

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Immigration and refuge in Brazil



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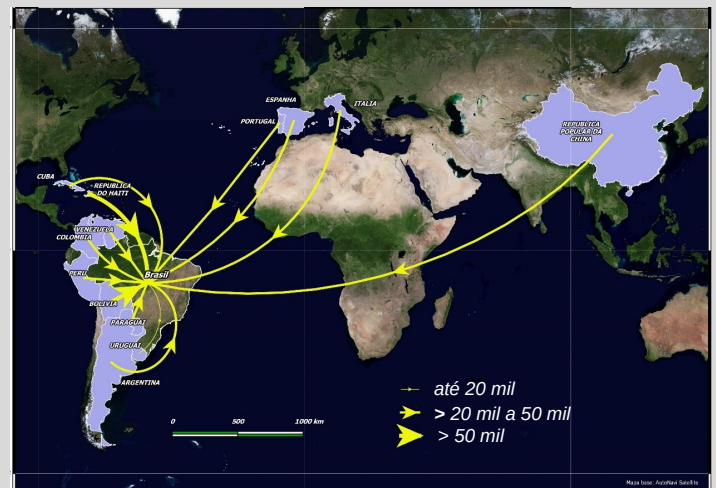
MIGRATION AND REFUGE IN BRAZIL

MAIN FEATURES

- From 2011 to 2018 were registered 774,2 mil immigrants in Brazil, taking into account all legal regulation.
- The majority of migration flows that arrived in Brazil are composed by young men with medium and high levels of education.
- In 2018, Global Southern flows prevailed. Haitian and Venezuelans stood out within them because they obtained the most work permit.
- Haitians are the main principal nationality in the Brazilian formal labour market.
- Occupational Groups. The majority of migrants in Brazil worked in : 1) Production of industrial goods and services; 2) Services, trade sellers in stores and markets and the main migrants sectors of economic activities in the formal labour market are: industry, commerce and repair sector.
- In 2018, the number of work licenses issued for asylum seeker and refugees represented the greatest flow of the historical series (2011-2018), totalizing 36,384.

INMIGRANTES OF LONG TERM

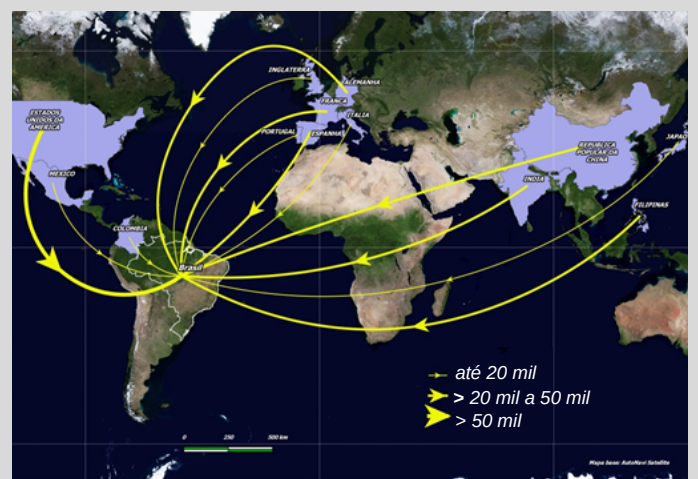
Long-term immigrants come mostly from the Global Southern.



Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from Federal Police data, SisMigra (2011-2018)

TEMPORARY IMMIGRANTS

Temporary immigrants are mostly from the Global North.



Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from Federal Police data, SisMigra (2011-2018)

MIGRANTS OF LONG TERM IN BRAZIL

Within 2011 and 2018, were registered 492,7 migrants of long term (*). 21,5% of them, were Haitians (106,1 mil). From the total of migrants of long term, 61,4% were men.

(*)were considered migrants of long term those whose legal protection provided a longer residence time in the country.



Main Nationalities between 2011 and 2018

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1º Haitians | 5º Argentines |
| 2º Bolivians | 6º Chinese |
| 3º Venezuelans | 7º Portuguese |
| 4º Colombians | 8º Peruvians |

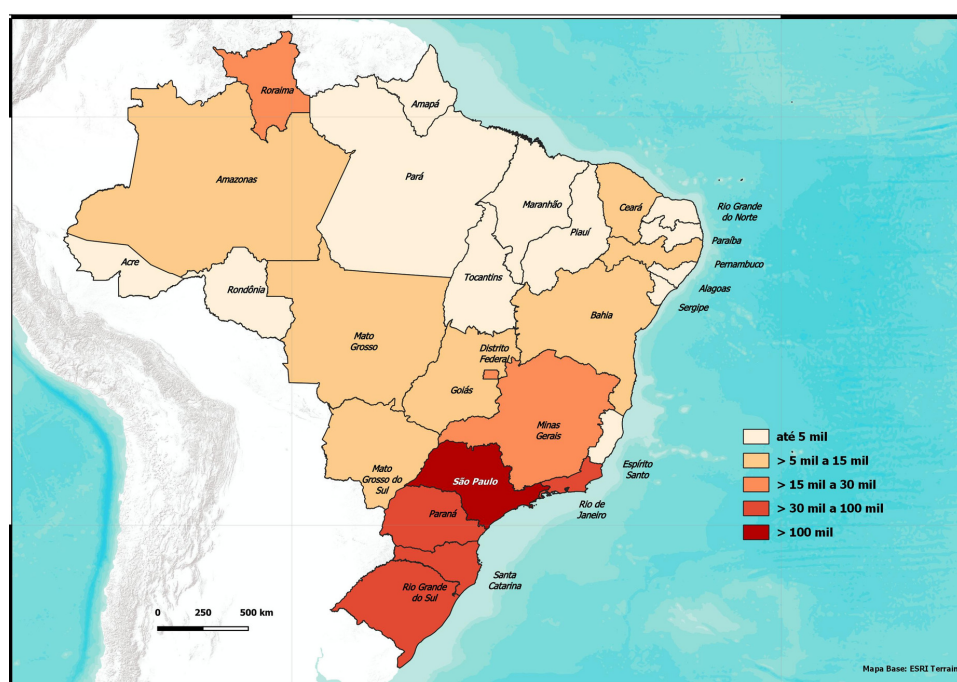
Main Nationalities in 2018

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1º Venezuelans - 39% | 4º Bolivians - 6,8% |
| 2º Haitians -14,7% | 5º Uruguayans - 6,7% |
| 3º Colombians - 7,7% | |



Major Brazilian Regions :2011 - 2018

Number of migrants of long term, by year of entry, Federation Unit of Residence, Brazil, 2011-2018



Southeast: 55,1%

São Paulo: 41, 2%
Rio de Janeiro: 9,4%

South: 20,5%

Well distributed migration among the three states


North: 8,6%

Roraima : 4,3% (in consequence of the arrival of Venezuelans).

Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from Federal Police data, SisMigra (2011-2018)

AUTHORIZATIONS TO IMMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL

General Coordination of Labour Immigration - CGIL

 In 2018, CGIL granted 30,619 authorizations to migrants to work in Brazil, maintaining a positive variation of 18% compared to 2017

Authorization of Residence: 4.560 Previous Residence: 26.012

Main Nationalities in 2018

Filipins: 3.447 China: 3.252 United States: 2.306 India: 2.215 Japan: 2.152

Major Occupational Groups:

In 2018, CGIL gave labour authorizations mainly to mid-level technical and science and arts professionals

Investment Funds:

Normative Resolution Nº 13

sets out the rules for foreign investment in Brazil.

In 2018 were conceded 367 authorizations by Normative Resolution nº 13.

Main Nationalities:

Chinese: 92 Italians: 75

In 2018, the total value of investments by Normative Resolution 13 was R \$ 186,320,058.93, Ceará was the main state of Brazil which receive foreign investment with a sum of R \$ 52,657,328.80

National Council of Immigration - CNlg

Between 2011 and 2018, CNlg granted a number of 59,729 authorizations. In 2018 there were 2,499 authorizations.

Distribution by Sex:

Number of authorizations granted, by sex, Brazil 2011 - 2018

Sexo	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	total
Feminino	371	1.114	794	600	8.013	106	426	211	11.635
Masculino	1.079	4.652	2.503	3.868	28.199	1.050	4.375	2.288	48.014
Não Informado	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
Total	1.450	5.766	3.297	4.468	36.292	1.156	4.801	2.499	59.729

Fonte: Elaborado pelo OBMigra a partir de dados do Conselho Nacional de Imigração/ Ministério do Trabalho, 2011-2018.

Main Nationalities in 2018

Senegal: 1.365 Haiti: 364 Guinea-Bissau: 297 Bangladesh: 115 Dominican Rep.: 100

MIGRANT WORKERS MOVEMENT IN THE FORMAL LABOR MARKET

- ✓ The balance of migrant workers in the Brazilian formal labour market was positive in 2018, although lower than in 2017.

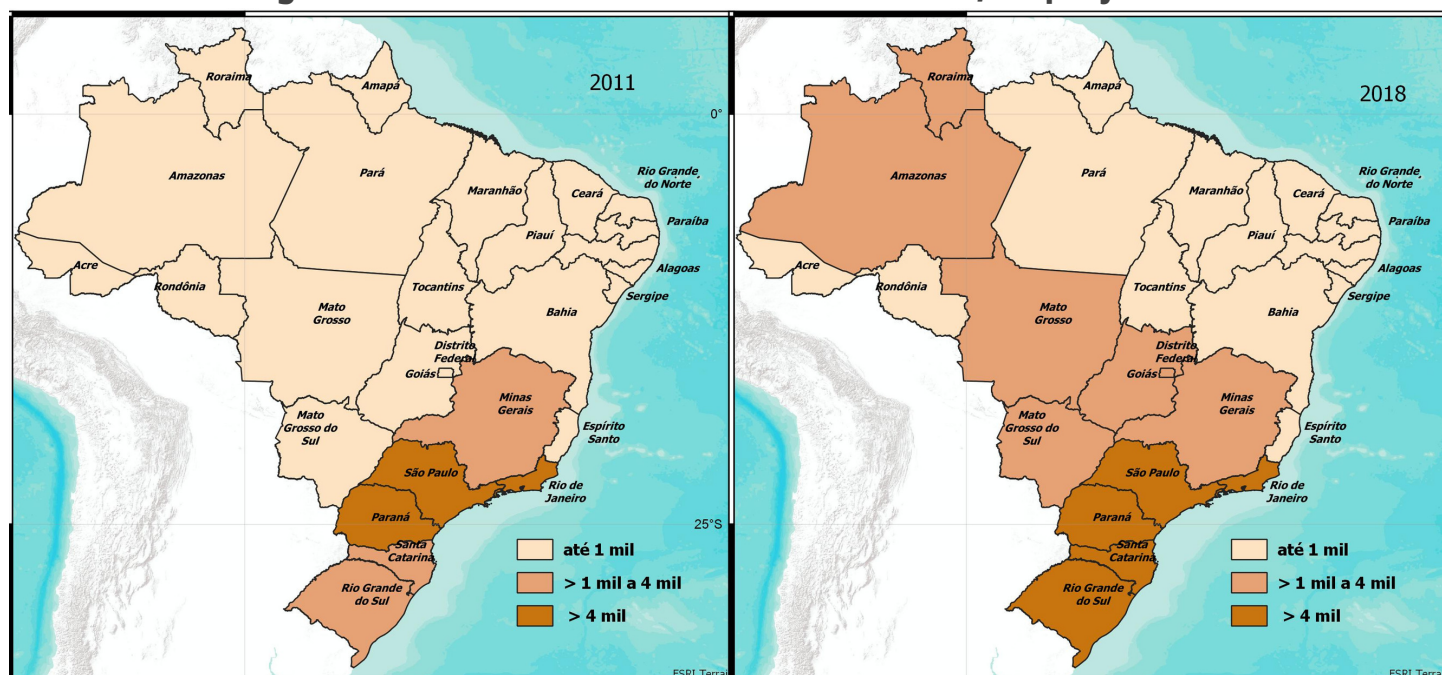
Movimentação de trabalhadores imigrantes no mercado de trabalho formal, segundo ano de movimentação - 2011 a 2018

Ano	Admitidos	Desligados	Saldo
2011	36.364	30.231	6.133
2012	46.066	39.252	6.814
2013	73.717	56.709	17.008
2014	100.849	81.207	19.642
2015	94.870	88.388	6.482
2016	70.335	86.850	-16.515
2017	71.814	62.588	9.226
2018	72.081	63.101	8.980

Fonte: Elaborado pelo OBMigra a partir dos dados do Ministério da Economia, base harmonizada RAIS-CTPS-CAGED, 2011-2018

Major Regions

Movement of migrant workers in the formal labour market, employed - 2011 - 2018.



Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from the Ministry of Economics, harmonize database RAIS-CTPS-CAGED, 2011-2018

- São Paulo was the Brazilian State which most employed migrants in 2018.
- The number of migrant workers in the southern states intensified during the period 2011-2018.

MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE FORMAL LABOR MARKET

🚩 Main Nationalities in 2018 (Number of employment)

Haiti: 27.246 Venezuela: 7.181 Paraguay: 5.394 Argentina: 3.784 Bolívia: 2.776

👤 Distribution by Sex:

Men: 72% employed Women: 28% employed

📖 Educational Levels:

In 2018, almost 50% of the migrant workers had completed medium educational level. Such trend has increased along the years. The participation of the migrants with high educational levels (degree) has decreased between 2011 and 2018.

⚙️ Major Occupational Groups:

In 2018, migrant worked mainly in the production of industrial goods and services and service workers, merchant sellers in stores and markets.

Main Economic Activities:

The main sectors of economic activity in 2018, which have employed migrants were related to industry, commerce and repair, and other services. The latter are composed, among others, by administrative activities, transportation, food and accommodation.

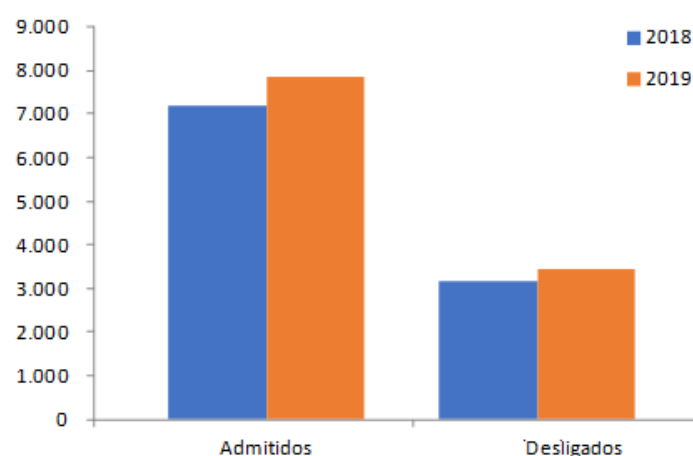
1st semester of 2019

The first semester of 2019 maintained the trend observed in 2018. There are a positive balance. In other words, the Brazilian formal labour market has employed more than fired migrants.

Haitians and Venezuelans were the nationalities with the greatest movement (employed and fired) in the Brazilian formal labour market.

In the first six months, the movement of Venezuelan workers was higher than that of the entire year of 2018.

Movement (balance of employed and fired) of venezuelan workers in the formal labor market, 2018 and 2019 (January to June)



Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from the Ministry of Economics, harmonized base RAIS-CTPS-CAGED, 2011-2018 (Jan-Jun)

ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN THE FORMAL LABOUR MARKET



Between 2010 and 2018, a number of 87.866 work permits (employment record cards) were issued for asylum seekers and refugees in Brazil. In 2018, there was the largest number of issued work permits is issued, a total of 36.384.



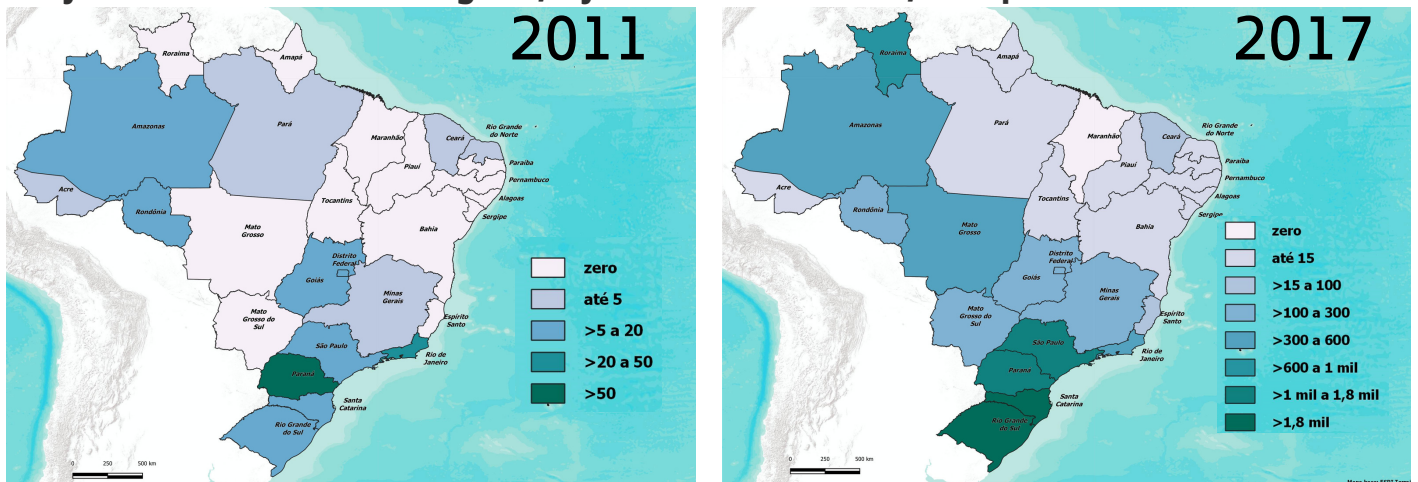
Main Nationalities in 2018 (issuing work permits)

Venezuelans: 68,4% Haitians: 19,1% Cubans: 4,8%



Major Regions (insertion in the formal labor market)

Asylum seekers and refugees, by Federation Units, comparative 2011 and 2017.



Source: Elaborated by OBMigra from Ministry of Economics, harmonized base RAIS-CTPS stock, 2011-2018

The Southern region of Brazil was where most of the asylum seekers and refugees were employed between 2011 and 2017. In 2017, Roraima gained prominence in hiring migrants due to the Venezuelan migration flow.



Major Occupational Groups

From 2011 to 2017, asylum seekers and refugees were employed in the occupational groups such as: the production of goods and industrial and commerce services.

Main Economic Activities

The main economic activities were industry, other services and commerce. In 2017, industry employed 38,8% of the work force, follow by general services (29,3%) and commerce and reparation (20,3%).

Working Hours

Between 2011 and 2017, more than 90% worked 44 hours or more weekly .

Average Wage

Payment of 1.5 Brazilian minimum wage (+ou- 370,00 dolar monthly).