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## Population

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### Demographic Studies Review

Statistics Portugal has just published the number 49 of Demographic Studies Review.

This number which is now coming out marks the first contributes of the Community Portuguese speaking countries (CPLP), created in 1996 and composed by eight members States: Angola, Brazil, Cape Vert, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and East Timor. We intend to reinforce this collaboration in a near future.

This journal has a long tradition in the field of demographic studies in Portugal. The first number was published in 1945 and since then it became a reference in the field of demographic studies for those who intends to analyze the demographic trends in both national and international levels. After some years without being edit the Review was re-edited in 2002 and since then has been issued every six months, with the first number based on specific theme, whilst the second issue was of a general nature.

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Number 49 of the Demographic Studies Review includes four articles:



- The Incipient Nature of the Demographic Transition in Mozambique  
Author: *António Alberto da Silva Francisco*
- Demographic behaviour and socio-economic development challenges in Mozambique  
Authors: *Carlos Arnaldo; Ramos Muanamoha*
- The population growth in Angola: "A glance at Luanda situation and population dynamic"  
Author: *João Baptista LUKOMBO Nzatzola*
- The International Return Migration as Phenomenon of the International Crisis  
Authors: *Duval Fernandes; Carolina Nunan; Margareth Carvalho.*

This number of the *Demographic Studies Review* publishes four articles of which abstracts are presented down:

#### THE INCIPIENT NATURE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Over the last century, the population of Mozambique has experienced a silent transformation with no precedent in the history of its evolution. A transformation that could be called 'demographic revolution', were it not so incipient, slow and delayed, when compared to the demographic transitions worldwide, including in half of the Southern African countries, namely: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN MOZAMBIQUE**

The relationship between population growth and economic development has been at the centre of the population debate for the last decades. In his essay on population, Malthus argued that a rapid population growth could hinder economic development because food production would never be at the same rate if the population growth was not controlled. Recognising the importance of population growth in the socio-economic development of a country many governments and international organizations began in the 1970s to design and promote programs aimed at reducing population growth as a way to accelerate development, particularly in the developing countries.

In sub-Saharan Africa many countries still present a high population growth leading some scholars to consider rapid population growth as main challenge for development in this part of the World. For others, however, the current population growth, resulting from a high fertility and a declining mortality, cannot be held responsible for the lack of development, since high fertility has been advantageous for social security and compensation of the increases in mortality due to Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

During the last three decades Mozambique's population has been growing at an annual rate of 2% or higher, and the consequences of such growth at the prospects of socio-economic development of the country have not been explored. Thus, this article is aimed at contributing for the population debate in Mozambique, by analysing the population growth in this country and its implications and challenges for the socio-economic development.

## **THE POPULATION GROWTH IN ANGOLA: "A GLANCE AT LUANDA SITUATION AND POPULATION DYNAMIC"**

In Angola, there is at the present time a serious demographic data scarcity; this situation is due to lasting civil war. Since country independence event in 1975 no census has been realised until now and the next is planned for 2013. Nevertheless, according to projections, based on available data, and calculated by different sources, mainly from National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Population Division of United Nations (UNPD) it is possible to see the trend in population growth. Luis Filipe Colaço, an Angolan demographer, presents an overview on the matter and pointed as projection, in 2015, 20 785 thousands inhabitants, 24 225 in 2020 and 28 213 thousands inhabitants in 2025; meanwhile the UNPD quotes 21 842.4 thousands in population in 2015, 24 780.2 thousands in 2020 and 27 766.5 in 2025 We can find slight differences in data calculated by Angolan source in comparison with UN source, for minus in the years 2015 and 2020, and the reverse in 2025.

## **THE INTERNATIONAL RETURN MIGRATION PHENOMENON AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE WORLD CRISES**

Since the last decade of last century, international migration has emerged as a topic of great importance to Brazil and Portugal. While the former has become a country of emigration became the second one of the most important destination countries of Europe. Like other groups of immigrants seeking to Portugal, Brazilians, in recent years have come to this country more often, giving up other more popular destinations in the past as the United States. This migration generally has the features observed in other countries, young immigrants who seek work in the occupation of some repute, and mostly in the informal sector. For some, the trip to Europe was the first experience of migration, often driven by financial need or looking for work. Nowadays, facing a world crisis, the fact is that the return has been intensified and this has caused reactions in society of both countries. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the profile of Brazilian emigrants returned, mainly come from Portugal.