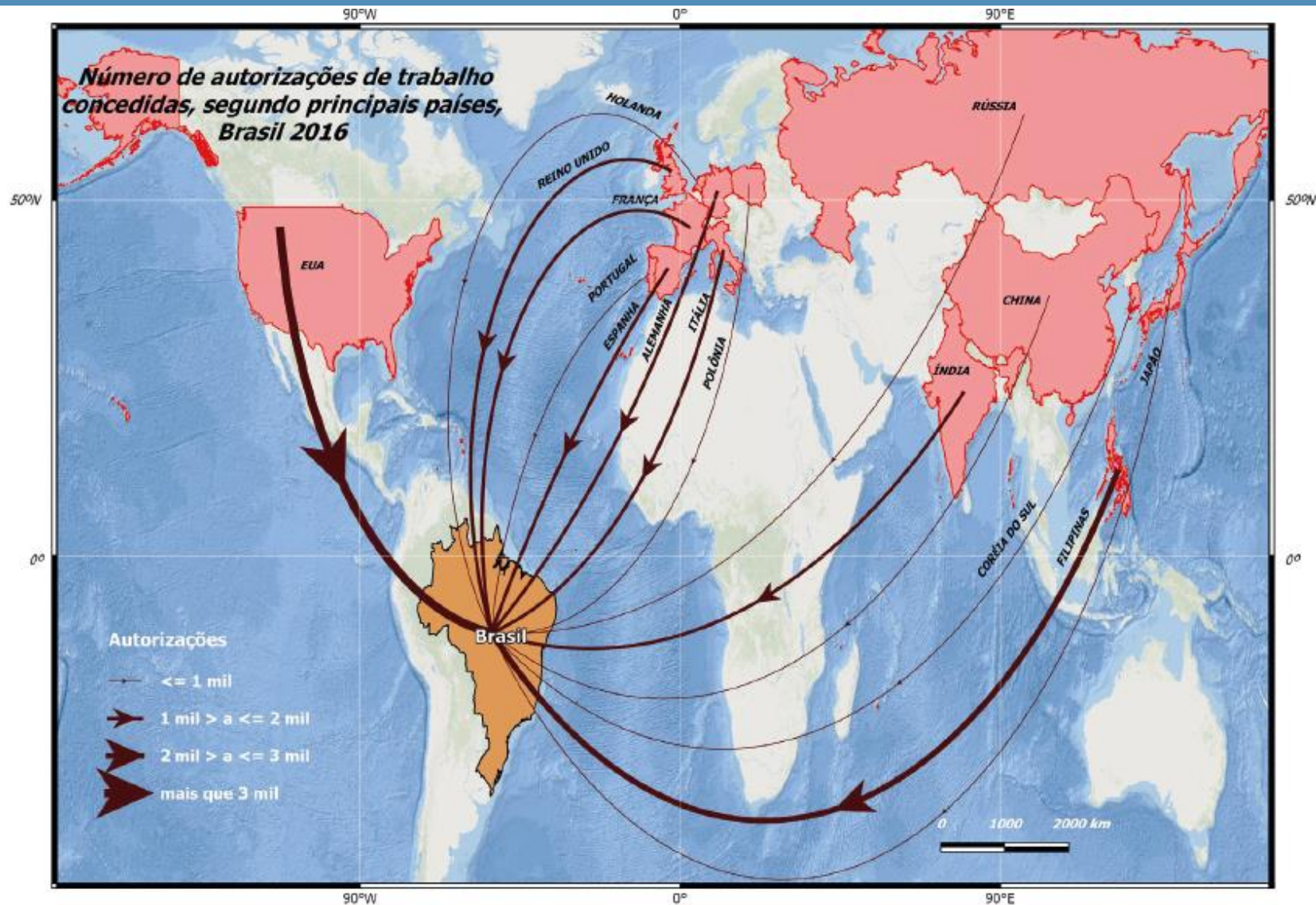
- Monthly and annual counts.
- Registration of employed immigrants, without considering under age and unemployed, or informal workers (the vast majority).

# Reports and yearbooks of the Observatory of International Migration



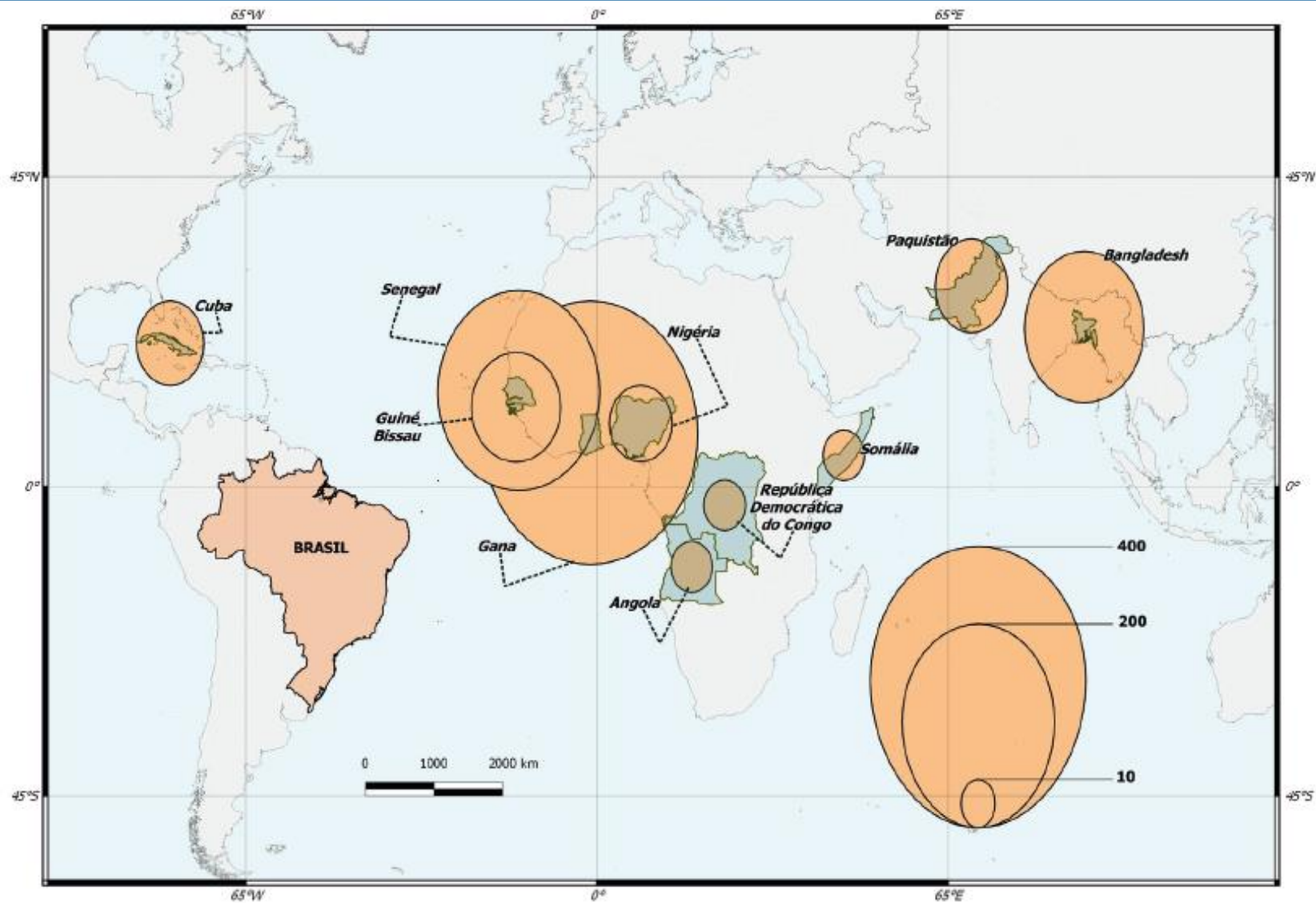
- **CGIg/CNIG**
  - Tab and Cleaning Procedures
    - Identification
    - Cleaning
    - Temporary and Permanent
- **Federal Police**
  - STI
  - SINCRE
  - Categories
- **Ministry of Labour**
  - RAIS
  - CTPS-CAGED





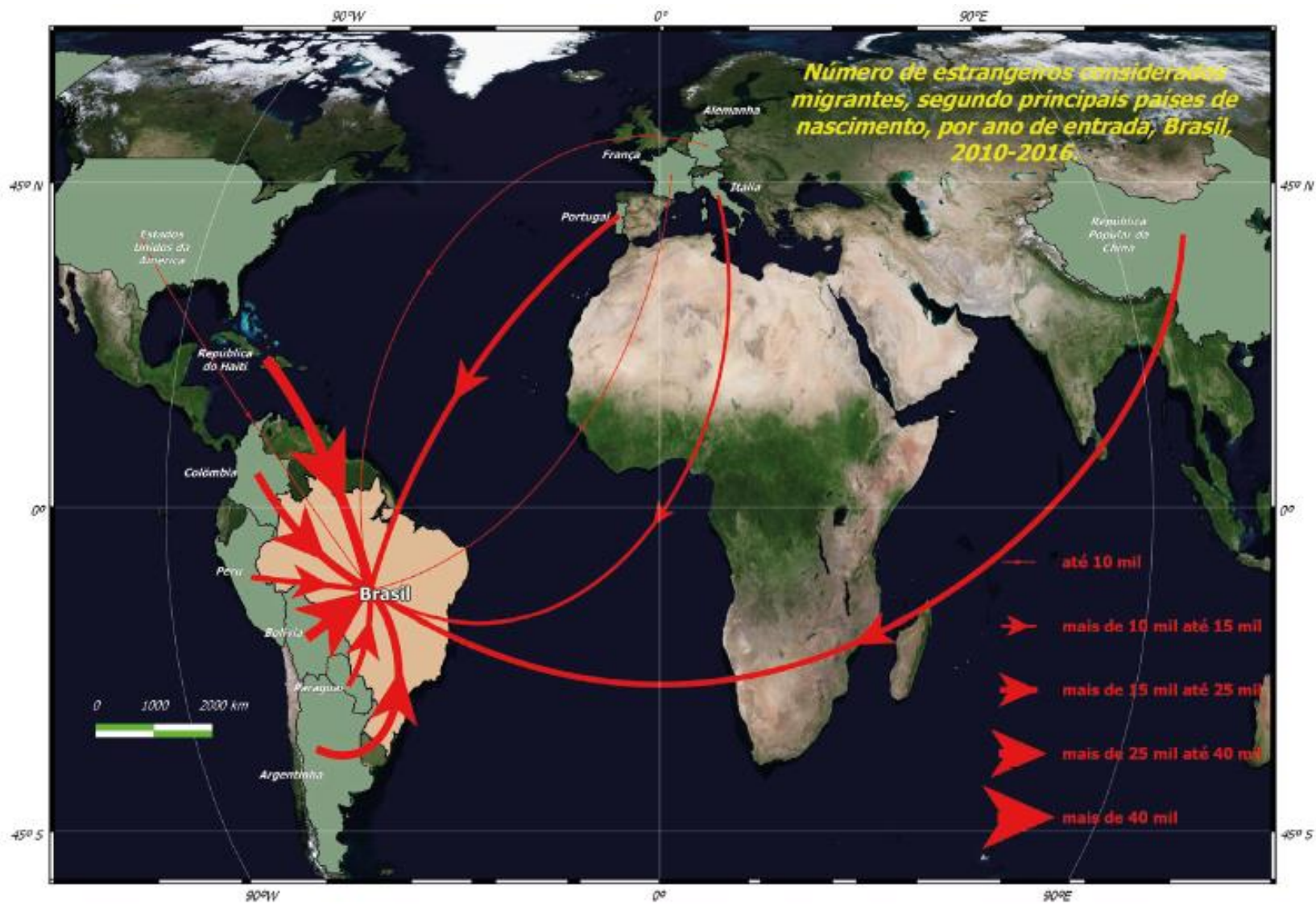
Map 2.1. Number of work permits issued, according to main countries, Brazil, 2016

Source: Ministry of Labour, CGI, 2016



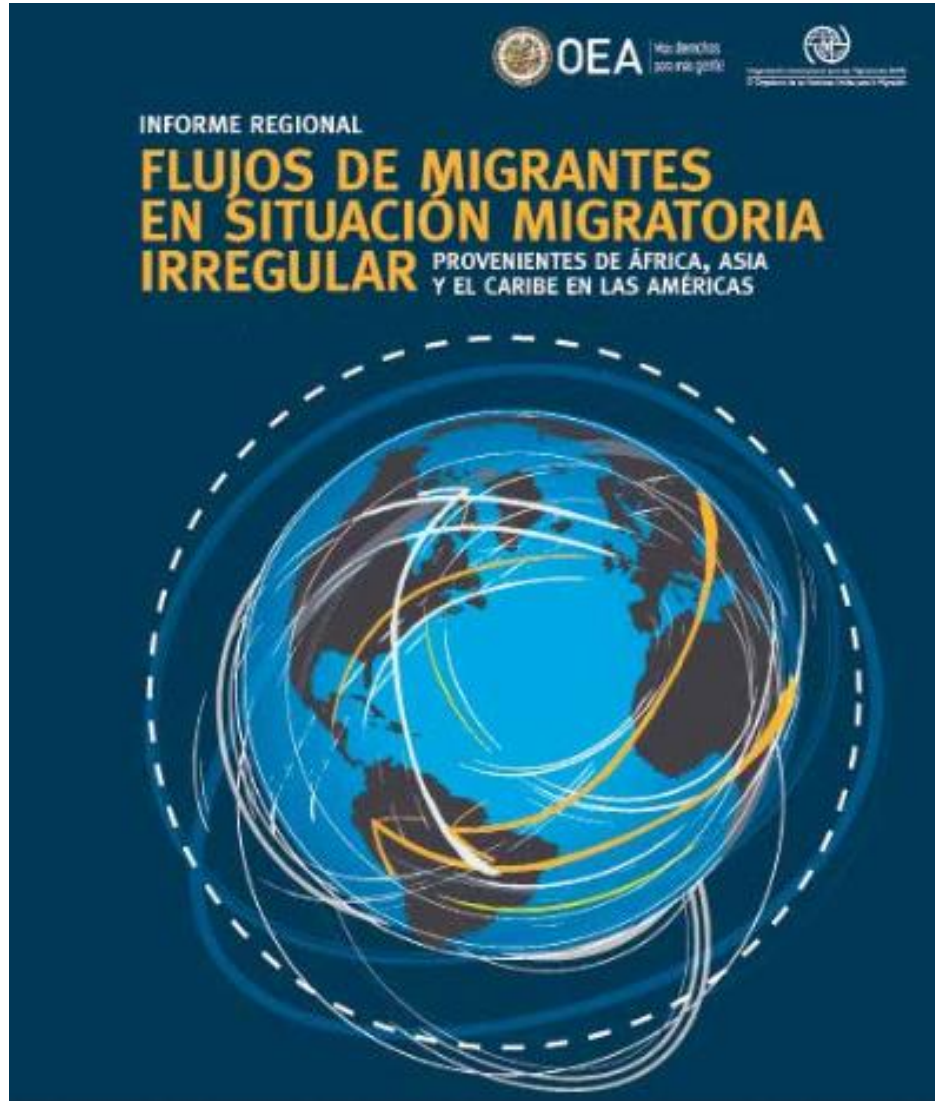
Map 3.1. Number of permits issued, according to main countries, Brazil, 2016

Source: Ministry of Labour, CNIg, 2016



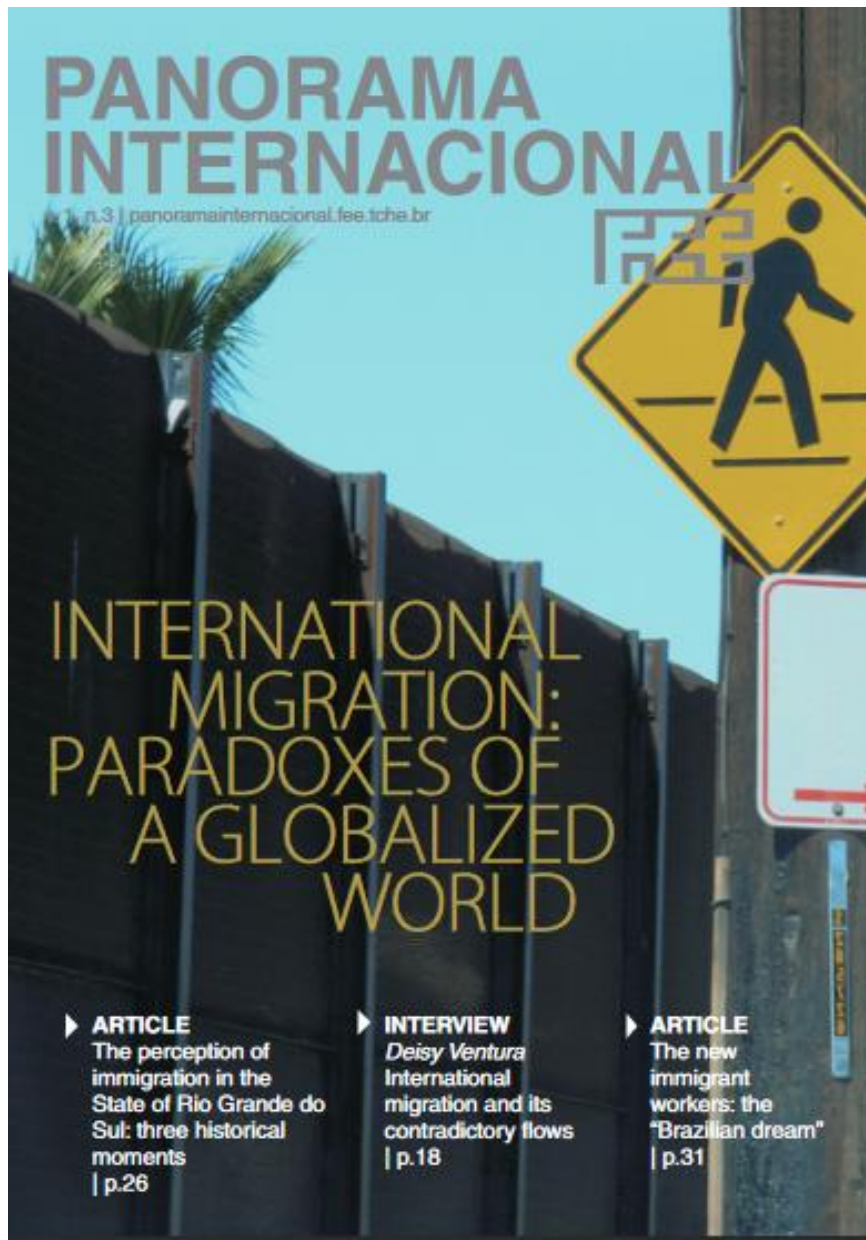
Map 4.1. Number of foreigners considered migrants, according to main countries, Brazil, 2010-2016

Source: Ministry of Labour and Federal Police



## Creation of a State agency and unified methodology for migration statistics

- Despite the efforts of OBMigra, there is still **mismatch of statistical information and lack of contact between federal agencies.**
- **Data collection** is practically manual, time-consuming and obtained only through the Law on Access to Information (about twenty working days to receive a first response).
- **Solution:** a methodology adapted from the OECD's International Migration Outlook and the Organization of American States reports on migration trends → FEE.



## Case study:

### Rio Grande do Sul's FEE, governmental decision and ending of statistical counting

- Foundation of Economics and Statistics (FEE): Founded in 1973 and extinguished in December 2016 by Governor José Ivo Sartori, despite strong popular rejection and disapproval against the extinction of the state agency.
- First state agency in Brazil to carry out a unified migratory and population counting and with its own methodology, following to OECD, IOM and OAS standards.
- Reasons for its extinction are not clear and have been criticized even by institutions such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and Federal Council of Economists.
- Official explanation: *"The government is modernizing the state and seeks a smaller structure. Those economic and statistical evaluation services, which serve as the basis for State programs, will continue to be carried out by a department in the Secretariat of Planning, Governance and Management."*
- Real economy: less than EUR 7 million per year, i.e., 0,043% of total state expenditures. Source: <https://tinyurl.com/feers>





# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

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# Final Considerations

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- **Challenges:** new migratory flows from worldwide, multiple forms of counting, political turbulence, and lack of (or excess) contact between government agencies.
- **Solution:** need for a unified methodology and carried out by one organ exclusively.
- **Internal responses:** FEE, however, with its extinction, Brazil returns to the previous level, with difficulties in knowing the real number of immigrants and, therefore, how to formulate and execute specific public policies for them.

# Final Considerations

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- In a period of democratic, political, social, and governmental transition that Brazil is undergoing, it is essential to develop instruments and policies that combine statistics and public management in order to improve the civil, socioeconomic and cultural environment of the country, which receives each year more immigrants from different parts of the world, according to the three different counts, which at this point have a conclusive analytical convergence.

# Final Considerations

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- We expected, therefore, with the discussion of this paper to gather suggestions, guidelines and bases for:
  - a) formulation of a proposal for a Brazilian immigration statistical agency;
  - b) creation of a proposal for the unification of the migratory counting already carried out;
  - c) proposing an effective unification of migratory statistical methodologies in Brazil at the federal level;
  - d) implementation and adaptation of the forms of collection and analysis of OECD and OAS primary data;
  - e) to contribute to the debate on migration statistics and its forms of measurement, implementation and relationship with public policies in other developing countries and with other OECD members.

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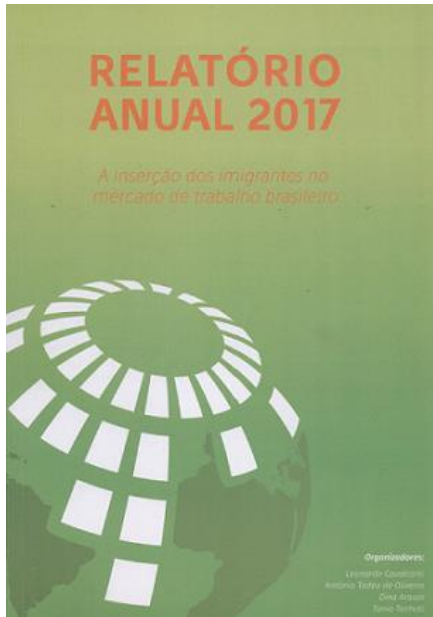
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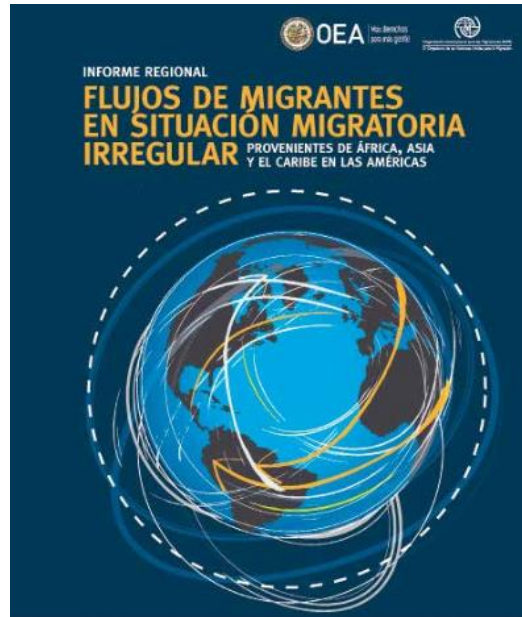
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# Main Sources



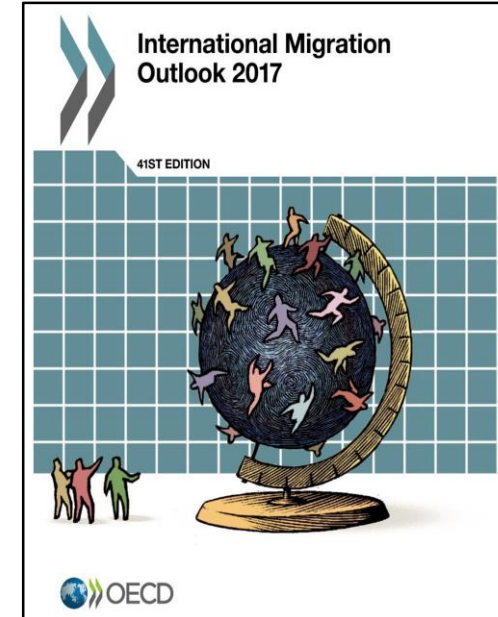
<https://tinyurl.com/obmigra2017>



<https://tinyurl.com/oeamigra2017>



<https://tinyurl.com/feemigra>



<https://tinyurl.com/ocdemigra>



<https://tinyurl.com/migrabrasil>

*Thank you!*



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