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OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
IOM Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie

Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil

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Foreword

In the context of migration management and based on the individual support given by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to Brazilian migrants within its different types of activities, it was important to better understand the profile of that particular population.

In the context of world wide migration and taking into account the developments of migration policies including labour migration schemes, circular migration, migration and development, and return migration, this research aimed at better defining the profile of the Brazilian migrants currently residing in various EU Member States.

The results of this research can be seen as a contribution to the development of further policies, activities and academic research on this particular group. Indeed, in its quest of assisting migrants and answering the needs of all States involved in migratory movements, IOM aims at allowing policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders to develop their respective strategies but also to provide direct assistance to migrants.

This research allowed for the collection of quantitative data and represents the first and largest quantitative study carried out on Brazilians residing in an irregular situation in Ireland, Portugal and Belgium.

It was a challenge to reach those 1300 persons who agreed to answer the questionnaire. This study would not have been possible without the full involvement and dedication of the Head researcher Pedro Góis and from the staff in the IOM missions in Dublin, Lisbon and Brussels. The support from various stakeholders in the three countries has greatly facilitated the data collection and the contacts with migrants in irregular situation.

I also want to thank Mrs Monica Pereira from the NGO Abraço in Belgium for her valuable contribution and constructive comments on the study as well as all the contributors in the three countries.

Finally, the support from the IOM Headquarters and the cooperation with the IOM Office in Buenos Aires also contributed to consolidating different views on Brazilian migration to Europe.

Thanks also goes to the European Commission (DG Justice, Freedom and Security) and the governments of Belgium, Ireland and Portugal whose financial contribution made this research possible.

Pascal Reyntjens

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Executive summary

The 18-months project "Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil" was funded by the European Union within the financing line " RETURN 2006 – Preparatory Actions" and co-funded by the Governments of Belgium, Portugal and Ireland,

The aim of this assessment of Brazilian migration patterns in to Portugal, Belgium and Ireland was to identify the main characteristics of the recent flow of Brazilian immigrants and the impact on the IOM's voluntary return programmes open to asylum seekers and irregular migrants. The ultimate goal of the assessment exercise is to help IOM to redesign and/or improve its AVR programmes regarding Brazilian nationals in Europe.

An anonymous questionnaire has been developed in order to allow the researchers to assess the characteristics, migratory strategies, labor market incorporation and insertion of recent Brazilian migrants in to Belgium, Portugal and Ireland. It includes questions that are target to the following categories of information: biographical characteristics; living conditions in the place of origin; migratory process; labour market incorporation in both home and destination country; difficulties experienced by the immigrant, insertion in host society; health related questions and future perspectives of the immigrant, including questions on the intention to return home and on the IOM AVR programmes.

The fieldwork started in late August 2008 and ended mid October. This report is based on the survey of 1257 Brazilian – 372 respondents in Belgium, 400 respondents in Ireland and 485 respondents in Portugal.

Main Findings

The survey of 1.257 individuals comprised 49% men and 51% women. Two thirds of respondents were less than 35 years old, 21% were aged 36- 45, 8% were 46 years old or over and 5% decided not answer to the age question. In terms of immigration status, 40% declared to be in a regular administrative situation, 56% were in an irregular situation and 4% decided not answer this question. The differences between the three participating countries were significant. Portugal holds the highest number of Brazilians in a regular situation (56%) and Belgium the lowest at only 24%. In Ireland the number of regular Brazilian immigrants counts for 39% of the sample.

Reasons that related to the economy and (un)employment or professional opportunities were given as the main reason for emigration by nearly half of the respondents regardless of the country of destination. As to respondents' marital status, the number of single individuals is high, around 40%; however, married or cohabitant individuals represent 50% of the total sample. More than half of the sample has children (51 percent), which is a relevant indicator to help us design immigrants profile and type of migration strategy.

The phase of family reunion, which occurs usually after a first moment of labour migration, is more advanced in Belgium and Portugal than it is in Ireland. If this is not surprising in the Portuguese case – the last Brazilian migration wave (post-2000) may be explained by an active family reunion process – regarding Belgium it seems to imply a shortening of several steps of the migration process cycle. In Belgium, individual migration and family reunion seem to overlap in time showing a tendency for long duration migration.

An analysis of the origin of Brazilian immigrants in Belgium and Ireland, conducted in the scope or the research project, shows the emergence of these countries as an alternative destination to the traditional destination of the USA at least for the immigrants coming from Goiás. For Brazilians living in Belgium and Ireland, Goiás State was indicated with the highest percentages of persons as being their state of origin: 33% of Brazilians in Belgium and 44% of Brazilians in Ireland came from Goiás, confirming IOM's experience with Brazilians that apply for the Assisted Voluntary Return programmes in Belgium and Ireland. This similarity between Ireland and Belgium in the reception of "Goianos" should be considered in future studies to help understand its real dimensions and the type of networks that promote these connections. For the moment, the data suggests the presence an emerging "migration industry"[1] in direct connection with this migratory flow.

The connection between the states of origin in Brazil and the types of visa in the different countries does not show any relevancy. The fact that Brazilians do not need an entry visa in any of the studied countries invalidates a direct correlation between these two variables and makes the analysis of possible organised migration networks more complex. Even when looking at individuals with a student visa (more often for the Irish case), the relation with the state of origin seems not to be directly correlated.

The educational level of Brazilian migrants in the three countries is very similar – there is a majority of interviewees with secondary education, which corresponds to a maximum of 12 years in school, and a distribution of around 40% of respondents who have followed a technical course and incomplete or complete higher education. These two educational profiles should be seen in parallel – there are as many unqualified Brazilians as there are qualified and highly qualified ones - and each one should be given specific attention. As to qualified immigrants, detailed analysis shows that on average, 13% of the respondents have technical education, 12% incomplete higher education and 15% complete higher education, sometimes with specialization or post graduation (5%). This data shows a more qualified migration profile than that of traditional labour migration (e.g. Central or West African or from other South American countries).

The main ports of entry for Brazilians in the European Union are France (24,4%), Portugal (21,6%), Spain (18%) and The Netherlands (8,6%). In the case of Belgium, the main port of entry was France (44%), followed by Belgium (14%) and Portugal (13%).

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[1] *Migration industry* can be described as the matrix of entrepreneurs and businesses which, motivated by the pursuit of financial gain, supply services that facilitate and sustain international migration and its related behaviors, including employment, mobility, settlement, communication and resource transfers.

As concerns Ireland, given the lack of direct flights from Brazil, 22% of Brazilian nationals transited through Paris, 20% through Amsterdam and 16% through Madrid. Regardless of the geographical proximity of the UK and Ireland, less than 5% decided to use this route.

Being in an irregular situation was described as one of the main difficulties of the Brazilian community. The fear of being identified by the police and expulsed/ deported as a consequence, the non recognition of qualifications because of the irregular situation, and being victims of exploitation by employers were mentioned as the main problematic consequences of this situation.

The majority of irregular migrants were uncertain when asked as to how much longer they would stay in Portugal, Belgium or Ireland or when they will leave EU. Regarding this data, we underline the different migratory trends between the countries; Ireland as the example of a sudden migratory wave that is now going back; Belgium as a profile of indecision amongst those who want to remain and those who are forced to leave; Portugal as final destination, transit country and re-emigration but in which successive waves of Brazilian immigrants will allow renovating the migratory stock and rejuvenating migration.

Regarding the employment status of the interviewees before the migration process, we must emphasize the fact that around 38% of interviewees who answered this question were not working before migrating to Europe. It is clear that the lack of employment is not the main emigration triggering mechanism, but the precarious remunerative conditions in the country of origin when compared to financial remunerations in the host countries. In fact, when making the analysis slightly more complex, the emigration of Brazilians may be explained by the lack of opportunities in the Brazilian labour market, by the growing informality and by the low wages in Brazil. On the other hand, in the host countries the availability of unskilled work, namely jobs for men in construction and jobs for women in the cleaning sector were the pull factors. Although they had no work contracts (or even offers) while in their country of origin, migrants from Brazil knew that it was relatively easy for them to find a job in any of the studied countries, especially through subcontractors. Examples for this are Brazilian subcontractors in Portugal and Portuguese subcontractors in Belgium or in Ireland.

In Portugal, Belgium and Ireland there is a positive correlation between the type of visa and the existence of a work contract. In the Irish case, the granting of a student visa allows the student to work for up to 20 hours per week during term time, and up to 40 hours per week during holidays. However, more than 20% of the students who work do not have a contract with their employer. Entering as a tourist and then overstaying, on the other hand, seems to be a direct road to a job in the informal economy. The high activity in the informal sector suggested by this data, especially in Belgium where almost 70% of Brazilians work in the informal economy, must be highlighted. In Portugal, the high number of Brazilians that have a work contract may be linked to the legal obligation of holding a regular contract for obtaining a residence permit. This obligation was established firstly in 1996 and was followed by successive regularisation campaigns

based on the same rule (Góis and Marques, 2005). Even so, almost 32% of Brazilians in Portugal do not have a work contract.

Apparently, a widespread underground economy seems to be particularly attractive in the context of limited possibilities for third country nationals to obtain a work permit and a residence permit in the EU. Those who do not hold a work permit are therefore cut off from the formal labour market. The underground economy, not requiring any documents, directly promotes undocumented immigration. Far from being an effect of illegal immigration, the underground economy would appear to be one of its causes. What can be deduced is a relationship between the strength and the importance of the informal economy and the attraction of Brazilian immigrants. Irregular immigration, in the case of Brazilians in Europe in the form of prolonging their stay (overstaying) and "informal economy" are directly linked.

The Brazilian immigration to the selected European countries studied can be divided at least into two types. The first type can be defined as a (strategy of) family migration that tends to occur in Portugal and Belgium. The second type is a (strategy of) individual migration exemplified by the Irish case. The phase of family reunification that usually takes place after a first phase of labour migration is already quite far advanced in the Portuguese and Belgium case compared to Ireland. For this reason only, an increase in the total volume of Brazilians in Portugal and Belgium can be expected in the mid and long term, as well as a decrease in the total volume of Brazilian immigrants in Ireland in the short and mid term.

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Introduction

The Federative Republic of Brazil is located in central eastern South America. Brazil is a vast country which covers nearly 45% of South America's landmass. Brazil is bounded by French Guinea, Guyana, Venezuela, and Suriname to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina to the west, Uruguay to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The nation is divided into 26 states and one federal district where the capital, Brasilia, is located (Jefferson 2005).

Brazil is also a country of endless diversification. Its culture is a blend of Portuguese, African and multiple native traditions. Since the nineteenth century, waves of immigrants (Italians, Germans, Spanish, Japanese, Lebanese, Ukrainians, and others) have been adding to this diversity. Although the data available is not totally reliable, one knows that between 1836 and 1968, the greatest groups of immigrants into Brazil were Portuguese and Italian – 1, 38 million people. This group was then followed by Spanish, German and Japanese immigrants, who altogether accounted for around 1.220.000 persons, and afterwards by a third group of Russian, Austrian, Turkish, Polish and French immigrants – a total of 400.000 persons. Altogether that means that a group of around five million people immigrated in Brazil, coming from different parts of Europe and Asia. One should also consider that the period after World War II was a period of restriction to immigration in Brazil which means that the net migration flow between the post-second world war period and the 1970s was close to zero.

The historical experience regarding migration makes Brazil a classic receiving country with no tradition of emigration but in 2000, according to Baeninger and Fusco (2005), the Demographic Census registered only 683.830 foreigners who lived in Brazil, in their majority (213.203) born in Portugal. However, a recent inversion of the migratory trends can be observed such that Brazil can be considered a sending country today.

According to several studies (Sales 1992 and 1999, Assis 1999 and 2002, Martes 1999, Margolis 1993), the migratory flow of Brazilians which started as a sporadic movement in the 1970s, has become a demographically significant migratory movement. After the 1980s, some thirty years ago, Brazil experienced for the first time a negative net migration flow, meaning that the country presented since that period a large and continuous emigration flow. It is estimated that in recent years at least 4 million Brazilians have migrated to the US, Europe, Japan and Paraguay.

In Europe, there are representative communities of Brazilian migrants in Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland as well as a strong presence in Portugal, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and France.

Despite the lack of official data about Brazilian recent emigration, the estimates of José Carvalho (1996) point to a great increase of these migratory flows since the 1980s. According to this author, the changes seen in gender and age groups in the 1991

Demographic Census may be explained by the loss of population due to migratory factors. If this is to be so, between 1981 and 1991, 1.180.000 women and 1.380.000 men over 10 years old would have left the country. More recent estimates (January 2001) of the Ministry of External Relations point to a decrease of the number of Brazilian migrants residing abroad, which was, nevertheless, very high: 1.887.893 people whose main destination were the United States (799.203 individuals); Paraguay (454.501 individuals); Japan (224.970 individuals); Germany (60.403 individuals); Portugal (51.590 individuals) and Italy (37.121 individuals). In 2008, at a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro[2], the first conference of Brazilian communities abroad, a maximum estimate of around 3,8 million Brazilians migrants was presented, whose main communities were located in the USA (1.190.000), Paraguay (515.000), United Kingdom (300.000), Japan (311.000), Portugal (160.000), and Spain (150.000).

Brazilian migration to European Union countries partially differs from the migration pattern to the USA and substantially differs from those to Japan and Paraguay. It is not only a movement mostly constituted by middle-class Brazilians from large urban centres. It also includes a great number of lower-middle class, semi-skilled or unskilled young men and women, coming from both urban centres and rural areas, from littoral states and interior states in Brazil[3] (Malheiros, 2007). Brazilian migratory flows have specificities according to the places of destination and reflect many of the differences between Brazilian states.

As for Portugal, the number of Brazilians living in Portugal was never very significant, but since the 1980s this situation has been reversed and Portugal has witnessed a regular increase in the flow of Brazilian migrants. The choice of Portugal as a destination country is likely to have been favoured by the common language and the cultural affinity shared by the Portuguese and the Brazilians, as well as by the emotive reason constituted by the possible existence – be it real or imaginary – of a Portuguese ancestry. Some more concrete factors may have been the expectations of familiarity and the benefits of the special status that Portugal grants Brazilian citizens. As a destination, Portugal also offers other advantages, such as the greater degree of ease with which it is possible for Brazilian migrants to live in the country given that they rapidly blend into Portuguese society. The first wave of Brazilian migration to Portugal in the 1980s was mainly made up of young and highly qualified professionals, such as dentists, publicists, engineers and doctors. However, the flow of Brazilian migrants changed during the 1990s mainly because of the demand of the Portuguese labour market, and the immigrants started to concentrate on the building and services sector (restaurants, cleaning and commercial sector).

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[2] Cf. **I Conferência das Comunidades Brasileiras no Exterior**
http://www.abe.mre.gov.br/mundo/america-do-sul/republica-federativa-do-brasil/subsecretaria-geral-das-comunidades-brasileiras-no-exterior/informacoes/i-seminario-sobre-as-comunidades-brasileiras-no-exterior

[3] Brazil is one of the biggest countries in the world covering more than 8 millions square kilometers, roughly the size of continental United States of America. It is divided in five macro regions and in 26 states and one federal district: the North Region (Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Amapá and Tocantins), the Northeast Region (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia), the Southeast Region (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo), the South Region (Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul) and the Center-West (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso).

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If Portugal represents for many Brazilians a destination country due to the above mentioned reasons, others often consider it as a transit country to enter EU territory or as a step in direction to other destination countries like the USA. Other European countries are also affected by the phenomenon of Brazilian irregular migration, either as countries of transit or as countries of final destination. Belgium and Ireland belong to this last group of new Brazilian immigration.

Ireland was until very recently a country marked by a high level of emigration. However over the last 15 years the country has undergone a period of rapid economic growth, becoming one of the richest economies in the world and a preferential destination for many immigrants. In less than 20 years the level of immigration has risen to a point where it is now a pronounced feature of the country's demography.

The first wave of Brazilian migrants arrived in Ireland in 1999. Coming from the State of Goiás, this group of Brazilian workers was directly recruited in Brazil by Irish meat processing companies. Three years later, in 2002, the census recorded 1.075 Brazilian nationals in the country (CSO 2002) and in 2006 this number had increased to 4.388 (CSO 2006). Nowadays, community leaders and NGOs estimate that there are around 20.000 to 30.000 Brazilian nationals in the country.

It is worth mentioning that the social and demographic characteristics of the Brazilian communities in the Dublin area vary considerably from those other communities based in other urban centres in the country or in rural and semi-rural areas. According to community leaders the Brazilian migrants living in the greater Dublin area are, in their majority, educated young adults who have been issued with a student visa. On the other hand, the communities outside the great Dublin area are, according to the same source, generally speaking, labour migrants who have entered the Irish State on a tourist authorization and have overstayed the legal period of stay. These are also migrants that could have entered the State on a work permit and that have fallen into a situation of irregularity.

Brazilian immigration into Belgium started in the 1960s with the arrival of political refugees, artists, football players, and students. From the 1980s on, due to political changes in Brazil, this first migratory wave returned to Brazil and spread the idea that Belgium was an interesting migration destination. At the same time, the development of relationships between the two countries promoted the migration of qualified professionals who settled in the country with their families, working for multinational companies or international institutions. The economic crisis in Brazil around the 1990s encouraged a new migration wave to Belgium; migrants were then both qualified and less qualified professionals, and in some cases brought their families. This last wave became faster after 2001, and may be explained as being the result of the divergence of migration flows that used to head for different places (e.g. USA and UK) but now choose new migratory destinations.

Only estimates can be obtained about the real size of the community in Belgium, and none of the estimates we heard were based on any traceable methods. Estimates mentioned by community leaders varied between 10.000 and 50.000. At the beginning of 2008, there were only 4.000 Brazilians registered at the municipalities.

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1. General overview of the report

The aim of the 6-month research project and the subsequent 12-month Assisted Voluntary Return project (September 2007 until February 2009) is to contribute to the efforts of the European Union and participating Member States, namely Belgium, Ireland and Portugal, in strengthening the existing mechanisms in assisting Brazilian irregular migrants in their voluntary return to Brazil. The research constitutes a rich source of information on developing enhanced contacts with Brazilian irregular migrants and how to adapt assisted voluntary return programmes to this community. Additionally, the research provides indicators on how to supply information to this particular migrant community.

Objectives of the Project

The eighteen-month IOM project seeks to strengthen the efforts of the European Union and selected EU Member States in informing about the option of voluntary return to countries of origin of irregular migrants willing to do so. This project addresses Brazilian nationals residing or working Belgium, Portugal and Ireland, especially irregular migrants.

Through an integrated approach, the project consists of the following components:
1. Carry out a research on Brazilian migration patterns to and within the European Union, with a specific focus on the participating EU Member States;
2. Share the research results and recommendations to relevant partners involved in the reception, assistance and counselling of irregular Brazilian migrants in participating countries;
3. Facilitate the assisted voluntary return of irregular migrants from the selected countries to Brazil.

In order to achieve the objective of the research, the project is based on a diversity of methodologies. The research team in the three destination countries combined the use of quantitative survey data with qualitative interviews with key informants. The combination of these diverse methodologies allowed gathering both quantitative and qualitative data that are crucial to enhance the comprehension of the recent Brazilian immigration to Portugal, Ireland or Belgium and, especially, on the irregular migrants living in these countries.

The three host countries chosen, Belgium, Ireland and Portugal, are countries where the target group has a large and growing presence and where an increased demand for the Assisted Voluntary Return programmes from Brazilian irregular migrants can be observed. The partners involved in the project are the Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Foreigners and Borders Service, Portugal), the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (Ireland) and the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers FEDASIL (Belgium).

Target group definition

For the purpose of this research, "irregular migrants" are defined as the range of individuals who have entered and/or remained in any of the selected European Union countries outside officially regulated and sanctioned routes for entry, work and/or residence. An irregular migrant is someone who has entered one of the selected EU countries without the required legal documentation or who arrived in the selected EU country regularly, for example as a student or tourist, but has remained in the country after the expiry of the visa. In practical terms it refers to people who are liable to be deported for issues related to their immigration status.

Definition of "irregular migrant" at IOM

According to IOM's Glossary of Migration, an irregular migrant is someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/ illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).

Irregular migration is defined as a movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside or work in a given country. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Definition in Belgium

In Belgium, various articles of the law of 1980[4] regulate the access and stay on the Belgian territory. In this law, no concrete definition of 'irregular migrant' or 'irregular stay' can be found. In practice however, all foreigners not complying with the regulation on lawful access and stay on the Belgian territory are seen as 'irregular migrants'. In the case of Brazilians coming to Belgium, they can enter the country with a valid passport and can stay as tourists for three months. If they do not possess a valid visa and stay longer than three months, their administrative situation becomes irregular. During the three months of touristic stay, foreigners are not allowed to work.

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[4]Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers.

Definition in Ireland[5]

Under Irish law there is not a definition of irregular migrant as such. There are however two definitions in force that frame the concept of irregularity in the Irish State. The Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000 defines an "illegal immigrant" as a non-national who enters or seeks to enter or has entered the State unlawfully. A non-national is a person who is a citizen of a different country where they reside and is defined in the Immigration Act 1999 as "a person who is not a citizen of Ireland", and replaces the use of the term "alien" used in the Aliens Act 1935.

In order to remain in the Irish State, a non-EU national will have to be permitted leave to land in the country as well as be issued with an immigration stamp. Nevertheless, the immigration authorities have the right to assign or refuse immigration stamps to the various categories of persons as appropriate. The immigration authorities have the right to grant or refuse permission to remain on a case by case basis. A person may be granted permission to remain in the State although the description in the immigration stamp (see next Figure) does not give any assurance that a person in one of the categories will obtain the immigration stamp indicated.

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[5] It should be noted that the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill 2008 is currently going through the Irish Houses of Parliament, and will represent a major review of all immigration and refugee law in Ireland once it is passed into law.

Figure 1: Main Immigration Stamps in Ireland[6]

Main Immigration Stamps	Main categories of Persons permitted to be in the State
STAMP 1 This person is permitted to remain in Ireland on conditions that the holder does not enter employment unless the employer has obtained a permit, does not engage in any business or profession without the permission of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and does not remain later than a specified date.	- Non-EEA national issued with a work permit - Non-EEA national issued a Green Card Permit - Non-EEA national who have been granted permission to operate a business in the State - Working Holiday Authorization holder
STAMP 1A This person is permitted to remain in Ireland for the purpose of full time training with a named body until a specified date.	- Non-EEA national studying accountancy
STAMP NUMBER 2 This person is permitted to remain in Ireland to pursue a course of studies on condition that the holder does not engage in any business or profession other than casual employment (defined as 20 hours per week during school term and up to 40 hours per week during school holidays) and does not remain later than a specified date. Also the person has no recourse to public funds unless otherwise provided.	- Non-EEA national attending a full time course of study
STAMP NUMBER 2A This person is permitted to remain in Ireland to pursue a course of studies on condition that the holder does not enter employment, does not engage in any business or profession, has no recourse to public funds and does not remain later than a specified date.	- Non-EEA national attending course of study not recognised by the Department of Education and Science
STAMP NUMBER 3 This person is permitted to remain in Ireland on conditions that the holder does not enter employment, does not engage in any business or profession and does not remain later than a specified date.	- Non-EEA visitor - Non-EEA retired person of independent means - Non-EEA Minister of Religion and Member of Religious Order - Non-EEA spouse/dependant of employment permit holder
STAMP NUMBER 4 This person is permitted to remain in Ireland until a specified date.	- Non-EEA family member of EEA citizen - Non-EEA spouse of Irish citizen - Refugee - Non-EEA person granted family reunification under the Refugee Act 1996 - Programme refugee - Non-EEA parent of Irish citizen child where parent was granted permission to remain in the State - Non-EEA family member of EU citizen where family member qualifies under the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (No. 2) Regulations 2006 (S.I 656 of 2006)

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[6] http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Stamps

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Definition in Portugal

In Portugal, the Law 23 of 2007 approves the entry, permanence, exit and stay of immigrants. According to the article 14 of the Law 23 of 2007, the foreign citizen that enters Portugal through a border without control has an obligation to declare this entry in a maximum delay of three days. Under this law the types of visas have been simplified: the eight kinds of visas (work permits, study permits, temporary residence, work authorization, residence authorisation and permission to stay authorisation) that the Portuguese Law used to foresee are currently transformed into a twofold system including only a temporary resident permit and a permanent resident permit.

According to the Portuguese Border and Alien Service (SEF), there is no definition of "irregular immigration" in the Portuguese law. The law defines the conditions under which a migrant that overstays can be regularised. In opposition to the criteria established in the Law 23 of 2007 one can perceive the situations under which an immigrant can be considered to be in "irregular situation".

Phases of the Research Implementation

In order to collect information and data, the research segment of the project was developed in different stages: the first stage took place from March 2008 to July 2008 and focused on secondary sources, qualitative interviews and networking; a second phase occurred from August 2008 to mid-October 2008 and comprised the design and completion of the questionnaires; and a third and final phase, from mid-October until the beginning of February 2009, comprised a data analysis phase which included the presentation of the research at an international conference in Lisbon in November 2008 and at a national workshop in IOM Brussels in January 2009.

First phase: interviews, contacts and networking

This phase was defined as a first but non-representative assessment with the purpose of understanding the main characteristics and problems of Brazilian irregular immigrants in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland. The main research methodology was the implementation of non-structured interviews with several individuals working or belonging to the Brazilian community and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations. The institutions included Portuguese, Belgium and Irish governmental agencies dealing with foreigners and migration policy at the national and local level; immigrants' associations, particularly the ones focused on or usually dealing with Brazilian migration and Brazilian migrants; other non-governmental associations, including non-profit associations dealing with ethnic minorities; and Brazilian embassies and consulates in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland.

The main objective was to gather substantive information on Brazilian migration given by key informants and institutional actors on this field. In parallel, these elements allowed

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a better research design of the overall survey and also helped to design the questionnaire, as the content and the total number of questionnaires applied depended on some critical information gathered in this phase.

Initial meetings with community representatives in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland were held to map the profile of Brazilians in those countries, including geographical location, size of the communities, gender balance and socio-economic status. Those meetings also provided some background information about the migration patterns of Brazilians in the three studied countries. Given the sensitive nature of the research - owing to the many undocumented or irregular Brazilian workers in Belgium, Ireland and Portugal -, religious leaders, community representatives and community leaders proved to be crucial as sources of information. They also provided advice about the questionnaire in terms of the type of questions that might not be suitable and could lead to problems in gaining responses. The next boxes summarise the main findings of this project stage.

Box 1
First findings gathered during interviews with community leaders in Belgium

Meeting with community leaders such as Brazilian pastors allowed gathering some background information about the community. When asked about the number of Brazilians frequenting their church, different pastors said that between 20-600 persons frequented their church. They described their community as including single men and women, couples and young families, with children brought from Brazil or born in Belgium. Cleaning, working at construction sites or taking care of children/elderly was mentioned as job fields, with Portuguese or Brazilians being often the employers. One pastor explained that it was easier for women to find a job than for men. According to the pastors, common problems encountered by Brazilians were unemployment, the employer not paying the promised salary, the difficulty to obtain a regularisation of the stay, and police controls that might result in the detention and possible deportation of those being in an irregular situation.

"Most of the Brazilians want to stay in Belgium" was the common tenor of the pastors. Pastors explained that after having stayed in Belgium provisionally for a couple of years, people started integrating and did not want to go back anymore. Schooling for the children and the difficulties to improve the economic situation in Brazil and also the security situation in Brazil were the main reasons for staying in Belgium. Another reason for staying in Belgium was the difficulty to reintegrate and find a job in Brazil "which is always difficult and almost impossible if you are over 40, or if you have left the country", according to one of the pastors. Another pastor explained that some people went back to Brazil after a couple of years, but then returned one more time to Belgium after seeing that the economic situation had not improved in Brazil.

Being in an irregular situation was described as one of the main difficulties of the Brazilian community. The fear of being identified by the police and expulsed/ deported as a consequence, the non recognition of qualifications because of the irregular situation, and being victims of exploitation by employers were mentioned as the main problematic

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consequences of this situation. One pastor mentioned that he was aware of many Brazilians having introduced their demand for regularisation at the municipalities, but that they were still waiting for replies.

According to the pastors, Brazilians were not well informed about their legal possibilities and it seems to be a common misunderstanding in the community that when having children born in Belgium, the family could regularize their stay on the grounds of having a child born in Belgium. In reality however, children born in Belgium whose parents are foreigners in an irregular situation can only obtain Belgian nationality if they were otherwise stateless. Since a law reform in 2006, Belgian nationality cannot be obtained only because the parents did not go to their consulate in order to request the nationality for the newborn child[7]. Nevertheless the children in an irregular situation have the right to attend a Belgian school.

Box 2
First findings gathered during interviews with community leaders in Ireland

It is a common note of all NGOs and service providers contacted that Brazilians do not access services until there is a problem and they all agree that most of the time it is too late for them to be able to do anything. They are unable to access services because they are undocumented, but also because undocumented migrants live in fear, disconnected from mainstream society, isolated. This is aggravated by the fact that undocumented migrants tend to concentrate in rural areas, usually working in construction or farming where it is easy to keep a low profile and remain 'invisible'. Access to medical care is another big problem. Many Brazilians would rather stay in Ireland, keep working and not avail of treatment rather than go back to Brazil and lose the opportunity to stay and work. They realize that most likely they will not be granted leave-to-land the next time they try to enter the State.

According to a community leader interviewed 'the way information is passed to the Brazilian community is a problem'. This is especially problematic due to the influence of the gatekeepers and go-betweens who are usually themselves not very well informed, so even if sometimes a little bit of knowledge goes a long way it is also true that it can be a dangerous thing. The relationship between information and power needs to be looked at closely when dealing with a community. Brazilians rely on word-of-mouth and the go-betweens, and this is usually open to misunderstandings and misinterpretations. Therefore, information should always be supported by printed material and information sessions should always be carried out by an external member of the community with no direct links to the same.

Due to the nature of the Brazilian community, usually organized around social networks, information on the IOM programmes is informally communicated through CABI (Centro

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[7] Article 10 of the Belgian Code on Nationality

de Apoio aos Brasileiros na Irlanda), Irish Catholic priests and Evangelical pastors in the local communities. Although outreach sessions are carried out by IOM with the main NGOs and service providers all around the country, the Brazilian migrants tend to give privilege to the information passed on by the informal sources aforementioned rather than to approach formal organisations.

Second phase: Research Design and Sample

This research was carried out using multiple approaches to data collection, using secondary sources of literature and exploratory interviews. Additionally we made use of a survey that used self-completion paper questionnaires, and, for those who were illiterate or had other special needs, questionnaires were administered using face-to-face interviews. The diverse characteristics of the survey population, the simultaneous international and comparative nature of the research as well as the geographical distribution of respondents within the studied countries made it necessary to use different modes of data collection for the survey in order to reach a range of potential respondents as diverse as possible, this is, to fill the objective of obtaining responses that reflected this diversity.

While trying to identify the multipliers for the Brazilian community in Belgium and Ireland, it became clear that there is a lack of well-established Brazilian networks compared to Portugal. Extensive outreach work was then done identifying organisations and individuals working with Brazilians. All the contacts were recorded in a database that might be available for future projects, according to the data protection principles of IOM. Data collected in this research throughout the different phases represents a first approach to understanding Brazilian immigration in Europe comparing different countries at the same time, using the same methodologies and the same objectives.

The Sample

In the research proposal that was at the basis of this study, the target group was defined as "irregular migrants" from Brazil.

"At the beginning of the project, a research on irregular migration from Brazil to and within Europe will be carried out with the aim of achieving a more in-depth understanding of irregular migration mechanisms from Brazil to and through Europe and formulate appropriate suggestions to all involved stakeholders"

The terminology around irregular migration is an issue of controversy. Terms widely used include "illegal", "undocumented", "unauthorized" and "irregular". The use of the term "illegal" is contrary to the recommendations of the International Labor Organization, which has called upon all participating states to avoid this terminology (ILO, 2001). In this research it was preferred to use the term 'irregular" as most

accurately describing the range of individuals who have entered and / or remained in any of the selected European countries, outside officially regulated and sanctioned routes for entry and residence. Furthermore, the term 'irregular immigrant' obscures the many diverse ways that individuals find themselves in this situation. As researchers and policy makers recognize it, those who enter with fraudulent or falsified documentation are not the whole group and normally are not even the majority of the irregular migrants. Many irregular migrants are irregular *residents*, not irregular *entrants* – people who have entered the state legitimately but whose permission to stay has expired or been invalidated (Gibney 2000). Furthermore the boundaries of regular and irregular migration are typically neither clear nor static; indeed, recent research shows that in a single journey or process of migration, a migrant might move between regularity and irregularity or irregularity and regularity (IPPR, 2006).

Avoiding the "sampling on the dependent variable" trap

The issues of how irregular migration can best be studied raises complex methodological and ethical concerns. One can paraphrase Alejandro Portes et al. (2002) who have rightly criticized researchers' reliance on qualitative case studies to the exclusion of quantitative approaches as well as their approach of sampling on the dependent variable – two tendencies that make it difficult to measure the extent of the irregular migration phenomenon. The mixed quantitative and qualitative approach pursued in this research was explained above. Researching irregular migration also raises questions about ethical methods and the acquisition or adequacy of data on irregular or hidden populations.

First it raises the methodological question of how to avoid what in scientific literature is known as sampling on the dependent variable trap. Many people make the mistake of looking for causes after they find effects and an "Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns" that intended to research exclusively irregular migrants could fit perfectly in this definition.

Second, in the survey one of the main challenges in terms of conducting research exclusively with the initial target group (irregular Brazilian migrants) was how to come into contact with potential respondents. One could not initiate an interview with the question "Are you a regular migrant?" On the other hand, there was not enough time to interview a big sample and then select only the "irregular migrants".

In order to avoid both "sampling on the dependent variable trap" and to overcome the challenge to find irregular migrants it was decided to interview both regular and irregular Brazilian migrants in every country. These strategies allowed having a control group and made the survey possible within a short time. The fieldwork started in late August and ended mid October 2008.

Brazilian migrants residing in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland in an irregular as well as in a regular administrative situation were interviewed. The survey was conducted using multiple approaches and was developed through interviews with key persons of the

community, interviews with multipliers[8] and by disseminating and collecting questionnaires. Respondents were usually recruited through so-called gatekeepers as explained above. Extensive networking was carried out by the Research Focal Points to identify media, churches, NGOs, immigrant associations and other kind of organisations and individuals who interact with Brazilians and were prepared to participate in the research and/or to distribute the questionnaire.

The data was collected using both self-completed paper questionnaires, and, for those with literacy or other special needs, questionnaires were administered using face-to-face interviews. In Belgium, due to difficulties in finding Brazilian immigrants available to answer the questionnaire, phone interview techniques were also used. Different modes of data collection were necessary due to the diversity of potential respondents and the objective of obtaining responses that reflected this diversity.

Due to a pre-established objective of a tentative sample representativeness, and according to time and budget constraints and difficulty of achieving theoretical required sample sizes (the survey targets an unknown and, sometimes, hidden population)[9] it was initially chosen to work with a maximum of 95,5% level of confidence (5% chance of error). However, as there is no sampling frame for irregular Brazilian migrants available in Portugal, Belgium or Ireland it was not possible to make direct use of common probability sampling techniques. The sample quota was then built from the latest available statistic on the Brazilian legal migrants in the three countries. The selection of the sample size was linked to both a "statistical formula for very large populations" (over 50.000 individuals) and based on the maximum estimations of "irregular Brazilians" for each country, obtained from the previous qualitative interviews carried out by the Research Focal Point in each country. This has the advantage of being flexible, but has the disadvantage that representativeness is difficult to assess, making it difficult to conclude whether findings are only applicable to sub-groups.

The minimum sample size initially calculated was 1.200 individuals, which gave a theoretical confidence interval of 95,5% and a margin of error of 5%[10]. One thousand two hundred fifty-seven questionnaires were validated. Despite the efforts to have the same number of questionnaires in each country, 400 questionnaires were collected in Ireland, 485 in Portugal and 372 in Belgium.

Regional Distribution

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[8] The term *multiplier* is used here to indicate individuals or organisations that are well known amongst Brazilians in Portugal, Belgium or Ireland and therefore could play a key role in delivering information.

[9] With this kind of population, traditional finite population sampling is not allowed essentially due to the following reasons. The population size N is unknown and exhaustive lists of the target population are not readily available so that labelling is not possible; in addition units usually require remaining anonymous and in general there is a detectability problem.

[10] Given the lack of exact figures of the Brazilian immigrant population residing in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland, the statistic formula of sample calculation for infinite or very large populations was used.

The initial regional distribution of the questionnaires within the three countries was based on the latest statistics available on the regional distribution of the legal Brazilian residents according to the NUTS II[11] [12] in Portugal and Belgium, and according to the regional distribution, by province, recorded on the 2006 census in Ireland (CSO 2006). According to the proportions of Brazilians legally residing in each region, we designed an ideal distribution of questionnaires as follows:

For **Portugal**: North (68 questionnaires); Center (68 quest); Lisbon and Vale do Tejo (192 quest); Alentejo (12 quest), Algarve (48 quest), Madeira (8 quest) and Azores (4 quest).

For **Ireland**, by Province: Leinster (156 quest); Munster (52 quest); Connacht (176 quest), part of Ulster (16 quest).

For **Belgium**: Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (187 quest); Prov. Antwerpen (52 quest); Prov. Limburg (10 quest); Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen (22 quest); Prov. Brabant Wallon (19 quest); Prov. Hainaut (21 quest); Prov. Liège (24); Prov. Luxembourg (5 quest); Prov. Namur (5 quest); Prov. Vlaams Brabant (41 quest); West-Vlanderen (14 quest). These numbers were not easily met in fieldwork; however, apart from Belgium where a greatest number of questionnaires were applied in Brussels, deviations were not significant.

The questionnaire and its content

An anonymous questionnaire has been developed in order to assess the characteristics, migratory strategies, labour market incorporation and insertion of recent Brazilian migrants in Belgium, Portugal and Ireland. The first draft of the questionnaire was designed in collaboration between the three Research Focal Points in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland and was the result of a series of discussions on the specific questions to be asked in each of the countries.

The pre-final version of the questionnaire was tested by holding a series of meetings where the questionnaire was completed and detailed verbal and written feedback was given, and by distributing it for feedback and completion to community representatives and Brazilian immigrants. This pilot stage consisted in the distribution of around 30 questionnaires, this is, ten per country, and intended to better define the legibility and the adjustability to different country contexts of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was then revised based on comments from the piloting exercise. The final version of the questionnaire was the consensual result of a large number of round discussions between the researchers and project officers in the three countries. The questionnaire was adapted to Brazilian-Portuguese in order to facilitate its application.

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[11] NUTS Classification was introduced by the Statistical Office of European Communities (Eurostat) in cooperation with other EU bodies for the needs of classifying unified territorial structures. The classification structure was based on Eurostat's unified methodological principles with a view to the administrative structure of each state. (please see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/basicnuts_regions_en.html).

[12] Please refer to the Eurostat code list available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist_en.cfm?list=nuts

The questionnaire collected mainly quantitative data, but it included also some open questions. The questions targeted the following categories of information: biographical characteristics, living conditions in the place of origin, migratory process, labour market incorporation in both home and destination country, difficulties experienced by the immigrant, insertion in host society, health related questions and future perspectives of the immigrant, including questions on the intention to return home and on the IOM AVR programmes. The questionnaire consisted of a body of 66 common questions in all the three countries and included 5 additional questions for Belgium, and 4 for Ireland. The additional questions covered, amongst others, questions about language proficiency.

In order to reduce the fear of responding among the Brazilians, the section of the questionnaire designed to gather baseline data from each respondent such as age, gender and language and communication skills appears in the end of the questionnaire rather than traditionally in the beginning of the questionnaire. It was also tried to reduce to a minimum the number of questions on personal information and this category of information collected during the survey was treated as strictly confidential[13].

The demographic and geographic characterisation included sex and age, types of couple relationships and family life, city and region of origin in Brazil.

The socio-economic characterisation included questions related to the educational background and the situation in the labour market in home and destination country. This assessment encompassed conditions of formal and informal employment and unemployment; professional characteristics; professional qualifications; occupation and sector of activity; and the duration of the workweek.

The characterization of the forms of social integration of immigrants included questions related to the legal status of the migrants, and to health and housing situations.

The characterization of the type of migration strategy included the migration experience, degree of autonomy of the individual migration project or its insertion in a family strategy (particularly important in gender analysis), planned length of stay in the host country, and the perspective of settlement or return.

The characterisation of the knowledge on IOM voluntary return programmes refers to possible needs for an assisted voluntary return and a successful reintegration in the home country.

Questionnaire distribution and modes of questionnaire administration

The questionnaire was distributed and administered using different methods that varied between Belgium, Ireland and Portugal owing to the different characteristics of the target population. The questionnaire was administered using a self-completion paper and in addition, face-to-face interviews were done. In Belgium due to unsurpassable problems of finding Brazilian immigrants available to answer the questionnaire, phone interview

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[13] See copy of the Questionnaire in annex file.

techniques were also used. We were aware that using different methods of data collection can result in mode effects but the diversity of the target populations and access to them made this necessary (De Vaus, 2002). Using a self-completion mode resulted in some gaps as some questions were not always answered, but due note of this was taken during the presentation of the findings.

In Belgium, Portugal and Ireland more than 2.000 questionnaires were printed and distributed. In the three countries questionnaires were distributed through different types of organisations working with Brazilians or administered directly by IOM members or external hired consultants. This included Brazilian community groups, Catholic and Evangelic churches, providers of training, political forums and groups, cultural events organizers, consular and embassy services, NGOs or other service organisations, and individuals with large numbers of Brazilian contacts. The reason for using a wide range of different types of organisation and locations was to guarantee that the sample was as heterogeneous as possible. With any type of survey, the risk is always to receive a low number of responses to the questionnaire. We were rather satisfied with the number of questionnaires received, although still around 40% of the questionnaires distributed were not returned.

The administration of questionnaires to an unknown or hidden population is always a methodological challenge, and doing this in a simultaneous and comparative way in three different countries in order to assure diversity, randomness and truthfulness was really complex. Diversity of locations (e.g. in the embassy/consulate premises, cafes or immigrant associations, near by churches or other temples), variety of interviewers (e.g. male and female interviewers), diversity of moments in applying the questionnaire (e.g. week days and week ends, morning and afternoon) all these were concerns that the research team negotiated in a pragmatic but homogeneous way in order to fill the 1.200 required questionnaires.

The questionnaire was applied in the three participating countries using the sampling technique described above complemented in the fieldwork by the snowball technique. The choice of this technique was mostly used for the gathering of information on the population, given that it is more adequate for obtaining samples when there is no list on the basis of which a representative sample can be elaborated or when the individuals to be interviewed represent a minority group in the total population[14].

Limitations of the research

One of the main limitations of the research and data analysis was due to a lack of a sampling frame for Brazilians in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland as stated above. This meant that in practice - and in spite of a quota by gender and regional distribution - the research relied on networks, and the questionnaire was completed by those who accepted

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[14] On the methodology to be used on the inquiry of less numerous and hardly findable populations (best known in English as 'hidden populations' or 'rare population') see, among others, Frank and Snijders (1994), Heckathorn (1997), Kalton and Anderson (1986) and Sudman et al. (1988).

to do so. Information collected in the study was of a self-report nature which may be prone to some inaccuracy as a result of less than accurate recall, lack of information, or discomfort with self-disclosure. There were also some refusals by selected individuals to answer specific questions and/ or to complete the questionnaire itself, and this may result in biasing the sample in ways that are not readily evident. On the other hand, the rapid changes in the European economy that happened between the design and the conduction of the study have some implications in the results here presented. The difficulties in "taking pictures" of a reality that should be studied longitudinally can be exemplified by the case of the Brazilians in Ireland. These are apparently increasingly concentrating more and more in Dublin and migrating less to the rural areas as they are moving from the industry to services. This change, however, could not be investigated by this study.

As with all surveys, the limits of what the research is able to say are bounded by the amount of information provided by the respondents. Statistical analysis can combine the responses of many people and compare, contrast and cross tab various areas or information. However, in the final analysis of the survey research this study is limited by both responses provided and questions asked.

The quantitative part of the research was a one-time survey that produced a profile on the patterns of Brazilian migration in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland. The study was conducted over a two and a half month period (August – October 2008) producing a snapshot of Brazilian migration during that particular period. We are aware that the patterns of Brazilian migration may differ depending on the period of the year (e.g. connected to labour sectors of seasonal workers or to the holidays of students). Furthermore it is likely that the patterns of Brazilian migration will change over time in response to changing social and economic conditions in the selected countries. This research took place during a period of rapid change in many areas, namely in a moment of a financial and economic crisis throughout Europe with direct and indirect implications for the Brazilian immigrants.

Another constraint in terms of data collection and data analysis came from those questions which received far too many single frequency answers; in some cases it was possible to gather them in cluster groups (e.g. in a question about the religion of the respondents), in other cases this was not possible and therefore the data was not useful for the purpose of the research (e.g. occupations both in home and destination countries).

The major result is the impossibility to generalise from the data regarding the population of Brazilians in the three countries. Moreover, it is not possible to measure the bias in the sample or how the sample in this study is likely to differ from Brazilians in Portugal, Belgium or Ireland as a whole. One cannot state conclusions with absolute certainty and can only report trends based on available data. Nevertheless trends are strong enough to draw a persuasive picture that will be inevitably certified in future researches.

Please note that this is not a comparative report but an overview of a comparable research made in three different countries. This report is a great starting point in analyzing the recent trends and patterns of the Brazilian immigration in to Portugal, Belgium and

Ireland as they were in between August and October 2008 but cannot be seen as a final and updated analysis on the Brazilian immigration in to the selected countries.

Box 3
Main difficulties encountered in Belgium

In Belgium, three major difficulties were encountered while implementing the field research:

The first one is due to the fact that the Brazilian community in Belgium is composed mainly of recently arrived persons (77% of the persons interviewed arrived in Belgium in 2002-2008) who have not yet had the time to establish large organisations. As a consequence, the first difficulty was to identify Brazilian organisations and we discovered that many of them are rather small and interlinked with each other (for example NGOs run by one single person, small and provisional churches, cultural associations that targeted the whole of Latin America, but not especially Brazilians).

The second difficulty encountered was the high concentration of Brazilians (in an irregular situation) in Brussels that made it extremely difficult to fulfil the ideal regional distribution in Belgium. In fact, various community leaders and social workers confirmed the assumption that there are effectively some Brazilians living outside Brussels, but these are mostly persons married to Belgian nationals and in a regular administrative situation. As community leaders explained, Brazilians in an irregular situation had the tendency of living in Brussels because of the employment opportunities and because of the already established Brazilian community in some neighbourhoods of the Belgian capital. This difficulty is reflected in the sample that shows an overrepresentation of the Brussels region (72%).

The third difficulty faced is related to the voluntary character regarding the participation in the research. Many community leaders assured us their assistance and volunteered to promote the research in their community, but often the final result was less supportive than expected. Since assisting in the research was often not a priority for community leaders, meetings were sometimes delayed or cancelled or some questionnaires were never returned. This problem is also linked to the fact that migrants in an irregular situation are often reluctant to give out personal information, and to the fact that the questionnaire distributed was quite long (nine pages or about 25 minutes for filling it in). In addition, the low educational background of some Brazilians interviewed made it difficult for them to fill out the questionnaire correctly.

In Belgium, mostly cultural associations, the municipalities and churches were contacted. In total, 17 pastors were met in Brussels and Antwerp. All Belgium municipalities and all the partner organisations of the Belgian Assisted Voluntary Return Programme were informed about the project, as well as the Brazilian Consulate in Brussels. Several additional meetings were held to inform social workers, researchers, and NGOs about the project. In total, 702 questionnaires were distributed, and 372 received in Belgium, of these 10 were invalid.

Box 4
Main constraints and limitations encountered during the research in Ireland

The Brazilian population in Ireland is scattered around the country which posed difficulties in identifying, contacting and liaising with the community. To assist in the research process, IOM Dublin established a Working Group for the duration of the research phase of the project, comprised of Brazilian and Irish community leaders with strong links to the Brazilian population in Ireland and a representative of the Brazilian Embassy.

Additionally, and after consultation with the Working Group and other community leaders, it became apparent that due to the length of the questionnaire it would be unviable and unfeasible to use volunteer interviewers to distribute and administer those questionnaires. This had, consequently, an impact on the human and financial resources needed to complete this phase of the research in a timely and appropriate manner.

Interviewing minors (someone under 18 years of age) was also a limitation as according to IOM internal procedures we would require parental consent from the guardian of the minor for the latter to fill in the questionnaire. This did, however, clash with the anonymity nature of the questionnaire and for this reason we only received 2 questionnaires filled in by minors.

Contact outreach in Ireland In Ireland, the contact outreach included the authorities at the Embassy, religious leaders and other community leaders all over Ireland (Cavan in the Ulster Province; Naas, Dublin and Athlone in the Leinster province; Roscommon, Gort and Ballinasloe in the Connacht province; and Fermoy, Ennis and Limerick in the Munster province), who conducted 184 questionnaires. Additional questionnaires were conducted by the Research Focal Point in the premises of the Brazilian Embassy and a shop called 'Brasil for All'.

Box 5
Main constraints and limitations encountered during the research in Portugal

In Portugal, extensive contact outreach work addressed various Brazilian associations, for example the Brazilian Association of the Tagus' South Bank and Friends of Brazil Association, the Workers Party Section in Portugal, the Casa Grande Association/ CNAI Porto, the Oeiras' Baptist Church, the Evangelical Church in Faro, the Communidaria Association, and also the Brazilian Embassy and Consulate in Portugal. Community leaders all over Portugal were found to carry out some questionnaires. The remaining questionnaires were carried out by the Research Focal Point mostly in the Lisbon area. Questionnaires were carried out among others at the premises of the Embassy as well as at the IOM office.

Brazilian migrants are one of the biggest communities of immigrants in Portugal. They have a considerable visibility in this country. As opposed to the Brazilians in Belgium

and Ireland, the Brazilian community has been in Portugal since the 1960s and particularly since the 1980s.

Some difficulties were encountered during the implementation of the field research. Many Brazilians did not have time to complete the questionnaire as they are working a lot; others fear to explain their situation, sometimes because of their irregular status. These were the factors that make it more difficult to obtain the participation of Brazilian migrants in this research. The institutional framework and a good understanding of the goals of the research usually led to a better participation. The network of contacts established during the first phase of the research was helpful when it came to convincing Brazilian migrants to participate in the project.

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2. Social and demographic characteristics of the sample

2.1 Gender and Age

In total, just over half of the sample was female (52%) and males constituted 48%. If we analyze the sample per country, in Portugal, 45% of respondents were male and 55% were female. In Belgium 47% of respondents were male and 53% were female, while in Ireland the proportions were 55% and 45%, respectively. The distribution by gender in the three sub samples is approximate – it is not gender biased – and is in line with the expected result based on the theoretical construction of the sample.

A higher percentage of male respondents in the Irish sample could be explained by the fact that the initial wave of Brazilian migrants to Ireland in 1999 was a result of direct recruitment in Brazil of young, male individuals who were recruited to work in the meat processing industry. (See Leal, 2004)

Figure 2: Gender Distribution
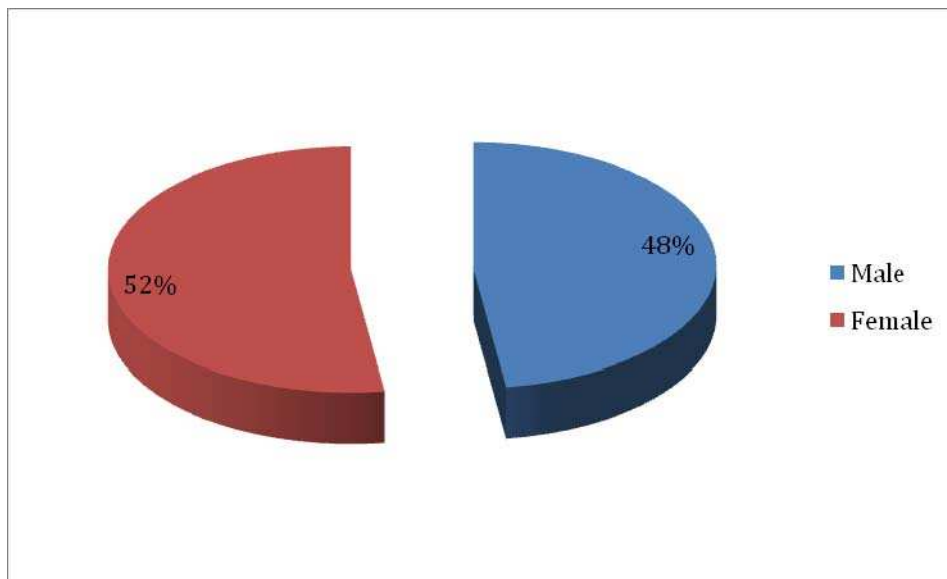
Figure 3: Gender Distribution per Country
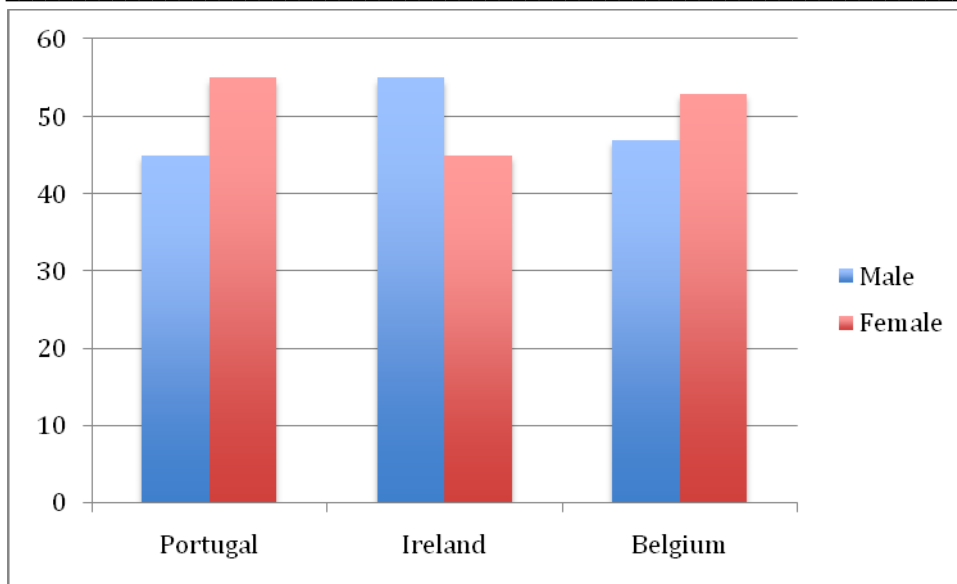
As to age groups, most of the interviewees are of what we call active age (18 to 65 years old). This is a determinant characteristic of labour migration. There is also a differentiation between the countries. In Ireland, respondents belonged to the younger age ranges with 75% aged 35 or below. In Belgium, only 54% belong to this age group. As figure 4 shows, in Belgium, over 27% of the interviewees are aged 36-45. Both Portugal and Ireland show a large percentage of people younger than 35 (two thirds). When comparing all age groups of Brazilian immigrants in the studied countries, the most relevant age group is the one of persons under 35 years old in Ireland, which confirms the findings of other studies (e.g. Gouveia, 2006).

Figure 4: Age Distribution
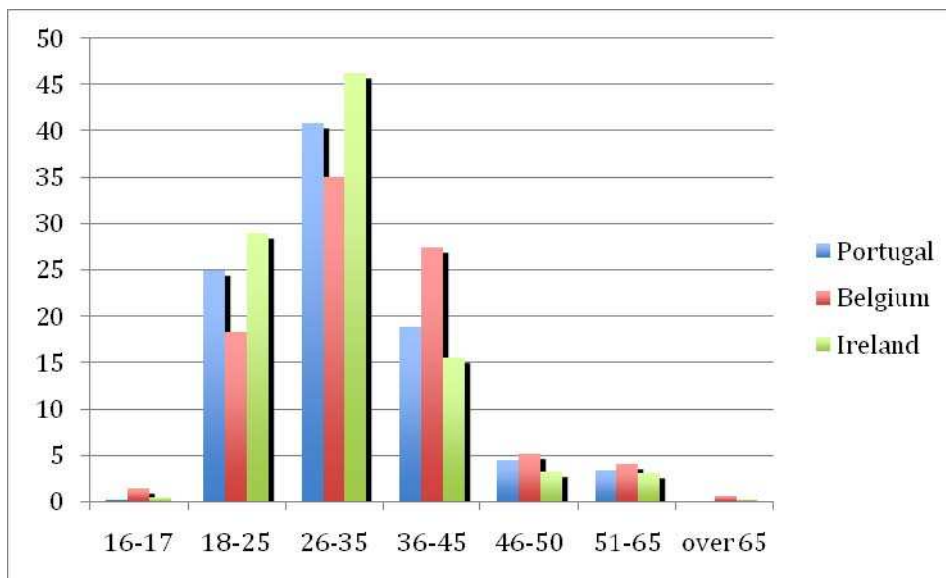
When we cross the variables "gender" and "age", we see a general balance with the exception for the youngest (16-17 year old), and the oldest. These exceptions are due to the small number of respondents of these age groups. There is also a relative disproportion in the age group 36 to 45 in what seems to be a first indicator of an independent female migration that we will analyse below. The case of the female Brazilian immigrants in Belgium seems to indicate an independent female migration, related to cleaning and domestic services. This data however needs to be confirmed by subsequent studies. It is nevertheless an important indicator as it is in accordance with similar migration flows (e.g. from Peru and Equator to Spain; from Philippines and Eritrea to Italy). The ethnicisation of some professions (e.g. cleaning services, personal and home services) has become a tendency in several European countries.

2.2 Marital Status and Family

As to respondents' marital status, the number of single individual in the total sample is high, around 40%. This is because the Brazilian migrants are a relatively young population. Nevertheless, married or cohabiting individuals represent 50% of the total sample. When analysing more closely the data on marital status of the interviewees in each country, one realises that in Ireland almost 50% of the interviewees are single, whereas in Belgium the greatest number is married or living together (i.e. cohabitation, or unmarried partner households). Portugal has an intermediary profile between these two extremes. This difference gives another clue for the construction of different migration profiles in the three countries; immigrants in Ireland are younger than in Portugal and Belgium because these last two countries are becoming destinations for family migration. In Ireland's case, data on age and gender distribution seems to be a classical indicator of the beginning of a migration flow, opposed to a more advanced phase in Belgium and Portugal.

Figure 5: Marital Status per Country[15]

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[15] "DK/NA" means "do not know / no answer given"
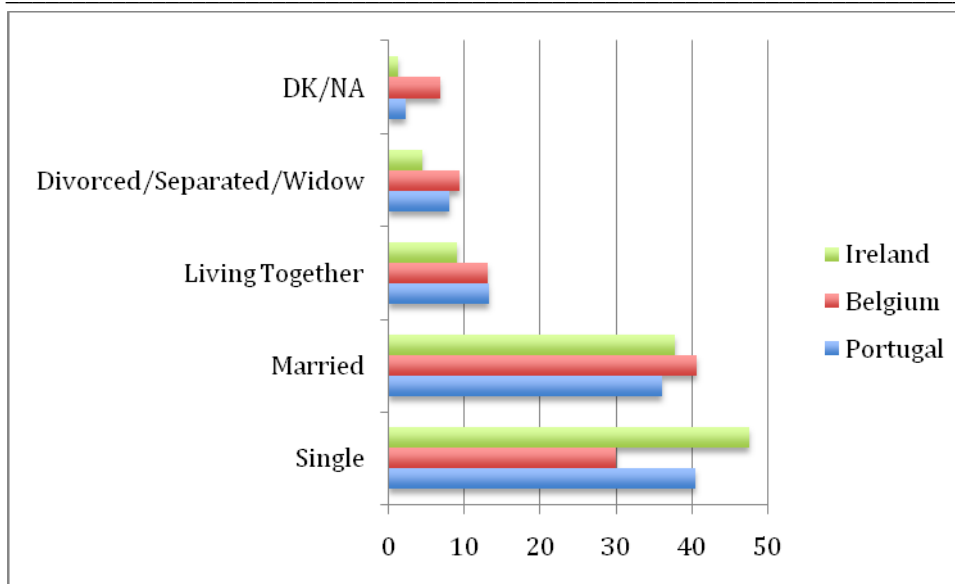
2.2.1 Children and place of residence of the children

More than half of the persons interviewed in the sample have children (51%), which is a relevant indicator to help us design immigrant profiles and to classify the type of migration strategy. If we analyse this indicator according to the destination country, we notice that there are notable differences: around 60% of the Brazilian interviewees in Portugal and Belgium have children, but in Ireland, only 46%. The crossing of this demographic data with data on the individual migration strategy helps us distinguish different migration types. We know that immigration is often the result of a family strategy and, in most of the cases, the first member to immigrate is the husband, followed by the wife and then the children. This study supports this theory. Both men and women migrate in the context of a family strategy. Most of the men interviewed are either married or living together and have children to take care of and the same is valid for the women. Their children are often in the origin country or, in fewer cases, in the destination country.

Figure 6: Immigrants and Offspring per Country (%)
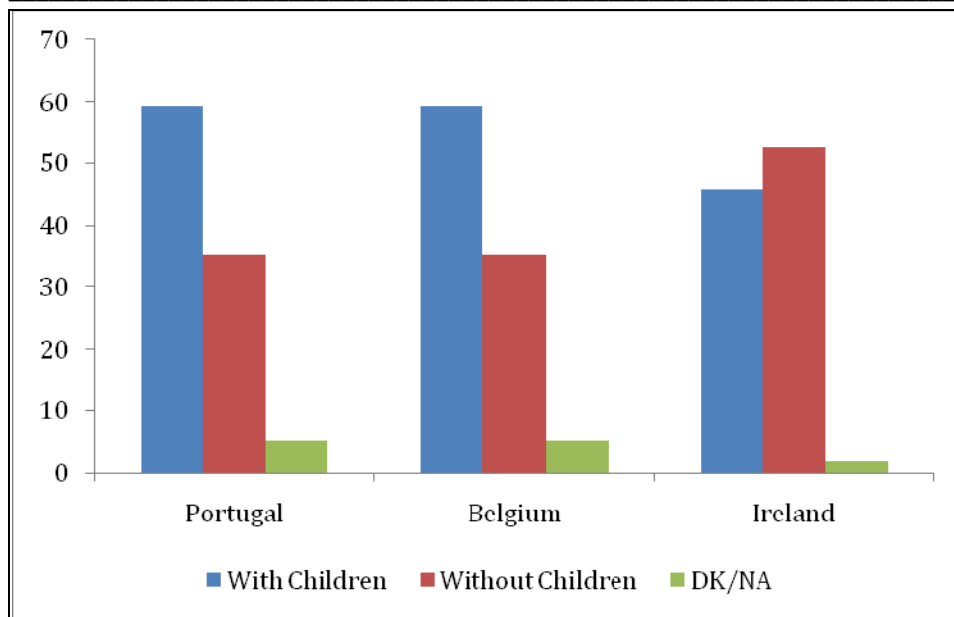
Survey data also shows that 55% of the Brazilians in Ireland who have children left their first child in Brazil, and almost two thirds left their third child there. From this data one can conclude that family reunification does not always happen simultaneously, and that there are different strategies for the first and the other children. Regarding Brazilian immigrants in Portugal, 50% of the interviewees with children live with the first child, 44% of those with two children live together in Portugal and 32% of those with three children live together in the destination country.

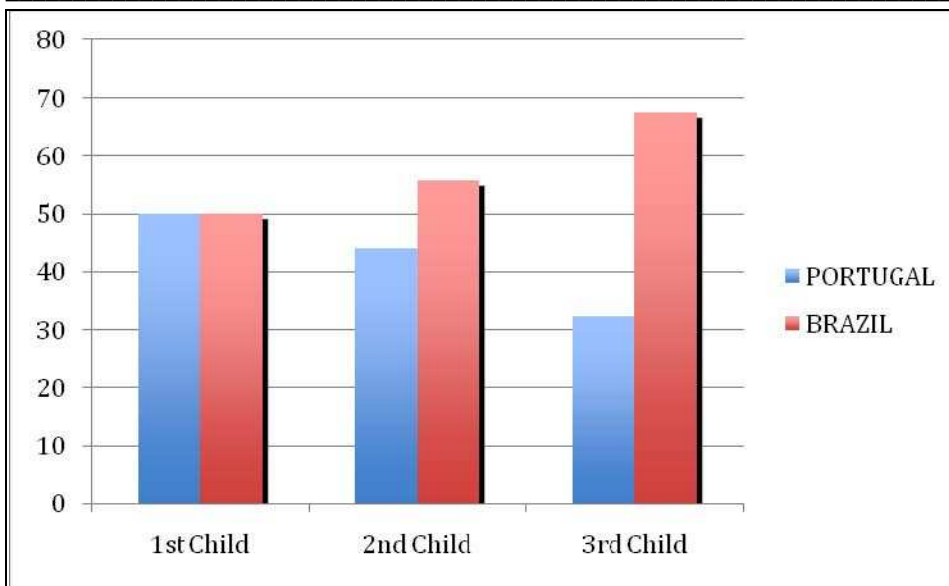Figure 7: Children in Ireland versus Brazil (%)
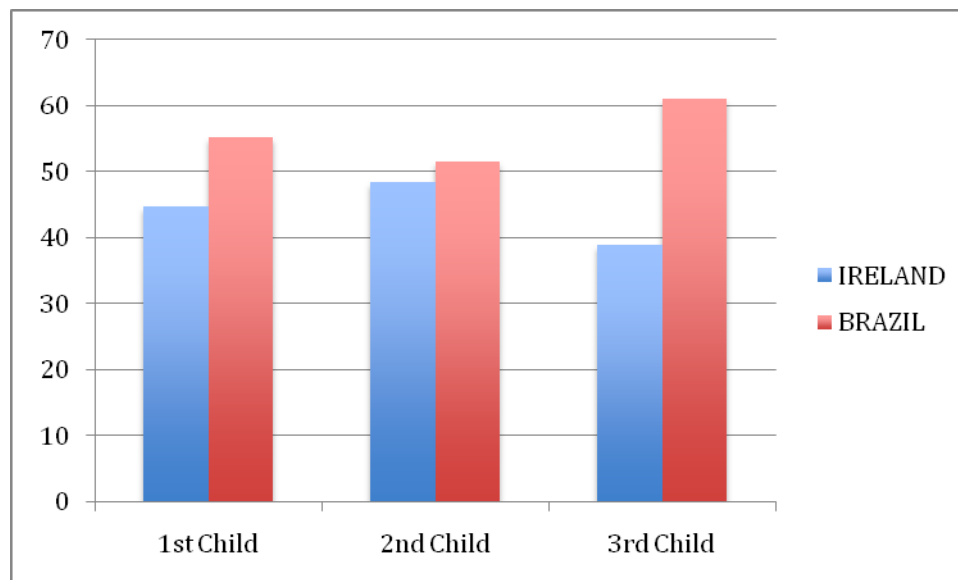
Figure 8: Children in Portugal versus Brazil (%)

The profile of the Brazilian immigrants in Belgium differs from the profile of Brazilians in the other countries, since two thirds of the interviewees live with the first child, more than 50% live with the second child, and only 30% with their third child. These numbers indicate greater stability of the family migration project of Brazilian immigrants in Belgium, which is more consolidated than in Ireland. The difference in the welfare systems may help explain the differences between the two countries. In both cases, the presence of the children reveals a tendency for long term migration, since family reunion hardly happens during short term migration.

Figure 9: Children in Belgium versus Brazil (%)
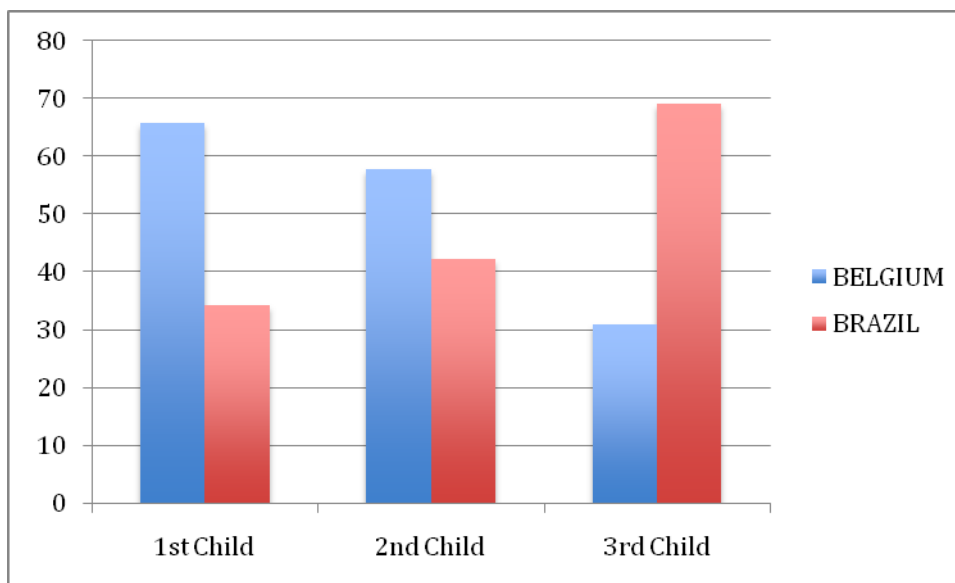
If we analyze data for gender we see that in any of the three countries, most women have children living with them in the destination country, and men have children in the origin

country. This suggests that in the case of Brazilian migration, there is a strong mother-child relationship which makes migration of children with their mothers more usual. This hints at a concept of traditional family, structured around a traditional concept of marriage and co-habitation. The data is not significantly different for the three studied countries.

There is a direct correlation between the administrative status of the parents (regular versus irregular) and the presence of children in the country of destination. Brazilians in an irregular situation tend to leave their children in Brazil (60%), while migrants in a regular situation tend to keep the family united in the destination countries. However, there is a significant number of Brazilian migrants in an irregular situation in the three countries that have already brought their children. A more detailed analysis shows that 3 out of 10 children in Belgium and Portugal have their parents (father, mother or both) in an irregular situation and 4 out of 10 in Ireland have their parents (father, mother or both) in an irregular situation. The fact that Brazilian migrants in the European Union do not need a visa to enter as tourists is important and explains this early strategy of family migration.

2.2.2 Country of residence of the partner

Respondents were asked where their partner/ spouse lives. Around 72% in Ireland and 77% in Portugal and Belgium had a spouse or partner in their country of residence. The majority of spouses or partners were from Brazil (83%), 7% from Portugal, 6% from Belgium and less than 1% from Ireland. This data, combined with the indicators about the presence of children, gives a similar migration profile of Brazilian migrants in Belgium and Portugal and different one in Ireland. The phase of family reunion, which occurs usually after a first phase of labour migration, is more advanced in Belgium and Portugal than it is in Ireland. If this is not surprising in the Portuguese case – the last Brazilian migration wave (after 2000) may be explained by an active family reunion process, but regarding Belgium it seems to imply skipping several steps of a normal migration process cycle. In Belgium, individual migration and family reunion seem to overlap in time showing an accelerated tendency for long term migration.

2.3 Region of Origin in Brazil

The estimation, presented by the Government of Goiás[16] in 2004 said that around 1% of the population lived abroad, which meant around 400 to 500 thousand people: around 250 thousand in the USA and 100 thousand in Europe (Carvalho, 2007). An analysis of the origin of Brazilian migrants in Belgium and Ireland, conducted in the scope of this research project, shows the emergence of these countries as an alternative destination to the traditional destination USA at least for the migrants coming from Goiás.

For Brazilians living in Belgium and Ireland, Goiás was indicated with the highest percentages of persons as being their state of origin: 33% of Brazilians in Belgium and

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[16] State of Goiás has almost 6.000.000 inhabitants; it is the 12th most populated state in Brazil.

44% of Brazilians in Ireland came from Goiás, confirming IOM's experience with Brazilians that apply for the voluntary return programmes in Belgium and Ireland. This similarity between Ireland and Belgium in the reception of "Goianos" should be considered in future studies to help us understand its real dimensions and the type of networks that promote these connections. For the moment, there might be an emerging "migration industry"[17] in direct connection with this migratory flow.

Box 6
Migration Industry?

According to Castles and Miller (2003), mesostructures tend to form around migration networks and may have a significant role in temporary migration systems. Within these mesostructures, certain individuals, groups, or institutions (typically recruitment organisations, lawyers, agents, smugglers, and other intermediaries) may take on the role of mediating between migrants, their employers, and political/economic institutions, often profiting from this role. There are also a number of *intermediaries* who do not necessarily act in the interests of workers, but provide them with services, such as remittance-sending service providers, travel agents, etc.

In the countries which were part of the study, there seem to be signs of a growing migration industry that targets both migrants and employers. This industry seems to provide different services ranging from recruitment and mediation between employers and governments, to remittance-sending services offered to migrants and their families. There are very few parties representing the interests of Brazilian migrants without directly profiting from their involvement. These actors may also mediate between migrants and their families and communities in Brazil. The extent to which a "migration industry" (Castles and Miller, 2003:28) has emerged around the Brazilian migration to Portugal, Belgium and Ireland needs to be investigated in detail in further research.

Regarding the origin of the Brazilian migrants in Belgium, the state of Minas Gerais is also relevant. More than 57% of Brazilians in Belgium are originating from the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais while in Ireland, around 60% of the migrants come from Goiás and Sao Paulo. The connection between the states of origin in Brazil and the types of entry visas for the different European countries does not show any relevant correlations. The fact that Brazilians can enter any of the countries in the study as tourists, without any visa, invalidates a direct correlation between these two variables and makes the analysis of possible organised migration networks more complex. Even when looking at individuals with a student visa (more often in the Irish case), the relation with the state of origin is not correlated.

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[17] Migration industry can be described as the matrix of entrepreneurs and businesses which, motivated by the pursuit of financial gain, supply services that facilitate and sustain international migration and its related behaviors, including employment, mobility, settlement, communication and resource transfers.

Figure 10: State of Origin of Brazilians in Ireland, Belgium and Portugal

	Ireland	Belgium	Portugal
Alagoas	0	0.6	0.5
Amazonas	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bahia	1.5	2.9	3.4
Ceará	0.2	1.1	0.5
Espírito Santo	0.5	1.4	6.5
Goiás	43.8	33.4	8.4
Maranhão	1.5	0.9	1.2
Mato Grosso	2.2	1.4	2.2
Mato Grosso do Sul	1.2	2.6	3.4
Minas Gerais	6.5	24	24.5
Pará	1.2	2.9	0.7
Paraíba	0	0	0.7
Paraná	6	3.1	12.1
Pernambuco	0.8	1.7	5.8
Piau	1.2	0	0.2
Rio de Janeiro	0.2	4	3.1
Rio Grande do Norte	0.2	0	0.2
Rio Grande do Sul	3	1.1	0.7
Rondônia	0.5	0	1.2
Roraima	0	0	0.2
Santa Catarina	0.8	0.6	1.2
São Paulo	15.8	6.3	16.7
Sergipe	0.5	0	0.2
Tocantins	1.5	0.6	0
Distrito Federal	6.2	2.6	1.5
DK/NA	4.2	8.6	4.6

As to Portugal, the state of Minas Gerais[18] is the most important state of origin of the recent Brazilian migration wave, followed by the state of São Paulo and Paraná. The state of Goiás is the origin of around 8% of the interviewed Brazilian migrants. In Portugal, there are migrants from almost every Brazilian state; however, the states of Mina Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Goiás represent the origin of almost 60% of the Brazilian migrants.

Despite some dispersion of the respondents for all Brazilian federal states, it is possible to acknowledge the predominance of the four federal states as the origin of Brazilian migrants: Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Paraná. These states altogether have a population of over 95.000.000 inhabitants.

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[18] The state of Minas Gerais has almost 20.000.000 inhabitants, and is the second most populated in Brazil. The state of São Paulo has almost 40.000.000 inhabitants, and the state of Paraná over 10.000.000 inhabitants.

Figure 11: Map of Brazil[19]

2.4 City of Origin in Brazil

Brazilian migrants all come from some states in Brazil, with some exceptions: every Brazilian state is represented in the survey, although some of them in only in a low percentage. However it is revealing to analyze the data about the city of origin. A large number of cities were mentioned as cities of origin by the Brazilians responding to the survey, but some cities of origin are clearly over represented. The reasons for this overrepresentation shall be explained in this section.

As Katia Téchio states in her studies about Portugal and Spain, "in the Brazilian case, the main geographical areas for emigration are precisely those where there is a gap between economic opportunities and job creation structures, mainly in the south-eastern region, such as Minas Gerais and São Paulo" (Téchio, 2006:41). This is also true for this study, where the main cities of origin are Brazilian states where economical development is

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[19] http://www.mapsofworld.com/brazil/brazil-political-map.html

small and some cities or micro regions affected by this gap between economical opportunities and job opportunities. The example of the micro region of Governador Valadares[20] in the state of Minas Gerais is worth mentioning, which is a traditional exporter of labour force into the USA and which appears here as one of the areas of origin of migrants in Portugal and Belgium. This might suggest a change in migration destinations.

Brazilian territorial division contemplates the so-called micro regions, where all cities and towns are inserted. From the survey it can be concluded that small cities and towns are the main origin of Brazilian migrants. In practical terms, large Brazilian cities are typically and clearly under represented in the distribution sample. Given the significance of the figures this fact cannot be categorised as accidental. Five examples are worth mentioning: Governador Valadares, Anápolis, Londrina, Uberlândia and Vitória. All those cities have less than 700.000 inhabitants and are among the main cities of origin of the Brazilian migrants in the survey. Anápolis is a very good example considering its effective 325.544 inhabitants[21]. In the sample, 92 migrants come from this city and twelve other come from other towns of this micro region.[22] A total of 104 migrants in a sample of 1.250 represent a high ratio when compared to other cities. Two hypotheses can be enunciated: the first hypothesis is that the sample was captured by the "snow ball" effect; or that there in a formal network linking micro-regions of origin in Brazil and destination countries. Both hypothesis needs to be tested by future research.

2.5 Religion

As to the respondents' religion, Catholicism is most frequently mentioned closely followed by Evangelic Churches. There is also dispersion among other churches and/or beliefs which acknowledges the contextual and local importance of some beliefs for Brazilian migrants in the different countries. Although the beliefs related to the Evangelic Church in the three countries are very obvious, data gathered shows the importance of the Catholic Church. In the case of Portugal, for example, the Catholic Church is more important than the Evangelic Churches. Brazilian migrants in Portugal are mostly Catholic (52,3%) and Evangelic (29,3%). In the case of Brazilian migrants in Ireland and Belgium the importance of Evangelic Churches is more often mentioned, with around 36% in both countries.

The role of the churches is very important for the processes of migrants' socialisation and integration. In some cases, the church plays a more important role for the migrants in the destination country than in Brazil. The churches are vital areas and spaces of socialisation. They are a source of information on job and accommodation seeking

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[20] Micro-Region Governador Valadares: Alpercata, Campanário, Capitão Andrade, Coaraci, Divino das Laranjeiras, Engenheiro Caldas, Fernandes Tourinho, Frei Inocêncio, Galiléia, Itambacuri, Itanhomi, Jampruca, Marilac, Mathias Lobato, Nacip Raydan, Nova Módica, Pescador, São Geraldo da Piedade, São Geraldo do Baixio, São José da Safira, São José do Divino, Sobrália, Tumiritinga, Virgolândia.

[21] Data in 2007, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

[22] Munícipes of Inhumas, Itaberaí, Itaguaru, Jaraguá, Ouro Verde de Goiás, Petrolina de Goiás, Santa Rosa de Goiás and São Francisco de Goiás.

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processes and a place to solve questions related to bureaucracy or access to health care. Unlike other migrant communities which may express themselves politically through migrant associations, community actions and support organisations, Brazilians seem to have social participation through religion (Martes, 1999). On the other side, the leaders of these institutions are privileged intermediaries. They can be an entry point for research on less visible or closed communities as they are trusted by the individuals who frequent the church.

2.6 Socio Educational Profile

The educational level of Brazilian migrants in the three countries is very similar – there is a majority of interviewees (around 40%) that frequented secondary education, which if completed corresponds to a maximum of 12 years in school, and a distribution of around 40% of respondents who have followed a technical course and incomplete or complete higher education. These two educational profiles should be seen in parallel – there are as many unqualified Brazilians as there are qualified and highly qualified ones - and each one should be given specific attention. As to qualified migrants, detailed analysis show that on average, 13% of the respondents have technical education, 12% incomplete higher education and 15% complete higher education, sometimes with specialization or post graduation (5%). This data shows a more qualified migration profile than that of traditional labour migration (e.g. Central or West African or from other South American countries) (Pellegrino, 2001; Mendoza, 2003; OECD, 2007).

Figure 12: Educational Level per Country
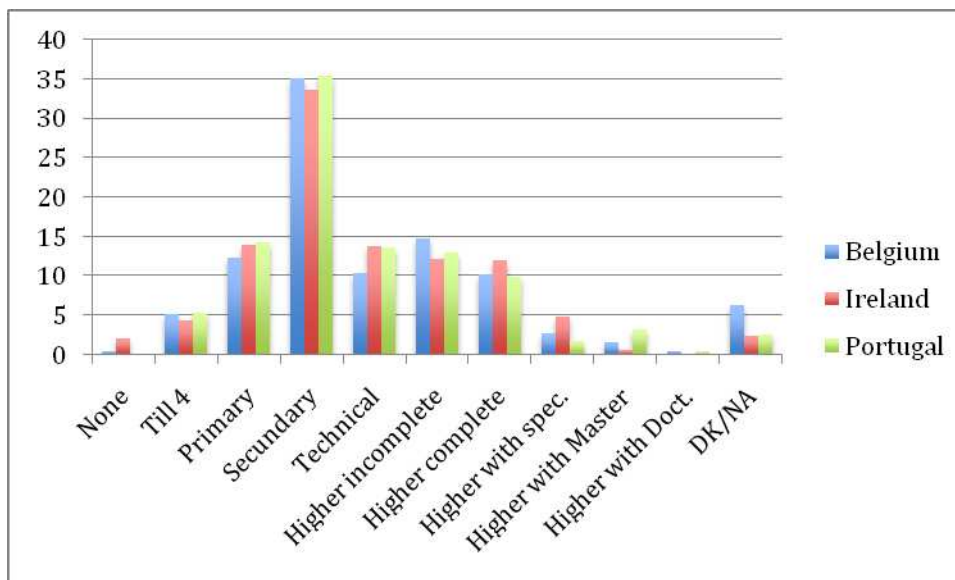
There are some differences between the migrants in Belgium and in Ireland. In Belgium, the biggest part of the migrants said that they have a high school degree (35%), 15% indicated that they have a university diploma, masters degree, or a PhD. Around 18% of

all migrants in the Belgian sample have none or only primary education. In Ireland, 20% of the respondents are either illiterate or have only completed primary school. 34% have attended secondary school (which does not necessary mean that all of this group hold a secondary school diploma). 14% did a vocational course and 32% attended a 3rd level education college. One characteristic that cannot be disregarded as an important trace of the Brazilian migrant population in Ireland, and also as an important migration pattern, is the fact that 19% of those interviewed responded that they are studying in Ireland. More interestingly is the fact that 80% of those live in Dublin; when, on the other hand, we analyse the respondents who are in Ireland with a different purpose than studying, we see that only 10% live in Dublin and that the other 90% are scattered around the country.

Looking at the profile of Brazilian migrants with technical education, it appears that this technical education relates to the areas of services (10%), civil construction (9%) industry related professions (6%), education (6%), health (5%) or cleaning/ home services. The category "others" (17%) represents a great diversity: artists, hairdressers, accountants, football players, mechanics, photographers, etc… This kind of data also shows the potential diversity among this migration group.

2.7 Command of the languages of the destination countries

The issue of the command of the language of the destination country was also studied in the questionnaire. The questionnaire asked what command of English migrants have in Ireland, and French and Dutch in Belgium. Regarding the command of the English language in Ireland, 9% said that they do not speak English, 69% said that they speak at a 'beginners' or 'intermediate' level of English and only 20% said that they are fluent or have an advanced command of spoken English.

In Belgium there is an important difference between the level of knowledge of French and Dutch. Most of the interviewees said that they speak French at a 'beginners' or 'intermediate' level, and that they are more comfortable with speaking than with writing. A small minority says that they speak French fluently, and a very small percentage (5%) says that they write French fluently.

Regarding the knowledge of Dutch, the picture is different: almost three quarters (72%) state not having any knowledge of the language, less than 5% are at an intermediate level, less than one percent (0,6%) are at an advanced level and above one percent (1,4%) said that they are fluent or have an advanced command of spoken Dutch.

Recent analyses in different countries show that fluency and literacy in the dominant host country's language are important components for explaining migrants' labour market success (Dustmann and Fabri, 2003). In fact, diverse authors have shown that language has a strong and positive effect on employment probabilities. Furthermore, a lack of fluency in the local languages means substantial earnings losses for migrants. Language as capital, to use a concept taken from social economy, is one of the most important components of human capital (Dustmann and Casey, 2005). In this research the Brazilian migrants present a low level of fluency and literacy in the host countries languages

(English, French or Flemish) and this can compromise their success of social integration.

The time period over which any language capital is productive depends on, amongst other reasons, the migrant's age at entry and the length of time he/she plans to stay in a destination country. Accordingly, those who migrate at a younger age should have a higher incentive to acquire language capital and those who migrate at an older age should have an intensive course to acquire a similar language capital in a shorter period. The acquisition of language capital may, in addition, depend on the extent to which individuals are exposed to the language of the majority population. Social closure within a group of migrants due to irregular situation, the limitation to some professions that limit the exchange with autochthonous populations (e.g. civil construction) are an explanation for the difficulties with languages that Brazilians face. Writing is perceived to be even more difficult than speaking in the foreign language. This difficulty places an additional limit to the choice of the profession.

3. Migration trajectories and reasons for migration

In order to be able to study their migration trajectories, respondents were asked, among others, when they left Brazil, when they entered the first European Union country, when they entered the destination country and how they financed their journey.

3.1 Departure from Brazil

Figure 13 shows that the Brazilian migration wave to Ireland is more recent than to Portugal and Belgium. There are few pioneer migrants that have arrived before 2000 and the number of the newly arrived increased between 2000 and 2008 in Ireland, particularly in the recent years. Around 60% of the Brazilian migrants in Ireland have arrived within the last three years; around 20% have arrived only in 2008 (between January and October) and around 20% in 2007.

In Belgium, the first migration flows occurred in the 1980s and 1990s, establishing the first points of contact for the more recent migration flows. The same observation can be made for Portugal.

Figure 13: Year of leaving Brazil (%)
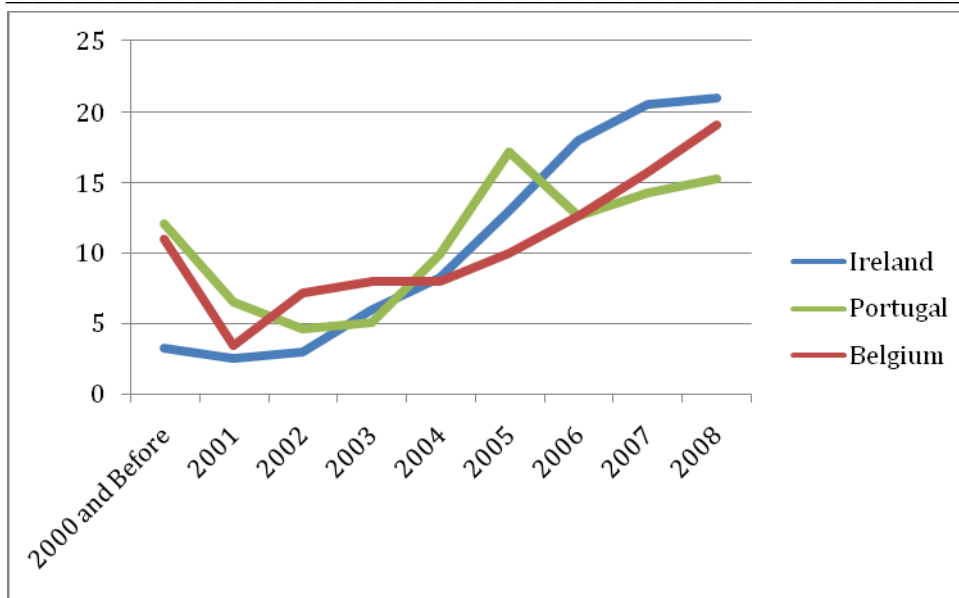
When comparing the date of departure from Brazil and the date of entry in Europe, one can observe that these dates overlap and therefore one can conclude that when Brazilians travel to Portugal, Belgium or Ireland, they consider it as their final destination. As to the period in which migration occurs, one should highlight that most of the interviewees headed directly or indirectly to Portugal, Belgium and Ireland – the date of entry in any of these countries is very close to the date of entry in the European Union (see figures). In the case of Brazilians, there were no indications for a step-by-step migration or the use of a third country as transit country. The fact that Brazilians do not a need a visa to enter as tourists these European Union countries is certainly one of the factors explaining this characteristic. Existing opportunities in the labour market, active migration networks, and a community already present in the country are other conditioning factors that help explain the choice of migration destinations.

3.2 Main Reasons for Leaving Brazil

Respondents were asked to give their main reasons for leaving Brazil. Given the lower incomes in Brazil, a majority of the respondents mention economic reasons in the first place. Reasons that related to the economy and (un)employment or professional opportunities were given as the main reason by nearly half of the respondents regardless of the country of destination. However, the main reasons for leaving Brazil varied in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland: around 17% in Belgium, 15% in Portugal and only 7% in Ireland gave family reunification as their main reason for leaving Brazil showing that family networks had comparatively little influence on migration in Ireland compared with Portugal and Belgium. Around 18% in Ireland left Brazil due to study reasons compared to 7% in Belgium and less than 10% in Portugal. Figure 14 shows the reasons given by respondents for leaving Brazil.

Figure 14: Main Reasons for Leaving Brazil by Country of Residence
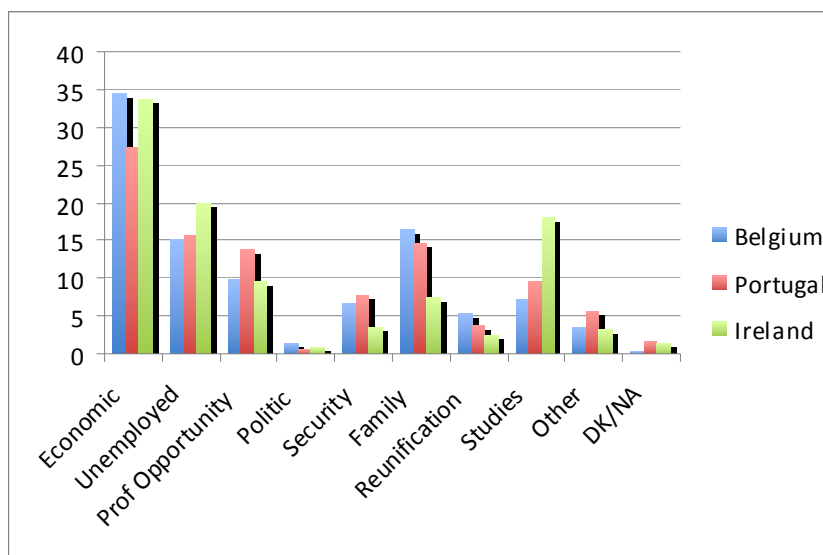
In Ireland, over 50% of the interviewees stated that their decision to emigrate was mainly due to economic difficulties followed by unemployment. 18% of the respondents said that the main reason to leave Brazil was to study. Another figure worth looking at is the fact that only 7% of those interviewed came to be reunited with their families. This could indicate a *de facto* (not necessarily *de jure*) restrictive migration policy with regard to family reunification and could also indicate a situation of economic instability and job insecurity in this specific destination country that does not allow families to be reunited easily.

3.3 First EU Country / Port of Entry

The main ports of entry for Brazilians in the European Union are France (24,4%), Portugal (21,6%), Spain (18%) and The Netherlands (8,6%). In the case of Belgium, the main port of entry was France (44%), followed by Belgium (14%) and Portugal (13%). As for Portugal most of the Brazilian migrants arrived directly (47%) or via Spain (32%).As concerns Ireland, given the lack of direct flights from Brazil, 22% of Brazilian nationals transited through Paris, 20% through Amsterdam and 16% through Madrid.

Regardless of the geographical proximity of the UK and Ireland, less than 5% decided to use this route. This could be explained by the tight immigration controls in the UK international airports whereby a Brazilian national will have to go through two different immigration controls before being allowed to board a flight to Ireland. In terms of the percentage of interviewees who responded Ireland as their first port of entry in Europe, since there are no direct flights from Brazil to Ireland, this could be due to a misunderstanding of the question or reluctance in responding to this particular question.

Figure 15: Main EU Port of entry
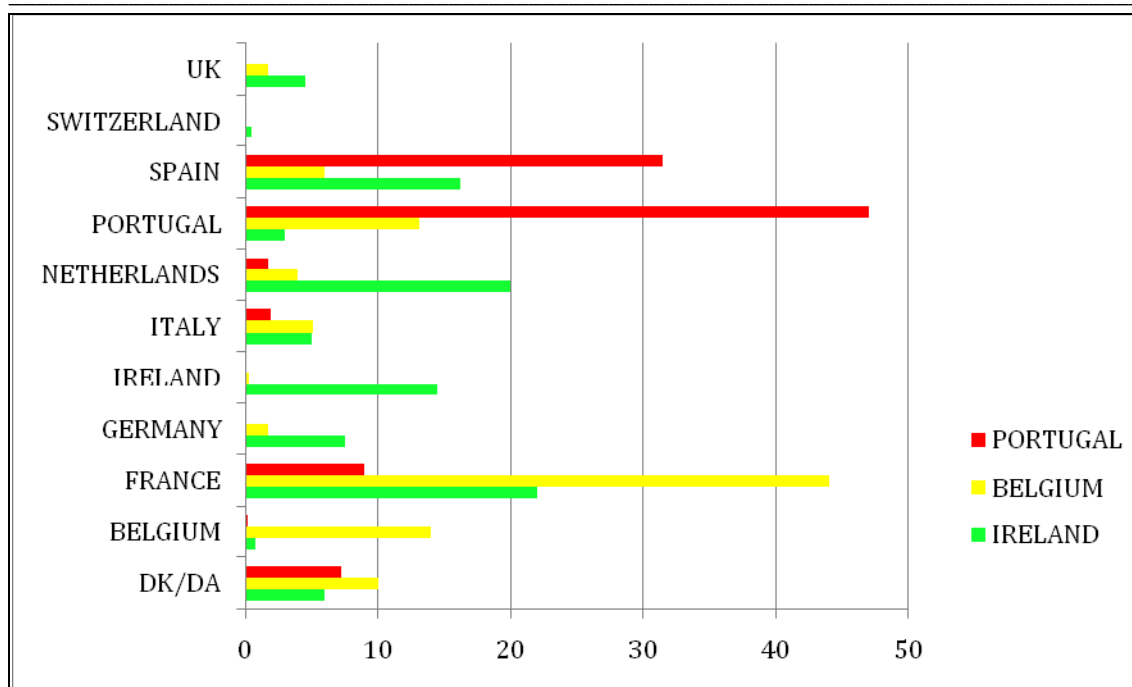
The logic underlying these data suggests that migrants travel over land to their final destination after gaining entry through an airport where they believe that 'leave to land' is most likely. This is a characteristic path of migrants who enter legally the European Union and who plan to overstay. This travel planning takes into account the possible absence of stamps when entering Schengen area with a valid passport. As a result, it is more complicated to identify entry date within Schengen and therefore identify overstayers.

3.4 Travelling Alone

Studying the existence of family migration or group migration is useful in order to classify different typical stages of migration. Finding out whom migrants travelled with permitted an indirect assessment of the existence of an organised group migration. In general, most of the respondents travelled alone, particularly men, which is an obvious indicator of labour migration flows.

In Portugal and in Belgium, there are more cases of immigration with relatives (which indicates a more advanced phase of family reunion), or immigration with friends.

In Ireland, immigration happens more often with friends than with family, which is in accordance with the young age of Brazilian migrants bound to Ireland. Around 56% of the interviewees in Ireland travelled alone and 43% responded that they had travelled with someone. Of those who travelled with someone else, 62% travelled with friends and family.

The great majority of the Brazilian migrants interviewed arrived alone in Portugal (60%). Among those who did not come alone, the great majority came with the family (78%), followed by friends (16%). As to gender, men migrated alone (71, 5%) in a higher percentage than women (57%) which is in accordance with the traditional logic of labour migration.

3.5 How migration was financed

When asked how they had financed the migratory project, migrants answered: through their own savings (31,5%), family loans (25,5%), selling of possessions (e.g. car or house) (17,3%), loans from friends (6,9%), bank loans (7,6%) or speculator loans (2,2%). Regarding the selling of possessions, some answers were "I sold my car" or "I sold my house", which illustrates the investment in the migration into Europe. Some other possible answers were "scholarship", "credit with travel agency", "use of compensation money from ceasing contract in Brazil", and "the employer in Europe sent the ticket". Overall savings and family loans were the main resources used in the three countries. These loans were mostly made in Brazil which is in accordance with the initial phase of this migration flow, but there is also a number of cases, particularly in most recent years, of remittance sending from Europe, especially in the cases of family reunification. In Belgium, there are more cases of selling of possessions to make the migration process possible, what suggests a perspective of long term migration. When crossing the variable "decision to leave alone or within a family strategy" with the financing source, one can see that, despite being an individual or family strategy, the financing sources continue to be mostly own savings and/or loans from family or friends; however, a significant part of migrants used bank loans or speculator loans.

3.6 Choice of destination countries

When analyzing migrations, one normally assumes that strong networks as those in Ireland and Belgium normally take more time to develop than has been the case in those countries. The theories of migration show us that there are potentially five categories of intermediary structures connecting immigration with emigration areas: (1) relationships between States; (2) economical relationships; (3) mass culture relationships; (4) personal or family relationships; (5) agency activities (cf. fig. 31) (Goedings, 2000: 13)[23]. These structures form linkages between both countries and involve legal and material connections providing migration opportunities and supporting the actual movement

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[23] Of these five categories the strongest link between emigration and immigration areas is the presence of an immigrant population in the receiving country (M. Boyd, 1989). Immigrant populations function as a bridge between the country of origin and that of destination by providing new immigrants with information and financial and practical support, such as initial accommodations and assistance in finding employment. Other "bridges" include firms owned by immigrants, which recruit immigrant labour in their home countries, and migrant agencies in general, which assist governments in their recruitment policies or intercede for private companies and individual migrants. In addition to establishing contact between employers and workers, these agencies help migrants by arranging information, accommodations, and financial assistance. (Goedings, 2000: 13).

through the supply of information, transport, financial and practical assistance. Intermediary structures are also important in the decision making process of potential immigrants. Migration and labour migration in particular can be seen as an investment in which people weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their present and expected future residence and employment situation against potential alternatives abroad. After taking into account the risks and the expenses of migration, they decide whether to stay or leave. Higher wages, better working conditions, stable employment growth, and low unemployment levels are the main advantages attracting potential migrants. In addition to offering a significant incentive, the advantages of migration must exceed the cost of moving and the tendency toward inertia. Including migration networks in the analysis changes the situation considerably. Intermediary structures taking care of several practical and supportive matters are highly efficient cost-reducing mechanisms and thus create or enhance migration opportunities (Goedings, 2000:14).

Figure 16: Linkages in international migration systems

Categories	Linkages
State to State	1 International relations: diplomatic and trade relationships, assistance, Relations programmes etc. 2 Past colonial and current neo or quasi-colonial bonds 3 Current immigration and emigration policies
Economic Linkages	1 Economic internationalisation: off-shore production, multinationals etc. 2 Complementary labour markets
Mass Culture Connections	1 Mass communication products: newspapers, television, films etc. 2 Attitudes of local population towards emigration and immigration 3 Similarities between cultures and languages
Immigrant Population	1 Circle of family and friends 2 Migrant companies 3 Status of emigrants abroad acting as a role model for future immigrants
Migrant Agency Activities	1 Administrative institutions 2 Private organisations

Source: Goedings, 2000: 13

In the case of Brazilian migration to Europe (apart from Portugal and Italy), most of these linkages did not exist until the end of the 90s. Some authors argue (Padilla 2004a, 2006b; Braga Martes and Fleischer 2003) that after terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001, the migration scenario changed and the choice to migrate to the USA became uncommon. This may be a hypothesis to be studied in the future.

In the case of Ireland, there is empirical evidence for the existence of economical bonds between the two countries, particularly for the attraction of Brazilian migrants for the meat production industry by the end of the 1990s. In Belgium however, economic linkages cannot be strong enough to be the starting point of such a significant migration in a short period of time.

In the study, there are multiple reasons to explain this. In the first place, the beginning of

the migration flows can be explained by the facts that economic relationships were already established, that direct hiring from Brazil took place, the fact that it is easier to migrate to Portugal and Ireland than into the United Kingdom, and the migration of some adventurous pioneers.

In the second place, the easiness of insertion in the labour market, the high salaries earned when compared with the origin country, and, particularly, the dynamics of migration networks are factors which help explain the rapid growth of the migration flows. Additional factors are the possibility of regularisation in the Portuguese case; the possibility of working in an informal economy in Ireland, Belgium and Portugal; the existence of informal social networks that assist in the search for employment; the relative acceptance of an unproblematic, reduced and socially invisible community from the host country; all these reasons contributed to the rapid growth of Brazilian migration in the studied countries.

According to the quantitative and qualitative data of the survey, the entry of most Brazilian migrants into Portugal, Belgium and Ireland is typically mediated by a friend or family member, and in some cases, namely in the case of the Brazilian pioneers migrants in Ireland, by a private actor paid for the service. Another reason for choosing the destination country is information from other migrants saying that the country was a good migratory option.

In the case of Brazilian migrants into Portugal, the cultural and linguistic proximity were also referred to as the main reasons.

The network of family or friends already in the country of destination is particularly relevant because it suggests that the current migration is the second wave of Brazilian migration into Europe.

In the Portuguese case, the social and political complexity of the relationship between Portugal and Brazil led to a sequence of special legalisations for Brazilians in an irregular situation (see Peixoto, 2002; Baganha, 2005; Góis and Marques 2005). These periodic regularisations provide an additional incentive to migrants and intermediaries for the choice of this migration destiny. In Portugal there were *de facto* or *de jure* legalization periods in 1992, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2007.

The reasons mentioned for choosing Portugal as a destination country are mainly associated to the presence of relatives or friends living in the country (34%), followed by linguistic and cultural reasons (17%), and by the fact that some friends in Brazil mentioned the country (13%). These results point out the importance of social networks - both family and friends – for the migration process, and of the presence of relatives residing in the country that can help obtaining better knowledge about Portugal. Linguistic and cultural proximities between Portugal and Brazil are also relevant factors, but exclusive of these two countries (the situation is different in Belgium and Ireland): the relationship between Portugal and Brazil, the fact that Brazil was a former colony of Portugal, and the fact that both countries share a common linguistic and cultural

background are important. Other reasons indicated for choosing Portugal as a destination were studies and the possibility for future regularisation (8% for both).

Despite the similarity of motives driving the majority of both legal and irregular migrants to migrate (what one can call push factors), it seems clear that there are also pull factors influenced by networks of people and networks of information. Significantly, 9% of the respondents said that their final destination was initially a different country than Portugal, Belgium or Ireland. From those, 24% wanted to migrate into the United Kingdom, 23% into Spain, 9% into Italy and 8% into the USA.

3.7 Kinship Networks and other Intermediaries

Brazilian migrations into Europe have not been associated to the existence of significant formal kinship networks (except for human trafficking and prostitution); however, the future trend seems to be a greater organisation of migratory networks linked to labour migration.

The lack of informal support networks in Brazil for potential emigrants as well as the reality of European immigration policies might lead migrants to use organized networks that intermediate migration or even smuggling, particularly for new migration destinations.

Recent studies demonstrate that human trafficking networks are very active in Brazil, particularly in areas with a great migratory tradition – as some of the origin regions of the immigrants into Portugal, Belgium and Ireland (Peixoto, 2007). For this reason, an increased activity of these networks in the studied European countries in the near future can be expected[24].

This formalisation of migration networks, part of the "migration industry" mentioned above, should be analysed in future studies. "Travel agencies" should also be included in studies about the formal networks that support migrants. This formalisation can be seen, for example, in the loans granted by travel agencies to help Brazilians migrate. These organisations play also an important role for Brazilians before they leave the country as these organisations inform them, for example, on the ports of entry in the European Union, or on how to pass interviews with migration authorities in the destination country. Regarding these interviews, organisations can give detailed advice regarding expected answers, the proper outfit to wear, what to carry in the luggage and how to avoid becoming suspects of overstaying. Organisations seem also to advise them to choose certain transit airports, and can explain how to use trains or busses in Europe (Padilla 2006).

Social networks contribute to maintaining the connection between the origin and

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[24] According the Brussels association 'Pag-Asa' responsible for supporting victims of human trafficking, in 2007, Brazilians were the nationality most represented among the victims (18 Brazilians out of a total of 51 cases in 2007). (Pereira, 2008)

destination country by establishing the connection between individual migrants and the structural conditions for migration. The formal and paying migration network organises part of or the whole migration process. It may be the whole migration process - obtaining of visas, travel, housing and/or employment- or just part of it. Informal migration networks, constituted by relatives (members of the nuclear and non nuclear family), friends and acquaintances, have an important and decisive impact in several phases of the migration process by helping the potential migrant to overcome the different obstacles that may appear.

International migration becomes a self supported process when the number of migrants of a community reaches a certain level. From this moment on, each new migrant reduces the cost of subsequent migration for a group of relatives and friends. An established migrant might encourage some of his friends or relatives to migrate, thus broadening again the network, and so on.

Migration movements can thus become free from the conditions that triggered them and can gain a self-dynamic, regardless of external conditions. This seems to be the case of Brazilian migration into Portugal and Belgium. Regarding Ireland, the future will show whether the Brazilian presence is based on a consolidated migration network or if the phenomenon was just a short migratory wave led by organized networks of migration assistance that promoted Brazilian migration to Ireland, using the labour force scarcity felt by some of the Irish economic sectors (mainly construction, the commercial sector, the service industry and the meat industry).

3.8 Planned Length of Migration at Departure

One of the questions in the survey concerned the planned length of stay at the beginning of the migratory process.

Although past migration studies have shown that there is often an important difference between expectations and reality, one can see that the Brazilian migrants' expectations are different according to their country of destination.

When asked about the planned length of stay in Portugal, most of the migrants said that they had not planned at all; the second most frequent answer was a planned stay of 1-2 years.

In Ireland, 75% of Brazilians migrants said that they had the intention of short term migration lasting up to five years. Actually a total of 51% said that they just wanted to stay up to two years. This indicated length of stay corresponds to the goal of migration of Brazilians in Ireland which takes place mainly for economic reasons.

Figure 17: Planned Length of Migration at Departure
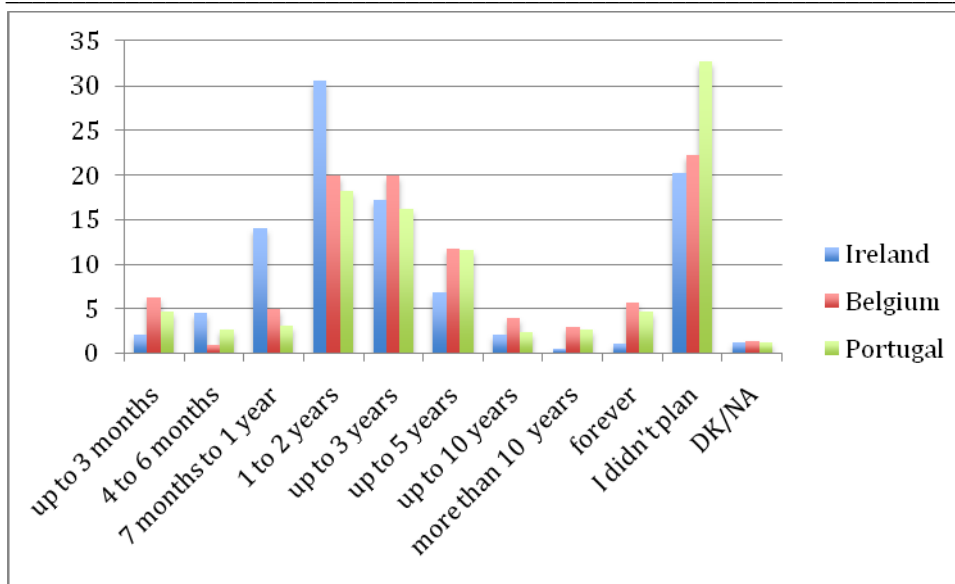
In Ireland, the vast majority of Brazilians (62%) planned to stay between 7 months to 3 years although it is worth noting that over 20% did not plan the length of time that they wished to stay in Ireland. In the three countries, some migrants do not intend to return to Brazil (6% in Belgium and 5% in Portugal, but only 1% in Ireland).

3.9 Visits to Brazil

In the total sample, 59% of Brazilians in the selected EU countries had never returned to Brazil from Europe, 16% returned just once, 6% twice and 9% three or more times, while 9% chose not to answer to this question. If one takes a closer look at the differences between the countries, 73% of Brazilians in Ireland had never returned to Brazil and 11% said that they had been to Brazil only once, compared with 52% of those in Belgium and 50% of those living in Portugal who had never returned to Brazil.

The number of visits to Brazil can be an indicator of transnationalism or circular migration flows, but the number of visits is not very high for this group of interviewees. On average longer established migrants seem to visit Brazil every 2-3 years, while the newly arrived have never gone back. The higher frequency of visits between Portugal and Brazil is in part owing to better airline connections, but is also indicative of the different migration type and history. From an Irish angle, it became apparent during the qualitative interviews that migrants with an irregular status would not travel to Brazil as they believed that they would not be granted leave to remain in the state by the immigration officers at the port of entry in the State on their return from Brazil.

The fact that the Brazilian migration analysed in this research is relatively recent may justify the low number of visits to Brazil. Other reasons are the long distance and expensive flights which are difficult to afford by migrants who already have financial difficulties or face precarious work situations. Another reason may be the constraints posed by a regularisation process. A migrant in an irregular situation may be afraid of

leaving the country during a possible regularisation process and might also fear difficulties to return to the country once having left it as evidenced by the figures for Ireland's refusal of leave to land.

Figure 18: Frequency of Visits to Brazil (%)
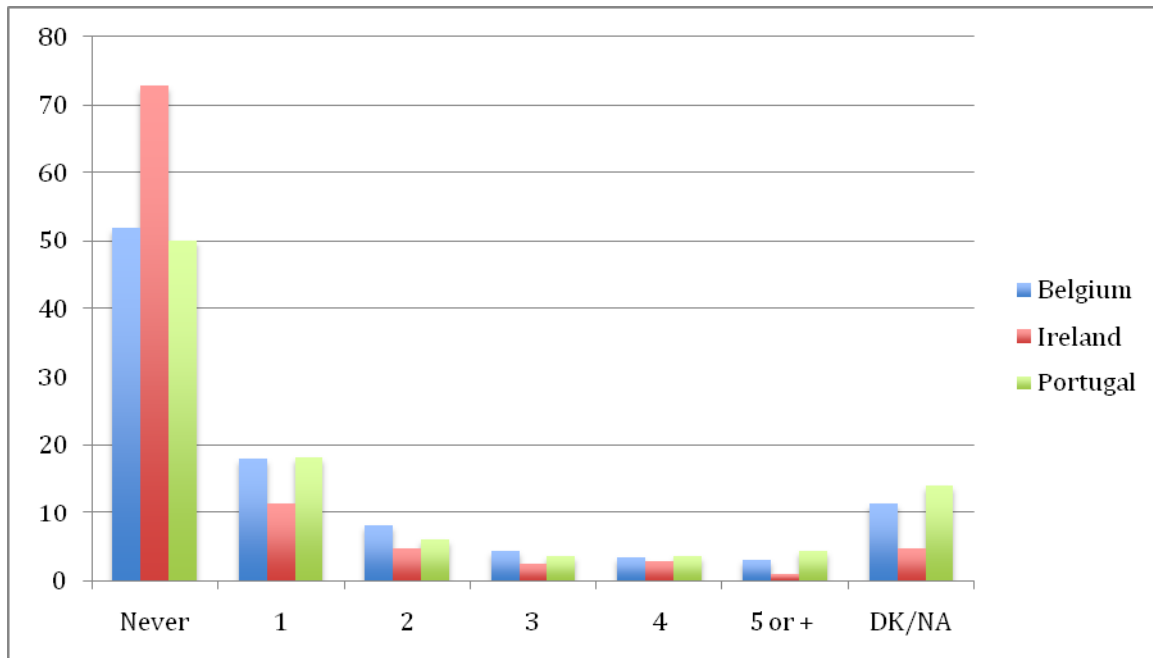
4. Immigration status

As stated above, Brazilians do not need a visa to enter the EU as tourists. With a valid passport they can stay legally for 90 days although in this period they are not allowed to work in the EU. Their situation only becomes irregular if they stay longer than 90 days or/and if they start working. In the survey, the following categories of irregular migrants have been identified: overstayers or labour migrants holding a tourist status.

Being in an irregular situation was described as one of the main difficulties of the Brazilian migrants in Europe. The fear of being identified by the police and expelled as a consequence, the non-recognition of qualifications because of the irregular situation, and being victims of exploitation by employers were mentioned as the main problematic consequences of this situation.

With regard to the length of stay of Brazilians in an irregular situation, 15% of Brazilians stayed in an irregular situation in Portugal for less than 3 months (due to their recent arrival). A high number of Brazilians remained irregular in Ireland for less than 2 years (65% of the total). A large number of Brazilians stayed in an irregular situation in Portugal (34%), Belgium (38%) and Ireland (30%)) from 3 to 10 years.

In the case of Portugal, despite several regularization campaigns in the past, the sample shows 41 % of Brazilians residing in an irregular situation. In the case of Ireland and Belgium, most of the Brazilians residing in an irregular situation stated that they do not intend to return to their countries in the short term. As a result, these migrants are staying in irregular situation for a longer period of time. In Belgium and Portugal, it can be linked to the hope of a possible regularization of their status.

Figure 19: Migrants in a Regular situation versus Irregular situation (%)
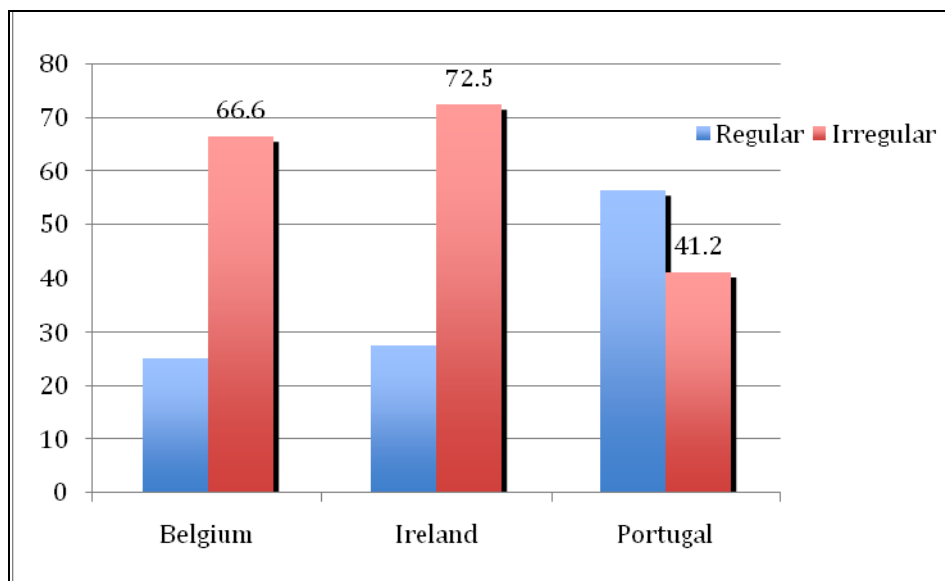
4.1 Length of residence and regular status

The length of time respondents lived in the three different countries affected their immigration status. Those who arrived in Belgium and Ireland after the year 2000 were more likely to be in an irregular status than those who arrived in Portugal in the same period.

In Portugal, several regularisation campaigns offered the possibility to Brazilians in an irregular situation to obtain a regular residence permit. These possibilities were nearly non-existent in Ireland and Belgium in the last few years so that the survey reflects a higher number of Brazilians in an irregular situation in Ireland and Belgium than in Portugal.

Nearly 60% of those interviewed in Ireland said that they were in the country with an irregular status and 38% said that they have a valid immigration document. In the case of Ireland, the law allows students to work up to 20 hours per week during the academic year and up to 40 hours during holidays. When cross-checking those who declared to be regular (on a student visa) but work more than 20 hours per week the percentage raises from 60% to 72%. Regarding the distinction made by the interviewees between regular and irregular status, the differences are also clear between the three countries. The migrants have established distinct relations with the different current legislative frames.

In the case of Portugal, the great majority of Brazilian immigrants in an irregular situation are overstayers, which means that they have regularly entered in the country, with the possibility of staying 90 days as tourists, but have stayed longer and were not always able to regularise their situation. In fact, 88% of all the Brazilian immigrants in Portugal interviewed in the survey entered the country as tourists. However the Law 23 of 2007 opens the possibility to an exceptional regularisation of migrants who have labour contracts. Abiding by this law, many Brazilian immigrants have started the regularisation process and are waiting for its results. This way, it is possible that amongst the 40% of Brazilian immigrants who were in an irregular situation during this survey, some might be able to regularise their situation in the near future. In spite of this, the main difficulties experienced by the Brazilian community in Portugal concerning regularisation are linked to conditions in the labour market, in which obtaining a labour contract is not always possible. Obtaining a work contract is however a prerequisite condition for the legalisation process.

4.2 Main difficulties encountered in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland

The absence of the family and the problems regarding regularisation are the two main difficulties shared by the Brazilian immigrants interviewed in the three countries. In Portugal, more concerns about discrimination are voiced; regularisation is less frequently mentioned due to the successive possibilities of regularisation since the nineties. This fact has not been observed in Ireland and Belgium. On the other hand, climate and language were the most emphasized difficulties in Belgium and Ireland by the interviewees.

Figure 20: Main difficulties encountered in EU selected countries, in %
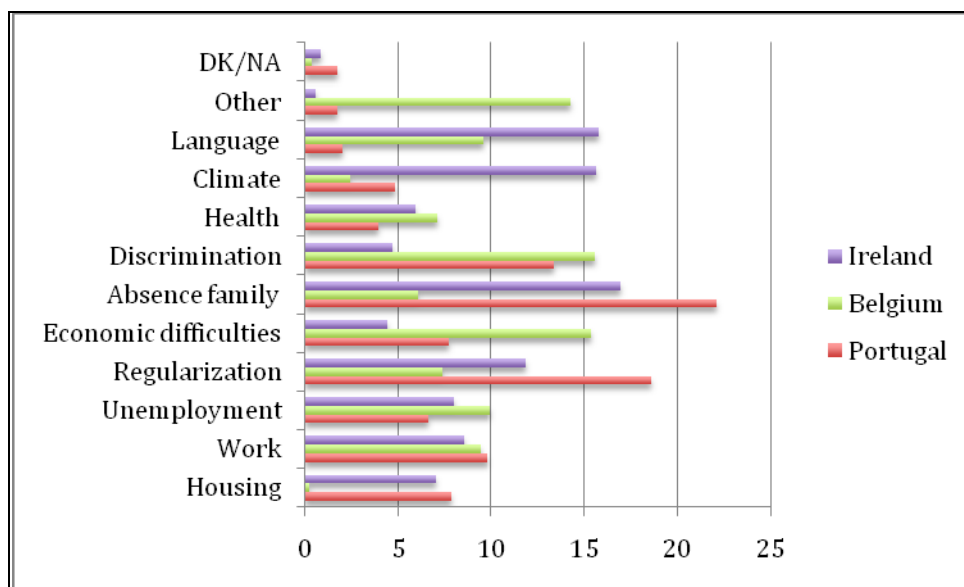
In the analysed sample, the main difficulties experienced by Brazilian immigrants in Portugal were linked to the absence of the family (22%), regularisation difficulties (19%)

and discrimination (13%). Remarkably, the level of discrimination perceived by Brazilian immigrants in Portugal or in Belgium (15.6%) is very high when compared to the one in Ireland (4.7%). Issues linked to work (10% in Portugal; 9.3% in Belgium and 8.5% in Ireland) or unemployment (6.6% in Portugal, 10% in Belgium and 8% in Ireland), housing (8% in Portugal, 7% in Belgium and 0.2% in Ireland), and economic difficulties (8% in Portugal, 15.4% in Belgium and 4,4% in Ireland), are also mentioned. The difficulties related to climate (5%) are lower in Portugal than in Ireland (15.7%) but higher than in Belgium (2.4%). Language is an issue in Ireland (15.8%) and to a lower degree in Belgium (9.6%).

5. Socio-Economic Patterns

Regarding the employment status of the interviewees before the migration process, one must emphasize the fact that around 38% of interviewees who answered this question were not working before migrating to Europe. The main factors which triggered emigration are the lack of employment and the precarious salaries in the country of origin when compared to the salaries in the host country. Moreover, the emigration of Brazilians may be explained by the lack of opportunities in the Brazilian labour market and by the growing informal economy.

The availability of jobs for unskilled labourers, such as for men in the construction and for women in the cleaning sector, has been identified in the host countries as pull factors. Although not having had job contracts (or even offers) while still in their country of origin, migrants from Brazil knew that it was relatively easy for them to find a job in any of the studied countries, specially through subcontractors according to some community leaders (e.g. Brazilian subcontractors in Portugal, or Portuguese subcontractors in Belgium or in Ireland).

In this survey, a significant part of the Brazilian migrants living in Portugal used to work before emigration in the commercial sector (24,5%), followed by those who were unemployed or inactive (23,5%). In Belgium, 26% of the interviewees also worked in the commercial sector whilst in Brazil.

When analyzing the income in Brazil, one can see that this was very low compared to the average income in Europe. When converting the Real into Euros[25] one sees that the income in Brazil was in 50% of the cases lower than €300 per month and in 24% of the cases lower than €200 per month. The income difference between Brazil and Europe can be seen as one of the main reasons for migration.

When analyzing individually the variables regarding the employment situation and the interviewees' jobs, one could be led to interpret the migration flows of Brazilians to Portugal, Ireland or Belgium according to the labour market theories. In these cases, the migration flows are interpreted as a consequence of the international division of labour. The labour market theories (Harris and Todaro, 1970; Todaro, 1976; Borjas, 1989, 1990)

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[25] Conversion tax in August 31st 2008

which, in their genesis, are tributary of the attraction/repulsion model, focus their analysis on this variable, considering that human migrations obey the structural conditions of a worldwide labour market. These theories base their assumptions on an idea of potential systemic balance, namely a wage levels' balance, since the differences in supply-offer salaries at national level would be compensated by workers' migrations.

However, this free movement model is inexistent in international migrations due to restrictions imposed, above all, by the States (Zolberg, 1983)[26]. The free circulation of workers, when accepted by the destination countries governments, is conditioned by a set of specific rules that restrains its full completion. However, the non-free circulation of workers may be overcome using certain techniques of migration (for instance, formal and informal networks, strategies for obtaining visas, clandestine migration, etc.). Eventually, entering the labour market of the host countries depends on the labour market itself.

Regarding migration of Brazilians to Portugal, Belgium and Ireland the main pull factors were the salaries, followed by the availability of jobs, by the ease and rapidity to enter the labour market, and the existence of a structure that facilitates emigration (e.g. exemption of permits). On the other hand, main difficulties were namely the non-transferability of human capital obtained in Brazil; the language obstacle in Belgium and Ireland; the underground economy in host countries, equivalent to longer working hours and lower salaries; and the denial of accessing a regular status.

5.1 Working Status

Regarding working status, one can underline the high activity rate of Brazilians in the three countries, especially in Ireland, where they had a working status close to 76%. The data collection had been conducted in a moment of very weak or even negative economic growth in the three countries which, certainly, has influenced the condition of employment for the interviewees. Therefore, the Brazilians in the survey show an important labour activity, even higher than the nationals' activity rate.

From all migrants interviewed in Belgium, 68% indicated that they were working at the moment of the interview; 28% indicated that they were not working, and 4% did not answer the question. In comparison, the activity rate in Belgium in 2007 was 62%[27]. Twenty-five percent of all Brazilians indicated that they were unemployed, and 10% said that they were students. Moreover, 9% stated that they were working as self-employed. The activity rate of Brazilian migrants seems thus to point to labour migration, or, to be

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[26] Political sanctioning of immigration may foster open door policies, in order to maximize the country labour supply, to adopt a close door policy, or it may induce the adoption of quota systems to help preserve cultural and political integrity, or to promote the incorporation of special skills and intellectual capital. In turn, political sanctioning of emigration may lead to selection, promotion, or restriction of emigrants' departures, which can and usually do distort the composition of the migratory flow, directly affecting the level of remittances it produces, and thus the impact of emigration on the sending economy. The adoption of one of these main types of policy by a receiving or a sending state have varied historically in accordance with the state own perception of domestic collective interests.

[27] http://www.statbel.fgov.be/figures/d31_fr.asp#1

more specific, to non-seasonal low-wage labour migration. The main sector of economic activity in Belgium is cleaning/housekeeping (36% of all migrants), followed by the construction sector (34%). The sectors of incorporation for this migrant population differ largely between Belgium and Brazil, given that in Brazil, 34% of all migrants were working in the commercial sector and only 4% in the cleaning sector.

With regards to the current situation in the labour market, the Brazilian immigrants questioned in Portugal are either: employed (46%), unemployed (19%), students (10%), self employed (10%), domestic workers (6%), or owners of companies/employers (4%). Regarding Ireland the Brazilian immigrants questioned are either: employed (46%), unemployed (19%), students (17%), self employed (5.5%), domestic workers (8.8%), or owners of companies/employers (0.2%). In what refers to Belgium the Brazilian immigrants interviewed are either: employed (29%), unemployed (25%), students (10%), self employed (9%), domestic workers (14%), or owners of companies/employers (0.8%).

5.2 Current sector of employment

Regarding the current labour sector, the situations are somewhat different between the three countries. Services is the main incorporation sector of Brazilians in Portugal (e.g. commercial sector, restaurants and hotels) but civil construction, domestic services and the cleaning sectors are equally important. In the Irish case, Brazilians focus mainly on three sectors: services, construction, domestic and personal services.

Figure 21: Current sector of employment
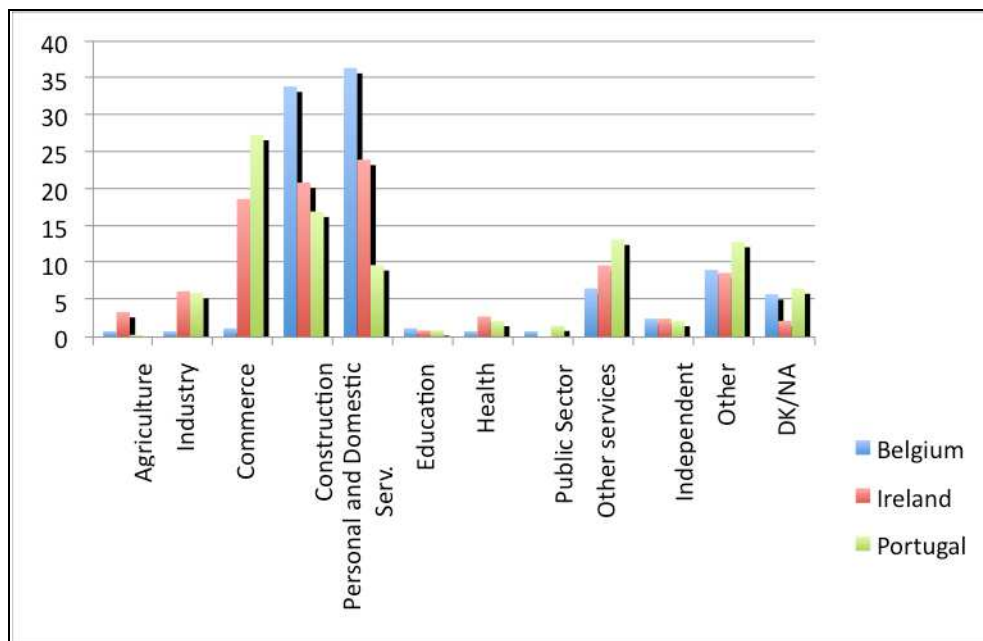
By analyzing the sectors in which immigrants worked in Brazil and in which they now

work in the hosting countries, the changes between different destinations are remarkable. For instance, in Belgium there is a considerable change from the commercial sector to construction, the cleaning sector and domestic services. One must underline that these are traditionally the entry level sectors for immigrants. In addition, an important factor is the increasing number of inactive and unemployed between Brazil and Belgium, this is, according to the survey, in Belgium, Brazilian migrants are more often unemployed than they used to be in Brazil.

Figure 22: Current sector of employment versus sector of employment in Brazil (Belgium)
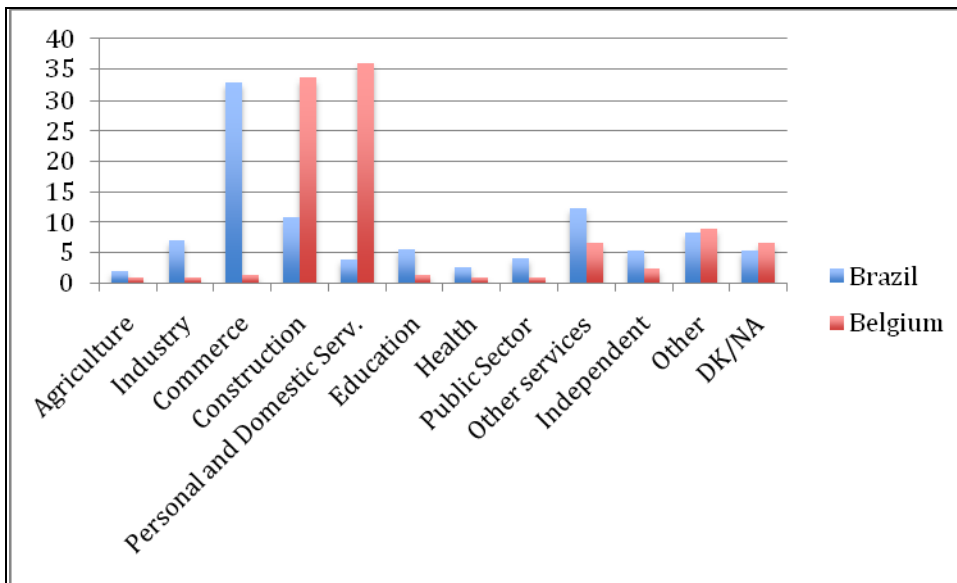
In the Irish case there was a transfer from the services sector in Brazil to construction, domestic services and cleaning sectors in Ireland. There is also a relevant number of students that start a working activity in Ireland and many employed that go back to studying (English language) in Ireland, which explains the numbers in the educational sector.

Figure 23: Current sector of employment versus sector of employment in Brazil (Ireland)
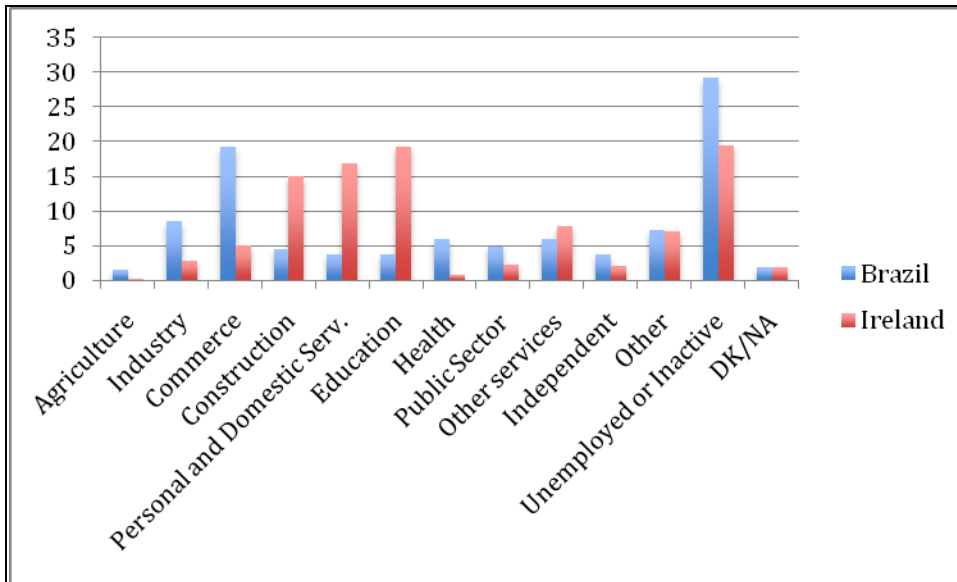
In the Portuguese case, there are less emphasized changes, but still there is a decrease in the commercial sector and a transfer towards the construction and cleaning service sectors. The common language in both countries plays a relevant role, as contact with clients is normally necessary when working in commercial sector.

Figure 24: Current sector of employment versus sector of employment in Brazil (Portugal)
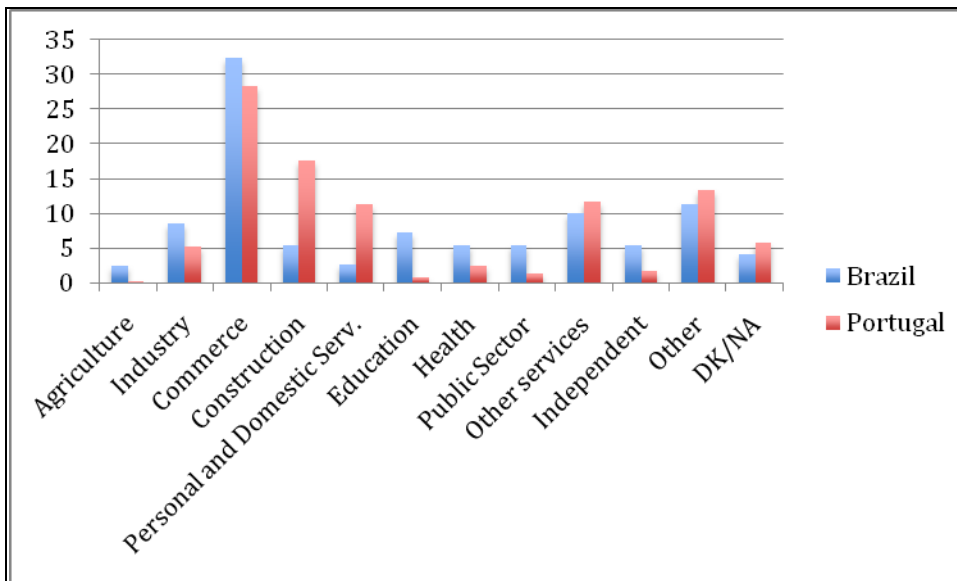
When considering the relationship between gender and the economic sector of insertion

in the hosting countries, it is remarkable that construction sector concentrates the majority of men, and cleaning and domestic services the majority of women.

5.3 Immigrants Insertion in the Informal Economy

In Portugal, Belgium and Ireland there is a positive correlation between the type of visa and the existence of a work contract. In the Irish case, the granting of a student visa allows the student the right to work for up to 20 hours per week during term time, and up to 40 hours per week during holidays. However, more than 20% of the students who work do not have a contract with their employer. Entering as a tourist and then overstaying, on the other hand, seems to be a direct road to a job in the informal economy. The high activity in the informal sector suggested by this data, especially in Belgium where almost 70% of Brazilians work in the informal economy, must be highlighted. In Portugal, the high number of Brazilians that have a work contract may be linked to the legal obligation of holding a regular contract for obtaining a residence permit. This obligation was established firstly in 1996 and was followed by successive regularisation campaigns based on the same rule (Góis and Marques, 2005). Even so, almost 32% of Brazilians in Portugal do not have a work contract.

Figure 25: Brazilian immigrants in the Informal economy
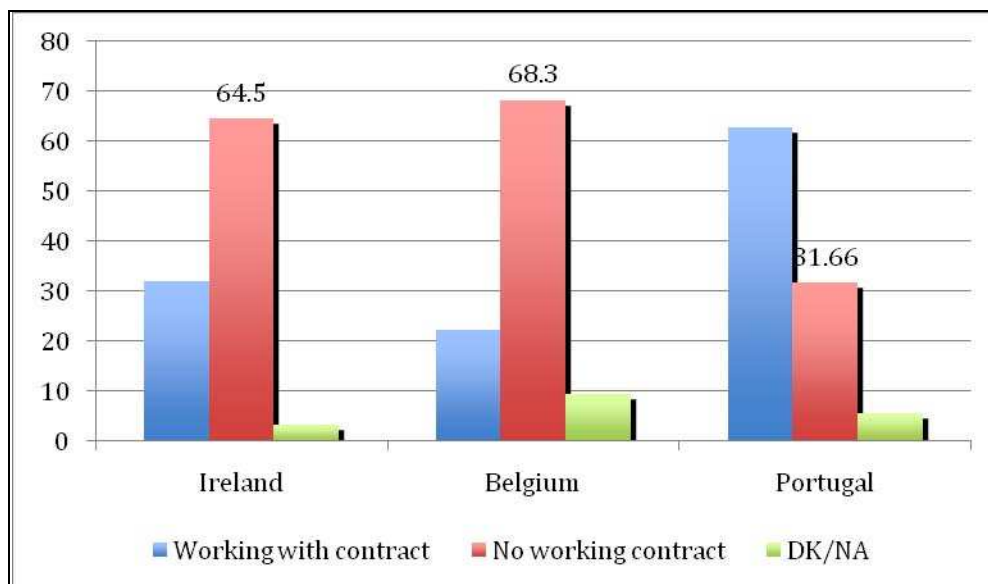
In Ireland 76% of the respondents said that they are working at the moment although only 32% said that they have a valid work contract from their employer. In average 42% work between 21 and 40 hours per week. The three main working sectors of the Brazilian migrants in Ireland are housekeeping (24%), followed by construction (21%) and services (19%).

Even if entering Europe as a tourist, overstaying the legally permitted 90 days and finding employment in the informal economy seems to be rather easy, this does not mean that all

Brazilian migrants are living according to their expectations. Irregular and casual labour let migrant workers survive, but stymie their hopes. Nevertheless, the impact on the migratory flows seems to be non-existent and there is a common understanding that their negative experience would never suffice to prevent their friends and relatives in Brazil from emigrating, too. Emigration is an impetuous agreement between those who leave and those who stay. Whether it is a family investment or an escape, the ones leaving normally feel obliged to demonstrate for the ones remaining in the Brazil that the suffering were worth it (Reyneri, 1999). The migrant will therefore try to avoid coming home without any savings since that would indicate that the person did not succeed to fulfil the expectations from the friends and relatives. She or he is thus forced to prolong his or her stay even if life becomes increasingly difficult. Based on the above statement migrants may have difficulties to be honest regarding their situation to those who have remained in the home country. High expectations are a driving factor for the emigrant to withhold the negative aspects of living and working conditions in the country of destination. One needs to be aware that the migratory chain encourages additional migration movements regardless of the information it transmits. The new immigration flow from Brazil to Ireland, Portugal and Belgium has seldom a positive outcome for the migrants. The well-known self-sustaining effect of the migratory chain is, nevertheless, prevalent (Portes, 1995).

All the data in the project supports the hypothesis of a pull effect by the underground economy from the supply side[28]. As shown earlier, most Brazilian immigrants are not desperate people without means of survival, but people striving to improve their life. This makes the migrants deeply affected by information about what to expect in receiving countries.

Apparently, a widespread underground economy seems to be particularly attractive in the context of limited possibility for third country nationals to obtain a work permit and a residence permit in the EU. Those who do not hold a work permit are therefore cut off from the formal labour market. The underground economy, not requiring any documents, directly promotes undocumented immigration. Far from being an effect of illegal immigration, the underground economy would appear to be one of its causes.

The empirical evidence collected in this study shows that Brazilian workers move in a limited labour market (a limited number of sectors and occupations) which does not require any professional training or education. This type of labour insertion concentrated in a few sectors (commercial sector, construction and cleaning) confirms the hypothesis of the segmentation of the labour market. According to this theory, the labour market is composed of self-contained sub-markets or segments and at the bottom of the labour market with clearly negative social connotations, there exists a segment occupied by irregular migrants (e.g. Brazilians) who work in the informal labour market.

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[28] Recent developments show the supply labour demand has disappeared in Ireland and we are seeing large numbers of people leaving the country, Irish and non-Irish nationals. This could mean a sudden change in migratory trends in to Ireland.

6. Remittances and other transnational practices

Comparing the sending of remittances can be revealing. The income differences, the level of connection, and existing dependencies in relation to the origin country are all important factors. Moreover, sending remittances hints at other more complex relations such as bankability i.e. the habit of keeping a bank account in Brazil, the consumption or money-saving habits, and their respective associated emigrational strategies, but also other less visible relations, such as the possibility of opening a bank account in the host country. The information obtained in the sample shows that a bigger percentage of Brazilian immigrants in Ireland (56%) sends money to Brazil, compared to the Brazilian immigrants in Portugal (49%) or in Belgium (46%). There are no significant differences between women and men regarding remittances.

In general, during every migratory cycle, there is a tendency towards the decrease of remittances at some stage. This tendency could not be observed yet in any of the studied countries which can be explained by the youthfulness of this migratory flow.

As migrants mostly hold unqualified jobs, their earnings appear high to them only as long as their point of reference is the poor living standards of their home country. During the first years of living abroad, the aim to send home as much remittances as possible forces migrants to restrain their consumption. Later on during the emigration experience if migrant workers are rejoined by relatives, their earnings, although increasing over time, turn out to be insufficient to support a decent way of life.

In case of large families, the necessity to sustain many family members absorbs all remittances with the consequence that the target of saving is not achieved and the time of the stay is extended. As a consequence, emigration might turn into an established way of providing subsistence for a large group of relatives back in the country of origin as showed above.

Furthermore, a "temporary migration" project is negatively affected by the irregularity of stay, which prevents returning to visit the country of origin. This condition weakens the familiar and community ties, so that the project is likely to change into a permanent migration, aimed at merely supporting the family back in the country of origin. The trap that could seem unlikely is well shown by the information obtained in this study in indicators such as "visits to Brazil, family reunification, the remittances or which factors would make them stay in the hosting country or return to Brazil.

Figure 26: Average monthly remittances, from Portugal, Ireland and Belgium
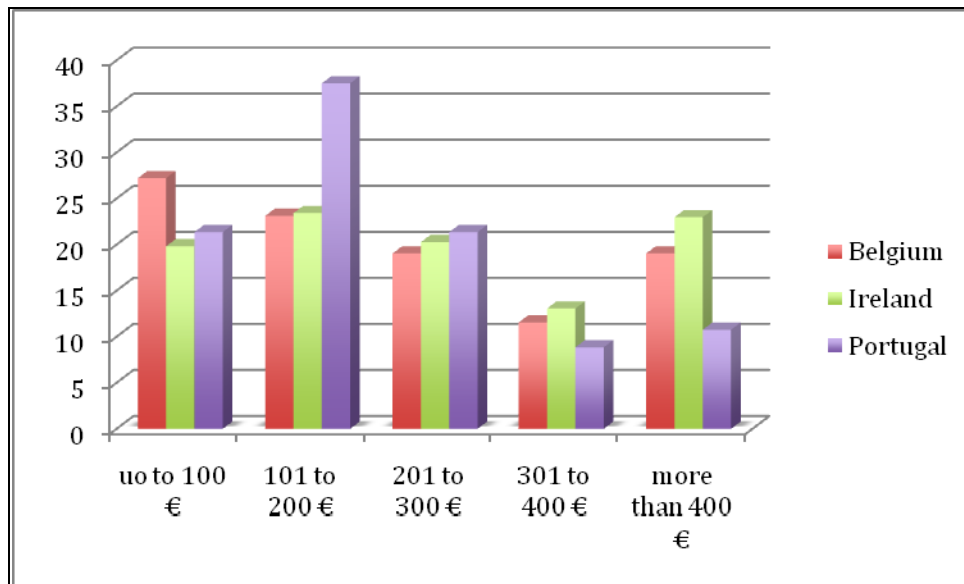
In Portugal, the percentage of Brazilian immigrants to send remittances (or not) to Brazil is balanced. Half of the Brazilian immigrants that have been interviewed (50,8%) do not send remittances to their home country. Amongst the Brazilian immigrants that do (49%), the sent values are mainly situated between €101 and €200 (38%). The ones that send up to €100 and between €201-300 are in a similar proportion (21,4% in both cases). Only 20% of the interviewed Brazilian migrants send more than €300 in average per month.

Over half of the Brazilian immigrants that have been interviewed in Belgium (54%) send remittances to their home country. The sent values are mainly situated between €1 and €200 (50%).Those who send between €201-300 are 19% of the total, € 301-400corresponds to 12% and 19% send more than €400 in average per month.

In Ireland, the percentage of Brazilian immigrants to send remittances to Brazil is 44%. More than half of the Brazilian immigrants that have been interviewed (56%) do not send remittances to their home country. Amongst the Brazilian immigrants that do send remittances, the values are up to €200 in 43%of the total, Those who send between €201-300 are 20% of the total, €301400 corresponds to 13% and 23% send more than €400 in average per month.

7. Long term plans and return needs

In the sample, employment was found to be one of the main reasons for staying in the host country which confirms the previous classification of the Brazilian migration as labour migration.

The possible access to regularisation emerges as the second most relevant reason to stay. In the case of Brazilian migrants, changing status might imply to be able to move from

the informal economy or from the secondary segment of the labour market.

In Belgium, education possibilities for the children were also mentioned as the reason for staying in the country. This matches the profile of the family migration that characterizes Brazilian immigration in this country.

The lack of employment is an important reason to return to Brazil, especially in Ireland. In the context of the current economic and financial crisis, this seems to be an important factor for the retreat of the migratory wave in this country.

The profile of Brazilian immigrants in Ireland suggests that these migrants, instead of returning to Brazil, might consider choosing a new migratory destination, mainly other European countries or English speaking third countries.

Despite the finding of the study that only one in every ten migrants wishes to re-emigrate to another country, similar experiences of other migrant groups (such as the Portuguese in the past) suggest that re-adaptation to the home countries is not easy and, in many cases, encourages re-emigration.

Getting a job (8%), regularisation (15%) and family reunion (13%) are the main reasons given by the interviewed Brazilian immigrants for remaining in Portugal. The possibility of getting social support (8%) and the possibility of attending school for migrant children (4%) appear less frequently. The lack of employment in Portugal (18%), being able to be with the family in Brazil (17%), the improvement of living conditions in Brazil (14%), regularisation of their situation (12%) and having fulfilled the objective of their migratory project (11%) would be the main reasons indicated by the Brazilian immigrants living in Portugal to return to Brazil.

As for return, possible reasons include the much anticipated improvements of social and economic conditions in Brazil, the issues linked to finalizing the migratory process and reaching the goals set by the immigrants for themselves. Other reasons, such as re-joining the family at home and those linked to financial sustainability of migration, not having employment or not earning enough income that can cover the wearing out of emigration, also help explain the return.

The majority of irregular migrants were uncertain when asked as to how much longer they would stay in Portugal, Belgium or Ireland or when they will leave EU. Regarding this data, we underline the different migratory trends between the countries; Ireland as the example of a sudden migratory wave that is now going back; Belgium as a profile of indecision amongst those who want to remain and those who are forced to leave; Portugal as final destination, transit country and re-emigration but in which successive waves of Brazilian immigrants will allow renovating the migratory stock and rejuvenating migration.

Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil

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Ireland: a wave-like migratory flow

Of those interviewed 56% would like to remain in Ireland for a period of time and then return to Brazil (the so-called emigration *à temps et but defini*) while 29% had not decided at the time when the questionnaire was administered what they would like to do in the future. What is also interesting to note is that only a very small part above 6% would like to stay permanently in Ireland.

When asked what migrants would use financial support for, if available, 26% said they would like to set up a small business in Brazil, and 18% said they would use that assistance to finance their return trip to Brazil. Also a percentage of 19% responded they would use it to undertake a training course. One finding that is also quite interesting is that only 3% said that they did not know what to do with that assistance which could mean that most of the Brazilian migrants in Ireland are already thinking of their return.

Figure 27: How to use of financial assistance to return to Brazil
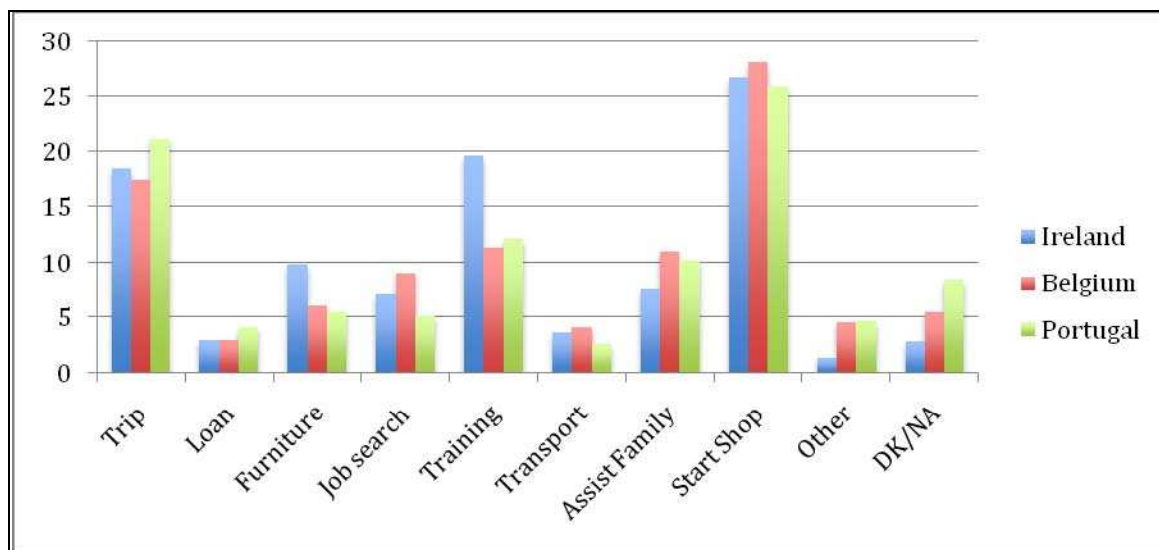
Belgium: "Should I stay or should I go…"

"Most of the people want to stay" was the common thread of the key informers in the first stage of this research project. Many explained that after having stayed in Belgium provisionally for a couple of years, people started integrating and did not want to go back anymore. Schooling for the children and the unimproved economic and security situation in Brazil were the main reasons for staying in Belgium. Another reason for staying in Belgium was the difficulty to reintegrate and find a job in Brazil "which is always difficult and almost impossible if you are over 40, or if you have left the country", according to one of the key informers.

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Many key informers had already heard about the IOM Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme, though none of them had any detailed knowledge about it. Often it was stated that this programme was necessary to help migrants in a very precarious situation (who were also seen as a potential burden for the community). Some key informers also mentioned possible misuse related to the programme, e.g. Brazilians returning with the programme to Brazil and coming back to Belgium shortly afterwards. However the same practice was mentioned with migrants deported from Belgium: since they did not need a visa to enter the EU, they would just go back to Europe after having been deported. Some key informers also narrated that migrants who returned to Brazil told those in their hometown exaggerated success stories that had little to do with reality that migrants in an irregular situation face in Belgium.

The majority of Brazilians interviewed in Belgium expressed that they planned to return to Brazil after some time. This planning corresponds to the overall impression of Brazilian migration in Belgium: labour migration with the goal of improving the economic situation, saving money or sending remittances and returning to Brazil after a relatively short time. At present, there are very few legal ways for Brazilians to enter Belgium and initiate an economic activity. In order to obtain a work permit, migrants must fall in an "exceptional category", such as being either highly qualified, or a researcher, professional in sports or an artist with a salary above the Belgian average[29].

When asked about their long term plans 35% of the migrants interviewed in Belgium declared that they wanted to stay in Belgium for a while and then return to Brazil, while 26% of the persons specified that they planned to stay permanently in Belgium. Twenty-five percent of responses were that the person had not yet decided about future plans.

When asked about their plans to return, 16% of the persons answered that they wanted to return within the next three months to Brazil. Fourteen percent of the persons said that they wanted to return in one to two years, and 20% said that they wanted to return in three to ten years. Forty-four percent of the persons did not answer to the question.

When asked how people would finance a possible return on short notice, 35% of Brazilians in Belgium indicated that they would finance it with their own savings, 22% stated that they would ask for a loan from the family, friends, moneylenders or from the bank. Four percent said that they would sell goods in order to be able to return, and 14% said through other possibilities, including the AVR programme or other social assistance. Sixteen percent said they did not want to return and did thus not answer to the question, and 10% did not want to answer to the question.

Twenty-eight percent of the persons asked indicated that they would start a small business if they had possible grant back in Brazil. Eleven percent said that they would use a grant for training/education and an equal number that they would use it to assist their families; nine percent would use if for obtaining support in searching employment.

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[29] Monica Pereira: Brasileiros recém-chegados na Bélgica. Percurso entre direitos e estratégias de (sobre)vivência. 2008 (mimeo).

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When asked how much money people needed to start a new life in Brazil, 2% said they needed up to €1.000, and 7% that they needed up to €3.000. Twenty-eight percent said they needed more than €10.000 to start a new life and 26% indicated that they did not know how much money they needed to start a new life. These results suggest not only probably high expectations regarding the resources that they would need in their home country, but also no clear planning and even resistance regarding the return, at least without relevant financial resources.

Box 7
Awareness of the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programme in Belgium

Forty five percent (45%) of respondents who were asked the question whether they were aware of the existence of the AVR programme indicated that they had already heard about it. However this percentage must be considered with care as 17% of the questionnaires were distributed to Brazilians at associations were Brazilians could apply for the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme and it is clear that these persons were already aware of the existence of the programme. Some persons that filled out the questionnaire did so after having heard an explanation about IOM and the assisted voluntary return programme and had for this just learnt about the programme. Fifteen percent (15%) indicated that they had heard about the AVR programme already in Brazil.

Awareness of the AVR programme in Ireland

Forty two percent (42%) of respondents who were asked the question whether they were aware of the existence of the AVR programme indicated that they had already heard about it. Ten percent (10%) indicated that they had heard about the AVR programme already in Brazil.

Awareness of the AVR programme in Portugal

In Portugal only fifteen percent (15%) of respondents who were asked the question whether they were aware of the existence of the AVR programme indicated that they had already heard about it and of those 3% indicated that they had heard about the AVR programme already in Brazil.

Figure 28: Source of Information about IOM's AVR programmes
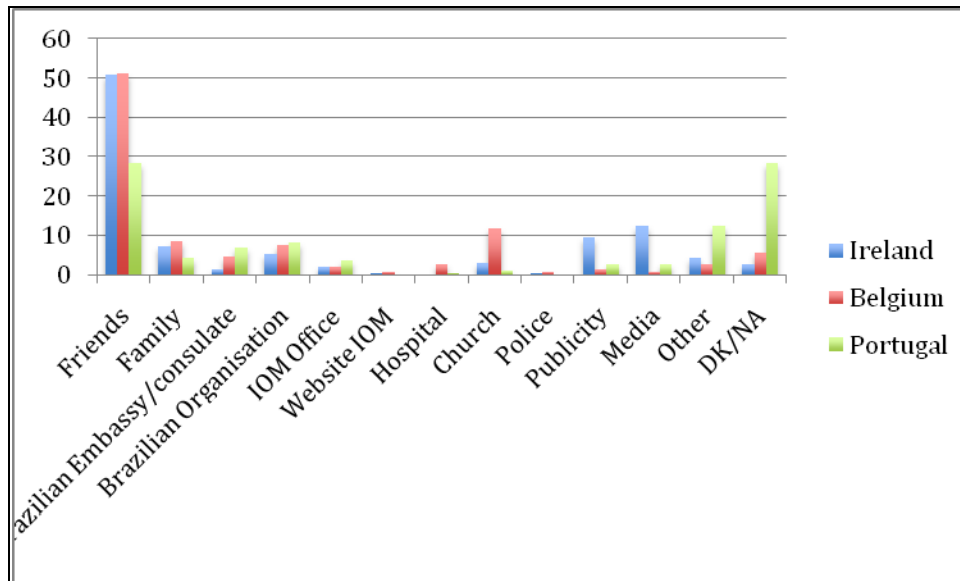
Portugal: a little Brazil in Europe?

In Portugal there has been a significant increase of Brazilians living in the country from the late 1990s. In the last ten years the Brazilian population has grown exponentially. Between 1998 and 2007 the number of Brazilian immigrants living in the country rose more than ten times (Malheiros, 2007). In 2005 it was estimated that around 90.000 Brazilian immigrants were living in Portugal. In 2009 an estimation of 130.000 may even be lower than the reality.

Regarding the research results in Portugal, the majority of Brazilian immigrants interviewed intend to remain in Portugal for a certain period and return to Brazil afterward (34%). However, an important number of Brazilian immigrants have yet to make a final decision about their plans for the future (28%) and quite a significant percentage, considering that this is a very recent migratory wave, intends to permanently stay in Portugal (21%). The intention to move to another country is mentioned less frequently (10%), although is significant when compared with the answers obtained in Ireland or in Belgium.

The voluntary return is considered by the Brazilian immigrant in Portugal as a last resort and it is the option chosen by those that usually found themselves in a serious situation of poverty or are in a potentially deportation status.

8. Brazilians using AVR programmes

More than 62% of the interviewed migrants in Belgium, Portugal or Ireland were not aware of the AVR IOM assistance programmes. Of the 34% that were aware of the existence of the programme, 9% had heard about the programme prior departure from Brazil.

The information had been provided in the country of destination through associations of immigrants, NGOs, services linked to immigration (such as SEF) or through friends and acquaintances. This data led to the conclusion that the information is circulating in a closed network, especially in the countries of destination. This inevitably limits the access to the programme of voluntary return to the individuals that access that network of information.

8.1 Brazilians using AVR programmes in Belgium

In recent years, Brazilians have become the largest group of migrants requesting assistance with the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme implemented by IOM Brussels. Between 2003 and 2007, 3.669 Brazilians were assisted in returning to Brazil by IOM in Belgium. Of these 60% were men. In 2005, 714 Brazilians departed with the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme (19% of all returns), in 2006, 706 Brazilians departed (25% of all the AVR departures), and in 2007, 805 Brazilians left Belgium with the programme (31% of all departures). In 2008, 697 Brazilians had returned under the auspices of the programme (IOM Brussels 2007).

Of all Brazilians that left Belgium with IOM, the most frequent place of return was Goiânia, followed by Uberlândia and São Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Brasília. Ninety five percent (95%) of the Brazilians that returned to Brazil with the assistance of IOM Brussels were living in Brussels before their departure, 1% in Antwerp and 4% in other Belgian provinces. The average AVR candidate is a male, originating from Brazil, non-asylum seeker and residing in Brussels for approximately 14 months before applying for the AVR (IOM Brussels 2007).

8.2 Brazilians using AVR programmes in Ireland

A dramatic increase in Brazilian applications has been noted by IOM Dublin in the past two years. From 2001 to 2006, 26 Brazilians returned home under the programme; in 2007 the numbers had gone up by over 400%, to 106 returns; and in 2008 the number of returns was 246.

When we consider the average number of applicants from 2006 up until the end of May 2008, the profile of the IOM applicant is male (66.5%), in his thirties, married and coming from the state of Goiás in Brazil; the majority of applications come from Brazilians residing in County Galway, Ireland. 36% of the applicants to the Assisted

Voluntary Return programme had been living in Ireland for less than 2 years and the vast majority of applications, 83%, were referred to IOM by CABI (Centro de Apoio aos Brasileiros na Irlanda). The main reasons given for leaving Ireland are usually an irregular/undocumented situation and the lack of work. Interestingly, 25% of Brazilian applicants had had their passports apprehended by An Garda Síochána (National Police).

8.3 Brazilians using AVR programmes in Portugal

In Portugal, the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme has existed since 1997 and has already aided the return of more than 2,000 people who returned to 40 different countries. The Programme is the result of the cooperation between IOM and the Portuguese Government. In December 2006 the SuRRIA (SMILE) Network was created, as a "network of counselling and information", as a result of cooperation between IOM and the *Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras* (Foreigners and Borders Service), aiming to improve the access to information about the voluntary return and the care of the potential beneficiaries of the programme in all national territory. AVR in Portugal is now functioning through a decentralised network whereby social support entities and delegations of SEF play an equal role of counselling and information. In Portugal, only migrants in an irregular situation are eligible for the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme. Usually, the immigrant goes to IOM or to one of the partners of the counselling network, such as the National Center for the Support of Immigrants (*Centro Nacional de Apoio ao Imigrante - CNAI*), Local Centers for the Support of the Integration of Immigrants (*Centros Locais de Apoio à Integração de Imigrantes - CLAII*) or Regional Delegations of the Foreigners and Borders Service (*Delegações Regionais do Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras - SEF).*

The growing number of Brazilians request assisted voluntary return has been constant since 1999. Brazilians are now the main nationality to request voluntary return, and are steadily increasing (20% in 2002, 29% in 2003, 33% in 2004, 37% in 2005, 69% in 2007, and 279 Brazilian returnees equals to 80% of all returns in 2008). In 2007, Angolan and Ukrainian were the nationalities that followed, at a much inferior percentage (12% and 5% of the total of applicants). In 2007, the general data of the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme shows that in 2007, 394 people requested the support of the Programme in Portugal. In a great majority of cases (69%) the Programme was used by Brazilian citizens (194 people). Generally, of those who return, regardless of their nationality, 67% are male. 66% of the Programme's beneficiaries (148 people) remained in the country without any visa, 90% (134) are Brazilian that benefit from the visa exemption system for tourists and stayed in the country after the 90 days foreseen for these situations (IOM Lisbon, 2008).

8.4 Reintegration

For several years now, IOM offices in different countries have been able to facilitate the return of migrants under various Assisted Voluntary Return programmes. Such assistance has also been supported with the provision of reintegration assistance which consists of limited financial support for socio economic income generating activities.

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Key tools for return and reintegration assistance include: socio-economic profiling of potential returnees in host countries to assess their needs and motivations, coupled by an assessment of conditions and prospects in the country of return to support the migrant's decision to return; return counselling and return-related information for return counsellors and migrants to help with the preparation of the migrant's return and reintegration; and post-return monitoring to ensure appropriate and sustainable delivery of reintegration assistance and make necessary adjustments to return assistance programmes.

Belgium
Since mid 2008, faced with the growing number of requests for reintegration support and awaiting the final results of the research, IOM Brussels decided to restrict the access of the Brazilian migrants to the reintegration support, giving priority to the candidates having initiated an asylum procedure. Furthermore, two additional criteria were defined for the Brazilians in irregular situation: dependence on the financial support of the Belgian State and belonging to one of the categories of vulnerable migrants.

The Brazilian migrants entitled to benefit from the IOM Brussels reintegration support are assisted with a so called "reintegration scheme" defined prior to departure during the pre-departure counselling sessions. According to the needs of the migrants, following types of reintegration support may be provided: material assistance, medical assistance, micro business assistance, temporary accommodation and housing assistance, training and schooling assistance, professional equipment assistance, legal assistance and additional luggage assistance. The reintegration support is provided through the purchase of services and/or goods in Brazil, not in cash.

Ireland
In Ireland, since March 2009, the AVR programme is only open to applicants in the asylum process and irregular migrants who are deemed to be vulnerable. Reintegration assistance varies according to the case although the general figure is circa. 600 Euro per person.
There is no cash payments to returnees and all reintegration is done through in-kind benefits.

Portugal
In Portugal, as of June 2008, the AVR programme assists any third country national in a vulnerable situation, either in a regular or irregular situation. For the time being, reintegration assistance is provided through a financial grant for reintegration of €400 per person and €150 per child up to a maximum of €1.000 per family. The subsidy is granted in tranches to candidates in a particularly vulnerable situation and to those who wish to set up a small business back home by submitting a business plan to the IOM office. Over the course o f2009, reintegration services will be strengthened and financial assistance will be increased. In particular, IOM Lisbon will enhance and diversify its pre-departure counselling services with the aim to flexibilize and tailor them to the returnees's need (e.g. counseling on an individual reintegration plan; referral for training, employment and micro-business opportunities). Also, the amount of reintegration subsidy granted will be

assesses on a case by case basis and defined according to the individual reintegration plan (with a pre-defined ceiling).

During the interviews with community leaders in Belgium, reintegration assistance was commented as being important and helpful for migrants wishing to return, as reintegration in general was judged to be rather difficult, especially finding a job. Since the minimum wage in Brazil at the end of 2008 was of 415 R$ per month[30] (€170)[31] reintegration assistance surpassing this amount was judged as helpful by the community leaders.

Possible reintegration projects mentioned by those surveyed included starting a small business (27%), to finance the return trip (19%), to help in the job search (7%) or to buy furniture (7%).

The discussion on reintegration in Brazil following the presentation of the results in Lisbon in November 2008 raised the issue that the average low level of education and entrepreneurial knowledge was an obstacle to a sustainable reintegration. It was stated that even when receiving assistance, often people did not know how to set up a business or how to integrate successfully in the professional life. In addition, it was said that there was a necessity to inform about possibilities of legal migration before people enter Europe.

9. Conclusions

1. This research was the first comparison of Brazilian migration patterns within the EU and more particularly in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland. It aimed at understanding the flows, migration trajectories, and comparing the profile of Brazilian immigrants in these countries.

2. The profile of Brazilian migration in Portugal, Ireland and Belgium showed similarities as well as differences. In these three countries, the different types of Brazilian migration to Europe seem connected.

Portugal appears as the host country of a more ancient, more numerous and more diverse Brazilian immigration.

Ireland shows a recent Brazilian immigration that is less diverse, young and increasingly concentrated in the Dublin area.

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[30] Lei N 11.709 de 19 de junho de 2008, http://www.jusbrasil.com.br/legislacao/60071/lei-11709-08
[31] According to the IOM exchange rates of October 2008

Belgium shows a different profile. In this country, the Brazilian migration is older but less numerous which indicates the beginning of a new migration cycle. Migrants are mostly concentrated in the Brussels region with some smaller groups living in the French speaking part of Belgium, and in the Flemish region.

3. The states of origin within Brazil are diverse, but a major concentration can be found from four states: Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Paraná. In this research, one could also observe that cities of a reduced size were the home towns of many migrants. This could hint at the existence of factors that facilitate such movements, such as organized networks.

4. The migration to the countries studied in this research appeared to be a direct migration without prolonged transits in other countries. The entry points of the Brazilian migrants in the Schengen Area are limited to airports perceived by the Brazilian community at allowing the best general conditions for a successful migration. These can be those airports that are not seen as a first obstacle in the migratory route to enter the EU. This first access point is generally followed by land travel until the final destination.

5. In the three countries, the Brazilians are concentrated in a limited number of economic sectors and within these to the less qualified professions. The sector of services in Ireland and in Portugal, together with the construction sector and industrial and domestic cleaning in the three countries are the main areas of occupational incorporation. The ethnicizing of certain sectors and of certain professions is a tendency that can be observed in the whole of Europe. It can appear via the creation of specific segments occupied by certain nationalities. In the case of Brazilians in Belgium and Ireland, the competition with other groups of longer established immigrants seems to be mediated by Portuguese nationals. This mediation enables the Brazilians to be more competitive.

6. The Brazilian immigration to the three countries studied can be divided into two types. The first type can be defined as family migration that tends to occur in Portugal and Belgium. The second type is individual migration exemplified by the Irish case. The phase of family reunification that usually takes place after a first phase of labour migration is already quite far advanced in the Portuguese and Belgium case compared to Ireland.

For this reason, an increase in the total volume of Brazilians in Portugal and Belgium can be expected, as well as a decrease in the total volume of Brazilian immigrants in Ireland.

7. In Portugal, less irregular Brazilians were interviewed than in Belgium and Ireland (about 60% in both countries). In the case of Portugal, despite several regularization campaigns in the past, the sample shows 41% of Brazilians residing in an irregular situation.

8. In countries where the research was carried out, a positive correlation between the possession of a visa and the existence of a working contract could be observed. In the case of Ireland, the possession of a student visa allows for the access to a working

contract but nevertheless 20% of the students that also work do not have a contract. On the other hand, migrants who enter as tourists and then overstay almost always work in the informal economy and without a working contract.

This research highlighted the predominance of the informal sector, especially in the Belgian case where almost 70% of the Brazilians work. What can be deduced is a relationship between the strength and the importance of the informal economy and the attraction of Brazilian migrants.

Irregular migration, in the case of Brazilians in Europe in the form of prolonging their stay (overstaying), and "informal economy" are directly linked.

9. The European bound Brazilian "migration industry" is an expanding activity according to the empirical evidence found. For the moment and to refer only to legal activities, this "industry" provides already the trip, the choice of the destination, advice on how to avoid the immigration police in the countries of destination, advice about the best route to access the desired destination, student visas, inscription in language courses, financial services etc.

In some cases, the Assisted Voluntary Return programmes of IOM can be captured by this "migration industry". Some available data makes us believe that this possibility is already a reality: for example when comparing the profile of the Brazilian migrants that applied during the past years for the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme of IOM in Belgium with the profile of Brazilians interviewed for this research. The profile of the Brazilians interviewed varies significantly from the profile of the Brazilians that have applied for the return programme. There is an unexpected gender, region of origin bias, and age bias.

10. The return of Brazilians from the three countries studied does not depend so much on the assistance provided by the governments of the host countries but on the conditions related to the capacity to meet their migratory projects expectations. The lack of employment, the difficulties in obtaining a regular status or the low incomes are the main reasons for the potential return. Even regularization is not a guarantee for higher incomes or better jobs.

11. The Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes of IOM are not widely known and do not yet appear as an active alternative for a return but only for last resort (e.g. to avoid deportation or lack of employment).

In spite of the fact that IOM is not organizing specific information sessions on its AVR activities targeting Brazilian nationals, the possibility of misuse of the AVR programmes remains.

This can be explained by the need of further enhancing selection criteria of candidates for return. In addition, the information related to the AVR programmes needs to systematically highlight those criteria to the various entities working with Brazilian

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migrants in the countries of destination such as NGOs, churches, diaspora associations, administrations, IOM, etc.

12. Regarding the possible reintegration of Brazilians who have lived in Belgium, Portugal and Ireland, reintegration assistance was commented as being important and helpful for migrants wishing to return, as reintegration in general was judged to be rather difficult, especially finding a job. However the research also showed that the reintegration assistance that migrants were able to receive in the past does not always meet their needs.

Given the elevated living costs in Brazil nowadays, most migrants indicated that they needed much more than the current available reintegration support in the three countries (between 250 and €700).

13. The sustainability of the return in the medium and long term must be further investigated in another study. In this research, the results show the concept of a temporary migratory project of a limited duration – in which the return appears as a result of the difficulties in regularizing the stay and finding a job.

The return may never become final if not properly sustained by effective reintegration policies. Because of those vulnerabilities, in many cases the return would mean just a temporary return to the country of origin with a subsequent return or with re-immigration to a third country.

10. Recommendations

1. The creation of legal migration mechanisms in order to propose an alternative to irregular migration. As a consequence the growth of the shadow economy might decrease and the protection of migrants' rights would be enhanced. In any case, according to this survey, some Brazilians seem to be willing to come to the EU even when this means staying in an irregular situation.

Such a legal migration mechanism would decrease the establishment of criminal networks basing their activities on the desire of Brazilians to emigrate. In addition, such a mechanism would be a tool for enhanced migration management and could be beneficial for the receiving society. Enabling Brazilian migrants to pursue legal work in the receiving countries would reduce the shadow economy. It might also allow the host states to receive income taxes and social security payments by the migrants.

According to this research, a circular migration programme targeting non-seasonal low wage migration could also be in the interest of the migrants; most of them intend to come to the EU only for a limited period of time with the aim to gather some savings or to send money back to Brazil. An opportunity to reside and work legally in the country for up to three years and then return to Brazil would prevent a large part of the current problems encountered by the community (such as labour exploitation or unpaid salaries by employers, fear of police controls and deportation, uncertainty about the future).

2. Since low qualifications have been identified as the major obstacle to integrate successfully in both labour markets, a program offering vocational training to Brazilians in the EU – possibly combined with a circular migration program – could help these migrants to better contribute to the EU economy and to integrate successfully in the Brazilian labour market after their return.

3. Another problem that is related to the irregular administrative status of many Brazilians in EU countries is the lack of workers' right, labour exploitation, and inappropriate housing. According to EU and Member States' legislation, foreign workers can file a complaint against an employer under the same conditions as EU workers, but in practice, for workers in an irregular situation, there are few chances of receiving their salaries if the employer denies paying them. Furthermore, Belgium, as well as Portugal and Ireland, have not signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families which would give an international framework for the protection of migrant workers.

4. Reintegration programmes for returnees to Brazil should target migrants with special needs, such as persons with medical problems, single parents, unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, elderly persons, and pregnant women. Reintegration support can be given by activating the network of IOM partners, including civil society.

In order to ensure a sustainable return, one can envisage creating micro credit schemes for returned migrants. Indeed the responsibility for the reintegration funds and their use could be shared with the returning migrants and with the organisations supporting them.

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Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil

_____

Annexes

Questionnaires used for the research (version for Belgium, for Ireland and Portugal)

_____

Questionnaire in Belgium

Caro/a Sr./Sra.!

A Organização Internacional para as Migrações (OIM) lançou o Projecto "Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil", PROJECTO INTEGRADO DE PESQUISA E APOIO AO RETORNO VOLUNTÁRIO DIRIGIDO À COMUNIDADE BRASILEIRA RESIDENTE NA BÉLGICA, IRLANDA E PORTUGAL.

Este Projecto, co-financiado pela União Europeia, inclui a realização de um estudo que traçará o perfil dos imigrantes brasileiros que residem na Bélgica, Portugal e Irlanda visando uma melhor adaptação dos programas da IOM para estes imigrantes.

Para tal, agradecíamos que respondesse às perguntas colocadas neste questionário. **O anonimato e a confidencialidade da nossa pesquisa estão completamente assegurados. As suas respostas serão exclusivamente utilizadas para fins científicos.**

Gostaríamos também de enfatizar que não existem respostas certas ou erradas para qualquer pergunta, pelo que deve exprimir as suas próprias opiniões.

Ao responder a determinadas perguntas, assinale a opção que corresponde à sua opinião ou escreva a sua resposta no espaço sublinhado.

Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração!

Organização Internacional para as Migrações (OIM) Bruxelas
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1000 Bruxelles
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_____

PERCURSO MIGRATÓRIO

1. Quando saiu do Brasil?_____**(mês/ano)**

2. Quais são as principais razões para ter deixado o Brasil? (pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)
1. Dificuldades econômicas	☐	6. Razões familiares/pessoais	☐
2. Desemprego	☐	7. Reunificação familiar	☐
3. Oportunidade profissional	☐	8. Estudos/formação	☐
4. Motivos políticos	☐	9. Outras razões ☐ **2.1. Quais?**____	
5. Razões de segurança/violência	☐		

3. Quando deixou o Brasil quanto tempo planejava estar fora do mesmo?:

1. Até três meses	☐	5. Até 3 anos	☐	9. Para Sempre	☐
2. Quatro a seis meses	☐	6. Até 5 anos	☐	10. Não planejei	☐
3. Sete meses a um ano	☐	7. Até 10 anos	☐		
4. Um a dois anos	☐	8. Mais de 10 anos	☐		

4. Quando saiu do Brasil qual era o seu destino final?_____

5. Porque escolheu viver na Bélgica? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
- 1. Familiares ou amigos a residirem aqui ☐
- 2. Amigos no Brasil me tinham falado do país ☐
- 3. Tinha estado anteriormente aqui ☐
- 4. Estava informado de que a entrada não seria difícil ☐
- 5. Recrutamento no Brasil ☐
- 6. Possibilidade de regularização ☐
- 7. Possibilidade de obter nacionalidade ☐
- 8. Razões Lingüísticas e Culturais ☐
- 9. Estudos/Formação ☐
- 10. Outra razão ☐ **5.1 Qual?**_____

6. País da primeira entrada na União Europeia _____

7. Data de entrada na União Europeia (mês e ano) _____

8. Data de entrada na Bélgica? (mês e ano) _____

9. Você veio para a Europa sozinho?
        1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ **9.3 Quem lhe acompanhou:**_____

10. Quanto você gastou para sair do Brasil? (passagem de avião + reserva de hotel + visto, etc.)
        Valor em_____€ ou _____USD\$ ou_____R\$

11. Como obteve o dinheiro necessário para emigrar?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
- 1. Poupanças pessoais ☐ (*passe à pergunta 14*)
- 2. Empréstimo dos familiares ☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
- 3. Empréstimo dos amigos ☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
- 4. Empréstimo dum agiota ☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
- 5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito ☐ (*passe à pergunta 13*)
- 6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.) ☐ (*passe à pergunta 14*)
- 7. Outro ☐ **11.1. Por favor especifique** _____

12. Quem lhe emprestou o dinheiro estava:
1. Na Bélgica ☐   3. Em outro país ☐ **12.4 Por favor especifique**_____
2. No Brasil ☐

13. Quanto tempo levou /levará para pagar o empréstimo?

1. Três meses	☐	5. Três anos	☐
2. Seis meses	☐	6. Cinco anos	☐
3. Um ano	☐	7. Mais de cinco anos	☐
4. Dois anos	☐	8. Outro prazo ☐ **13.9. Qual?** _____	

14. Possui outra nacionalidade além da Brasileira?
        1. Sim ☐ **14.3 Qual?**_____   2.Não ☐

15. Desde que se encontra na Bélgica alguma vez foi de visita ao Brasil?
        1. Sim ☐ **15.3 Quantas vezes?**_____   2. Não ☐

16. Costuma enviar dinheiro para a sua família (ou para alguém) no Brasil?
        1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (_passe à pergunta 18_)

17. Em media, quanto é que envia mensalmente para o Brasil?
        1. Até 100 euros   ☐   4. De 301 a 400 Euros   ☐
        2. De 101 a 200 Euros   ☐   5. Mais de 400 Euros   ☐
        3. De 201 a 300 Euros   ☐

18. Que tipo de visto/ documento tinha quando chegou à Bélgica?
        1. Vim como turista (sem necessidade de visto) ☐
        2. Visto de estudante   ☐
        3. Visto de trabalho   ☐
        4. Sem qualquer documento   ☐
        5. Outro tipo de visto/ documento   ☐ **18.6. Por favor precise** _____

19. A sua situação na Bélgica está regularizada?
        1. Sim   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 22_)   2. Não ☐ **19.3 Porquê não?**_____

20. Considera que será possível a legalização?
        1. Sim ☐ **20.3 Como?**_____
        2. Não ☐ **20.4 Porquê não?**_____

21. Há quanto tempo está em situação irregular na Bélgica?
_____meses **ou** _____anos

22. Antes de sair do Brasil qual o seu nível de conhecimento sobre:

	Não sabia nada	Sabia o suficiente	Estava bem informado/a
Sistema de Saúde **na Bélgica**			
Sistema de Educação **na Bélgica**			
Acesso à Moradia **na Bélgica**			
O mercado de trabalho **na Bélgica**			
Possibilidade de Trabalhar estando irregular **na Bélgica**			

Possibilidades de se regularizar no futuro **na Bélgica**		

BEL 3. Com quantos Brasileiros você se dá na Bélgica? _____

BEL 4. Desses quantos obtiveram a cidadania belga?_____

BEL 5. Desses quantos estão irregulares na Bélgica?_____

23. Você estava trabalhando nos _últimos três meses_ antes de sair do Brasil?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (*passe à pergunta 28)*

24. Qual a ocupação:_____

25. Qual o setor de trabalho no Brasil:

1. Agricultura	☐		7. Saúde	☐
2. Indústria	☐		8. Setor público	☐
3. Comércio	☐		9. Outros Serviços	☐
4. Construção Civil	☐		10. Independente	☐
5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza	☐		11. Outro	☐
6. Educação	☐			

26. Remuneração mensal no Brasil
    Valor em_____€
          ou _____USD$
          ou_____R$

27. Jornada semanal de trabalho no Brasil:

1. até 20 Horas	☐		4. de 45 a 52 horas	☐
2. de 21 a 40 Horas	☐		5. Mais de 52 horas	☐
3. de 41 a 44 horas	☐			

28. Já alguma vez trabalhou na Bélgica?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (passe à pergunta 37)

29. Quanto tempo após chegar à Bélgica esteve à procura de trabalho?_____meses
                                       ou _____semanas
                                       ou_____dias

30. Está a trabalhar neste momento?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (*passe à pergunta 37)*

31. Há quanto tempo está no atual trabalho?_____meses

32. Qual a ocupação atual:_____

33. Qual o setor de trabalho atual na Bélgica:

1. Agricultura	☐		4. Construção Civil	☐
2. Indústria	☐		5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza	☐
3. Comércio	☐		6. Educação	☐

_____

7. Saúde ☐		10. Independente ☐	
8. Setor público ☐		11. Outro ☐	
9. Outros Serviços ☐			

34. Possui contrato legal de trabalho?
　　　1. Sim ☐ 　　　　　　　　2. Não ☐

35. Jornada total semanal de trabalho na Bélgica:

1. até 20 Horas ☐		4. de 45 a 52 horas ☐
2. de 21 a 40 Horas ☐		5. Mais de 52 horas ☐
3. de 41 a 44 horas ☐		

36. Remuneração mensal na Bélgica? Valor em_____€

37. Qual a sua situação atual?(*pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção*)
　　　1. Desempregado 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐
　　　2. Estudante 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
　　　3. Doméstica 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
　　　4. Aposentado/a 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
　　　5. Empregador/a (dono/a de empresa) 　　　　☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
　　　6. Trabalhador/a por conta própria/profissional liberal ☐ (passe à pergunta 39)
　　　7. Empregado 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　☐ (passe á pergunta 39)

38. Há quanto tempo está desempregado?_____**meses**

39. Em que cidade vive atualmente ? _____

40. Teve (ou tem) ao longo da sua estadia na Bélgica algum problema de saúde?
　　　1. Sim ☐ 　**40.3. Qual?**_____ 　　2. Não ☐

41. Recebe algum apoio da assistência social na Bélgica?
　　　1. Sim ☐ 　**41.3. Qual?**_____ 　　2. Não ☐

42. Quais as principais dificuldades encontradas na Bélgica?(*pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção*)
　　　1. Relacionados com a Moradia ☐ 　　7. Discriminação/Racismo ☐
　　　2. Relacionados com o Emprego ☐ 　　8. Saúde ☐
　　　3. Desemprego ☐ 　　　　　　　　　　9. Clima ☐
　　　4. Regularização ☐ 　　　　　　　　　10. Língua diferente ☐
　　　5. Dificuldades econômicas ☐ 　　　　11. Outra ☐ **42.1 Qual:**_____
　　　6. Ausência da família ☐

43. Quais são os seus planos a longo prazo?
1. Ficar permanentemente na Bélgica 　　　　　　☐ (passe à pergunta 48)
2. Emigrar para um outro país 　　　　　　　　　☐ **43.5. Qual?** _____
3. Ficar na Bélgica por algum tempo e regressar ao Brasil ☐
4. Ainda não estão definidos 　　　　　　　　　☐

44. Durante quanto tempo pensa ficar ainda na Bélgica?
_____meses **ou** _____anos

45. Daqui a quanto tempo gostaria de retornar ao Brasil?
_____meses **ou** _____anos

91

46. Se quisesse retornar no curto prazo ao Brasil como obteria o dinheiro necessário para a viagem? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

  1. Poupanças pessoais   ☐
  2. Empréstimo dos familiares   ☐
  3. Empréstimo dos amigos   ☐
  4. Empréstimo dum agiota   ☐
  5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito ☐
  6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.) ☐
  7. Outro   ☐ **46.1. Por favor especifique** _____

47. Em que condições permaneceria na Bélgica?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

  1. Ter trabalho   ☐
  2. Ter apoio do sistema social   ☐
  3. Obter a regularização   ☐
  4. Reunir a família aqui   ☐
  5. Constituir família aqui   ☐
  6. Possibilidade de escolarização para as crianças ☐
  7. Outra   ☐   **47.1Qual?**_____
  8. Nenhuma   ☐

48. Quais são as razões que o levariam a regressar?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

1. Estar em situação irregular	☐	6. Já cumpri os meus objetivos	☐
2. Falta de trabalho	☐	7. Saúde	☐
3. Estar com a família	☐	8. Melhoria das condições no Brasil	☐
4. Dificuldades financeiras	☐	9. Outras ☐ **48.1Quais**_____	
5. Cursos/formação	☐		

49. Conhece o programa de retorno voluntário?

  1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 52)*

50. Já conhecia o programa de retorno voluntário no Brasil?

  1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐

51. Como conheceu o programa de retorno voluntário da IOM? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

1. Amigos	☐	7. Hospital	☐
2. Familiares	☐	8. Igreja	☐
3. Embaixada do Brasil	☐	9. Policia	☐
4. Organização de Brasileiros na Bélgica	☐	10. Publicidade	☐
5. OIM Bruxelas	☐	11. Midia	☐
6. Website da OIM Bruxelas	☐	12. Outro meio ☐ **51.1 Qual?**_____	

52. Se tivesse algum apoio financeiro para o retorno ao Brasil de que forma o utilizaria?
(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)

1. Pagar a viagem	☐	6. Comprar um carro\uma motocicleta	☐
2. Pagar empréstimo	☐	7. Ajudar à família	☐
3. Comprar mobiliário	☐	8. Abrir um negócio	☐
4. Ajuda para encontrar um trabalho	☐	9. Outro ☐**52.1. Qual**?_____	
5. Cursos/formação	☐		

53. De quanto necessitaria para começar de novo no Brasil?

1. Até 1.000€ ☐
2. De 1.001 a 3.000€ ☐
3. De 3.001 a 5.000€ ☐
4. De 5.001 a 7.500€ ☐
5. De 7.501 a 10.000€ ☐
6. Mais de 10.001€ ☐
7. Não voltaria ☐
8. Não sei ☐

54. Sexo: 1**.** Masculino ☐   2. Feminino ☐

55. Idade:
16-17 ☐
18-25 ☐
26-35 ☐
36-45 ☐
46-50 ☐
51-65 ☐
65+ ☐

56.1. Cidade de ORIGEM _____ **56.2. Estado de ORIGEM (UF)** _____

57. Qual é a sua religião?
1. Católica _____
2. Evangélica_____
3. Esotérica _____
4. Outra_____
5. Nenhuma ☐

58. Tem filhos?
1. Sim ☐ **58.3 Quantos?_____**   2**.** Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 61)*

59. Em que país vivem os filhos?

Filho	Bélgica	Brasil	Outro País
1°			
2°			
3°			
4°			
Outro(s)			

60. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para os seus filhos?
1. Eles continuarão a viver na Bélgica   ☐
2. Eles virão para a Bélgica   ☐
3. Eles nunca virão para a Bélgica   ☐
4 Eles voltarão para o Brasil   ☐
5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐
6. Outras situações   ☐ **60.7. Quais?_____**

_____

61. Estado civil:
      1. Solteiro/a   ☐   (*passe à pergunta 65)*
      2. Casado/a   ☐
      3. Vivendo Junto/União consensual   ☐
      4. Divorciado/a; Separado/a; Viúvo/a ☐   (*passe à pergunta 65)*

62. Em que país vive atualmente o cônjuge ou companheiro(a)?
      1. Brasil   ☐
      2. Bélgica   ☐
      3. Outro   ☐ **62.4. Qual?** _____

63. Nacionalidade do cônjuge ou companheiro(a) atual

1. Brasileira   ☐
2. Belga   ☐
3. Outra ☐ **63.4. Qual?** _____

64. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para o/a seu/sua cônjuge/companheiro/a?
      1. Ele/ela continuará a viver na Bélgica   ☐
      2. Ele/ela virá para a Bélgica   ☐
      3. Ele/ela nunca virá para a Bélgica   ☐
      4 Ele voltará para o Brasil   ☐
      5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐
      6. Outras situações   ☐ **64.7. Qual?**_____

65. Qual é a sua Instrução (de você)?

(por favor assinale o último nível de instrução concluído que é certificado pelo diploma correspondente)
 1. Sem instrução (Analfabeto)   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 2. Fundamental até a 4ª série completa   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 3. Fundamental   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 4. Médio (2º grau)   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 5. Curso técnico profissional   ☐   **(passe à pergunta 66)**
 6. Superior incompleto   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 7. Superior completo   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 8. Superior com especialização   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
 9. Superior com mestrado   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
10. Superior com doutorado   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)

66. Qual é a sua formação profissional (de você)? 1. Construção   ☐
 2. Serviço doméstico/limpeza   ☐
 3. Gastronomia   ☐
 4. Agricultura   ☐
 5. Indústria   ☐
 6. Educação   ☐
 7. Saúde   ☐
 8. Setor público☐
 9. Serviços   ☐
10. Outra   ☐ **66.11 Qual** _____

67. Qual é o seu nível de Francês?

	1. Fluente	2. Alto	3. Médio	4. Baixo	5. Nenhum
Falar					
Escrever					
Ler					

68. Qual é o seu nível de Neerlandês?

	1. Fluente	2. Alto	3. Médio	4. Baixo	5. Nenhum
Falar					
Escrever					
Ler					

(Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração.)

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N.º do Questionário |BE___|_____|_____|_____|(a preencher pela IOM)
Local de realização_____
Data_____
Entrevistador_____
```

Questionnaire Ireland

Prezado Sr./Sra.

A Organização Internacional para as Migrações foi fundada em 1951 e desde 2001 que trabalhamos directamente na Irlanda. O trabalho da OIM (IOM em Inglês) na Irlanda está especialmente focalizado na assistência de retorno voluntário a migrantes em situação de trabalho e residência irregular, assim como o acompanhamento e assistência de reintegração no país de origem desses mesmos migrantes.

A OIM está neste momento a conduzir uma pesquisa "Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil"que tem como objectivo entender de forma mais adequada as necessidades e expectativas do migrante Brasileiro na Irlanda e depois proceder a fazer recomendações de como é que o nosso programa pode ser melhorado.

Para isto, gostaríamos de pedir a sua ajuda para completar o seguinte questionário. O questionário é **CONFIDENCIAL** e **ANÓNIMO**.

O objectivo desta pesquisa é o de melhor informar e dar assistência aos migrantes Brasileiros que desejam retornar ao Brasil com a ajuda da OIM e, portanto, apenas o relatório geral e as recomendações ao programa de retorno voluntário serão comunicadas aos financiadores da pesquisa, neste caso a União Europeia e os governos da Irlanda, Portugal e Bélgica.

Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração!

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Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil

_____

PERCURSO MIGRATÓRIO

1. Quando saiu do Brasil?_____**(mês/ano)**

2. Quais são as principais razões para ter deixado o Brasil? (pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)

1. Dificuldades econômicas	☐	6. Razões familiares/pessoais	☐
2. Desemprego	☐	7. Reunificação familiar	☐
3. Oportunidade profissional	☐	8. Estudos/formação	☐
4. Motivos políticos	☐	9. Outras razões ☐ **2.1. Quais?**_____	
5. Razões de segurança/violência	☐		

3. Quando deixou o Brasil quanto tempo planejava estar fora do mesmo?:

1. Até três meses ☐	5. Até 3 anos ☐	9. Para Sempre ☐
2. Quatro a seis meses ☐	6. Até 5 anos ☐	10. Não planejei ☐
3. Sete meses a um ano ☐	7. Até 10 anos ☐	
4. Um a dois anos ☐	8. Mais de 10 anos ☐	

4. Quando saiu do Brasil qual era o seu destino final?_____

5. Porque escolheu viver na Irlanda? _(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)_

      1. Familiares ou amigos a residirem aqui   ☐
      2. Amigos no Brasil me tinham falado do país   ☐
      3. Tinha estado anteriormente aqui   ☐
      4. Estava informado de que a entrada não seria difícil   ☐
      5. Recrutamento no Brasil   ☐
      6. Possibilidade de regularização   ☐
      7. Possibilidade de obter nacionalidade   ☐
      8. Razões Lingüísticas e Culturais   ☐
      9. Estudos/Formação   ☐
      10. Outra razão   ☐ **5.1 Qual?**_____

6. País da primeira entrada na União Europeia _____

7. Data de entrada na União Europeia (mês e ano) _____

8. Data de entrada na Irlanda? (mês e ano) _____

9. Você veio para a Europa sozinho?
      1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ **9.3 Quem lhe acompanhou:**_____

10. Quanto você gastou para sair do Brasil? (passagem de avião + reserva de hotel + visto, etc.)
      Valor em_____€ ou _____USD$ ou_____R$

11. Como obteve o dinheiro necessário para emigrar?_(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)_

      1. Poupanças pessoais   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 14_)
      2. Empréstimo dos familiares   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 12_)
      3. Empréstimo dos amigos   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 12_)
      4. Empréstimo dum agiota   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 12_)
      5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 13_)
      6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.) ☐ (_passe à pergunta 14_)
      7. Outro   ☐ **11.1. Por favor especifique** _____

_____

12. Quem lhe emprestou o dinheiro estava:
   1. Na Irlanda   ☐
   2. No Brasil   ☐
   3. Em outro país   ☐   **12.4 Por favor especifique_____**

13. Quanto tempo levou /levará para pagar o empréstimo?

1. Três meses	☐	5. Três anos	☐
2. Seis meses	☐	6. Cinco anos	☐
3. Um ano	☐	7. Mais de cinco anos	☐
4. Dois anos	☐	8. Outro prazo ☐ **13.9. Qual? _____**	

14. Possui outra nacionalidade além da Brasileira?
        1. Sim ☐ **14.3 Qual?_____**   2.Não ☐

15. Desde que se encontra na Irlanda alguma vez foi de visita ao Brasil?
        1. Sim ☐ **15.3 Quantas vezes?_____**   2. Não ☐

16. Costuma enviar dinheiro para a sua família (ou para alguém) no Brasil?
        1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (_passe à pergunta 18_)

17. Em media, quanto é que envia mensalmente para o Brasil?

1. Até 100 euros	☐	4. De 301 a 400 Euros	☐
2. De 101 a 200 Euros	☐	5. Mais de 400 Euros	☐
3. De 201 a 300 Euros	☐		

18. Que tipo de visto/ documento tinha quando chegou à Irlanda?
        1. Vim como turista (sem necessidade de visto) ☐
        2. Visto de estudante   ☐
        3. Visto de trabalho   ☐
        4. Sem qualquer documento   ☐
        5. Outro tipo de visto/ documento   ☐ **18.6. Por favor precise _____**

19. A sua situação na Irlanda está regularizada?
1. Sim   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 22)_   2. Não   ☐ **19.3 Porquê?_____**

20. Considera que será possível a legalização?
1. Sim ☐ **20.3 Como?_____**   2. Não ☐ **20.4 Porquê?_____**

21. Há quanto tempo está em situação irregular na Irlanda? _____meses ou _____anos

22. Antes de sair do Brasil qual o seu nível de conhecimento sobre:

	Não sabia nada	Sabia o suficiente	Estava bem informado/a
O sistema de Saúde **na Irlanda**			
O sistema de Educação **na Irlanda**			
O acesso à Moradia **na Irlanda**			
O mercado de trabalho **na Irlanda**			
A possibilidade de Trabalhar estando irregular **na Irlanda**			
As possibilidades de se regularizar no futuro **na Irlanda**			

IRL 1. Que documentos possui atualmente?
    1. Autorização de Residência Caducada   ☐
    2. Autorização de Trabalho Caducada   ☐
    3. PPS Number   ☐
    4. Passaporte   ☐
    5. Passaporte Caducado   ☐
    6. Carimbo de entrada no Passaporte Caducado   ☐
    7. Visto de turista Válido   ☐
    6. Outro   ☐ **IRL 1.7 Qual?**_____

IRL 2. A policia retém algum dos seus documentos?
    1. Sim ☐ **IRL 2.3 Quais?**_____ 2. Não   ☐ (_passe á pergunta 23_)

IRL 3. Há quanto tempo está sem os seus documentos?
    1. Entre 1 e 3 meses   ☐   4. Entre 1 e 2 anos   ☐
    2. Entre 4 e 6 meses   ☐   5. Entre 3 e 10 anos   ☐
    3. Entre 7 meses e 11 meses   ☐   6. Mais de 11 anos   ☐

23. Você estava trabalhando nos _últimos três meses_ antes de sair do Brasil?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (_passe à pergunta 28_)

24. Qual era a ocupação:_____

25. Qual o setor de trabalho no Brasil:
    1. Agricultura   ☐   7. Saúde   ☐
    2. Indústria   ☐   8. Setor público   ☐
    3. Comércio   ☐   9. Outros Serviços   ☐
    4. Construção Civil   ☐   10. Independente   ☐
    5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza ☐   11. Outro   ☐
    6. Educação   ☐

26. Remuneração mensal no Brasil
    Valor em_____€
        ou _____USD$
        ou_____R$

27. Jornada semanal de trabalho no Brasil:
    1. Até 20 Horas   ☐   4. De 45 a 52 horas   ☐
    2. De 21 a 40 Horas   ☐   5. Mais de 52 horas   ☐
    3. De 41 a 44 horas   ☐

28. Já alguma vez trabalhou na Irlanda?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (passe à pergunta 37)

29. Quanto tempo após chegar à Irlanda esteve à procura de trabalho?
_____meses **ou** _____semanas **ou**_____dias

30. Está a trabalhar neste momento?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (_passe à pergunta 37_)

31. Há quanto tempo está no atual trabalho?_____meses

_____

32. Qual a ocupação atual:_____

33. Qual o setor de trabalho atual na Irlanda:

1. Agricultura	☐	7. Saúde	☐
2. Indústria	☐	8. Setor público	☐
3. Comércio	☐	9. Outros Serviços	☐
4. Construção Civil	☐	10. Independente	☐
5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza	☐	11. Outro	☐
6. Educação	☐		

34. Possui contrato legal de trabalho?
1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐

35. Jornada total semanal de trabalho na Irlanda:

1. Até 20 Horas	☐	4. De 45 a 52 horas	☐
2. De 21 a 40 Horas	☐	5. Mais de 52 horas	☐
3. De 41 a 44 horas	☐		

36. Remuneração mensal na Irlanda? Valor em_____€

37. Qual a sua situação atual?(*pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção*)
1. Desempregado   ☐
2. Estudante   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
3. Doméstica   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
4. Aposentado/a   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
5. Empregador/a (dono/a de empresa)   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
6. Trabalhador/a por conta própria/profissional liberal   ☐ (passe à pergunta 39)
7. Empregado   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)

38. Há quanto tempo está desempregado?_____meses

39. Em que cidade vive atualmente ? _____

40. Teve (ou tem) ao longo da sua estadia na Irlanda algum problema de saúde?
1. Sim ☐   **40.3. Qual?**_____ 2. Não   ☐

41. Recebe algum apoio da assistência social na Irlanda?
1. Sim ☐   **41.3. Qual?**_____ 2. Não   ☐

42. Quais as principais dificuldades encontradas na Irlanda?(*pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção*)
1. Relacionados com a moradia   ☐
2. Relacionados com o emprego   ☐
3. Desemprego   ☐
4. Regularização   ☐
5. Dificuldades econômicas   ☐
6. Ausência da família   ☐
7. Discriminação/Racismo   ☐
8. Saúde   ☐
9. Clima   ☐
10. Língua diferente   ☐

_____

        11. Outra ☐ **42.1 Qual:**_____

43. Quais são os seus planos a longo prazo?

1. Ficar permanentemente na Irlanda   ☐ (passe à pergunta 48)
2. Emigrar para um outro país   ☐   **43.5. Qual?** _____
3. Ficar na Irlanda por algum tempo e regressar ao Brasil   ☐
4. Ainda não estão definidos   ☐

44. Durante quanto tempo pensa ficar ainda na Irlanda?

_____meses ou _____anos

45. Daqui a quanto tempo gostaria de retornar ao Brasil?

_____meses **ou** _____anos

46. Se quisesse retornar no curto prazo ao Brasil como obteria o dinheiro necessário para a viagem? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

        1. Poupanças pessoais   ☐
        2. Empréstimo dos familiares   ☐
        3. Empréstimo dos amigos   ☐
        4. Empréstimo dum agiota   ☐
        5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito   ☐
        6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.) ☐
        7. Outro   ☐ **46.1. Por favor especifique** _____

47. Em que condições permaneceria na Irlanda? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

        1. Ter trabalho   ☐
        2. Ter apoio do sistema social   ☐
        3. Obter a regularização   ☐
         4. Reunir a família aqui   ☐
         5. Constituir família aqui   ☐
        6. Possibilidade de escolarização para as crianças   ☐
        7. Outra   ☐   **47.1Qual?**_____
        8. Nenhuma   ☐

48. Quais são as razões que o levariam a regressar? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

1. Estar em situação irregular ☐   6. Já cumpri os meus objetivos   ☐
2. Falta de trabalho   ☐   7. Saúde   ☐
3. Estar com a família   ☐   8. Melhoria das condições no Brasil   ☐
4. Dificuldades financeiras   ☐   9. Outras ☐ **48.1Quais**_____
5. Cursos/formação   ☐

49. Conhece o programa de retorno voluntário?

        1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 52)*

50. Já conhecia o programa de retorno voluntário no Brasil?

        1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐

51. Como conheceu o programa de retorno voluntário da IOM? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*

1. Amigos   ☐   6. Website da OIM Dublin   ☐
2. Familiares   ☐   7. Hospital   ☐
3. Embaixada do Brasil   ☐   8. Igreja   ☐
4. Organização de Brasileiros na Irlanda☐   9. Policia   ☐
5. OIM Dublin   ☐   10. Publicidade   ☐

11. Midia ☐   12. Outro meio ☐ **51.1 Qual?**_____

52. Se tivesse algum apoio financeiro para o retorno ao Brasil de que forma o utilizaria?
(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)

1. Pagar a viagem	☐	6. Comprar um carro\uma motocicleta	☐
2. Pagar empréstimo	☐	7. Ajudar à família	☐
3. Comprar mobiliário	☐	8. Abrir um negócio	☐
4. Ajuda para encontrar um trabalho	☐	9. Outro ☐**52.1. Qual**?_____	
5. Cursos/formação	☐		

53. De quanto necessitaria para começar de novo no Brasil?

1. Até 1.000€	☐	5. De 7.501 a 10.000€	☐
2. De 1.001 a 3.000€	☐	6. Mais de 10.001€	☐
3. De 3.001 a 5.000€	☐	7. Não voltaria	☐
4. De 5.001 a 7.500€	☐	8. Não sabe	☐

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54. Sexo: 1**.** Masculino ☐   2. Feminino ☐

55. Idade:

16-17	☐	46-50	☐
18-25	☐	51-65	☐
26-35	☐	65+	☐
36-45	☐		

56.1. Cidade de ORIGEM _____   **56.2. Estado de ORIGEM (UF)** _____

57. Qual é a sua religião?
1. Católica _____
2. Evangélica_____
3. Esotérica _____
4. Outra_____
5. Nenhuma   ☐

58. Tem filhos?
1. Sim ☐ **58.3 Quantos?**_____   2**.** Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 61)*

59. Em que país vivem os filhos

Filho	Irlanda	Brasil	Outro País
1º			
2º			
3º			
4º			
Outro(s)			

60. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para os seus filhos?
1. Eles continuarão a viver na Irlanda   ☐
2. Eles virão para a Irlanda   ☐
3. Eles nunca virão para a Irlanda   ☐
4. Eles voltarão para o Brasil   ☐
5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐
6. Outras situações   ☐ **60.7. Quais?**_____

_____

61. Estado civil:
     1. Solteiro/a   ☐   *(passe à pergunta 65)*
     2. Casado/a   ☐
     3. Vivendo Junto/União consensual   ☐
     4. Divorciado/a; Separado/a; Viúvo/a ☐   *(passe à pergunta 65)*

62. Em que país vive atualmente o cônjuge ou companheiro(a)?
1. Brasil   ☐   3. Outro   ☐ **62.4. Qual? _____**
2. Irlanda   ☐

63. Nacionalidade do cônjuge ou companheiro(a) atual
1. Brasileira   ☐   3. Outra   ☐ **63.4. Qual? _____**
2. Irlandesa   ☐

64. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para o/a seu/sua cônjuge/companheiro/a?
1. Ele/ela continuará a viver na Irlanda ☐   4. Ele voltará para o Brasil   ☐
2. Ele/ela virá para a Irlanda   ☐   5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐
3. Ele/ela nunca virá para a Irlanda   ☐   6. Outras situações   ☐ **64.7. Qual?_____**

65. Qual é a Instrução de você?

(por favor assinale o último nível de instrução concluído que é certificado pelo diploma correspondente)
     1. Sem instrução (Analfabeto)   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     2. Fundamental até a 4ª série completa   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     3. Fundamental   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     4. Médio   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     5. Curso técnico profissional   ☐   **(passe à pergunta 66)**
     6. Superior incompleto   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     7. Superior completo   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     8. Superior com especialização   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     9. Superior com mestrado   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)
     10. Superior com doutorado   ☐   (passe à pergunta 67)

66. Qual é a formação profissional de você?.....
1. Construção   ☐
2. Serviço doméstico/limpeza   ☐
3. Gastronomia   ☐
4. Agricultura   ☐
5. Indústria   ☐
6. Educação   ☐
7. Saúde   ☐
8. Setor público ☐
9. Serviços   ☐
10. Outra   ☐ **66.11 Qual _____**

67. Qual é o seu nível de Inglês?

	1. Fluente	2. Alto	3. Médio	4. Baixo	5. Nenhum
Falar					
Escrever					
Ler					

(Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração.)

```
N.º do Questionário |IE___|_____|_____|_____|(a preencher pela IOM)
Local de realização_____
Data_____
Entrevistador_____
```

Questionnaire in Portugal

Caro/a Sr./Sra.!

A Organização Internacional para as Migrações (OIM) lançou o Projecto "Assessment of Brazilian Migration Patterns and Assisted Voluntary Return Programme from selected European Member States to Brazil", PROJECTO INTEGRADO DE PESQUISA E APOIO AO RETORNO VOLUNTÁRIO DIRIGIDO À COMUNIDADE BRASILEIRA RESIDENTE NA BÈLGICA, IRLANDA E PORTUGAL.

Este Projecto, co-financiado pela União Europeia, inclui a realização de um estudo que traçará o perfil dos imigrantes brasileiros que residem na Bélgica, Portugal e Irlanda visando uma melhor adaptação dos programas da IOM para estes imigrantes.

Para tal, agradecíamos que respondesse às perguntas colocadas neste questionário. **O anonimato e a confidencialidade da nossa pesquisa estão completamente assegurados. As suas respostas serão exclusivamente utilizadas para fins científicos.**

Gostaríamos também de enfatizar que não existem respostas certas ou erradas para qualquer pergunta, pelo que deve exprimir as suas próprias opiniões.

Ao responder a determinadas perguntas, assinale a opção que corresponde à sua opinião ou escreva a sua resposta no espaço sublinhado.

Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração!

OIM Lisboa
Rua Jose Estevao, no. 137
1150-201 Lisboa
Tel. 21 324 29 40

PERCURSO MIGRATÓRIO

1. Quando saiu do Brasil?_____(mês/ano)

2. Quais são as principais razões para ter deixado o Brasil? (pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)
1. Dificuldades econômicas	☐	6. Razões familiares/pessoais	☐
2. Desemprego	☐	7. Reunificação familiar	☐
3. Oportunidade profissional	☐	8. Estudos/formação	☐
4. Motivos políticos	☐	9. Outras razões	☐ **2.1. Quais?**____
5. Razões de segurança/violência	☐		

3. Quando deixou o Brasil quanto tempo planejava estar fora do mesmo?:

1. Até três meses	☐	5. Até 3 anos	☐	9. Para Sempre	☐
2. Quatro a seis meses	☐	6. Até 5 anos	☐	10. Não planejei	☐
3. Sete meses a um ano	☐	7. Até 10 anos	☐		
4. Um a dois anos	☐	8. Mais de 10 anos	☐		

4. Quando saiu do Brasil qual era o seu destino final?_____

5. Porque escolheu viver em Portugal? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
1. Familiares ou amigos a residirem aqui	☐
2. Amigos no Brasil me tinham falado do país	☐
3. Tinha estado anteriormente aqui	☐
4. Estava informado de que a entrada não seria difícil	☐
5. Recrutamento no Brasil	☐
6. Possibilidade de regularização	☐
7. Possibilidade de obter nacionalidade	☐
8. Razões Lingüísticas e Culturais	☐
9. Estudos/Formação	☐
10. Outra razão ☐ **5.1 Qual?**_____	

6. País da primeira entrada na União Europeia _____

7. Data de entrada na União Europeia (mês e ano) _____

8. Data de entrada em Portugal? (mês e ano) _____

9. Você veio para a Europa sozinho?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ **9.3 Quem lhe acompanhou:**_____

10. Quanto você gastou para sair do Brasil? (passagem de avião + reserva de hotel + visto, etc.)
    Valor em_____€ ou _____USD$ ou_____R$

11. Como obteve o dinheiro necessário para emigrar?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
1. Poupanças pessoais	☐ (*passe à pergunta 14*)
2. Empréstimo dos familiares	☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
3. Empréstimo dos amigos	☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
4. Empréstimo dum agiota	☐ (*passe à pergunta 12*)
5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito	☐ (*passe à pergunta 13*)
6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.)	☐ (*passe à pergunta 14*)
7. Outro ☐ **11.1. Por favor especifique** _____	

12. Quem lhe emprestou o dinheiro estava:
    1. Em Portugal   ☐
    2. No Brasil   ☐
    3. Em outro país   ☐   **12.1 Por favor especifique_____**

13. Quanto tempo levou /levará para pagar o empréstimo?

1. Três meses	☐	5. Três anos	☐
2. Seis meses	☐	6. Cinco anos	☐
3. Um ano	☐	7. Mais de cinco anos	☐
4. Dois anos	☐	8. Outro prazo ☐ **13.9. Qual_____**	

14. Possui outra nacionalidade além da Brasileira?
    1. Sim ☐ **14.3 Qual?_____**   2.Não ☐

15. Desde que se encontra em Portugal alguma vez foi de visita ao Brasil?
    1. Sim   ☐ **15.3 Quantas vezes?_____** 2. Não   ☐

16. Costuma enviar dinheiro para a sua família (ou para alguém) no Brasil?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (_passe à pergunta 18)_

17. Em media, quanto é que envia mensalmente para o Brasil?

1. Até 100 euros	☐	4. De 301 a 400 Euros	☐
2. De 101 a 200 Euros	☐	5. Mais de 400 Euros	☐
3. De 201 a 300 Euros	☐		

18. Que tipo de visto/ documento tinha quando chegou a Portugal?
    1. Vim como turista (sem necessidade de visto) ☐
    2. Visto de estudante   ☐
    3. Visto de trabalho   ☐
    4. Sem qualquer documento   ☐
    5. Outro tipo de visto/ documento   ☐ **18.6. Por favor precise _____**

19. A sua situação em Portugal está regularizada?
1. Sim   ☐ (_passe à pergunta 22)_   2. Não ☐ **19.3 Porquê?_____**

20. Considera que será possível a legalização?
    1. Sim ☐ **20.3 Como?_____**
    2. Não ☐ **20.4 Porquê?_____**

21. Há quanto tempo está em situação irregular em Portugal? _____meses ou _____anos

22. Antes de sair do Brasil qual o seu nível de conhecimento sobre:

	Não sabia nada	Sabia o suficiente	Estava bem informado/a
O sistema de Saúde **em Portugal**			
O sistema de Educação **em Portugal**			
O acesso à Moradia **em Portugal**			
O mercado de trabalho **em Portugal**			
A possibilidade de Trabalhar estando irregular **em Portugal**			

As possibilidades de se regularizar no futuro **em Portugal**		

23. Você estava trabalhando nos _últimos três meses_ antes de sair do Brasil?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (*passe à pergunta 28)*

24. Qual era a sua ocupação:_____

25. Qual o setor de trabalho no Brasil:

1. Agricultura	☐	7. Saúde	☐
2. Indústria	☐	8. Setor público	☐
3. Comércio	☐	9. Outros Serviços	☐
4. Construção Civil	☐	10. Independente	☐
5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza	☐	11. Outro	☐
6. Educação	☐		

26. Remuneração mensal no Brasil
    Valor em_____€
         ou _____USD$
         ou_____R$

27. Jornada semanal de trabalho no Brasil:

1. até 20 Horas	☐	4. de 45 a 52 horas	☐
2. de 21 a 40 Horas	☐	5. Mais de 52 horas	☐
3. de 41 a 44 horas	☐		

28. Já alguma vez trabalhou em Portugal?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (passe à pergunta 37)

29. Quanto tempo após chegar a Portugal esteve à procura de trabalho?
_____meses **ou** _____semanas **ou**_____dias

30. Está a trabalhar neste momento?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐ (*passe à pergunta 37)*

31. Há quanto tempo está no atual trabalho?_____meses

32. Qual a ocupação atual:_____

33. Qual o setor de trabalho atual em Portugal:

1. Agricultura	☐	7. Saúde	☐
2. Indústria	☐	8. Setor público	☐
3. Comércio	☐	9. Outros Serviços	☐
4. Construção Civil	☐	10. Independente	☐
5. Serviço doméstico/limpeza	☐	11. Outro	☐
6. Educação	☐		

34. Possui contrato legal de trabalho?
    1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐

35. Jornada total semanal de trabalho em Portugal:

_____

1. até 20 Horas ☐	4. de 45 a 52 horas	☐
2. de 21 a 40 Horas ☐	5. Mais de 52 horas	☐
3. de 41 a 44 horas ☐		

36. Remuneração mensal em Portugal? Valor em_____€

37. Qual a sua situação atual?_(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)_
    1. Desempregado   ☐
    2. Estudante   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
    3. Doméstica   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
    4. Aposentado/a   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
    5. Empregador/a (dono/a de empresa)   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)
    6. Trabalhador/a por conta própria/profissional liberal ☐ (passe à pergunta 39)
    7. Empregado   ☐ (passe á pergunta 39)

38. Há quanto tempo está desempregado?_____**meses**

39. Em que cidade vive atualmente ? _____

40. Teve (ou tem) ao longo da sua estadia em Portugal algum problema de saúde?
    1. Sim ☐   **40.3. Qual?**_____ 2. Não   ☐

41. Recebe algum apoio da assistência social em Portugal?
    1. Sim ☐   **41.3. Qual?**_____ 2. Não   ☐

42. Quais as principais dificuldades encontradas em Portugal?_(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)_

1. Relacionados com a moradia	☐	7. Discriminação/Racismo	☐
2. Relacionados com o emprego	☐	8. Saúde	☐
3. Desemprego	☐	9. Clima	☐
4. Regularização	☐	10. Língua diferente	☐
5. Dificuldades econômicas	☐	11. Outra ☐ **42.1**	
6. Ausência da família	☐	**Qual:**_____	

43. Quais são os seus planos a longo prazo?

1. Ficar permanentemente em Portugal	☐ (passe à pergunta 48)	
2. Emigrar para um outro país	☐	**43.5. Qual?** _____
3. Ficar em Portugal por algum tempo e regressar ao Brasil	☐	
4. Ainda não estão definidos	☐	

44. Durante quanto tempo pensa ficar ainda em Portugal?
_____meses **ou** _____anos

45. Daqui a quanto tempo gostaria de retornar ao Brasil?
_____meses **ou** _____anos

46. Se quisesse retornar no curto prazo ao Brasil como obteria o dinheiro necessário para a viagem? _(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)_
    1. Poupanças pessoais   ☐
    2. Empréstimo dos familiares   ☐
    3. Empréstimo dos amigos   ☐
    4. Empréstimo dum agiota   ☐
    5. Crédito bancário / cartão de crédito ☐

_____

6. Venda de algum bem (moto, carro, casa, etc.) ☐
7. Outro ☐ **46.1. Por favor especifique** _____

47. Em que condições permaneceria em Portugal?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
1. Ter trabalho ☐
2. Ter apoio do sistema social ☐
3. Obter a regularização ☐
4. Reunir a família aqui ☐
5. Constituir família aqui ☐
6. Possibilidade de escolarização para as crianças ☐
7. Outra ☐ **47.1Qual?**_____
8. Nenhuma ☐

48. Quais são as razões que o levariam a regressar?*(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
1. Estar em situação irregular ☐
2. Falta de trabalho ☐
3. Estar com a família ☐
4. Dificuldades financeiras ☐
5. Cursos/formação ☐
6. Já cumpri os meus objetivos ☐
7. Saúde ☐
8. Melhoria das condições no Brasil ☐
9. Outras ☐ **48.1Quais**_____

49. Conhece o programa de retorno voluntário?
1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 52)*

50. Já conhecia o programa de retorno voluntário no Brasil?
1. Sim ☐   2. Não ☐

51. Como conheceu o programa de retorno voluntário da IOM? *(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)*
1. Amigos ☐
2. Familiares ☐
3. Embaixada do Brasil ☐
4. Organização de Brasileiros em Portugal ☐
5. OIM Lisboa ☐
6. Website da OIM ☐
7. Hospital ☐
8. Igreja ☐
9. Policia ☐
10. Publicidade ☐
11. Midia ☐
12. Outro meio ☐ **51.1 Qual?**_____

52. Se tivesse algum apoio financeiro para o retorno ao Brasil de que forma o utilizaria?
(pode escolher MAIS do que uma opção)
1. Pagar a viagem ☐
2. Pagar empréstimo ☐
3. Comprar mobiliário ☐
4. Ajuda para encontrar um trabalho ☐
5. Cursos/formação ☐
6. Comprar um carro\uma motocicleta ☐
7. Ajudar à família ☐
8. Abrir um negócio ☐
9. Outro ☐**52.1. Qual**?_____

53. De quanto necessitaria para começar de novo no Brasil?
1. Até 1.000€ ☐
2. De 1.001 a 3.000€ ☐
3. De 3.001 a 5.000€ ☐
4. De 5.001 a 7.500€ ☐
5. De 7.501 a 10.000€ ☐
6. Mais de 10.001€ ☐
7. Não voltaria ☐
8. Não sabe ☐

54. Sexo: 1**.** Masculino ☐   2. Feminino ☐

55. Idade:
          16-17   ☐
          18-25   ☐
          26-35   ☐
          36-45   ☐
          46-50   ☐
          51-65   ☐
          65+   ☐

56.1. Cidade de ORIGEM _____ **56.2. Estado de ORIGEM (UF)**
_____

57. Qual é a sua religião?
          1. Católica _____
          2. Evangélica_____
          3. Esotérica _____
          4. Outra_____
          5. Nenhuma   ☐

58. Tem filhos?
          1. Sim ☐ **58.3 Quantos?**_____   2**.** Não ☐   *(passe à pergunta 61)*

59. Em que país vivem os filhos

Filho	Portugal	Brasil	Outro País
1º			
2º			
3º			
4º			
Outro(s)			

60. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para os seus filhos?
          1. Eles continuarão a viver em Portugal   ☐
          2. Eles virão para a Portugal   ☐
          3. Eles nunca virão para Portugal   ☐
          4. Eles voltarão para o Brasil   ☐
          5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐
          6. Outras situações   ☐ **60.7. Quais?**_____

61. Estado civil:
          1. Solteiro/a   ☐   *(passe à pergunta 65)*
          2. Casado/a   ☐
          3. Vivendo Junto/União consensual   ☐
          4. Divorciado/a; Separado/a; Viúvo/a   ☐   *(passe à pergunta 65)*

62. Em que país vive atualmente o cônjuge ou companheiro(a)?
          1. Brasil   ☐

    2. Portugal   ☐

    3. Outro   ☐ **62.4. Qual?** _____

63. Nacionalidade do cônjuge ou companheiro(a) atual

    1. Brasileira   ☐

    2. Portuguesa   ☐

    3. Outra   ☐ **63.1. Qual?** _____

64. Quais são as suas expectativas no futuro próximo para o/a seu/sua cônjuge/companheiro/a?

    1. Ele/ela continuará a viver em Portugal   ☐

    2. Ele/ela virá para Portugal   ☐

    3. Ele/ela nunca virá para Portugal   ☐

    4. Ele voltará para o Brasil   ☐

    5. Ainda não estão definidas   ☐

    6. Outras situações   ☐ **64.7. Qual?**_____

65. Qual é a Instrução de você?

(por favor assinale o último nível de instrução concluído que é certificado pelo diploma correspondente)

  1. Sem instrução (Analfabeto)   ☐

  2. Fundamental até a 4ª série completa   ☐

  3. Fundamental   ☐

  4. Médio   ☐

  5. Curso técnico profissional   ☐   **(passe à pergunta 66)**

  6. Superior incompleto   ☐

  7. Superior completo   ☐

  8. Superior com especialização   ☐

  9. Superior com mestrado   ☐

  10. Superior com doutorado   ☐

66. Qual é a formação profissional de você?.....

  1. Construção   ☐

  2. Serviço doméstico/limpeza   ☐

  3. Gastronomia   ☐

  4. Agricultura   ☐

  5. Indústria   ☐

  6. Educação   ☐

  7. Saúde   ☐

  8. Setor público ☐

  9. Serviços   ☐

  10. Outra   ☐ **66.11 Qual** _____

(Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração.)

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N.º do Questionário |PT___|_____|_____|_____|(a preencher pela IOM)
Local de realização_____
Data_____
Entrevistador_____
```

The aim of this assessment of Brazilian migration patterns in Portugal, Belgium and Ireland is to identify the main characteristics of recent flows of Brazilian immigrants and the impact of these flows on the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) assisted voluntary return (AVR) programmes open to asylum seekers and irregular migrants. Ultimately, the broader goal of the assessment exercise is to help IOM redesign and/or improve its AVR programmes regarding Brazilian nationals in Europe.

The survey is based on an anonymous questionnaire to assess the characteristics, migratory strategies, labour market incorporation and insertion of recent Brazilian migrants into Belgium, Portugal and Ireland. It includes questions related to the following categories of information: biographical characteristics; living conditions in the place of origin; migratory process; labour market incorporation in both home and destination country; difficulties experienced by the immigrant, insertion in host society; health related questions and future perspectives of the immigrant (including questions on the intention to return home and on the IOM AVR programmes).

The fieldwork for this project started in late August 2008 and ended mid October 2008. This report is based on the survey of 1257 Brazilian – 372 respondents in Belgium, 400 respondents in Ireland and 485 respondents in Portugal.

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