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Process of Foreign Immigration in Czech Republic and its Regional
Economic Aspects

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The aim of this research is to explain foreign immigrants position in the context of migration theories and their economic activity and its influence on the labour market within Czech economy.

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- Process of foreign Immigration.
- Spatial distribution of immigrants.
- The economic activities of immigrant.
- The living conditions in terms of health care and education of foreign immigrants.
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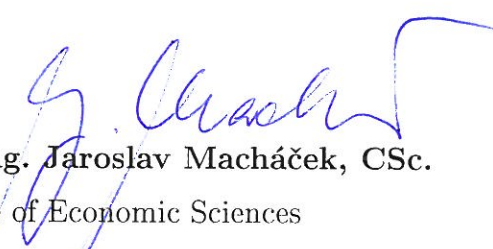
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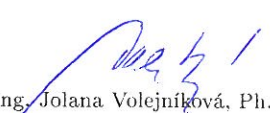

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

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ANNOTATION

This thesis deals with the analysis of the development of migration in the Czech Republic from various perspectives. Both the total number of immigrants in the Czech Republic and their structure in terms of citizenship were examined. The entire research is carried out within the whole Czech Republic and within each individual region. It examines the development of the five most frequent citizens in the Czech Republic.

The data obtained shows that foreign immigration covers a certain area of the labour market within Czech Republic. This data confirms or disproves this hypothesis 'the process of foreign immigration activities and their spatial distribution in the Czech Republic. In addition, the aim is to gain knowledge that shows the reasons for migration to the Czech Republic and the effectiveness of migration in the labour market. Contractual paper

KEY WORDS

Migration, Immigration, Regional Economic Aspects, Causes of Foreign Immigrant, migration effects on the economy of Czech Republic, Labour Market.

NÁZEV

Proces zahraniční imigrace v ČR a její regionální ekonomické aspekty

ANOTACE

Předkládaná diplomová práce se zabývá analýzou vývoje migrace v České republice z různých hledisek. Imigrace v České republice se zkoumala jak s ohledem na její celkový rozsah, tak i na její strukturu podle původního občanství. Celý výzkum je proveden pro Českou republiku vcelku i v rámci každého jednotlivého regionu. Zkoumá imigrační vývoj, pokud jde o pět nejčastějších variant občanství v České republice.

Získané údaje ukazují, že zahraniční imigrace pokrývá určitou oblast trhu práce v České republice. Údaje potvrzují nebo vyvracejí tuto na pozadí činností, které souvisejí s procesem zahraniční imigrace a její prostorové distribuce v České republice. Kromě toho je cílem získat poznatky, které ukazují, jaké jsou důvody migrace do České republiky a jaká je efektivnost této migrace s ohledem na trh práce.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Migrace; Imigrace; Regionální ekonomika; Migrační efekty v ekonomice České republiky; Trh práce.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CR – Czech Republic

CZSO – Czech Republic Statistical office

EEA – European Economic Area

EU – European Union

Eurostat – European Statistical Office

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

KZAM - Employment Classification

MoLSA – Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

NACE - Classification of economic activities

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

VAT – Value Added Tax

INTRODUCTION

In recent time the term migration has gained ballooned attention for scholars, policy makers and the researchers all over the world. Migration involves change of people place of residence either domestic or internationally. Immigration also involves the movement of people from one country to another usually across political boundaries to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence. People can migrate voluntary or involuntary. The movement of people can be due to economic, social, or to escape from persecution and other stringent situation.

The movement of people across countries with the same or similar levels of socio-economic activities has been explained by the theories which focus on migration determinants (Gavanas & Williams, 2016). One of the first authors who tried to develop an independent theory of the migration determinants was demographer (Uhlenberg, 1973). He was the first one defining a specific set of push and pull factors that drive migration and stay behind the decision making-process of migrants of where to (Uhlenberg, 1973). His theory was further explained and expanded by many other scholars throughout the twentieth century.

In this diploma thesis writing, I dealt with the analysis of immigration to the Czech Republic. In the introductory chapters I have explored in more detail the basic concepts that are related to migration. I have explained the concepts of migration, immigration, emigration, migrant, immigrant and emigrant. Again, I also introduced the basic theories of migration from different perspectives and divided the migration migrants into different categories. Last but not the least; I also outlined the current legislation, which deals with migration issues and the integration of foreigners across the Czech Republic. In the next chapter, I then mentioned the development of migration and integration policies that are being used in the Czech Republic. The main objective of this diploma thesis is to analyze the process of foreign immigration activities and their spatial distribution in the Czech. I aim to research and answer the following research questions;

1. What economic activities do foreigners engage in the Czech Republic?
2. Where do migrants prefer to live in the Czech Republic?
3. Which is the dominant migrant population in the Czech Republic?
4. What factors affect migrants living conditions in terms of health care and education?

Firstly, the aim of this diploma is to find out the factors or the determinants of people to move from their home countries to the Czech Republic. That is I will derive a variable that

brings foreigners to this place either because of economic factors, social factors, and political factors and make analysis towards this frame work. The key phenomenon for these people to move from their countries to this place is political instability which is mostly related to catastrophic, social – economic problems often resulting in very low standard of living.

The contention is that global movement is essentially determined by auxiliary factors, for example, labour market imbalances, related human nature, and political clashes and political conflicts in origin countries, factors on which relocation approaches have almost no impact. As opposed to influencing general volumes of inflows, movement limitations would fundamentally change the courses in which individuals relocate, for example, through an expanded utilization of family relocation or sporadic methods for section.

The trend of this theory can be used to explain the available variables this empirical situation. The statistics of the international migration in Czech Republic are recorded from 1993. The prior period data covers Czechoslovakia since it is possible to find data for domestic migration immigrants among Czech Republic and Slovaks. It is essential to incorporate and examine full area concerning the examples of movement to the Czech Republic all through the history so the foundations of current migration streams could be investigated. This segment is especially important for the examination of migration to the "new movement of nations" in light of the fact that very few investigations and authentic examples of movement of people to Czech Republic are along these lines almost inaccessible to the global group.

Thirdly, the researcher will also examine economic impacts of migration of the immigrant activities on the socio-economic in Czech Republic. The research will base on theoretical and secondary data on migration to derive the analysis of the foreigner's economic activity and its influence on the labour market within Czech Republic economy.

1. THEORITICAL BACKGROUND OF MIGRATION

This part of the research work will focus first on the concepts and legislation related to migration and will then point out the theories that correspond to these facts. In the first part, I will set out the definitions of migration concepts, migration typology and the distribution of migrants from different perspectives. I will also describe world migration crisis and also briefly describe the two basic laws on migration of foreigners. At the same time, I will also focus on the Characteristics of Czech Republic immigration in relation to other European Countries and development of migration and integration policies, and as the last topic in this section I will list the basic migration theories and their brief characteristics

1.1 Basic concepts

This chapter dealt with the introduction of the basic concepts that appear in connection with the topic of immigration. Not only the definitions, but also the various aspects of the distribution and typology of both migrants and immigrants will be mentioned.

1.1.1 Migration, immigration, emigration, migration typology

The basic concept used in this work is the concept of migration. The term migration refers to the movement of individuals or groups of people from place to place, respectively. The movement may be from one country to another or from one continent to another in space. Depending on the direction of migration, we can distinguish between emigration and immigration (Martin, 2015; Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015; Schuck, 2018). However, it must be remarked that any individual movement takes on both forms of migration. The area where the person is evicted is an emigration, and immigration is the area where the person moves. Migration between two territorial units is usually a permanent form of residence (Abramitzky & Boustan, 2017). This means that there is a permanent change of residence. This is also one of the main features of migration distinguishing from other movements leading only to a temporary change of residence (Rychtaříková, 2009).

Palat (2014) stated in his book that migration in the Czech legislation is divided into a long-term and short-term stay. A long-term stay may be granted for more than one year and may be requested by the migrant rather than extending his visa for a period of more than 90 days. Unlike a visa of over 90 days, a migrant with a long-term residence permit acquires certain benefits that improves his legal position and also enables him to change the purpose of his stay. In the event that a foreigner stays on Czech territory for a minimum of five years, he/she

has the legal right to acquire a permanent residence. A condition for obtaining a permanent residence is the successful completion of a Czech language test to prove to ensure that they understood Czech and are ready to assimilate into the Czech society without any difficulties. There is currently a legal entitlement to a permanent residence permit, so if the application for permanent residence is rejected, the alien has the right to appeal. Another way of obtaining a permanent residence in the territory of the Czech Republic is to marry a permanent Czech citizen or a citizen of other EU countries (Palát, 2011)

1.1.2 Meaning of the terms migrant, immigrant, emigrant

A migrant simply refers to as a person who moves from one place to the other. If he leaves one territory for another, then he is considered an emigrant from his country of origin. Conversely, he becomes an immigrant in his new country of arrival (Citinsky & Hradecna, 2014). The Slovenian migration portal defines an immigrant as a person who migrates to the territory of a certain country with the intention to settle in that country for more than one year. On the other hand, an emigrant is considered as a person evicted from a given state, who has the intention to settle in a new territory for at least one year. The United Nations describes migrant as a person living in a country other than the country of origin. (International Migration Report, 2016).

At the International Conference on Immigration held in 1924, the terms emigrant and immigrant were clearly defined. An emigrant is a person who leaves his country for the purpose of employment, escorting or joining his or her spouse or other family relations who have already emigrated from the same country for the same reason. On the other hand, an emigrant refers to a person who, under the same conditions, returns from a country he has immigrated to. An immigrant is therefore considered as a person (s) who arrived in the country with the intention of finding a job and permanently settling. In his book, Palat (2014, p. 10) groups migrants into the following categories:

- **Asylum seekers** considered as refugees, that is people who have fled their countries because of fear of persecution and are scrutinized based on the Geneva Convention. If they meet these conditions, then they are considered as asylum seekers and are therefore granted asylum, i.e. a kind of residence permit for various reasons (political, national, religious).
- **Fugitive-** a person who finds himself or herself in another country who has justified concerns about fear of persecution for various reasons, and his country cannot offer him

or are unwilling to receive protection from his country. Their migration is for racial, religious, national or political reasons.

- **An Illegal immigrant** is a person who lives in a destination country without any legal documents that permits their residence in that country.
- **Expatriate.** These are people who do not intend to return to their mother country because they have justified fears of persecution, for example because of their political opinions, national or racial causes.
- **Temporary job migrant** A temporary work migrant is a person who has gone to work for the destination country and returns to the country of origin after leaving the country.
- **Family Reunion** Family members are persons who follow their relative to the target country in which they work for any of the above reasons.
- **An Alien-** A person considered to be a qualified migrant resides in the target country for educational purposes.
- **Returnees** are considered to be persons returning to their country of origin after a certain period of time living abroad.

Czech laws use the term "foreigner" interchangeably with immigrant. A foreigner is a person who resides in the Czech Republic but comes from another country (Macakova, 2013). There is also a distinction between persons coming from another EU country or a third-country national (Müller & Slominski, 2016; Della Torre & de Lange, 2018). If they are citizens of a European Union member state, their specific rights are derived from the EU for the Czech Republic has accessioned to. On the other hand, third country nationals (people coming from a non-EU country), are further distinguished as non-visa aliens or foreigners with a visa requirement. Visa-free foreigners are required to apply for a visa before travelling to the Czech Republic and must indicate the purpose of their stay (Drbohlav, 2003). The visa is issued based on the intended purpose of stay in the Czech territory, this can be for study, work, entrepreneurship, family reunification (Drbohlav et al., 2009; Palát & Maca, 2014)

1.1.3 Migration flows

A total of 4.7 million people migrated to one of the European Union Member States during 2015, while at least 2.8 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU Member State. These total figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU, since they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Among these 4.7 million immigrants during 2015, there were an estimated 2.4 million citizens of non-EU countries, 1.4 million people with citizenship of a different EU Member

State from the one to which they immigrated, around 860 thousand people who migrated to an EU Member State of which they had the citizenship (for example, returning nationals or nationals born abroad), and some 19 thousand stateless people.

Germany reported the largest total number of immigrants (1 543.8 thousand) in 2015, followed by the United Kingdom (631.5 thousand), France (363.9 thousand), Spain (342.1 thousand) and Italy (280.1 thousand). Germany reported the highest number of emigrants in 2015 (347.2 thousand), followed by Spain (343.9 thousand), the United Kingdom (299.2 thousand), France (298 thousand) and Poland (258.8 thousand). A total of 17 of the European Union Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2015, but in Cyprus, Portugal, Bulgaria, Poland, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Romania, Lithuania and Latvia, the number of emigrants is more than the number of immigrants.

In relation to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg recorded the highest rates of immigration in 2015 (42 immigrants per 1 000 persons), then followed by Malta (30 immigrants per 1 000 persons), Austria and Germany (both 19 immigrants per 1 000 persons). The highest rates of emigration in 2015 were reported for Luxembourg (22 emigrants per 1 000 persons), Malta (20 emigrants per 1 000 persons) and Cyprus (20 emigrants per 1 000 persons)

In 2015, the relative share of national immigrants that is immigrants with the citizenship of the EU Member State to which they were migrating, the highest number of immigrants was recorded in Romania (87 % of all immigrants), Lithuania (83 %), Hungary (56 %), Croatia (55 %), Estonia (52 %), Latvia (52 %), and Portugal (50 %). These were the only EU Member States to report that national immigration accounted for more than half of the total number of immigrants. By contrast, Luxembourg, Germany and Austria reported relatively low shares, as national immigration accounted for no more than 5 or 6 % of their total immigration in 2015.

Information on citizenship has often been used to study immigrants with a foreign background. However, since citizenship can change over the life-time of a person, it is **also** useful to review information by country of birth. The relative share of native-born immigrants within the total number of immigrants was highest in Lithuania (74 % of all immigrants), followed by Romania (66 %) and Poland (50 %). By contrast, Spain, Austria, Italy, Germany, and Luxembourg reported relatively low shares of native-born immigrants, less than 10 % of all immigration in 2015.

In 2015, there were an estimated of 2.7 million immigrants to the EU-28 from non-member countries. In addition, 1.9 million people previously residing in one EU Member State migrated to another Member State.

An analysis by previous residence reveals that Luxembourg reported the largest share of immigrants coming from another EU Member State (91 % of its total number of immigrants in 2015), followed by Slovakia (80 %) and Romania (71 %); relatively low shares were reported by Italy (26 % of all immigrants), as well as Bulgaria, Sweden and Slovenia.

With regards to the gender distribution of immigrants to the EU Member States in 2015, there were slightly more men than women (56 % compared with 44 %). The Member State reporting the highest share of male immigrants was Germany (63 %); by contrast, the highest share of female immigrants was reported in Cyprus (57 %).

Immigrants into EU Member States in 2015 were much younger than the total population already resident in their destination country.

Sources: Eurostat Data, 2015

1.1.4 Migration and Integration Policy in the Czech Republic

The motive of immigration in general is the prevailing basic motivation of migrants. Striving for as simple as typology which is applicable in general categorization of migration incentives and sort-out migration events by five categories as; Economic, Safeness, Residential, Amenity based and personal (Macháček, 2013).

According to Okolski (1997), the import of foreign labourers to Czech Republic has a long tradition. While only very limited number of Czechs worked abroad during the communist era, relatively significant number of foreigners worked in Czech Republic mainly during the 1970s and 1980s. These temporary workers came mainly from Vietnam, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, Angola and Korea and have gained working experience in Czech Republic and at the same time filled gaps in the Czech labour market (Docquier et al., 2014). They work mostly in food-processing, glass industries, textiles, shoes, machinery, mining, metallurgy, agriculture. The system of recruiting students, apprentices and workers from

inter-governmental agreements and to a much lesser extent also through individual contracts mainly workers from Yugoslavia and Poland.

Analyses of the key assumptions in the theoretical framework of international migration and results of empirical research which have appeared during the twentieth century are crucial for understanding the current system approaches and complex models. For similar purposes, the first comprehensive overview of various theories of international migration was presented by Massey et al. (1993) however the universally accepted theory still does not exist in the field. As author claims, *“at present, there is no single, coherent theory of international migration, only a fragment set of theories that have developed largely in isolation from one another, sometimes but not always segmented by disciplinary boundaries”* Massey(1993: 432)

Nevertheless, even this statement has been partially opposed by Bodvarsson and Van den Berg. They are of the view that *“while there is a strong tendency in the literature to distinguish between domestic (internal) and international (external) migration, there is actually just one economic theory that explains individual motive for migration and it is simply based on the application of the human capital model; migration is an investment in one’s wellbeing.”* (Bodvarsson & Van den Berg, 2013)

Constant & Massey (2002) distinguished between two categories of international migration theories. Firstly, there are models which describe the initiation of international movement. According to these authors, the neoclassical economics, the new economics of migration, the dual labour market theory and the world system theory belong in this group. Secondly, there are theories which explain why the transnational movement of people persist across space and time.

1.1.5 The Importance of Migration and Remittances

Generally, there are many reasons for migration – e.g. environmental change or climate variability, policy, war conflict, loss of housing options (construction of dams, urbanization), education or work (Strielkowski & Sanderson, 2013). Labour migration is one of the most common reasons for leaving the country of birth. It is caused by the differences between income levels in particular countries. Lucas (2005) finds the links between the international migration and economic development in the lower income countries. People from these countries migrate for work to developed countries and many of them send earned money back to their country of origin to their families and relatives. Such migrants’ transfers of money are

known as remittances. Labour migration may have both positive and negative impacts on the economy of the host economy. The majority of studies indicate that immigration may contribute significantly to economic growth in the host country (Alam & Imran, 2015).

The international migration can be considered as a solution to the problem of population declines and demographic aging (Kasimis et al., 2010). The very high level of fertility as well as the slight linear growth in the average length of life causes the aging of population in most European developed countries including the Czech Republic (Fiala & Langhamrová, 2014). The aging of the population and the rising proportion of senior citizens will understandably cause growth of the economic burden on the pension insurance system.

The productive population will have to ensure sufficient resources for persons of pension age and the changes in age structure will cause imbalance between what the productive population earns and what the post-productive population receives.

1.1.6 Development of migration policy in the Czech Republic

At present there is not only one law in the Czech Republic covering all the agenda on migration and foreigners. Migration, as it stands now covers large area that is being addressed by professionals from different disciplines, and it is virtually impossible to create just one law that would include all of this. Now, let's look at my chosen laws on this project field.

1.1.7 Act No. 326/1999 Coll.

Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic is one of the basic laws dealing with the question of the entry and stay of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic. This law also defines the term "foreigner", establishes the conditions for travelling abroad from the territory of the Czech Republic and establishes the competence of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this area. Another area targeted by the law is the issue of visas, long-term and permanent residence permits, travel documents and green cards. Its scope does not apply to persons who apply for international protection, asylum seekers, etc. It has been in force since 1 January 2000 and has undergone several amendments over the years.

The term "foreigner" covers a person who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic, including citizens of the European Union. A foreigner is allowed to enter into Czech Republic only through the border crossing and has the obligation to submit a valid travel document at the border check.

The abovementioned law divides the stay of foreigners in the Czech Republic into several types. On the one hand, the alien may temporarily and permanently reside in the territory of Czech Republic. If a foreigner stays on the territory of the Czech Republic only temporarily, he or she may be staying completely without a visa, or it is necessary to have a short-term or long-term visa, or an exit order.

A short-stay visa is a visa issued for one or more repeated entries into the territory of the Schengen area, with a maximum length of stay not exceeding the prescribed period of 90 days. For successive stays in the Schengen area the total length of these stays must not exceed 90 days. He / she issue a short-stay visa on the border of the police.

A long-stay visa, or a residence visa of more than 90 days, is granted by the Ministry at the request of an alien who intends to reside in the territory of the Czech Republic for more than 3 months. The usual length of time for which the long-term visa is issued is 1 year. If the purpose of the visa is to obtain a permanent residence permit, family cohabitation, study or scientific research, the visa is issued for a period of 6 months.

In order to grant a long-term residence permit entitling foreigners to temporary stay in the Czech Republic for more than 3 months and to work there, a foreign worker is issued with a so-called employee card. It is displayed directly on the job position the foreigner carries out in his / her employment or on the position he or she has approved.

The so-called blue card is intended for foreigners who intend to temporarily stay in the Czech Republic and are employed in a highly qualified job. To obtain a blue card, the applicant must meet certain conditions. One of them is a properly completed university or higher vocational education if it lasts for at least three years. Another condition is to conclude an employment contract for at least one year, with statutory weekly working hours. Last but not the least, there is a condition that the annual gross wage of an alien must be at least 1.5 times the average gross wage in the Czech Republic (Pořízková, 2008).

A foreigner may also reside in the Czech Republic in the framework of a permanent residence, where he/she can reside either on permanent residence permit on the decision of a competent authority which entrusts the alien with alternative care under certain conditions. To apply for a permanent residence permit, a foreigner should have stayed five years of continuous residence in the Czech Republic. The law also provides for certain cases in which a permanent residence permit is issued after four years of continuous residence or even without a condition of continuous residence.

1.1.8 Act No. 325/1999 Coll., On Asylum

The conditions for entry and residence of persons applying for international protection, asylum seekers and asylum seekers to the Czech Republic are regulated by Act No. 325/1999 Coll., On Asylum. This Act lays down the conditions of entry or residence of an alien in the territory of the Czech Republic for international protection. The conditions of entry and residence also apply to asylum seekers and persons enjoying subsidiary protection in the territory. Another part of the Asylum Act is the determination of the rights and obligations of applicants for international protection, asylum and persons enjoying complementary protection in the territory which this law provides. Among other things, it regulates the issue of the state integration program, establishes asylum facilities and defines the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic in this area.

International protection is defined under this Act as the protection granted to foreigners in the Czech Republic in two forms; the form of asylum or supplementary protection. The foreigner is interested in applying for international protection by submitting the application, expressing his desire for protection from the Czech Republic because of his fear of persecution or the imminent serious injury. Persecution may be due to the exercise of political rights and freedoms, racial, religious, national, sexual, or membership of a particular social group. It can be handed to either the Czech police or the Ministry of the Interior.

International protection in the form of asylum can be provided to foreigners if their fear of persecution has been confirmed. Asylum can be granted under specified conditions even for humanitarian reasons.

If the foreigner does not meet the conditions for granting asylum, it is possible to provide so-called supplementary protection under the law. This is granted in case of fears that a foreigner would be threatened with serious injury if the foreigner returns to his or her country of origin. Additional protection can also be provided for family reunification.

Asylum equipment means a facility intended for the collective accommodation of applicants for international protection, asylum seekers or persons enjoying subsidiary protection in the territory of the Czech Republic, and the conditions of this facility must not in any way interfere with human dignity. Among the asylum facilities are three types of devices that is receiving, staying and integrating. The Reception Asylum Centre is used to accommodate applicants for international protection for the period stipulated by the Asylum Act. By that time, the identification of the alien, the medical examination, the granting of a visa to stay for the purpose of filing an application for international protection, etc. are in place in the

accommodation facility. Applicants for international protection are accommodated in the residence until the decision of this application becomes legally valid. The Integration Asylum Centre is then designated for the temporary accommodation of asylum seekers and persons enjoying complementary protection.

1.1.9 World migration crisis

“There are 232 million people living outside their country of birth, including myself. All of us are part of a productive global economy that benefits our world as a whole” (Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary General). According to the UN Refugee Agency the world is now experiencing the highest level of displacement on record. About 65.3 million people around the world lately have been forced to leave their home. Among them there are nearly 21.3 million refugees, more than half of them are children. In recent time, there are now about 10 million homeless people who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as healthcare, education, employment and freedom of movement. Nearly 34,000 people are forced to displace every day because of conflict or persecution (unhcr.org, 2015). As a consequence of the war more and more people are trying to immigrate illegally. Five countries that took 4.5 million refugees are Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Turkey hosts most of them, concretely 2.5 million which is more than any other country worldwide. In the second place is Lebanon which hosts around 1.1 million of Syrians which makes 20% of its population. Jordan hosts approximately 635,000 of Syrians which is equal to 1/10 of the population. The other country is Iraq which hosts 245,022 refugees from Syria. And on the fifth place is Egypt with its 117,658 Syrian refugees (amnesty.org, 2016).

According to UN approximately quarter of a million of Syrian residents were killed and about 13.5 million of Syrians currently need humanitarian aid. The fact is that developed countries such as United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait are not willing to provide those refugees with an asylum. Other developed countries such as Russia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea fail to accept these refugees. On the other hand Germany provided asylum to a half of all refugees coming to Europe. If we exclude Germany and Sweden the rest of the EU member countries offered asylum to 0.7% of all Syrian refugees. The rest of the asylum provided mainly Asian countries mentioned above (amnesty.org, 2016).

1.2 European migrant crisis

There was a rapid increase in Application for asylum in the EU member states in 2015. In the table below we can see that during 2015 over 1.2 million people were claiming asylum in the EU. When it comes to applications from citizens of non-member countries, there was an increase in the number of asylum applications within EU in the last 10 years. The number of asylum seekers rose even more visibly since 2013. In 2013 around 431 thousand applicants tried to find an asylum in EU, 627 thousand in 2014 and close to 1.3 million in 2015 (ec.europa.eu, 2016).

Table 1: Asylum applications in Non-EU and EU 28 Member states from 2007 – 2015

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No of Refugees	2347,7	222,6	263,8	259,4	309,0	335,3	431,1	627,0	1321,6

Sources: Eurostat

The majority of them arrived by sea but some refugees have made their way over land, mainly via Turkey and Albania. In 2015 the most of the asylum applications were from asylum seekers from Syrian, Afghanistan and Iraq. Almost every fifth claim was from Syrian refugees. As we can see on the table below the number of Syrians seeking for asylum in countries of EU rapidly increased from 2014 to 2015. There were almost three times more applications in 2015 than the year before. The conflict in Syria was the main reason why the number changed so quickly and distinctly. But the ongoing wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, mishandlings in Eritrea and the rising poverty in Kosovo, are also causing people to look for a better life elsewhere.

1.2.1 Immigration Pattern in Czech Republic prior to 1993

The evolution of migration pattern in Czech Republic after 1989 was influenced by political changes in 1989-1990. During this period, the Czech lands and particularly Prague became very attractive in terms of temporary labour migration and permanent immigration. During the first decade after 1989, the three stages of migration can be distinguished from the demographic point of view (Roubicek Vladimir, 1997). The first stage was directly related to the political changes in 1989 and was characterized by a return migration. This stage ended in 1992 when Czechoslovak migration increased due to the division of Czechoslovakia. The second phase took place between 1993-1997 and its characteristic feature was the decline in migration with Slovakia and the strengthening of migration links with other countries. In the third phase, which took place between 1998-2000, there was a decrease in the intensity of foreign migration.

However, the data which result from the registration of a permanent residence permit was incomplete. The main reason is that migrants who live in the Czech Republic on the basis of long-term residence permits are not caught. The statistics resulting from these data then speak of a much more dynamic migration. After the split of Czechoslovakia, about 50,000 foreigners lived in the Czech Republic, with 40% of them living with a long-term residence permit. This is evidence of the significant incompleteness of the data resulting only from the registration of permanent residence. We must also not forget about family ties and new economic opportunity. Migration has been increasingly influenced by state action. The turning point was the mid-1990s, when Czech law began to adapt relatively quickly to the requirements that came from the EU. Despite this, the development of migration policies was still fragmented until the end of the 1990s. The more complex nature of approaches to migration and immigration has been in place since the late 1990s (Baršová & Barša, 2005)

From the perspective of the formation of migration policies, it is possible to divide the period after 1989 into four stages.

1.2.2 Period 1990-1992

Due to political changes in 1989, this period was known for fundamental changes in migration policy and practice. In this post-revolutionary period, the isolation of the country has been broken by both immigration and emigration. Basically, everyone was allowed to enter any area and do anything. For this reason, a new institutional network of entities has been set up to address the issue of international migration. There have also been contacts with European countries that have been very advanced in the immigration issue, which was particularly helpful in creating new migration legislation. It was adopted very quickly, and therefore lacked all conceptuality and system activity. This new law was adopted in 1992 to replace the 1965 Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals. The content was a relatively standard modern structure of residence status. For example, it was the introduction of a short-term residence permit for up to 6 months, a long-term residence of up to one year or a permanent residence permit. According to this law, permanent residence was permitted only for family members of Czech citizens or for humanitarian cases. Other foreigners were not entitled to permanent residence in the Czech Republic (only for long-term residence). In addition, the Czech Republic has negotiated visa-free travel with most of the countries frequently represented by migrants (Drbohlav, 2003)

1.2.3 Immigration pattern in Czech Republic after 1993

After the split of Czechoslovakia in 1993, the Slovaks suddenly became foreigners in the newly established Czech Republic. This was due to the fact that almost 400,000 Slovaks applied for Czech citizenship. Thanks to the free movement agreement between the Czech Republic and Slovakia, there was a new wave of immigration of the Slovaks, which led to the creation of the largest group of permanently settled migrants in the Czech Republic. For migrants from Slovakia many have been prepared more liberal conditions for their stay in the Czech Republic and their position on the labour market than other foreigners. They did not have to apply for a long-stay visa in the Czech Republic and did not need a work permit. Their only duty was to register with the local employment office. These conditions were enforced until 2004, when the Czech Republic became a member of the European Union and had to move to the standard regime of these conditions for citizens of the European Union. Simultaneously with the migrants from Slovakia, there was also the influx of working migrants from other countries, while within the framework of the legislation, the liberal rules and various practical measures still applied. However, some restrictive measures have begun

to emerge, for example when police at national borders have been allowed to check whether a foreigner travelling to the country has sufficient financial means for the local residence.

Depending on the deteriorating economic situation in 1997-1998, the living standards of Czech citizens were reduced. At the same time, the unemployment rate increased, resulting in an outflow of foreigners from the Czech labour market. Especially due to concerns about the possible consequences of foreigners on the Czech labour market and the development of legislation in line with EU restrictive policies, labour offices have been applying more rigid conditions for issuing work permits since 1998.

This period is also associated with the start of the Czech Republic's accession to the EU which has also been reflected in the area of migration policy. The main objectives of the Czech migration policy were fighting against illegal migration, the modernization of asylum policy and also the harmonization of the local migration policy with the migration policies of other EU members (Drbohlav, 2012).

1.2.4 The period 1999-2002

Due to the continuing economic problems, restrictive approaches have been applied in Czech migration policy. The rules were tightened especially for foreigners who came to work in the Czech Republic. In January 2000, two laws began to apply in this area particular, Act No. 326/1999 Coll., On the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic and Act No. 325/1999 Coll., On Asylum.

The Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic concerned with the introduction of new visa and residence regime, which abolished the liberal practice that had functioned until then. Migrants were required to apply for an entry visa or extension of the residence permit not in the Czech Republic, but at the Czech embassy abroad. For this reason, the number of foreigners migrating to the Czech Republic has decreased. Another novelty of this law was the introduction of two types' residence; temporary and permanent. In the case of a temporary stay, the residence was based on a short or long-stay visa. This law also prohibited the change of purpose of residence in the Czech Republic. This could only be achieved through the Czech embassy abroad.

The Asylum Act has begun to be called refugee status "asylum seeker". This law also adopted three so-called London resolutions of 1992, defining the institution of a manifestly unfounded asylum application. Specifically, it was a request made for economic reasons, deliberate misrepresentation, and the applicant came from a so-called safe third country or safe country

of origin. However, this law also extended the rights of asylum seekers. One of them was the guarantee of the right to stay outside the asylum facilities. Next was the right to grant financial support up to the minimum subsistence level.

In 2000, there was also a visa requirement for entry into the Czech Republic towards selected countries, such as Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. This affected foreigners from third countries who had abused the visa-free legal relations on the Czech labour market until then.

Two steps were taken in 2001, which they liberalized to a certain extent, Czech migration policy. This was an amendment to Act No. 140/2001 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners. It eliminated some shortcomings of this law, for example, by introducing temporary stay for the foreigner would also be included in the territory of the Czech Republic even before 1 January 2000. The next step in liberalizing Czech migration policy was that the government approved the basic features of the pilot project for the recruitment of qualified migrants. The reason for this was the worsening demographic development of the Czech people and also the expectation of further economic growth. At the same time, however, an amendment to the Asylum Act was adopted, which was restrictive, since its purpose was primarily to reduce the number of "unjustified" asylum applications. In 2002, another partial amendment to the Asylum Act entered into force, which amended the asylum procedure to a one-step procedure. Since then it has been in-charge of the Ministry of the Interior. (Drbohlav, 2012, pp. 74-76)

1.2.5 Period 2003-2008

Following the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU in May 2004, the change in the migration policy has resulted in a difference in the legal approach to EU / EEA and Swiss citizens (and their family members) on the one hand and third country nationals on the other.

The fact that the state's activity in the field of migration policy has increased has also been demonstrated by the launch of a pilot program called "Selection of Qualified Foreign Workers", launched in 2003 and whose main objective was to attract professionals and highly qualified workers from abroad. Due to the strict conditions for participation in the program, the not-too-attractive offer of benefits, the little awareness of foreigners about the project or the poor involvement of employers, the project was not particularly interested in the project. Nevertheless, the program went through the pilot phase after five years, and it was approved for its continuation this time in the so-called "non-pilot" form.

Several novel laws were drafted in 2003, with most of them entering into force with the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU. E.g. an amendment to the Asylum Act was created. It incorporated into Czech law two European directives and a Council Regulation. The amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals mainly concerned third-country nationals and its essence was the transformation of the residence permit system and the establishment of a long-term residence permit.

The amendment to the Employment Act, created in 2004, significantly specified the conditions concerning the employment of foreign nationals.

In 2006, the length of time needed to obtain a permanent residence permit from ten to five years was reduced. This also reduced the "waiting time" for Czech citizenship.

The year 2007 brought an amendment to the Aliens' Residence Act, which was created in response to the growing number of so-called special marriages of Czech citizens and foreigners. According to this amendment, a permanent residence permit in the Czech Republic was issued only after the expiry of two years of legal residence of the person in the Czech Republic, at least one year of which had to be a family member (e.g. a husband / wife) of a Czech citizen or EU citizen.

Another "activation" step from the point of view of Czech migration policy is the green card project. Its input was initiated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and entered into force at the beginning of 2009. The main purpose of this program was to simplify the acquisition of foreign labour and to reduce administrative burdens arising from the immigration procedure. The whole system had it thus aiming at supporting short-term legal labour migration, thus reducing the level of illegal employment of foreigners.

In 2008, the employment of foreigners was adjusted. In particular, the process of recruiting foreign workers for employers was simplified, as the employer's obligation to own an authorization to recruit workers from abroad was abolished. On the other hand, the so-called protective period was introduced, which was a particular advantage for foreign labour. If they lost a job other than their own, they were allowed to stay for 60 days in the Czech Republic and look for another job.

Since 2008, the Czech Republic has been taking restrictive steps in the field of migration policy, especially due to the global crisis, which is steadily increasing. (Drbohlav, 2012, pp. 77-82)

1.3 Development of integration and Immigration strategies in the Czech Republic

Like the migration policy, the development of integration policies in the Czech Republic divides Drbohlav (2010) into four periods (1990 - 1992, 1993 - 1998, 1999 - 2002, 2003 - 2008). Baršová and Barša (2005) develop integrative approaches only in phases three. The difference compared to the division according to Drbohlava (2010) is especially the connection of the first two phases into one. Specifically, this is the phase between 1990 - 1998, 1999 - 2003 and 2004 - the present.

1.3.1 First phase 1990 – 1998

The period after the fall of the railway curtain was characterized by a wave of refugees fleeing the territory of today's Czech Republic, who were looking for protection in particular. In connection with this issue, the Czechoslovak Government adopted in December 1991 a series of executive measures that established a program to assist refugees. It has been upgraded to this day and its basis has been to support housing and to teach Czech on a limited scale. Since these programs to help refugees and compatriots are very individualized and also very financially and administratively demanding, they have never been used as a basis for the development of integration policies that would affect the mainstream of immigrants. In the area of refugees and compatriots, the state administration mainly addressed the issues of material assistance, i.e. the technical and organizational aspect of resettlement and settlement. In the case of other immigrants, the question of how to grasp and define these issues was addressed in particular. In the case of compatriots and refugees, the state first resolved the implementation of the aid and then has dealt with the development of its more general strategy. For other categories of immigrants, the state moved in reverse, first generally defining the problem of achieving strategies and goals and then defining the tools for their implementation.

In formulating integration policies that focused on the mainstream of immigrants, there were three critical circumstances. At first it was necessary to realize that a large part of the economic immigrants from Vietnam, Russia and Ukraine will remain here permanently (René, 2016). The second essential fact was the willingness of the Ministry of Interior to begin to address issues of integration. The last important point was the Council of Europe's initial participation in the development of integration policy. Against the creation of

integration policy, however, there were a number of certain facts. For example, there was no clear answer to the question of whether active action should be taken to ensure that immigrants are permanently settled in the Czech territory, or whether they should not actively intervene in this development and leave this process to natural development. (Baršová & Barša, 2005)

1.3.2 Second Phase 1999-2003

The second phase is characterized by the development of integration policy at different levels. The overall integration strategy has been formulated and measures have been formulated in individual departments. Research and information gathering has been actively supported. Implementation programs have been introduced to strengthen cooperation with the non-government sector and immigrant associations. Another endeavour was to transfer responsibility for implementing these integration policies to the lower levels of public administration. For this purpose, the Commission of the Interior Minister for the Integration of Foreigners and the Relations between Communities was created. Officials from responsible departments, as well as representatives of the academic community and the non-governmental sector met.

The principles of the concept of integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic were created in 1999 as the first comprehensive government document on migrant integration, which was created in response to the growing number of migrants living in the Czech Republic. This document was divided into fifteen basic themes that covered the basic principles of integration. One of these main considerations was to ensure equal opportunities especially on the labour market, the social integration of foreigners and their protection against discrimination. Within this concept, the role of the state administration in the area of integration of foreigners was also emphasized (Carrera, 2016).

In 2000, a broader and more concrete Concept on the Integration of Foreigners followed. It dealt primarily with the division of competences and responsibilities in the preparation of projects concerning different areas of life and integration of migrants among individual government departments. In particular, projects aimed at increasing the awareness of migrants and Czech citizens, counselling for migrants (social and legal), development of their language skills, etc. were supported. The non-governmental and non-profit organizations participated in these goals. (Drbohlav, 2012, pp. 76-77)

In 2003, the Inter-ministerial Commission of the Minister of the Interior prepared an Analysis of the Status of Aliens. In this paper, cultural integration is divided into two models - cultural assimilation and pluralistic cultural integration. A prerequisite of the model of pluralistic cultural integration is that within one country there may be more different cultures if they respect fundamental rights and values and if they are internally open. Another prerequisite is the fact that the original language of immigrants is considered part of their culture and should therefore be promoted. On the other hand, this document states that for effective integration, it is necessary to promote the language of majority society. (Baršová & Barša, 2016).

1.3.3 Third Phase 2004 – Present

The third phase started on January 1, 2004, when the issue of the Integration Agenda was transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. At the end of 2004, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs issued a document highlighting the inefficiency of current integration approaches. According to the authors, the inefficiency was due to the fact that the existing integration approaches were too general. In spite of this, it was stressed that it is necessary to approximate the legal position of foreigners to the legal status of citizens; there was no concrete way to reach this approximation. In addition, no integration obligation was imposed on immigrants and, on the other hand, people who tried to integrate into society were not favoured. The solution was to develop detailed legal regulations on the integration of immigrants for the whole Czech Republic. The essence of this integration document was also to emphasize the reinforcement of individual and individualized integration, which was understood as a conscious and deliberate process, the process consisted in concluding a treaty between immigrants and natives and its subsequent fulfilment (Baršová & Barša, 2005).

1.4 Summary

In summary, there are many different approaches to studying the foreign or international immigration. The overview of the most important theories presented in this chapter is far from being comprehensive because it obviously cannot consider all available models and contributions in this field. While limited number of Czechs worked abroad during the communist era, relatively significant number of foreigners worked in Czech Republic mainly during the 1970s and 1980s. The development of immigration in Czech Republic became very intense during this period. Despite the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU in May 2004, few Indigenous travels to the country to derive a living. . In 2009, the total number of foreigners in the Czech Republic decreased due to the economic crisis. However, a brief summary of the theories is necessary and useful for understanding the variables that will be analyzed in the empirical part of this Diploma thesis.

2. METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the core components parts of the thesis design work and approach used in conducting the research. It focuses on the employed approach and the system of collecting data and its analysis are outlined. Some statistical data were selected from CZSO and OECD to analyze the migration immigrant living conditions in terms of health and education, their spatial distribution, their economic activities as well as their impact on the Czech Republic economy. It further focuses on the explanation for the chosen cases and sampling techniques (Liang et al., 2007).

2.1 Research Design

The aim of this diploma thesis is to analyze the process of migration of the immigrant, their spatial distribution, their living condition in terms of health and education as well as their economic activities and its influence on the labour market within Czech Republic economy. Some statistical data of foreign immigrant in Czech Republic were selected to explore their economic activities and its influence on the labour market within Czech Republic economy.

The research seeks to provide answers to the main research questions as; *to examine factors or the determinants of causes of foreigners to move to Czech Republic, what economic activities do foreigners engage in, where do the migration immigrants prefer to live, which is the dominant migrant population in Czech Republic, what factors affect migrants living conditions in terms of health care and education as well as examine its influence on the labour market within Czech Republic economy.*

In examining the economic impacts of this immigrant on the socio-economic of Czech Republic and ensure in-depth exploration of the thesis topic, qualitative research methodology was used. Bryman (2016) defines qualitative research strategy as that which emphasizes on words rather than quantification in the collection and analysis of data in social research. Qualitative method is used when the researcher aims to understand the perspective of the research object or to explore the meaning of a phenomenon, *Process of Foreign Immigration in Czech Republic and its Regional Economic Aspects*. This method also provides in-depth information about process of foreign immigration in Czech Republic pattern and helps to seek the understanding of every phenomenon being researched (Obinson, 2014).

The qualitative methodology is a very flexible method used to explore in the words Robinson, (2014) '*a wide array of dimensions of the social world*'. Creswell & Poth (2017) suggests that the researcher has the flexibility to employ own worldviews and beliefs to the research project. A comparative case study methodology was deployed for this thesis. In comparative case research methodology, two or more cases are explored. Creswell views case study as an exploration of a bounded system; a type of qualitative research where these bounded systems are explored over time through in-depth data collection and detailed multiple sources of information. It explores the similarities and differences in the selected data (Creswell, 2014). The selected comparative case study design helped tremendously in achieving the aim of this diploma work.

2.2 Population and Sampling

According to Polit and Hungler (1999:37) population refers as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. This thesis work will focus on the analysis of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic from various points of view. First, I will focus on the whole of the Czech Republic and secondly focus on the individual regions. In the last part I will also describe the characteristics of the TOP (5) five citizenship, which occur in the Czech Republic.

2.3 Data Collection

The researcher deploys the use of both primary and secondary data. In current research study of immigration policy in Czech Republic, official documents of the selected cases, data from Czech Statistical Office's website, data obtained from OECD website was also used to compare foreigners and natives within Czech Republic. Also, some selected data on OECD International Migration Statistics from CZSO of both foreigners and Natives were selected for this thesis analysis. Immigration policy documents from European Union official websites and articles from peer-reviewed journals have been collected and other important academic publications which constituted the secondary sources of data for the analysis of the thesis work.

The case study research work enables the researcher to use a wide array of data sets. This thesis deployed a multiple source of data to ensure the thesis pass the validity test.

2.4 Summary

Some selected data on migration were retrieved from Czech Statistical Office website official documents of individual regions, data from Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Czech Republic as well as the Migration data from European Union official website. Again, different sets of search engines helped to discover pertinent literature on Immigration policy in the Czech Republic from various points of view.

3. RESEARCH ANALYSIS

This chapter is devoted to the assessment of migration in the Czech Republic from various points of view. In this part of the thesis work I will focus on the analysis of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic from various points of view

3.1 The incidence of foreigners on the territory of the whole Czech Republic.

In this chapter I will deal with the development of the number of foreigners on the territory of the whole Czech Republic. I will try to assess their number in terms of type of residence and compared to other EU countries. Among other things, I will also analyse foreigners living in Czech Republic from the point of view of the most frequent citizenship, their gender and age structure and also from the point of view of their economic activity. These are the different categories of foreigners, which include EU citizens with a temporary residence permit and their family members who are not EU citizens themselves, with temporary residence permit in the form of a residence card, EU citizens and their family members with a permanent residence permit, third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic on the basis of a long-term visa for more than 90 days, third-country nationals with long-term residence permits, third-country nationals with a permanent residence permit and foreigners residing in the Czech Republic under temporary protection.

3.1.1 Development of the number of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic

In figure 1 we can monitor the development of the number of foreigners in the Czech Republic according to the type of their stay between 1993 and 2014. During the 1990s there was a sharp rise in the number of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic. Their number grew from nearly 80,000 in 1993 to almost 230,000 foreigners in 1999. In total, their number has almost tripled. There was a slight decrease in 2000, when their number decreased by about 30 000. This decrease is associated with the introduction of new legislation, which came into effect on January 1, 2000. Act No. 326/199 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic. It significantly tightened the conditions for the entry and stay of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic. Foreigners who had a residence permit at that time had to return to their country of origin and a residence permit apply under the new law. In the following year, we can see again a slight increase in the number of foreigners, since.

On July 1, 2001, an amendment to this law began to apply, alleviating some of its provisions. This year start with the gradual increase of the number of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic up to the year 2008. We can see a more pronounced increase since 2004, when the Czech Republic joined the European Union. Thanks to this fact, it opened to citizens of other EU member states, thus facilitating easier access to the Czech Republic. This is what I already mentioned in the theoretical part of this paper. In 2009, the total number of foreigners in the Czech Republic decreased due to the economic crisis. This downward trend continued as a result of the ongoing recession in the years to come. From 2011, however, we can see again a slight increase in the number of foreigners in our territory

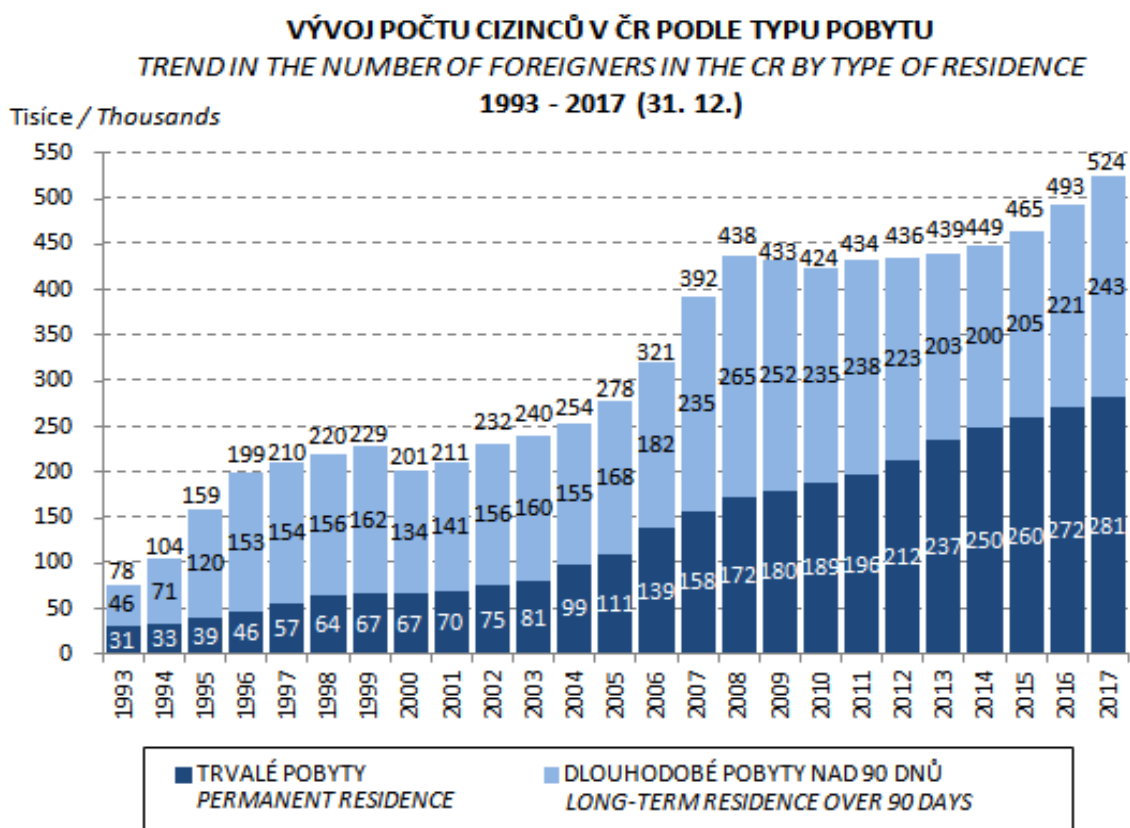


Figure 1: Development of the number of foreigners in the Czech Republic by type of residence (in thousands)

Source: own processing data on migration trend of foreigners according to CZSO.

The graph above shows the development of the number of foreigners according to the type of residence, that is the number of foreigners with long-term residence over 90 days and permanent residence. The trend in the number of foreigners in Czech Republic by type of residence has increased significantly since 1993. This trend persisted until 1999. Compared to the number of foreigners with permanent residence permits, there was a three-fold increase in

the number of foreigners with a long-term residence permit. That is the long –term resident permit could be obtained much easier than the permanent residence permit. In 2000, there was a decrease in the number of foreigners with a long-term residence permit for more than 90 days, as the previously mentioned Act No. 326/199 Coll. On the Residence of Foreigners in the Czech Republic entered into force. In 2001, the number of long –term residence again started to increase until 2004, when it declined slightly again.

Since 2004, the total number of foreigners in Czech Republic keeps increasing which is caused by the increase in the number of foreigners with a permanent residence permit. One reason for this increase is the fact that the Czech Republic joined the EU. This has led to a slight liberalization in obtaining a permanent residence permit. Among other things also include; many foreigners who had previously had a long-term residence permit met the condition of obtaining a permanent residence permit which has gradually decreased the number of foreigners with a long-term residence permit, at the expense of foreigners with a permanent residence permit. (CZSO).

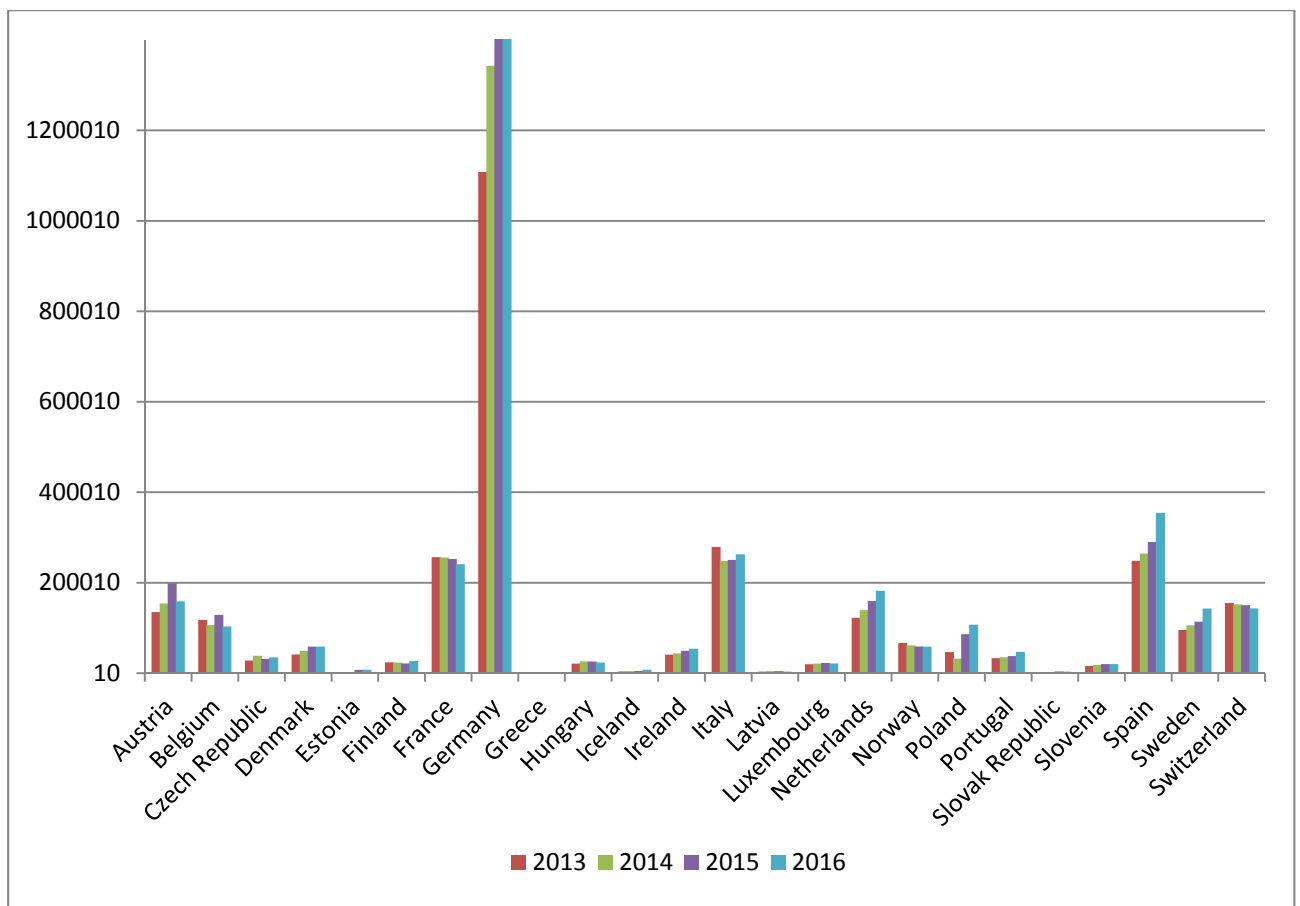


Figure 2: Evolution of the number of foreigners in EU countries

Source: OECD (2018), foreign population (indicator). doi: 10.1787/16a914e3-en (Accessed on 12 September 2018)

In graph 2, we can monitor the development of the number of foreigners in different European countries between 2013 and 2016. Their value is shown here by the inhabitant's share of the country's population. As we can see, in the Czech Republic, the value of foreigners was less than 5% in the monitored years, given the total population. Compared with other monitored countries, we could say that the number of foreigners in Czech Republic is quite low. Thus, we can say that the Czech Republic is a relatively homogeneous country. Within Europe, there are plenty of other countries that are attractive to migrants. One reason could be the fact that there is a relatively low minimum wage. In 2016 it is 9 900 CZK but 1st January 2019 the minimum wage has relatively increased to 13.350CZK.

The highest values of the percentage of foreigners were achieved in Germany where we can observe year-on-year growth of this indicator and were more than 45% of foreigners. It shows that Germany is a relatively stable country with a relatively low unemployment rate, inflation and a steady GDP growth, there is no wonder. The value of VAT is also quite low compared to other European countries and, on the contrary, the minimum wage is high. In 2016, the minimum wage per month was 1,440 EUR, and increased to 1,498 EUR per month in 2018. Similarly, high values were achieved in Spain throughout the reporting period which shows almost 35% of foreigners living according to the data. The main reason for such a high percentage of foreigners in this country is the fact that Spain is considered as the sovereign State and dependent territories by immigrant population, and that is why the poor people from Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe gather.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage of foreigners in the population was measured in Greece, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, and Iceland over the monitored years. This indicator has not even reached 1% in the monitored years. This in itself could indicate that these countries are unattractive potential for potential immigrants. Another factor could be the low minimum wage, which is one of the lowest in the case of these countries in relation to the other EU countries. For instance, in the case of Slovakia, the minimum wage was 405 EUR in 2016 relatively increased to 480 EUR in 2018.

Another reason could be relatively difficult living conditions coupled with economic hardship and low number of job opportunities. In the case of Greece, in the past, there has been a significant outflow of population in the country; the people migrated mainly for economic reasons, as the unemployment rate reached 23.1% in 2016. For this reason, we could say that

the decrease in the percentage rate of foreigners on the population between the monitored years was caused mainly by the emigration of the indigenous population.

Personally, I see again the cause of this growth, especially in reducing the total population due to emigration. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic)

3.1.2 The development of the number of the most frequent citizenship in the Czech Republic

The Figure 3 shows the development of the number of most frequently represented citizenships in the Czech Republic in percentages, the data being valid at 31 December 2016. As we can see, the most represented nationalities in the number of citizens are Ukrainians, Slovaks, Vietnamese, Russians and Germans. There has been change in the composition over the past two decades in terms of the nationalities. Between 1994 to 2014, Poland was among the most frequent citizenship in the CR but with the past two years it has been replaced by Germany. In 1994, most foreigners of Polish nationality were in the Czech Republic. Since then, however, their numbers have fallen. The main reasons for the arrival of Poles in the Czech Republic, which are mentioned in various publications, are economic reasons. According to these opinions, migrants became workers who came to the CR in the 1970s and 1980s. A significant part of them were also women who married Czech citizens. In 1995, Slovak nationality was the most represented nationality in the Czech Republic. This was due in particular to the fact that after the Czechoslovakia was divided into a separate Czech and Slovak Republic in 1993, Slovak citizens living in the Czech Republic had easier conditions for obtaining permanent residence permits than citizens of other peoples. Another important fact for the immigration of the Slovaks was certainly the similarity of Czech and Slovak language. Among other things, the Slovaks migrated to the Czech Republic, who were allowed to study at the colleges at no charge. Since 1994, we can also see that the number of foreigners of Ukrainian nationality has risen rapidly. The most frequent reasons for the migration of Ukrainians to the Czech Republic are economic motives. Despite the fact that a large part of the citizens of Ukraine have attained secondary education, it is not unusual for them to perform digging and similar work in the Czech Republic. The main reason for the migration of Ukrainian citizens to CR is the fact that their country has high unemployment in certain areas. Another very well-represented group is Vietnamese. Their number has also increased since the beginning of the reference period. The largest value of immigrants from Vietnam took place in the 1970s and 1980s. In this way, the Vietnamese government paid Czechoslovakia for war assistance. After 1990, Vietnamese from Germany immigrated to Czechoslovakia. Given the relatively large cultural differences to the Czech Republic, immigrants were immigrants to Vietnamese mainly for economic reasons. The last of the mentioned nationalities migrating to the Czech Republic are citizens of Russia. In essence, it can be said that their share in the total the number of foreigners was relatively stable, or

slightly increased. The Russians' intentions to migrate to the Czech Republic were very similar to those of Ukraine. The main cause was again economic reasons. (Migration in an Enlarged Europe, 2002, pp. 14-17)

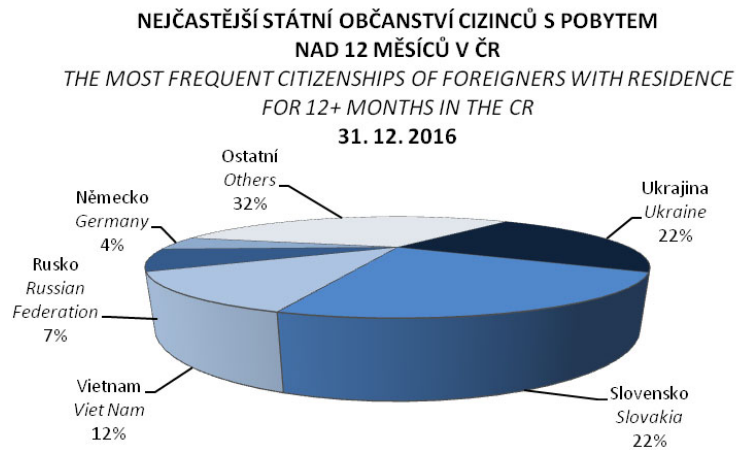


Figure 3: **Development of the number of foreigners by citizenship (31 December)**
Source: own processing data on most frequent citizenship of foreigners according to CZSO

3.1.3 Structure of foreigners in the Czech Republic by Age and Sex

We are now getting to evaluate the migrants coming to the Czech Republic in terms of their age and gender. Chart 4 shows the age pyramid of foreigners valid as of December 31, 2016. Compared to Chart 5, where we can see the age structure of the population of the Czech Republic as of December 31, 2016, we come to the clear conclusion that between the structure of foreigners and citizens The Czech Republic has significant differences. Almost 86% of foreigners heading to the Czech Republic are in the working age category (15-64 years) compared to the Czech Republic, this difference is 19%, i.e. of citizens of the Czech Republic, whose age falls into the category of productive age, is only about 67%. This data on the age of foreigners strongly points out that the most common reason for migration to the Czech Republic is the economic motive. In connection with the increase in the number of foreigners with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, there is also a growth of pre-productive citizens (0-14 years). Citizens of the Czech Republic in the pre-productive age were about 15% in 2014, foreigners about 10%. Greater differences, however, can also be observed in the post-productive age category, i.e. in the category of persons over 65 years of age. While in the Czech Republic there are about 18% in this category, only about 5% of the total number of foreigners.

It can also be seen from Figure 4 that, from the point of view of gender, there are relatively more non-female foreigners in the Czech Republic. This could be explained, for example, by the fact that a large number of foreigners to the Czech Republic are directed mainly to the security of their family in the country of origin. That is why people in productive age are often "in the world". The most represented age category for both men and women is the 30-34 age groups. In the 35-39 age categories, there are more men than women.

Overall, there are more men in the Czech Republic than women who are predominantly people of economically active age. The reasons I see in fact are that men generally find it easier than women to get a job, and they are often better paid. The reason is to find that men have better physical conditions for demanding work, which is enough in the Czech Republic

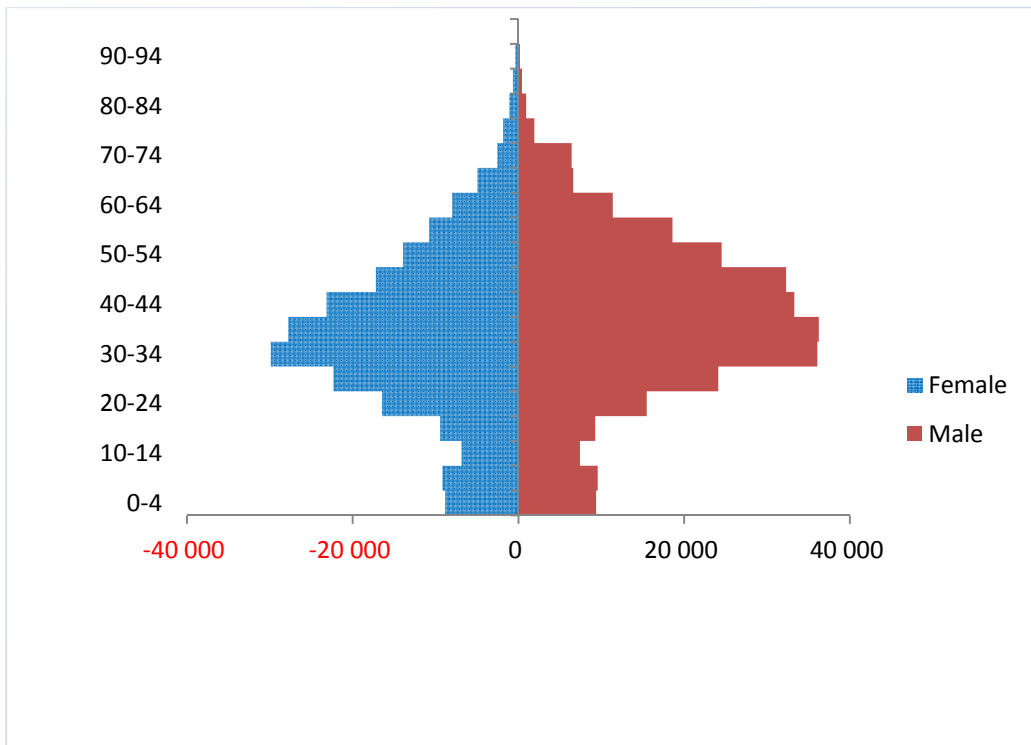


Figure 4: Age and Sex composition of foreigners as of December 31, 2016

Source: own processing data of foreigners in Czech Republic according to CZSO

3.1.4 Development of economically active foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic.

Figure five below show the development of the number of economically active foreigners in the Czech Republic between 2004 and 2017. Data on economic activity are divided into two groups, foreigners registered at labour offices and foreigners with valid trade authorization, as they come from two sources - the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs collects data on valid permits issued for the employment of foreigners and the Ministry of Industry and Trade collects data on foreigners with trade authorization.

Between 2004 and 2008, we can see a significant increase in the number of economically active foreigners, when their total number has increased by more than 180,000. The increase was recorded both for foreign nationals registered by labour offices and for foreigners holding trade licenses (between 2004 and 2008). This increase is attributed to the amendment of the Employment Act and the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union. As a result, EU citizens and their family members were no longer considered as foreigners by the Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment, thus allowing them to enter the labour market.

The decrease of foreigners in 1998 was attributed mainly to the change of legislation in 1995. At that time, an amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., On the Business Entrepreneurship, which tightened the obligation to submit the established documents to entrepreneurs, was in action. A further decline in turnover was recorded in 2002. This was not as striking as the fall in 1998, but again it is attributed to the change of the Trade Act, this time since 1999. This amendment reinforced the conditions for obtaining a long-term visa for business purposes. Between 2004 and 2005 there was an increase of foreigners-entrepreneurs by about 2,000 persons due to another amendment to the Trade Licensing Act.

As I mentioned earlier, the number of foreigners registered at labour offices (i.e. employees) dropped between 1997 and 1999, by less than 40,000 people. Since then, there has been a steady development of the number of foreigner workers until 2003. Their number ranged between 101,000 and 106,000 people during this period. Between 2004 and 2006 there was a significant increase in the total number of economically active foreigners. Their number grew by almost 80,000 people during this period, with the greatest benefit to foreigners registered at labour offices. This increase is attributed to the amendment of the Employment Act and the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union. As a result, EU citizens and their family members were no longer considered as foreigners by the Act No. 435/2004 Coll. Since 2007, the Labour Offices has been registered as foreign employees in the position of employees as well as foreigners working as business partners, members of cooperatives and members of statutory bodies of commercial companies and cooperatives. For this reason, in 2008 there was a significant increase in the number of foreigners registered at labour offices. Due to the crisis which affected the Czech Republic particular in 2009, there was a decrease of these foreigners by more than 50 000. This decrease is also due to the fact that this year the number of foreigners in the Czech Republic declined overall. (CZSO)

According to Valentova, and Mikucka, (2012), the Czech Republic has been experiencing rising unemployment and economic stagnation because of the economic crisis, which has resulted to the poor set-up of migration policy in our country. For this reason, the Czech government together with the Ministry of the Interior had to take steady measures aimed at reducing the number of foreigners to prevent new entry. This is one of the reasons why the number of economically active foreigners has been decreasing since 2009. As Valentova et al. (2012, p. 31), there were around 12 000 working migrants from both non-EU and EU countries in the first quarter of 2009, and around 68 000 work permits

ZAMĚSTNANOST CIZINCŮ V ČR PODLE POSTAVENÍ V ZAMĚSTNÁNÍ
EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CR BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
2004 - 2017

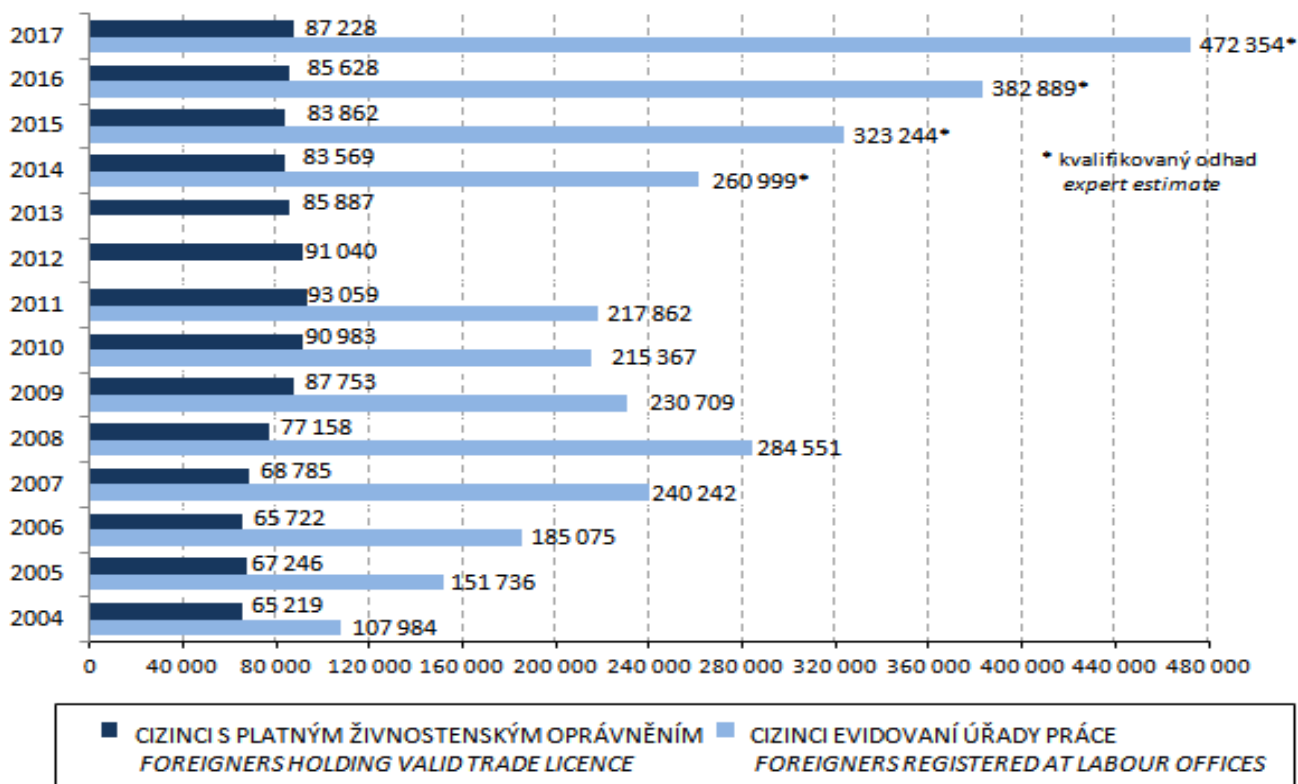


Figure 5: Development of the number of economically active foreigners in the Czech Republic 2004– 2017
 Source: Data from CZSO website.

Figure 5 presents the composition of economically active foreigners in terms of their economic activity in percentages. These data are monitored for the period 2004 to 2017. At the beginning of the monitored period, which is between 2004 -2011, the number of foreign-traders declined (from 38% to 30%) and the number of foreigners registered by labour offices increased (from 62% to 70%). Overall, we can say that the ratio between foreigners registered at the labour offices has increased higher than foreigners holding valid trade license. Between 2010 and 2011, it is possible to follow a stable development, with foreigners registered at labour offices accounting for approximately 70% of all economically active foreigners and foreigner’s trader’s of 30%. Therefore, the ratio between them has decreased in comparison with previous years. In 2013, the ratio between foreigners-businessmen increased higher than the foreigners registered at Labour Offices, as there was a decrease in the number of foreigners registered at Labour Offices. Since 2014 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of foreigners holding trade license by the Labour Offices, while the number of

foreigners registered at labour offices has been steadily increasing. As a result, the ratio of foreigners registered at labour offices are higher compared to foreigners to trade-offs. For example, in 2017 the number of foreigners registered at labour offices accounted for 84% of the total number of economically active foreigners. (CZSO).

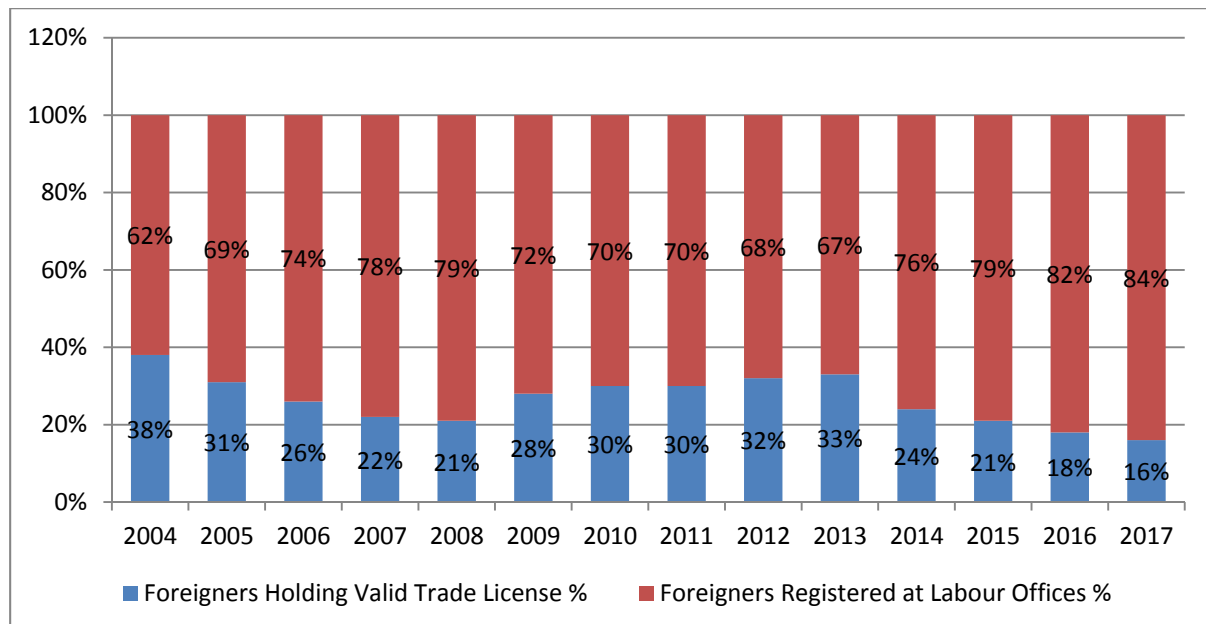


Figure 6: The ratio between the types of economic activity of foreigners in the Czech Republic (2004 - 2017)

Source: own processing data on Economic activities of foreigners from CZSO website

3.1.5 The health care condition of foreigners

The data on health care for foreigners for each hospital is shown in the annual health report form. These foreigners have several ways to pay for their health care. In particular, they can make use of a cash payment by health insurance institutions, health insurance companies where they are insured abroad, cash payments or reimbursement of health care by state authorities (Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, regional authorities, etc.). Data on the use of health care by foreigners includes, among others, asylum seekers who are accommodated in the asylum facilities of the Ministry of the Interior. To these foreigners health care is paid by the Ministry of Health. On the other hand, foreigners who receive health care from public health insurance are not mentioned in this statement.

During the year 2014, 97,185 foreigners were provided with health care in the Czech Republic. Specifically, there were 47,844 foreigners from the European Union and 49,341 foreigners from outside the EU. Most foreigners who had received health care during the course of 2014 ranged from 20 to 59 years of age. The most used method of payment was

payment by cash. This method utilized more than 46,000 people in total, and the total amount of such expenses was about CZK 290,000, with the most frequent payers of health care in this way being foreigners from non-EU countries. The second most frequent way of reimbursement was the reimbursement of health care from foreign insurance, most often used by foreigners from countries European Union. The main reason for this is probably the fact that health insurance under the EHIC (European Health Insurance Card) card is quite easy to use within the EU. The way of reimbursement of health care through the health insurance company from foreign insurance in 2014 was used by more than 23,000 foreigners and the total amount was over CZK 234,000. Healthcare paid from contractual health insurance in the Czech Republic was provided to 21,396 foreigners and was mostly used by foreigners from non-EU countries. Government authorities paid a total of 2,303 foreigners. At the end of 2014 (31 December), the care provided to a total of 4,673 foreigners remained unpaid, of which 2, 413 were overdue. The total unpaid amount was more than CZK 30,000. On non-repayable overdue costs, both EU and non-EU nationals were almost equal, i.e. 50 to 50%. (Foreigners in the Czech Republic, 2015, p. 175)

3.1.6 Education of foreigners in the Czech Republic

Aliens residing in the Czech Republic have the right to education just like the native inhabitants of the Czech Republic. This is already enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and concerns basic, secondary, higher vocational and tertiary education. The right to preschool, basic artistic and language education is acquired by foreigners if they are entitled to stay on the territory of the Czech Republic for more than 90 days if persons who stay in the Czech Republic for the purposes of scientific research or asylum applicants, subsidiary protection, persons applying for international protection or persons enjoying temporary protection.

The table below review the development of the number of foreigners in the different types of schools in the Czech Republic from the school year 2007/2008 to 2016/2017. The most frequent type of school that foreigners attended were the Universities education, with the number of foreigners in these schools increasing over time. Since the beginning of the monitored period, their number has increased to about three times. In the school year 2016/2017, there were 43,622 students, representing 52% of the total. This growth is broadly in line with the growth of the total number of foreigners and the age structure of foreigners living in the Czech Republic. Most of the foreigners attending college in this school year studied in the bachelor study program on a full-time basis. According to data from the CZSO,

most foreigners studied at universities in Prague and Brno, mainly foreigners from Slovakia, Russia and Ukraine. Another very popular type of school was Basic school in all the years studied. The number of Basic school pupils has been constantly increasing over the monitored years increased. This fact is also not unexpected due to the development of the total number of foreigners in our country. In the school year 2016/2017, these were 20,237 pupils representing 24%. Secondary schools were also very attractive in the eyes of foreigners and were attended by 9,063 students in 2016/2017. As shown in Chart 4, foreigners in the age group 15-19 years (category corresponding to secondary school age), the period under review shows that the smallest aliens studied is the Conservatories during the years under study. Because those in the Czech Republic are much less than other schools, there is no wonder. The most conspiratorial students were foreigners from Slovakia, Russia and Ukraine.

Table 2: Comparison of Foreigners in Czech Republic schools from 2007 /2008 to 2016/17

Education Level	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Nursery School	3,078	3,535	3,963	4,223	4,714	5,434	6,307	7,214	8,302	9,494
Basic School	12,963	13,583	13,839	14,109	14,315	14,551	15,109	16,477	18,281	20,237
Secondary School	6,314	7,134	7,900	8,458	8,852	9,024	9,147	8,837	8,763	9,063
Conservatoires	110	131	118	136	151	169	185	217	212	214
Higher Professional	321	307	349	426	464	510	547	552	587	611
Universities	27,047	30,128	34,439	37,507	38,719	39,442	40,359	40,971	42,117	43,622

Source: own processing data on foreigners school enrolment according to CZSO

3.2 Analysis of foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic

In the following chapter I will outline the deployment of foreigners in the individual regions of the Czech Republic. I will focus in particular on describing the areas in which foreigners are most likely to go and why. Among other things, I will also mention the countries in which the foreigners of the five most frequent citizenship (TOP 5) are targeted, what is their age structure and also in which region they are dominant and the types of economic activities they engaged in.

3.2.1 Placement of foreigners in the Czech Republic by total number

The basic idea of the placement of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic is given in Table 3 below. In this thesis we can observe the placement of foreigners in individual regions of the Czech Republic during 2011, 2014 and 2017. These data are presented in descending order, i.e. from the region with the largest number of foreigners to the lowest number of foreigners (valid for 2017). The capital city of Prague occupied the first place in this national scoreboard. In 2014, the total number of foreigners was 166, 332 which was increase to 195,058 in 2017. Since Prague is the lowest unemployment rate in all regions of the Czech Republic, the interest of foreigners in the life of this city is understandable. The main reason for moving foreigners to Prague is therefore availability of jobs which are enough to meet the demand of foreigners seeking for jobs. Similarly to Prague, there were two other regions in 2011 including the Central Bohemian and South Moravian regions. One of the reasons for the migration of foreigners into the Moravian-Silesian Region is the fact that in the 1990s this region was considered to be an area where there were significant industrial enterprises with a large number of vacancies. In 2014, the number of foreigners in the Moravian-Silesian region has already fallen and the South Moravian Region has already reached the second place in the number of foreigners in the region. The biggest foreigner's attraction of this region is undoubtedly the city of Brno, which houses the most foreigners from all over the region. The reasons are clear once again, because in Brno which most significant industrial are located with availability of jobs attracting high number of foreigners.

On the other hand, the lowest number of foreigners was recorded in the Vysocina Region 1996 to 2017. Only in 2006 the Zlin Region was placed on the last place in the number of foreigners in the region. Both of these regions differ from the regions with the largest number of foreigners mainly in the size of the region itself as to the number of inhabitants. In fact, it

can be argued that only half of the population lives in the Vysocina and Zlin regions compared to Prague, Stredocesky and Jihomoravsky regions. Therefore, it is clear to understand that region with available job opportunities attract foreigners whilst region with less or limited job opportunities attract few foreigners. For example, in 2014, the number of foreigners in Prague was increase to 524, 058 as compared to Vysocina region which was less increase to 9266 as a result of limited job opportunities.

As we can see, the total number of foreigners increased during the years under review. Similarly, there were also individual regions. Only the Karlovarsky and Kravehradecky Regions were the exception in the growth of the number of foreigners. These two regions experience a decrease in the number of foreigners in 2014 compared to 2011 but again increase in 2017. Their number has decreased by more than 1,000 people in this region. In 2014, their number grew again, even by more than 3000 people in 2017. In the Karlovarsky Region, there was less outflow of foreigners in 2014 (538 people) as compare to Kralovehradecky region with a high decrease of 812 people. This did not mean a significant change in the number of foreigners in comparison with these Regions.

Table 3: Placement of foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic - comparison of years 2011, 2014 and 2017

	2011	2014	2017
CZECH REPUBLIC	434 153	449 367	524 142
Praha (NUTS3)	166 783	166 332	195 058
Stredoceskykraj NUTS3	57 757	59 860	64 815
Jihomoravskykraj (NUTS3)	36 386	38 588	46 574
Usteckykraj (NUTS3)	30 607	31 878	34 978
Plzenskykraj (NUTS3)	23 884	25 958	31 479
Moravskosiezkykraj (NUTS3)	22 786	23 924	26 435
Karlovarskykraj (NUTS3)	19 411	18 873	19 953
Libereckykraj (NUTS3)	16 660	17 048	19 790
Jihoceskykraj (NUTS3)	14 894	15 366	19 204
Kralovehradeckykrajs (NUTS3)	14 078	13 266	15 268
Pardubickykraj (NUTS3)	11 495	11 559	15 157
Olomouckykraj (NUTS3)	9 766	10 110	11 425
Zinskykraj (NUTS3)	8 009	8 106	9 422
KrajVysocina (NUTS3)	7 272	7 806	9 266

Source: own processing data on foreigners distribution according to CZSO

3.2.2 Placement of foreigners in the Czech Republic by citizenship

Another characteristic, which I will present here, is the distribution of the five most represented citizens living in the Czech Republic in individual regions. The specific figures for 2015 and 2017 are given in the table below (Table 4). As early as in 2006, the most frequent citizens in Czech Republic were Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, Russian and Poland. Between 2015 and 2017 the five most frequent citizens living in Czech Republic in ascending order are; Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, Russian, German which now Poland falls in the sixth position. It is clear that there are significant differences between the nationalities of the region where they are located. Most Ukrainians, Slovaks and Russians lived in Prague with the largest number of Ukrainians here. For foreigners with Vietnamese citizenship it is typical that they occur mainly on the Czech-German border and in Prague, which is why they lived most in Karlovy. Foreigners with Polish citizenship were most likely to be in the Hradec Kralove Region in the olden days, as it is typical for foreigners from neighbouring countries that they are most often found near the borders of the Czech Republic with the neighbouring country. Significant changes have taken place in 2015 and 2017, as most foreigners of all citizenships lived in Prague. The largest proportion of foreigners from Russia was able to see this year in the Moravian-Silesian Region. Their total number increased only marginally (about 1 100 persons) compared to 2017. The reason could be, among other things, the fact that their number in the capital city of Prague decreased by about 7 000 compared to 2006. It is clear that some of these Russian foreigners could only move from one region to another. Another change that is recorded in the table was also the occurrence of foreigners with Vietnamese citizenship. Those in 2006 were the most resident in the already mentioned Karlovy Vary Region (that is, on the Czech-German border), but between 2015 - 2017 they were most active in Prague. Their total number increased by every year as compared to the previous years, with more than 5,000 people migrating to Prague (Grulich, 2013).

We can observe the least foreigners from German in the review years in the Zlin and Vysocina regions. Foreigners from Russia and German in the years under review can be found at least in the Vysocina Region. None of these facts, however, is surprising, given that, as I said earlier, the Zlin Region and the Vysocina Region generally belong to the regions with the lowest total number of foreigners at all which is likely caused by limited job opportunities in these regions. At least the Slovaks could be seen in the Vysocina region in 2015, and in 2017. With the smallest number of German citizens living in Pardubice Region

in 2015 and 2017, where their number did not reach even two hundred but their number increases in Prague and the Czech – Border region.

Table 4: Distribution of the 5 most frequent citizenships in regions of the Czech Republic in 2015 and 2017

	2015					2017				
REGION	Ukraine	Slovakia	Vietnam	Russia	German	Ukraine	Slovakia	Vietnam	Russia	German
CZECH REPUBLIC	105614	101589	56900	34710	20464	117061	111804	59761	36642	21261
Praha (NUTS3)	45633	27563	11707	21338	3509	48731	30291	12611	22906	3906
Stredoceskykraj NUTS3	16185	18307	5236	4470	1147	18396	20060	5872	4458	1193
Jihomoravskykraj (NUTS3)	9593	10677	4557	1842	576	10419	12175	4764	2200	615
Usteckykraj (NUTS3)	4393	4428	7923	1545	7252	4844	5013	7949	1492	7620
Plzenskykraj (NUTS3)	5847	7017	5347	416	2291	7094	7771	5650	467	2045
Moravskosiezkykraj (NUTS3)	1236	8089	4286	475	383	1397	8811	4378	481	393
Karlovarskykraj (NUTS3)	2394	1972	6680	2346	2596	2634	2186	6588	2190	2733
Libereckykraj (NUTS3)	4908	4298	2023	523	522	5053	4758	2036	528	568
Jihoceskykraj (NUTS3)	4898	3834	3105	563	809	4898	3834	3105	563	809
Kralovehradeckykrajs (NUTS3)	3699	2802	1611	321	370	4189	2998	1675	322	379
Pardubickykraj (NUTS3)	2738	3514	1283	198	165	3553	3902	1412	224	170
Olomouckykraj (NUTS3)	1757	3199	1470	290	399	1935	3360	1660	291	398
Zinskykraj (NUTS3)	398	3930	771	247	214	1199	4172	815	240	217
KrajVysocina (NUTS3)	2130	2169	1209	153	194	2562	2304	1201	175	196

Source: own processing according to CZSO

3.2.3 The age structure of foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic

As already mentioned in chapter 2.1.3, the age structure of foreigners living in the territory of the Czech Republic differs widely from the age structure of Czech households. It is also the case for individual regions. The strongest three categories of foreigners in the Czech Republic are ages 20-29, 30-39 and 40-49. The strongest age group was between 30 – 39 ages. The specific age structure for both sexes combined in the Czech Republic as at 31 December 2016 is shown in figure below (figure 7). When comparing with individual regions of the Czech Republic, I found out that the structure of the age group of foreigners in the Czech Republic differs only in a few regions. Perhaps the greatest differences can be observed in the Karlovy Vary Region. In this region, foreigners at a very young age were more pronounced. Specifically, the category 0-19 was significantly represented, where more than 78% of foreigners lived permanently. The difference in comparison with the whole CR was also that most foreigners did not come from 20 to 29 years of age in this region, but from 30 to 39 years of age, with 66% of those in this category living permanently and 34% temporarily. In both regions, there were mainly foreigners who lived temporarily in these regions. Specifically, it was 68% (Pardubice Region) and 65% (Olomouc Region).

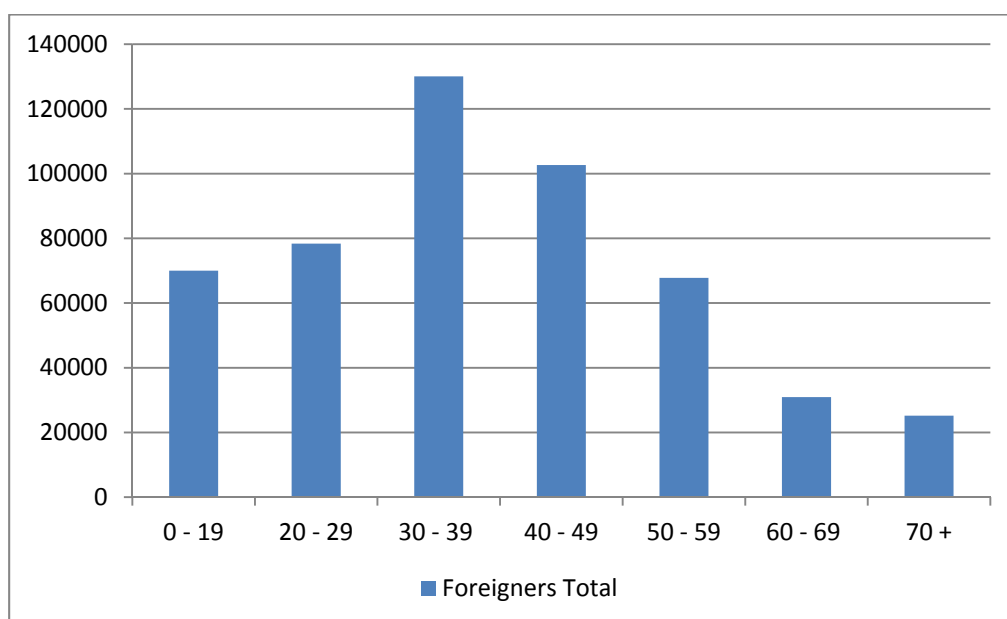


Figure 7: **Composition of foreigners by Age group –The whole CR (as of 31 December 2016)**

Source: Customized processing according to IS CIS, available from: www.mvcr.cz/soubor/migrace-tabulkova-cast-pdf.aspx

3.2.4 Economic activity of foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic

As with the other monitored characteristics, even in the case of foreigners' economic activity, most of these people are concentrated in Prague. For the basic idea of their deployment in the whole Czech Republic from the point of view of individual regions in 2016, Figure 8 below shows the percentage of economic activity of foreigners in each region. More than one third of economically active foreigners were in Prague (35%). The second most frequent place of residence of these foreigners was the Stredočeský region, where their number was 14% of the total. The third position was occupied by Jihomoravský (9%), Plzeňský (7%) and Moravskoslezský (6%). The least economically active foreigners were in the Vysočina and the Zlínský Region in 2016, which corresponded to the distribution of the total number of foreigners in the regions of the Czech Republic.

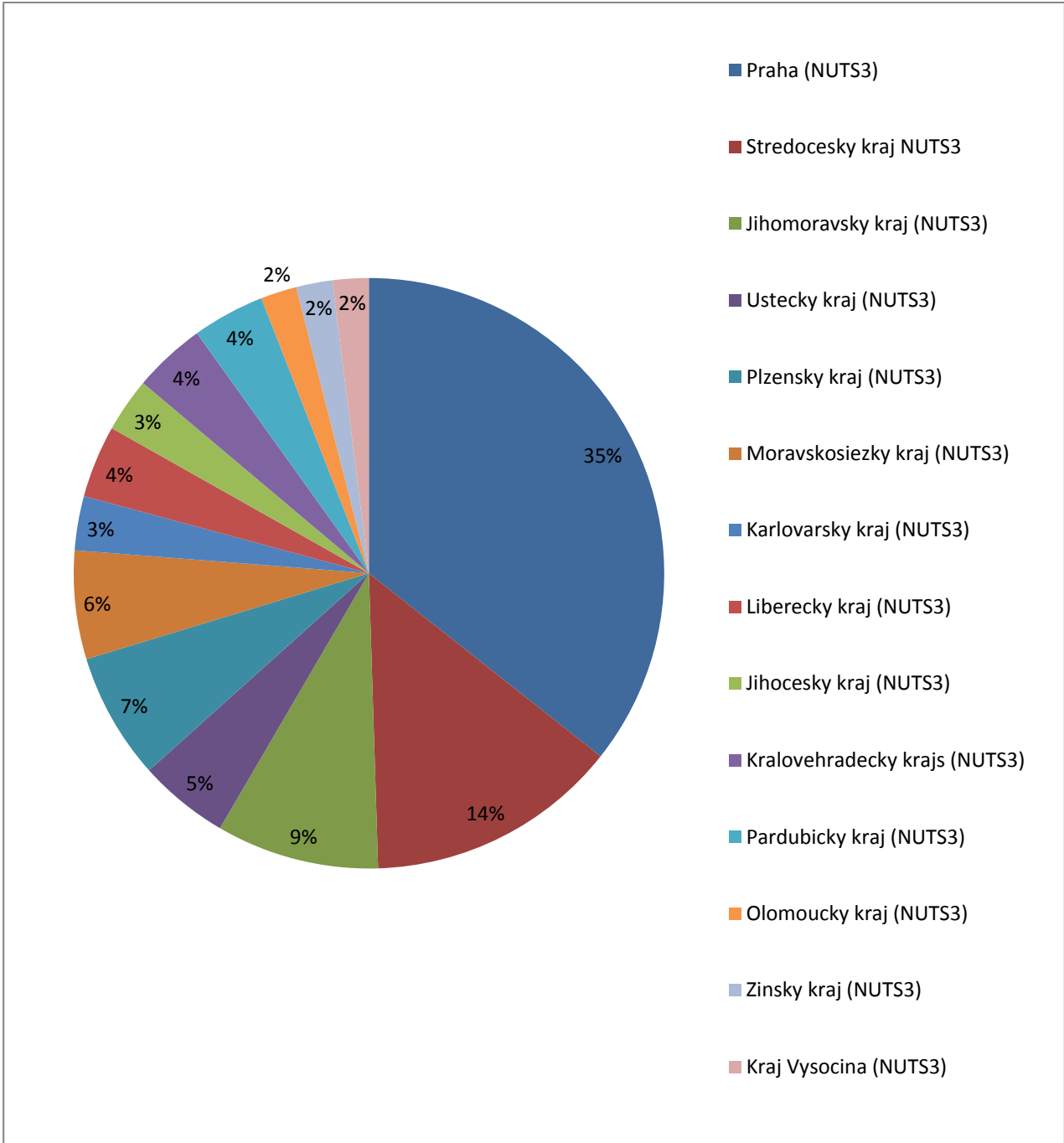


Figure 8: Economically active foreigners in regions of Czech Republic (in 2016)

Table 5: The percentages of economically active foreigners in regions of Czech Republic

	2016	Percentage %
CZECH REPUBLIC	310921	
Praha (NUTS3)	110555	35
Stredoceskykraj NUTS3	42543	14
Jihomoravskykraj (NUTS3)	29207	9
Usteckykraj (NUTS3)	14374	5
Plzenskykraj (NUTS3)	20815	7
Moravskosiezkykraj (NUTS3)	19428	6
Karlovarskykraj (NUTS3)	9498	3
Libereckykraj (NUTS3)	11587	4
Jihoceskykraj (NUTS3)	10814	3
Kralovehradeckykrajs (NUTS3)	11559	4
Pardubickykraj (NUTS3)	11258	4
Olomouckykraj (NUTS3)	6043	2
Zinskykraj (NUTS3)	7431	2
KrajVysocina (NUTS3)	5809	2

Source: *Own processing data on economically active foreigners according to MoLSA CR*

3.2.5 Economic Activities of Foreigners

The analysis of NACE economic activity of foreigners which was created according to the International Statistical Classification of Economic Activities which is used throughout the European Union. An individual economic activity has been classified into 22 categories (A to U + category "not identified"). Table 6 below shows economic activities in various categories. (The Life of Aliens in the Czech Republic, 2011, p. 5)

Table 6: NACE Table of Economic Activities (Sections)

Category	Economic Activity
A	Agriculture
B	Mining and Quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity production and distribution
E	Water supply; activities related to waste
F	Constructions
G	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles
H	Transport and Storage
I	Accommodation
J	Information and communication
K	Money and Insurance
L	Real estate
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public Administration and social security
P	Education
Q	Health and Social care
R	Cultural, entertainment and leisure activities
S	Households Activities
T	Activities of extraterritorial organizations (Not identified)
U	Other Activities

Source: Adjusted for the Aliens' Life in the Czech Republic. Volume 2011. Prague: Czech Statistical Office, 2011. Comprehensive information. ISBN 978 - 80 - 250 - 2128 - 6.

In addition, the Czech Statistical Office introduced the classification of employment, which is designated as KZAM. According to this classification, foreigners are divided into groups by occupation, which serves them as the main source of income. The individual occupations are divided according to the capacity to perform this work and the level of education acquired. (The Life of Aliens in the Czech Republic, 2011, p. 4)

Table 7: Classification of ISCO employment

Category	Type of Employment
1	Legislator, Leaders and Managers
2	Scientific and Professional Workers
3	Technicians, Health and Pedagogues
4	Administrative Workers
5	Service and Shop Operators
6	Qualified Workers
7	Craftsmen and Qualified Manufacturers
8	Machine and Equipment Operators
9	Auxiliary and Non-Professional staff members
10	Security Personnel workers

Source: Life of Foreigners in the Czech Republic. Volume 2011. Prague: Czech Statistical Office, 2011. Comprehensive information. ISBN 978 - 80 - 250 - 2128 - 6.

In analyzing the economic activity of foreigners according to the NACE classifications for 2015, I found that most foreigners who do not come from the European Union (hereinafter "non-EU") and under whom the top five citizenships can represent foreigners from Ukraine, Russia and Vietnam, (30%) work in construction, (24.6%) in manufacturing and wholesale, retail and (10.3%) work in repair of motor vehicles. Foreigners coming from the European Union, that is; Slovakia and Germany mainly in the manufacturing industry (33.68%), wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (12.13%) and (9.83%) in construction. In the individual regions of the Czech Republic this situation was very similar; there are only a few minor exceptions. For example, in the Central Bohemian region, agriculture was also often found outside the aforementioned fields in which foreigners engage in. In 2010, there were 11.31% of all non-EU foreigners working in this region. On the other hand, foreigners from the EU were involved, among other things, in administrative and support activities (18%). In the Moravian-Silesian Region, the most economically active foreigners coming from the EU were in the mining and quarrying sector (30.37%). In the Pilsen Region, more than 70% of all economically active foreigners coming from the EU were in the manufacturing industry. Foreigners from non-EU countries also worked most often in the manufacturing industry (55.89%)

The distribution of EU and non-EU foreigners by categories of KAZAM is shown in graph below. Most foreigners in both categories were in the category of auxiliaries and unskilled workers, mainly foreigners from non-EU countries (Ukrainians, Russians and Vietnamese). The second most common category of work was the craftsmen and skilled workers. In this category, it was more about foreigners from EU countries, which are foreigners from Slovak and Germany citizenship. Another category was then machine and equipment operator, when again it was a foreigner from the EU.

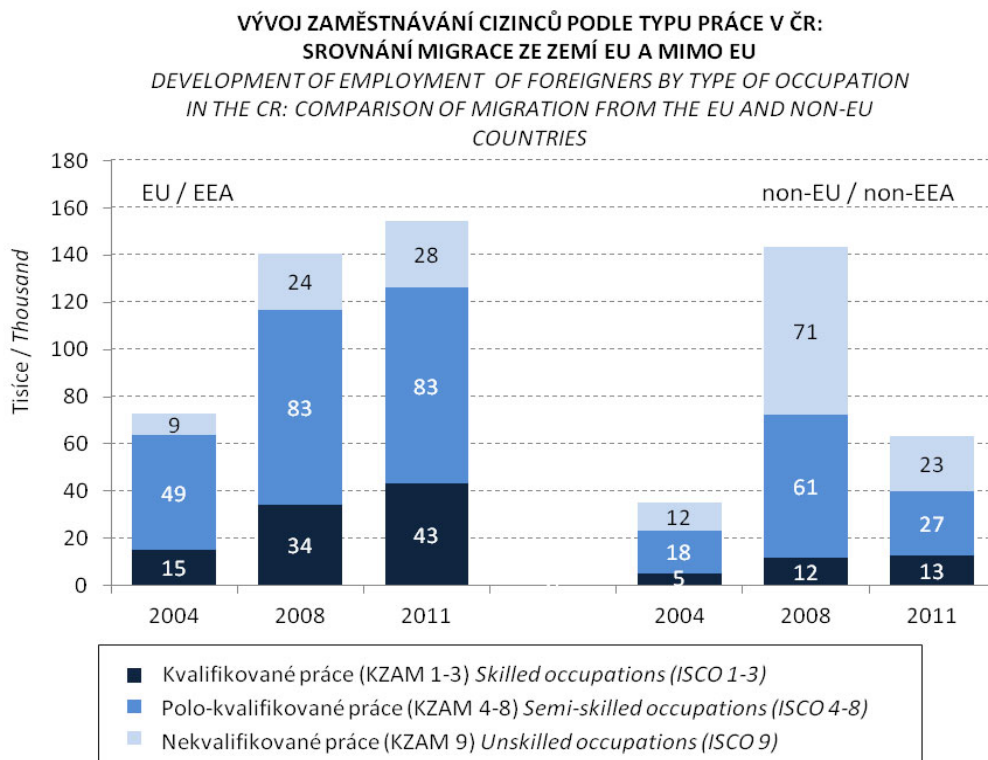


Figure 9: Breakdown of non-EU foreigners according to NACE

Source: own processing data on EU and Non- EU citizen according to CZS

Table 8: Breakdown of EU and non-EUs by foreigners according to the categories of ISCO (31 December 2016)

Code	Employment	Non- EU	EU	Total
	Total	99045	283844	382889
1	Legislator, Leaders and Managers	3611	9100	12711
2	Scientific and Professional Workers	10288	32594	42882
3	Technicians, Health and Pedagogues	5481	22583	28064
4	Administrative Workers	5040	14944	19984
5	Service and Shop Operators	16072	21279	37351
6	Qualified Workers	703	1255	1958
7	Craftsmen and Qualified Manufacturers	37046	40216	50202
8	Machine and Equipment Operators	12530	60253	72783
9	Auxiliary and Non-Professional staff members	35281	81467	116748
10	Security Personnel workers	53	153	206

Source: own processing according to CZSO

3.3 Analysis of the most common citizenship in the Czech Republic

The research reviews the top five citizenships of foreigners which are most often found in the Czech Republic. Among these top five citizenships (in terms of number of citizens) are foreigners from Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia, Vietnam and Germany I will briefly examine their characteristics, their history on the territory they represent, the history of their migration to the Czech Republic and also outline the possible reasons for their migration. In short, I will also mention their current situation.

3.3.1 Ukraine

The presence of foreigners from Ukraine has a long-standing historical tradition in the Czech Republic since the early middle Ages. In the minds of Ukrainian citizens, the Czech Republic is anchored as a target country for their possible migration for a long time. For this reason, foreigners from Ukraine became the most numerous immigration group after the velvet Revolution. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukrainian foreigners migrated, especially for social reasons, as there was hyperinflation and large factories were gradually collapsed. Thus, the Czech Republic has attracted Ukrainian migrants mainly because of their positive awareness of the geographical proximity, the cognizance languages and also the relatively

large demand for cheap labour (Ladinsky, 1967). At the beginning of the 20th century, the Czech Republic became a destination especially for Ukrainian students who were looking for a more favourable and free conditions for studying at universities. At present, the main reason for the migration of Ukrainians to the Czech Republic is mainly economic and working reasons. (Pavlíkova et al., 2009, pp. 13-19), the Ukrainians in the territory of Czech Republic are currently the largest group of inhabitants (foreigners). In 2017, 117,061 Ukrainians were legally resident here, and it is assumed that a large number of Ukrainian foreigners also resided illegally. The most legally resident foreigners were in Prague, Central Bohemia and the South Moravian Region, most often living here on the basis of permanent residence permits. As stated by Kostelecka and Jančařík, (2013). Ukrainians living here are characterized by relatively low birth rates. The reason for this is the motives of their migration. Unlike the Vietnamese community, they do not want to find a place to settle and set up a family, but they are heading here mainly for economic reasons. From the data valid as of December 31, 2016, I found out that foreigners with Ukrainian citizenship accounted for 22% of all economically active foreigners, 51% of them were employees and 49% of them owned a business license. The most common field in which they were implemented was the construction and manufacturing industries. According to the KZAM classification, most Ukrainians are employed on the Czech labour market for the position of auxiliary and unskilled workers (31 December 2016). Most often, they were foreigners aged 20-59 that fall under economically active category. In the area of education, the Ukrainian citizens have realized mainly in secondary schools. Less often, they studied at high schools.

3.3.2 Slovakia

Due to the common background of the Slovak and the Czech Republic, citizens of Slovakia occupy a special position among foreigners in Czech Republic. In the period after the Second World War, the Slovakia were heading mainly to the border areas that had been displaced. In the 1950s, the target of their migration was mainly the area of Ostrava and the Foothills, which were industrial agglomerations. It was only in the early 1980s that Prague and other big cities were at the forefront of their migration. Following the break-up of the Czechoslovak Republic more than 400,000 Slovaks acquired Czech citizenship. (CZSO)

The division of Czech-Slovakia in 1993 saw the transfer of the population between the Czech Republic and Slovakia, while the most attractive country became the Czech Republic. The motivation of these immigrants was in particularly in the field of education, qualified

employment opportunities or better paid jobs. In the eyes of the Czech people, Slovak immigrants are often not considered immigrants in the true sense of the word. However, it is necessary to distinguish two groups of Slovak citizens who headed here. They are Slovaks and Roma from Slovakia. They are perceived negatively in the eyes of the Czech population. (Roma from Slovakia).

Like the Ukrainians, the Slovaks living in the Czech Republic, according to Kostelecka et al. (2013, p. 24) do not show a high birth rate. The main cause of this phenomenon is again the economic reasons. Immigrants from Slovakia are the second largest and group of foreigners in the Czech Republic. In 2016 there were 111,804 Slovak people staying here on the basis of a long-term residence permit. This could be in line with the fact that many Slovak immigrants are heading to the Czech Republic for study purposes. Their migration is also supported by linguistic and cultural proximity or a common history. At the higher vocational schools this year, most foreigners came from Slovakia. The citizens of Slovakia are the most frequent students of universities. In terms of economic activity, foreigners with Slovak citizenship were the most numerous group of TOP five citizens. Labour offices were most often registered (90%). According to the KZAM classification in 2016, most of them worked as craftsmen and qualified manufacturers. In the area of healthcare provided to foreigners in 2014, Slovak immigrants took first place. Most often, they paid for this care from foreign health insurance.

3.3.3 Russian Citizens

The Russian began to appear in the Czech Republic in the 1920s when the so-called Russian action took place. In review of this, it is possible to introduce help to children, women, disabled, technical and cultural workers, farmers and students, who were given after the Bolshevik coup in 1917. This wave of migration brought more than 25,000 Russian citizens to the Czech Republic who belonged to the intellectual layers. Their numbers subsequently declined in the 1930s, mainly due to their persecution by the Nazis and also due to the economic crisis. After World War II, most of them were taken back to the Soviet Union. After its collapse in the 1990s, a large number of Russians migrated to the Czech Republic, mainly due to political and economic uncertainty. (CZSO)

Domestic residents of the Czech Republic are still perceived negatively by foreigners from Russia. This is due in particular to the unforgettable invasion of Russian soldiers on the territory in 1968 and to the Russian "mafia", which is increasingly manifested here. The main

reasons for the migration of Russian citizens are in particular the poor socio-economic conditions in Russia. These include, in particular, high unemployment, unavailability of medical care, reduced quality of life in Russia, and rising poverty ("push" factors). Russian citizens here look for economic opportunity here to derive a better living. It has been reviewed that highly educated citizens who travel with their whole family migrate to the Czech Republic. (Siskova, 2001, pp. 73-79)

The total number of foreigners with Russian citizenship in the territory of the Czech Republic is increasing in the long run. In 2016 36,642 Russian were living here. Most of them were in the Moravian-Silesian Region where they lived more than in the capital city of Prague. According to data from the Czech Statistical Office, these foreigners lived in the Czech Republic, mainly on the basis of permanent residence permits (54%). According to data from 2016, Russian immigrants accounted for 7% of all economically active foreigners here with most of them registered at labour offices (70%) and their economic activity increased over time. As in the case of the Ukrainians, the Russian immigrants mostly engage in as helpers and unskilled workers. As far as healthcare is concerned, according to the 2016 data, it was reviewed that the most frequent way of payment for healthcare of Russian citizenship is payment in cash. In that year, it was used in more than 11,000 cases, mainly for foreigners aged 20-59 years. In the field of education, they are mainly implemented at higher and higher vocational schools. On the contrary, in the area of kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools they occupy only a small place.

3.3.4 The Vietnamese

The first major wave of migrants from Vietnam dates back to the 1950s. At that time, a group of orphans and children from Vietnam came to accept a new life as part of the international aid. The purpose of their arrival was to obtain the basic and vocational training. Vietnam used the possibilities to educate its foreign workers since they were affected by the war, and later there was an economic, health and education crisis in their home country. Since the tradition of education has been heavily rooted in the minds of all the people, this option has been widely used by Vietnamese students. They were mainly students of industrial schools, universities, postgraduate students and vocational institutions. The number of these students was limited by annual quotas, with 20-50 arriving each year. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century agreements were signed between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Some Czech businesses, together with the government, felt a shortage of workers, which was compensated by foreign workers, mainly from Vietnam. In 1981, more than 30,000 foreigners from Vietnam came to Czechoslovakia, with 2/3 of them working as labourers. After the coup in Czechoslovakia in 1989, all financial liabilities to Vietnam were offset and access to the newly emerging Vietnamese market was closed. Since the early 1990s, Vietnamese have come to the Czech Republic for other than study purposes and in order to gain professional experience. The main activity of their economic activity in our country is becoming a business activity, creating wholesalers and markets. In most cases they come with whole families and settle.

Immigrants coming from Vietnam have long been the third largest group of foreigners in Czech Republic. In 2016 there were 59,761 Slovakia people staying here on the basis of a long-term residence permit but their number are slightly decreasing, but this fact does not change its standing position. Most of them were in the capital city of Prague, while among other favourite regions of Vietnamese immigrants were mainly the Ustecky and Karlovarsky regions. More than 80% of all foreigners from Vietnam were found here are on the permanent residence permit. According to Kostelecka & Jančařík (2013) most children are born to the Vietnamese. Altogether, more than 35% of the children born with foreign citizenship are born with Vietnamese citizenship, and this is not impeded by the fact that the Vietnamese are third in the number of foreigners in this country. As I described above, the main economic activity of Vietnamese is business. This is confirmed by the 2011 data, according to which 91% of all economically active Vietnamese have a business license. The remaining 9% was registered by the Labour Offices and was therefore an employee.

3.3.5 Germany

Germany citizens have the smallest number of foreigners from the top five most popular citizenship in the Czech Republic. They are mostly located Czech-German border, i.e. in the Karlovy Vary region. The most common type of their stay is permanent residence but, based on long-term residence over 90 days. Their total number has been quite stable over the past few years. In the 70s, Citizens of Poland who headed to the Czech Republic occupied the 5th position of foreigners here but recently it has been taken over by the Germany. Polish citizens were mainly in the Moravian-Silesian Region. This is mainly due to the historical occurrence of the Poles in the Tesin Region and also to the fact that in the 50s and 70s of the 20th century the Poles were invited to help with this because of the lack of labour.

Based on the 2017 data, the economically active foreigners coming from Germany registered at the Labour Office are 21,261 people.

3.3.6 Migrants labour market participations

Finally, this thesis examines migrants' participation in the labour market. Here the focus is to examine their employment, unemployment and labour market participation rates. I compare their employment and unemployment rates to see the possible reasons that might account for their non-participation.

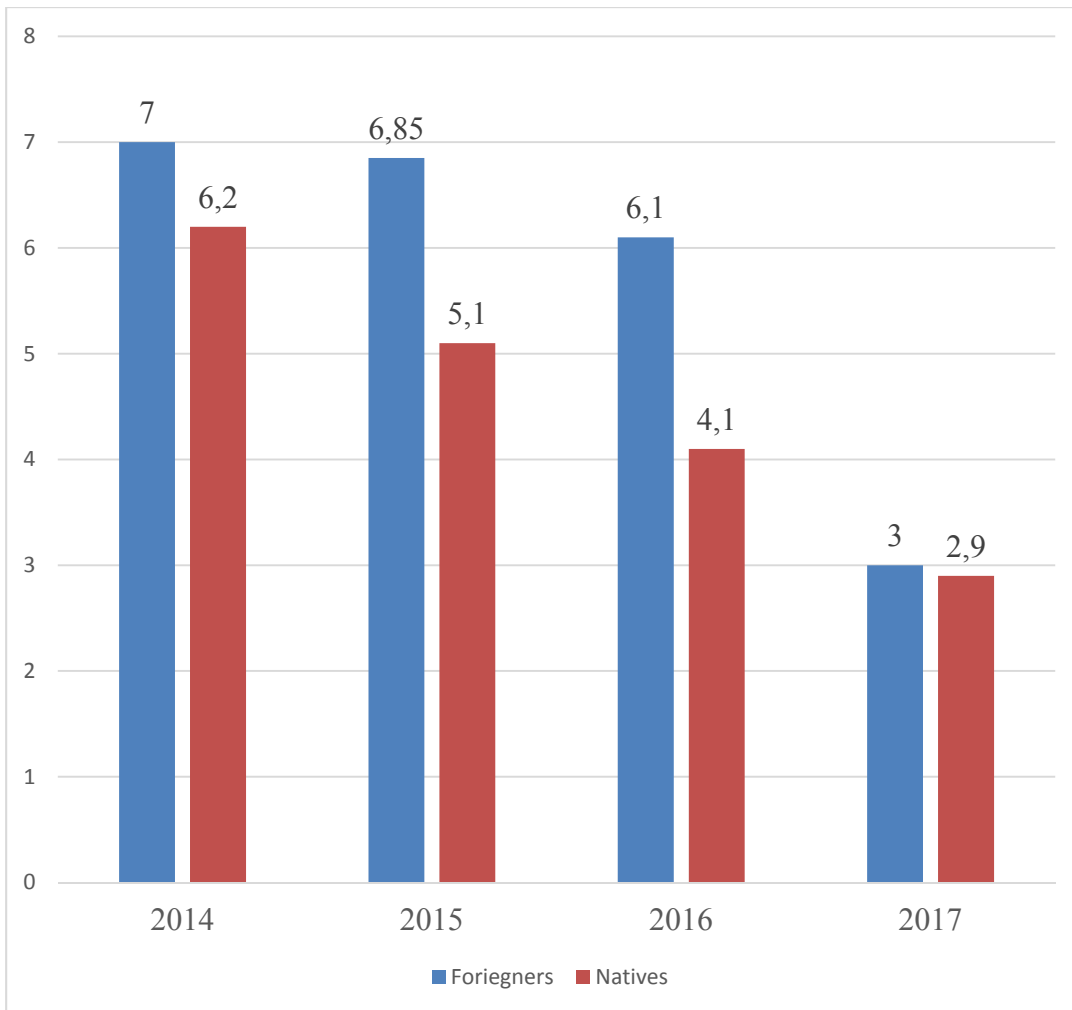


Figure 10: Unemployment rates comparisons of both Foreigners and Natives in CZ (%)

Source: Own calculations data of labour force participation in CR according to OECD

Figure 10 above, it can be seen that the unemployment rate is higher among the migrants population compared to the natives. More foreigners are unemployment albeit there is no huge and significant difference when compared. This fact might be attributed to the language problem. Foreigners may not have the requisite Czech language proficiency that can enable them fit perfectly into the Czech labour market. This rate was higher at around 7% in 2014, but it reduced drastically to 3% in the year 2017.

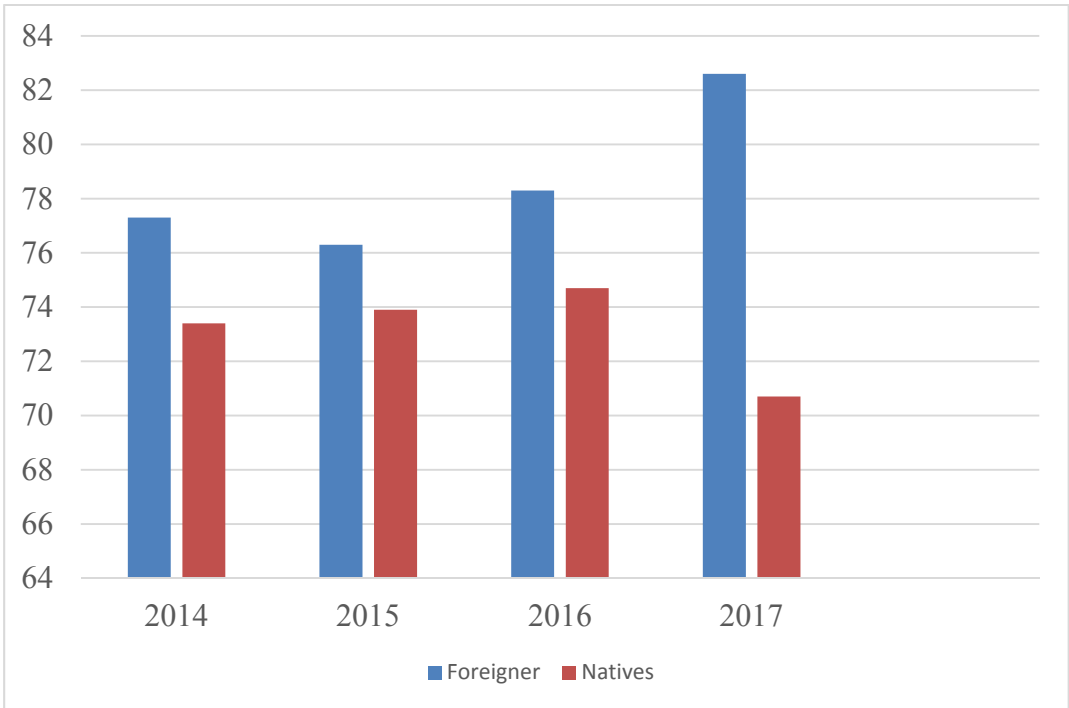


Figure 11: Labour force participation of both Foreigners and Natives in CZ in Percentage (%)

Source: Own calculations data on labour force participation from OECD website

Figure 11 compares the participation rate of foreigners to Czech citizens. The results show that migrants have higher labour participation to their Czech hosts. The reason can be attributed to the fact that the number of foreigners in the Czech republic is low at about 500000, so it is possible if they have the required skills, they will be more than probable to land a job especially jobs that demand migrant language s such as German, French, Spanish among others. Also another can be that, it is the economically active population that migrate to the Czech Republic, so when they have the needed skill, they can be active and work.

CONCLUSION

This diploma thesis deals with the development of foreign immigration on the territory of the Czech Republic, including a description of the current state of immigrants in its territory.

In the theoretical part, I introduced a description of basic concepts and legislation related to migration and also the development of migration and integration policies. These data were later used in the practical part of the work to assess the status of migrants in the Czech Republic.

The practical part was divided into three chapters, the first chapter devoted to the Czech Republic as a whole, the second chapter deals with individual regions of the Czech Republic and the third chapter reviewed the five most common nationalities.

When evaluating the status of immigrants in the Czech Republic as a whole, I found out that an estimated four hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and thirteen (496413) foreigners including refugees live in the Czech Republic as at 31st December 2016 (CZSO 2016), with a few exceptions, steadily increasing, with most of them currently staying here on the basis of a permanent residence permit. Since 2008, there has been a situation in which the number of foreigners residing in the Czech Republic has decreased on the basis of a long-term residence permit for more than 90 days and the number of foreigners with a permanent residence permit is increasing. This situation is caused mainly by the fact that foreigners with a long-term residence permit over 90 days fulfil the condition for obtaining a permanent residence permit. Data on the structure of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic in terms of their citizenship revealed that the most frequent five citizenships with which we can meet in the Czech Republic in the long term are the citizenship of Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, Russia and Germany. Most foreigners currently come from Ukraine and Slovakia. Immigrants from Ukraine are heading for primarily for economic reasons, and migrants from Slovakia come for education and qualified work opportunities. Another fact that has emerged from the analysis of immigration to the Czech Republic is the fact that the Czech Republic mainly targets foreigners in productive age and most often they are men.

Compared to the population of the Czech Republic, this is generally a younger population. From my research it was further revealed that most of the economically active foreigners in the Czech Republic are registered by the Labour Offices, and since 2008 their number has been decreasing and the number of foreigners keep increasing. Healthcare is more often used by EU nationals than foreigners from non-EU countries. In terms of education, the most

frequent type of school attended by foreigners in the Czech Republic is a college. Second is the basic education.

When assessing the situation of immigrants from the point of view of individual regions of the Czech Republic, I found that there are significant differences between individual regions not only in the number of foreigners but also in the structure of citizenship, for example. The most popular region to which foreigners are heading is the capital city of Prague. As a large number of companies are located in Prague, this is understandable to the fact that they easily find job. Among the other foreigners of the region's favourite are the Stredocesky and Jihomoravsky regions. On the contrary, the least foreigners are in the Vysocina Region and in the Zlin Region. Most immigrants from the top five citizenships are in Prague, but there are a few exceptions. Immigrants from Vietnam are also outside of Prague usually also on the Czech-German border, i.e. in the Karlovy Vary region. Immigrants from Russia are most likely to meet in the Moravian-Silesian Region. I also found out from the survey that even in the case of foreigners' economic activity, most of them are found in Prague. Most often these are aliens registered by labour offices. The exception is the region of Ustecky and Karlovarsky, as there are more foreigners - tradesmen than foreigners registered by labour offices. Most Vietnamese citizenship is the most common in these two regions.

The analysis of the TOP Five of Citizenship in the CR revealed that foreigners from countries outside the EU (Ukraine, Russia) are targeting the Czech Republic most often for economic and social reasons. In these countries, the economic and political conditions are often unstable, because of their lack of quality living conditions. A relatively strange group of migration immigrants from Vietnam moved to Czech Republic from the past to gain education because their country has been affected by war, economic and health crisis. Again, they mostly migrate also to work as migrant workers to earn money and remit back to their home countries to support their families. At present, they travel with their families and live here for 5 years or more, most of whom own trade license and set up various shops, markets and restaurants. The chance to open a shop or restaurant is all the same. For immigrants from Ukraine, as shown in the analysis, it is clear that they come to the Czech Republic for better job and better salary especially unskilled jobs in the construction industry or in the manufacturing industry (labourers, etc.). The favourite region most frequently targeted by immigrants from Russia is the Moravian-Silesian region where there are many jobs opportunities for them.

Foreign citizens are most often employed by companies when there are no suitable candidates among the home residents to fill those vacancies. From this point of view, immigration in this region can be seen as something important. The reasons for the immigration of foreigners from EU countries (Slovakia & Germany) vary. For immigrants from Slovakia, for example, it is typical that they come to the Czech Republic for education or for qualified work opportunities. Germany citizens often come to the Czech Republic occasionally for economic reason. Their main motive is to earn some money and go back to their country. The most frequent occupations in which they apply are sectors where the German language is required as a medium for communication. Historically, they mostly appeared in the Moravian-Silesian Region, where they functioned as a help because of the lack of labour. At present, most of them are found in Prague.

In general, it has been shown that immigrants arriving in the Czech Republic from the countries of the former Soviet Union leave their country mainly because of poor socio-economic conditions. They are mainly young people whose job potential is relatively well utilized in the Czech labour market. For immigrants from Asia, it is typical that they are moving to the Czech Republic for the purpose of staying and settling permanently. They have a specific position in the labour market, as most of them have a business license. Migrants from EU countries are heading to the Czech Republic most often for economic and study reasons.

The survey shows that the migration of foreigners to the Czech Republic is relatively effective in the labour market, as they are most often applied to positions which are unattractive in the eyes of the indigenous Czech population and they help to fill the labour market gaps with their entrepreneurial potential. I can also conclude that the current absolute and specific immigration flows to the Czech Republic do not necessary raise total unemployment of domestic population because these migrant populations do not usually pose as threats to their host counterparts because of the language barriers that they face. They rather complement and fill the labour market.

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