

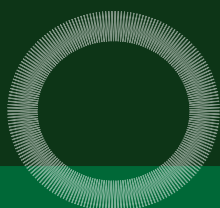


# Consolidated Data Report 2020

# **CONSOLIDATED DATA REPORT 2020**

**OBMigra- International Migration Observatory**

**2021**



**Ministry of Justice and Public Security**  
Minister - Andre Torres

**National Secretariat of Justice**  
Secretary - Claudio de Castro Panoeiro

**Department of Migration - DEMIG**  
Head of Department - Ligia Neves Aziz Lucindo

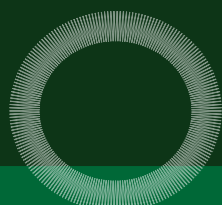
**National Committee for Refugees - Conare**  
General Coordinator - Bernardo de A. Tannuri Laferte

**OBMigra - International Migration Observatory**  
General Coordination - Leonardo Cavalcanti  
Statistical Coordination - Antônio Tadeu de Oliveira  
Executive Coordination - Marilia F.R de Macedo  
Technical Support to the Executive Coordination - Bianca Guimarães

**Technical team**  
Ailton Furtado  
Felipe Quintino  
Nilo Cesar Coelho  
Paulo César Dick

**Graphic Design**  
Vitoria do Carmo

**Translation and proofreading team**  
Júlia Valverde  
Lorena Pereda  
Yago Vinicius de Sales Alves



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# Summary

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# Introduction<sup>1</sup>

This document aims at presenting a summary of the Brazilian migration phenomenon in 2020, departing from the data dealt with by the International Migration Observatory (OBMigra). The report addresses both sociodemographic aspects and those related to the integration of immigrants and refugees into the labor market.

The analyzed data were collected from the following databases: the General Coordination of Labor Migration (CGIL), the National Migration Registry System (SisMigra), the International Movement Tracking System (STI), the International Movement Tracking System- Warning and Restrictive Measures (STI-MAR), and the General Registry of Employed and Unemployed People (CAGED). Each database has its own specificity and addresses a certain aspect of immigration in Brazil. Departing from the analysis of the data, this document highlights the main information contained in each one of them.

Thus, the selected data summarize the main aspects of the Brazilian migration phenomenon in 2020, a year affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which, in its turn, impacted society in various ways. The effects brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic had varying degrees. As shown in the report, both the immigration flows and the living conditions of immigrants and refugees in Brazil were affected.

Therefore, this document provides readers with an overview of immigration in Brazil in 2020. Microdata and information unique to each of the databases analyzed in this report are available on OBMigra website:<sup>2</sup>

<https://portaldeimigracao.mj.gov.br/pt/observatorio>.

**1** The 2020 consolidated annual report has been amended after some operational problems concerning the data collection source were found. Thus, analysis, tables, and figures were adjusted accordingly.

**2** In order to get a more detailed account of the databases used in this report as well as how the statistical team managed them, please, refer to Quintino, Dick, Furtado and Costa (2020) Methodological notes. In: Cavalcanti, L; Oliveira, T.; Macedo, M., Immigration and Asylum in Brazil. Annual Report 2020. Migration Series. International Migration Observatory; Ministry of Justice and Public Security/National Immigration Council and General Coordination of Labor Migration. Brasília, DF: OBMigra, 2020.

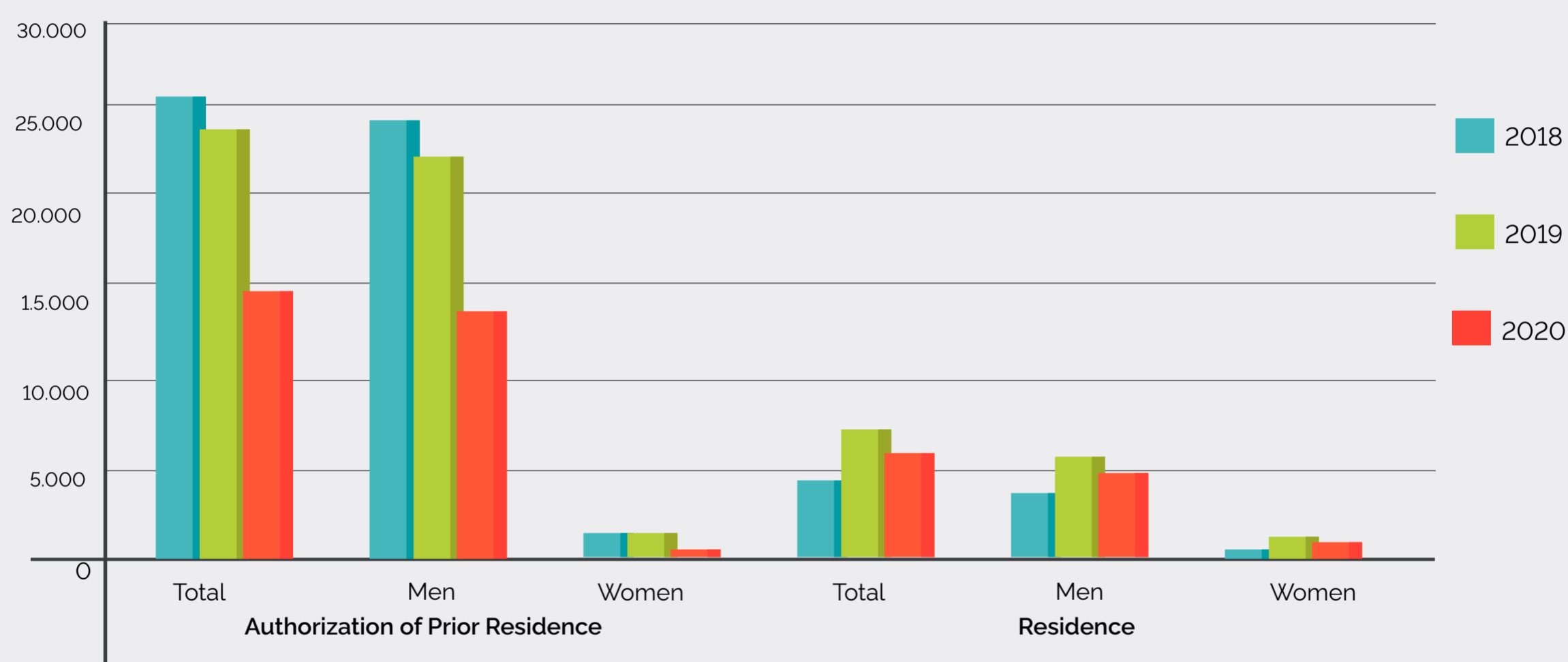
## Coordination of Labor Migration (CGIL)

The number of work permits for work and investments purposes, after an increase in 2018 and 2019, decreased by 16.8% in the Residence category and 39.0% in the Authorization of Prior Residence category

in 2020, a result that was strongly influenced by the health crisis brought about by SARS-CoV-2, as can be seen in Figure 1.

### Figure 1

Number of work permits for labor and investment purposes, by sex and type of authorization - Brazil, 2018 to 2020.



Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the General Coordination of Labor Migration/ Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2018-2020.

The main origin groups that benefited from work permits were Filipinos, Chinese, Americans, Italians, and Indians.

The grant of work permits to qualified workers was affected as well and registered a decrease of 21.8% compared to 2019. Chinese, Americans, Japanese and French were among the main nationality groups which had the best qualifications.

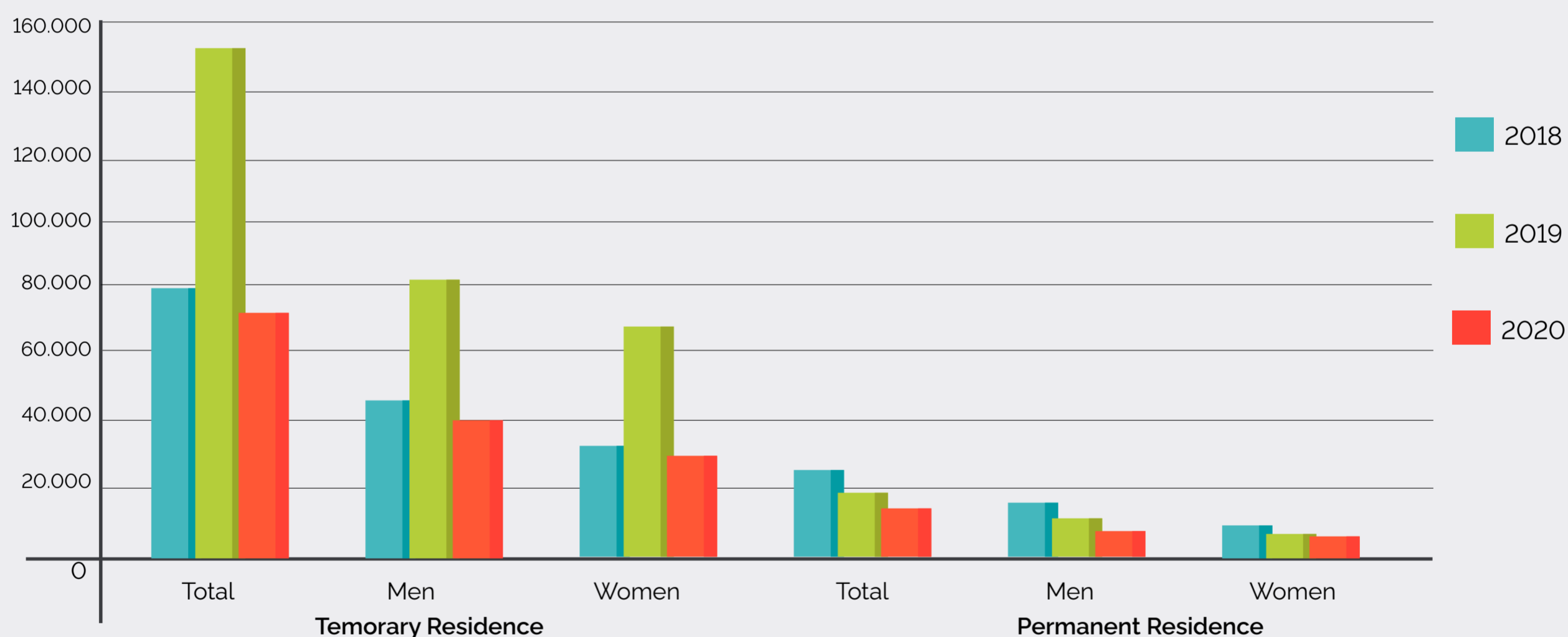
# National Migration Registry System (SisMigra)

The covid-19 pandemic resulted in a sharp drop in the number of immigrant registrations in 2020 when compared to 2019, a decrease of almost 50.0%. The greater reduction was registered among

temporary female residents (55.0%), while the effects were not so sharp among immigrants who obtained permanent resident permits (24.0%), as shown in Figure 2.

## Figure 2

Number of migration registration, by year and sex and relative to residence permit types-Brazil, 2018-2020.

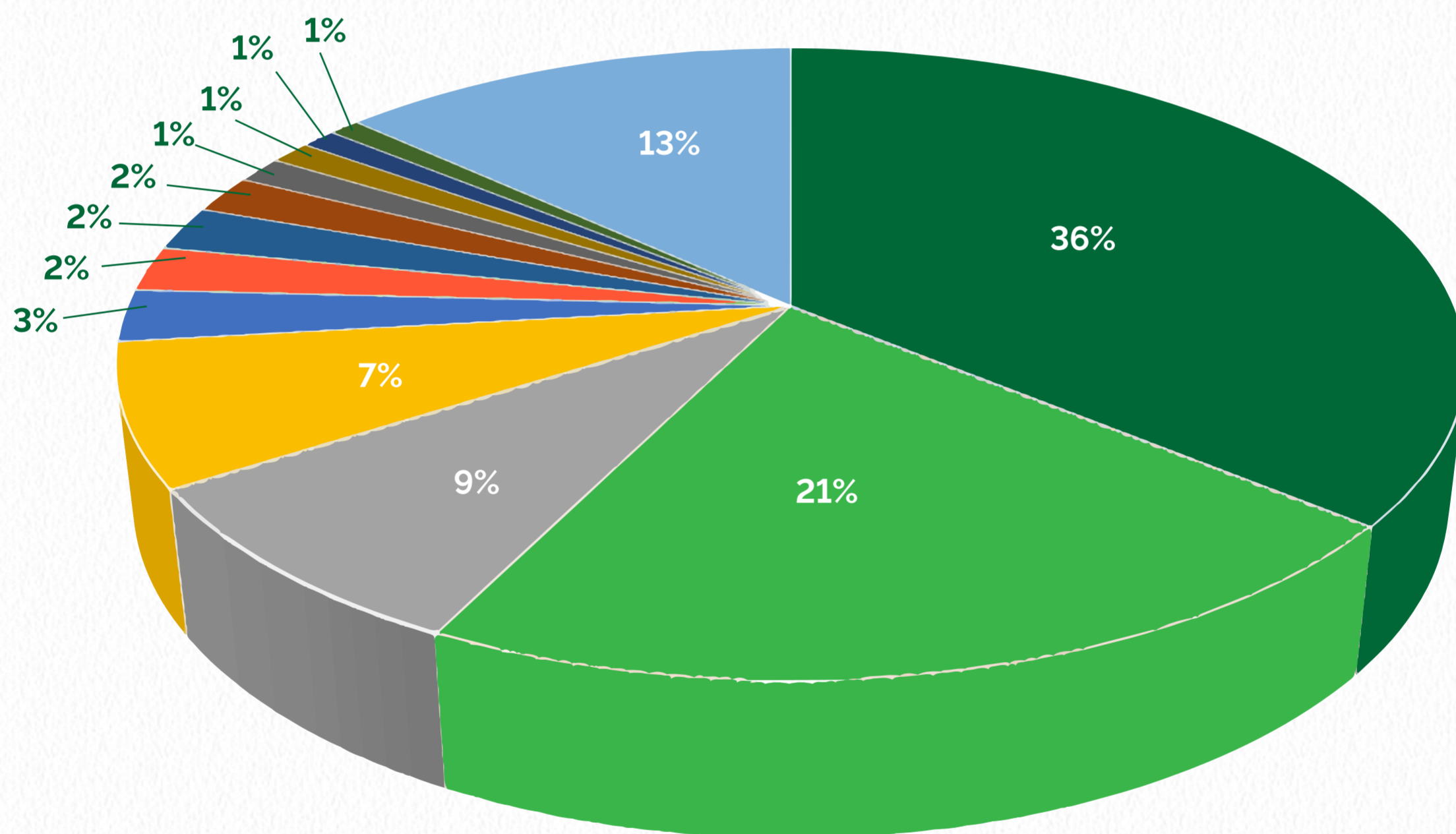


Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the Federal Police/National Migration Registry System (SisMigra), 2018-2020.

Most residence permit grants were aimed at Venezuelan people and those in need of humanitarian aid. Those grants accounted for 57.0% of residence permits in 2020 (Figure 3).

### Figure 3

Total number of registrations by year and type of grant - Brazil, 2018-2020.



273 - Venezuelans	278 - Humanitarian aid	274 - Brazil-Uruguay Agreement
279 - Humanitarian aid	280 - Students	132 - Technical Assistance
209 - Mercosur Agreement	312 - Senegalese refugees	166 - Maritime labor
286 - Family reunion	200 - Brazil-Argentina Agreement	284 - Family reunion

Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the Federal Police/National Migration Registry System (SisMigra), 2018-2020.

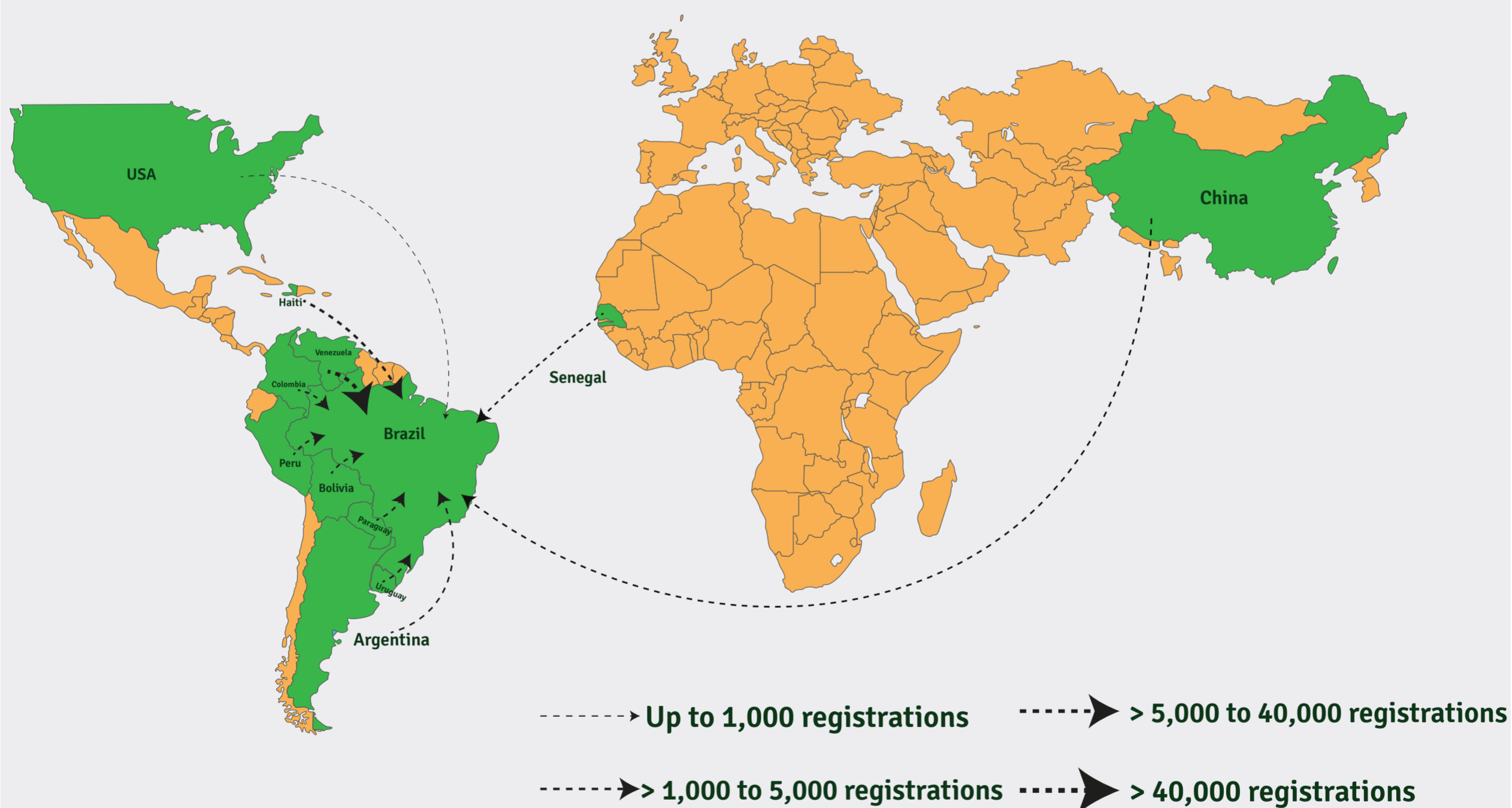
Map 1 shows the largest origin groups of immigrants, in which Venezuelans and Haitians accounted for almost 70.0% of registrations.

During the health crisis, the city of Manaus registered the second largest number of immigrant residents, surpassing

Sao Paulo/SP (12,000). This shows the important role that the Northern region of Brazil played as an entry point for immigrants in that atypical year. Boa Vista registered the largest number of immigrant residents, amounting to 13,800 immigrants.

## Map 1

Number of immigrant registrations, by country - Brazil, 2020.



Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the Federal Police/National Migration Registry System (SisMigra), December, 2020.

# International Movement Tracking System (STI);

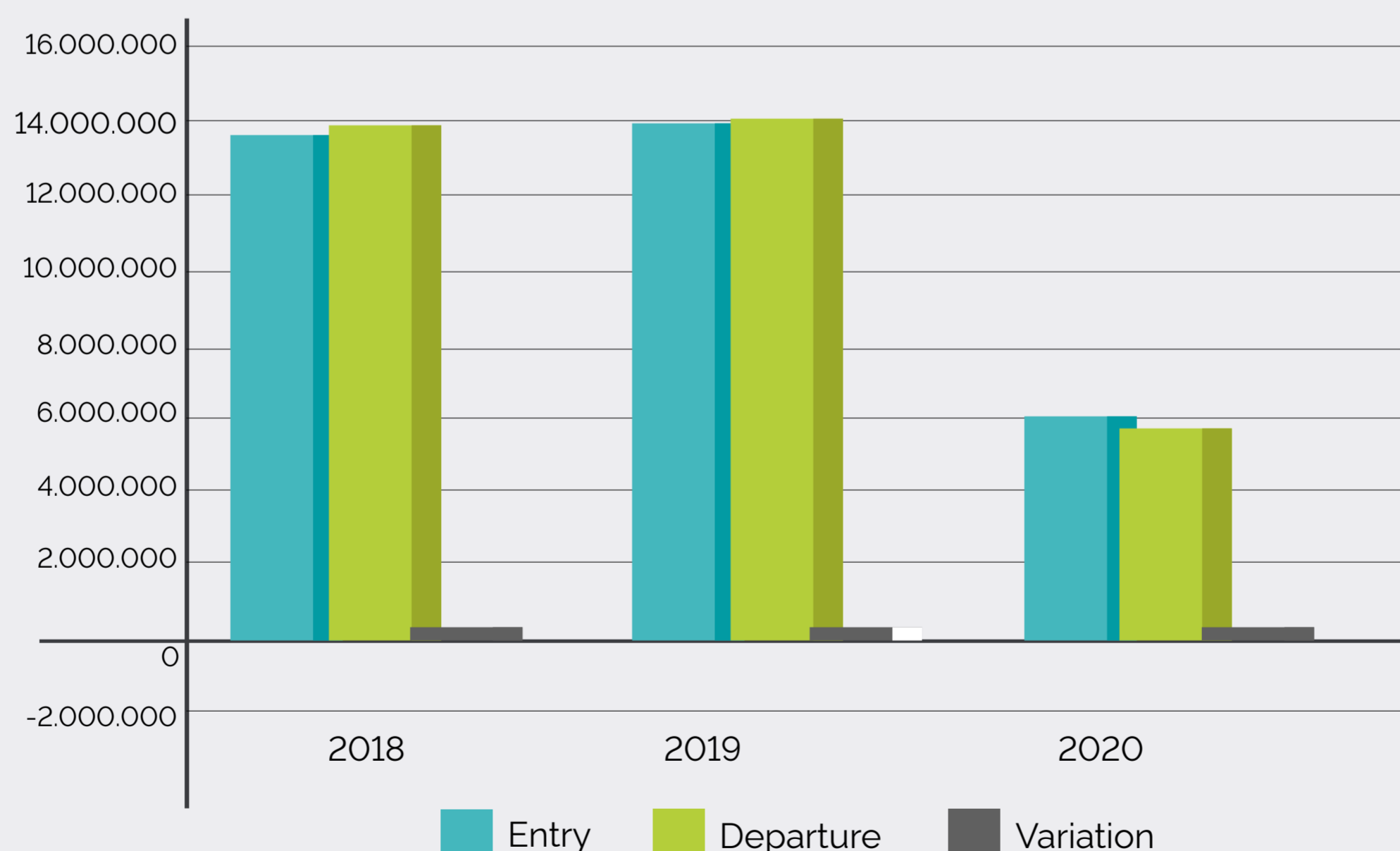
The registration of people's movement across border checkpoints was greatly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. Restrictions on the international mobility of people imposed by several countries, including Brazil, led to a 67.1% reduction in departure/entry rates, compared to what had been observed in 2019 (figure 4).

In addition to Brazilians, the largest origin groups that crossed Brazilian borders

were Argentines (1.9 million people), followed by Americans (0.326 million), Chileans (0.290 million), Paraguayans (0.288 million), and Uruguayans (0.253 million). This result indicates that while there was a general decrease in movement rates, movement between neighboring and bordering countries remained.

## Figure 4

### Entry and departure in border checkpoints-Brazil, 2018-2020.



Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the Federal Police/ International Movement Tracking System (STI) ,2018-2020.

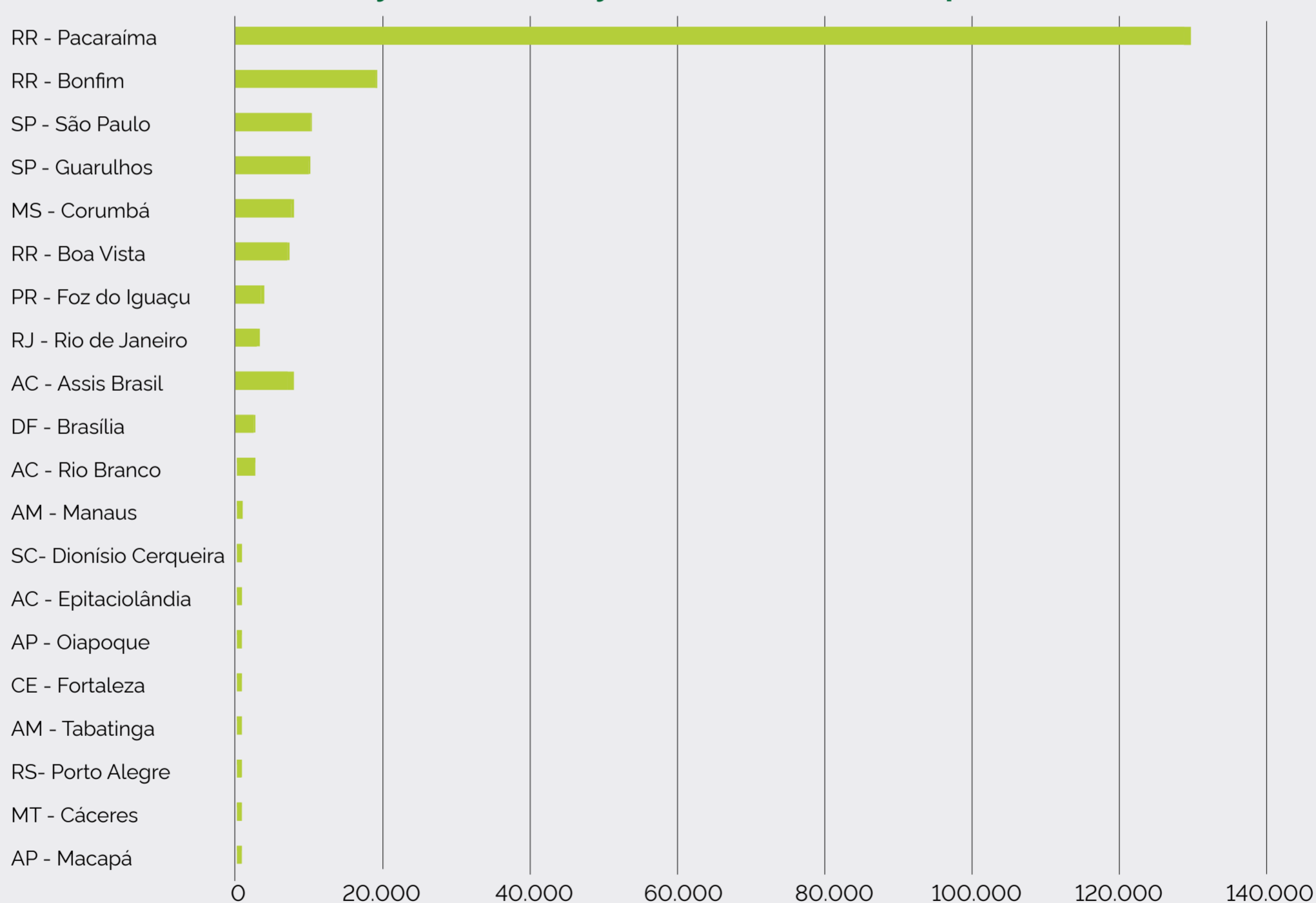
# Asylum claims

Data on asylum claims came from the International Movement Tracking System, Warning and Restrictive Measures (STI-MAR), managed by the Federal Police. Departing from this database, we could ascertain that for the past 3 years,

despite the 2020 pandemic, Venezuelans were the origin group that lodged most of the asylum claims in Brazil (132,500), followed by Haitians (30,200) and Cubans (8,100).

## Figure 5

Number of asylum claims, by main Brazilian municipalities, 2018-2020.



Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the Federal Police, Asylum Claims, 2018-2020.

During the analyzed period, asylum seekers lodged applications mostly in the Brazilian State of Roraima, where 81.6 % of the applications were lodged, surpassing Sao Paulo (9.7%) and Mato Grosso do Sul (3.5%).

Consequently, asylum seekers mainly came into Brazil through Paracaima (in Roraima), Bonfim (in Roraima), Sao Paulo, Guarulhos (Sao Paulo), Corumba (Mato Grosso do Su), and Boa Vista (Roraima) as shown in Figure 5.

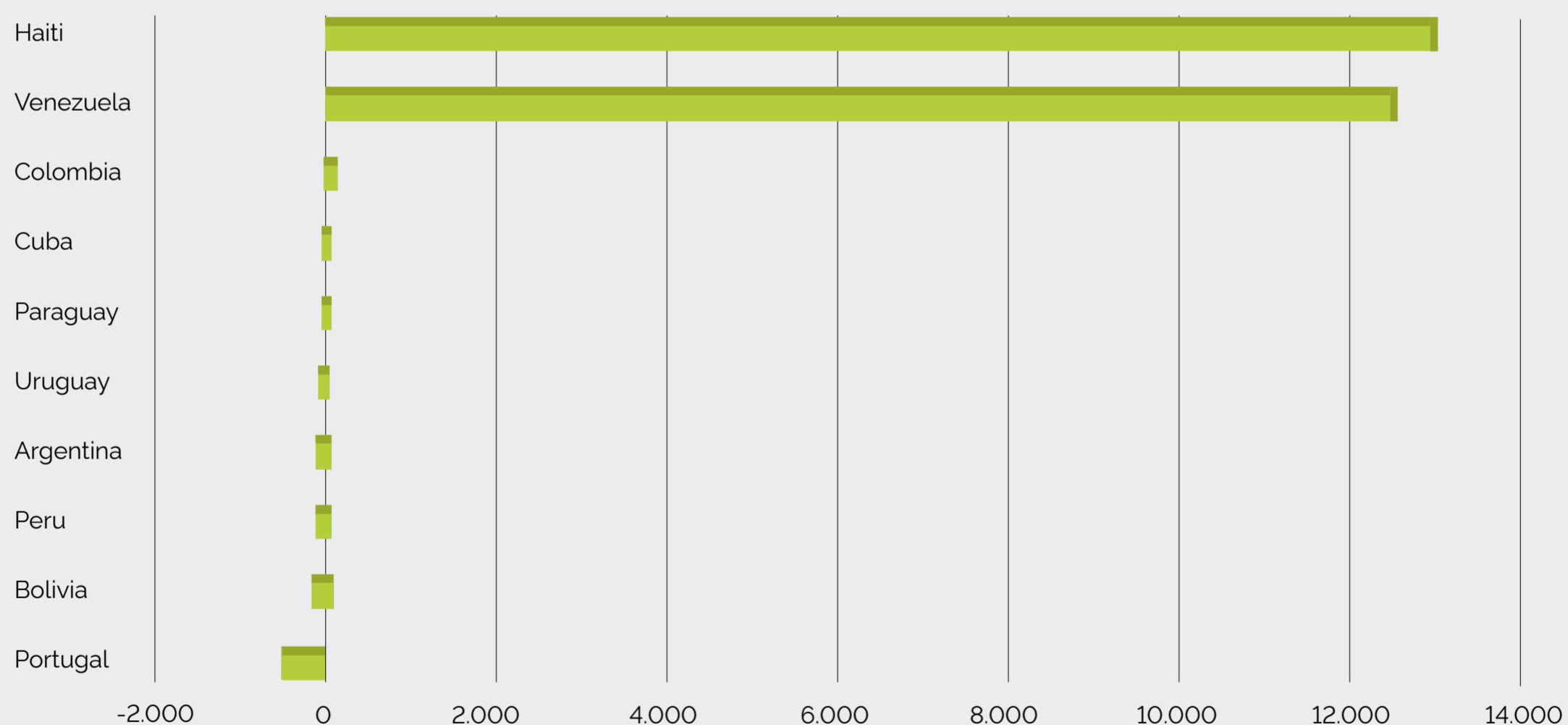
# New General Registry of Employed and Unemployed People (CAGED).

According to data from the New General Registry of Employed and Unemployed people, 23,945 positions were created in the formal labor market in 2020. Among the main origin groups,

Haitians and Venezuelans occupied over 13,000 positions. This determined the positive results in job creation, whereas in other countries workers witnessed a negative trend (figure 6).

## Figure 6

**Job positions created for migrant workers in the formal labor market, by main origin countries-Brazil, 2020.**

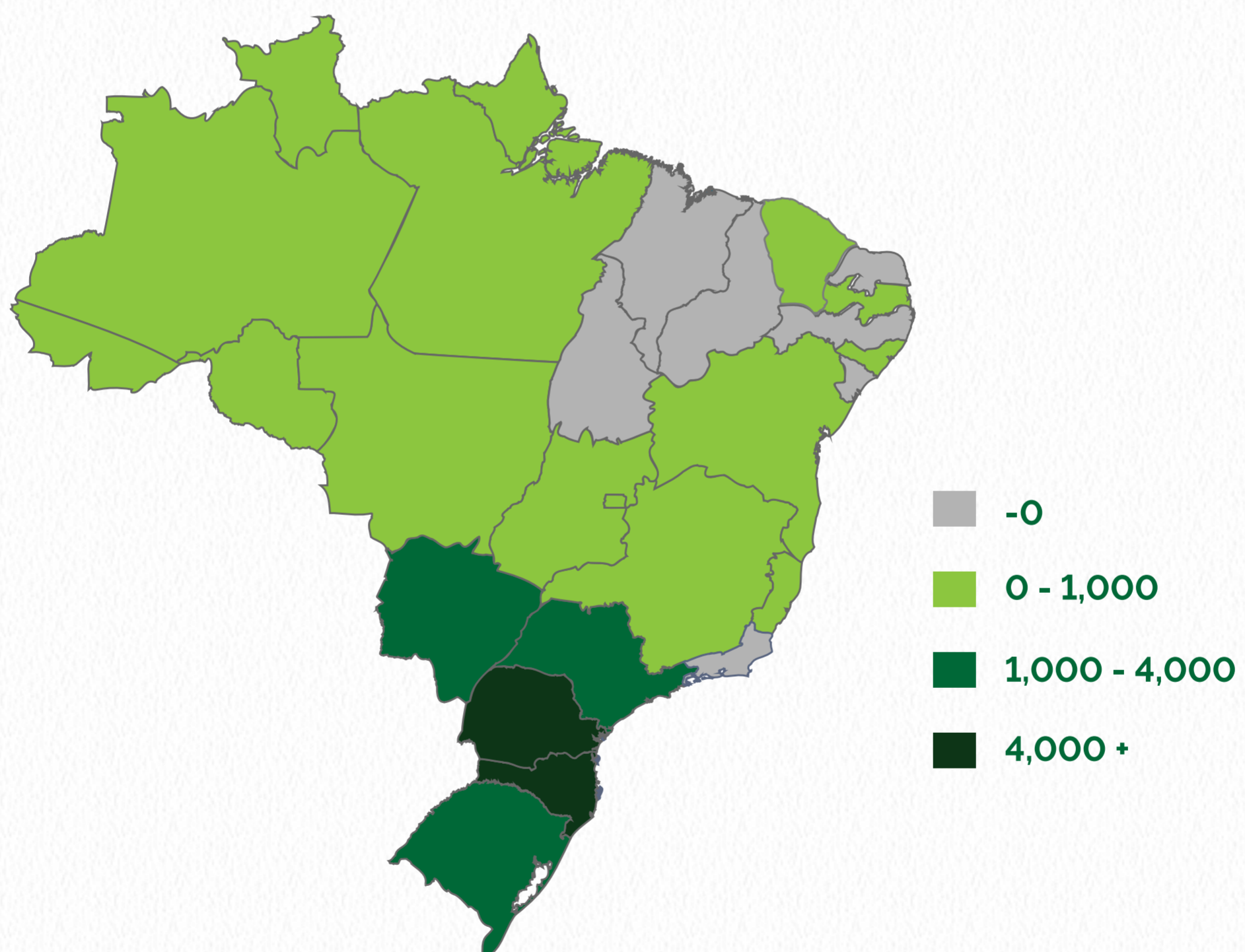


Source: prepared by OBMigra based on data from the the Ministry of Economy, RAIS-CTPS-CAGED, 2020.

Taking into account the place where immigrant movement in the labor market occurred, the states in Southern Brazil, particularly Santa Catarina, are among those where the majority of job positions were created, as seen in Map 2.

## Map 2

Job positions created for immigrant workers in the formal labor market, by region - Brazil, 2020.



Source: prepared by OBMigra from the data of the Ministry of Economy, Rais-CTPS-CAGED, 2020.