



Migration in the Czech Republic



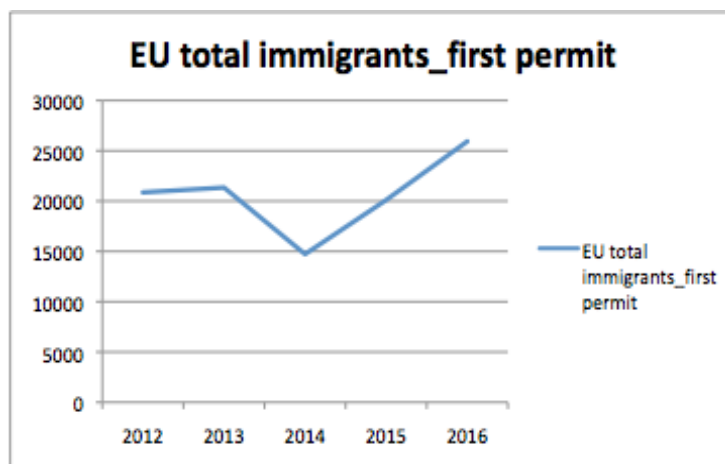
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Since 1990s, Czech Republic became a country of immigration, with a small non-EU immigrant population. Immigration declined sharply during 2008 crisis but between 2012-2013 the number of immigrant workers increased again. Comparing the EU public opinion, the Czech Republic is characterized by a less positive consideration of migrants. Having said that, the following data outlines the country's situation with particular reference to the period between 2012-2013. Notwithstanding, the data were not available for every year.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

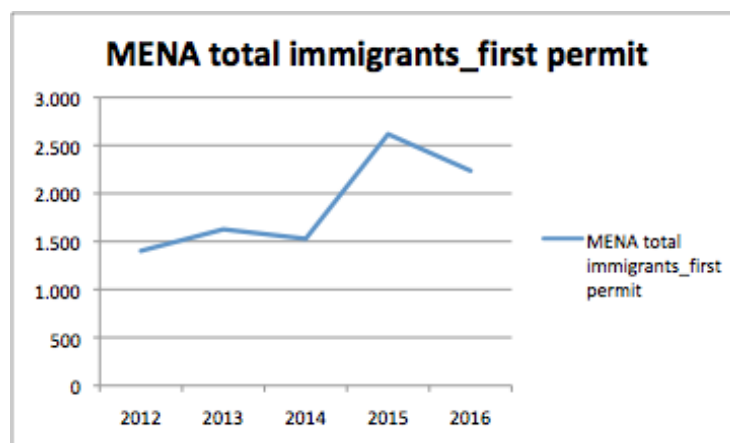
EU TOTAL IMMIGRANTS _ first permit	
2012	20.863
2013	21.345
2014	14.727
2015	20.108
2016	25.935



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

Czech Republic has witnessed several changes since 2012 regarding the EU inflows: after shrinking up to 2014, the inflows have sharply increased from 2014 onward reaching levels higher than those of 2012.

MENA TOTAL IMMIGRANTS _ first permit	
2012	1.402
2013	1.626
2014	1.528
2015	2.617
2016	2.236



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

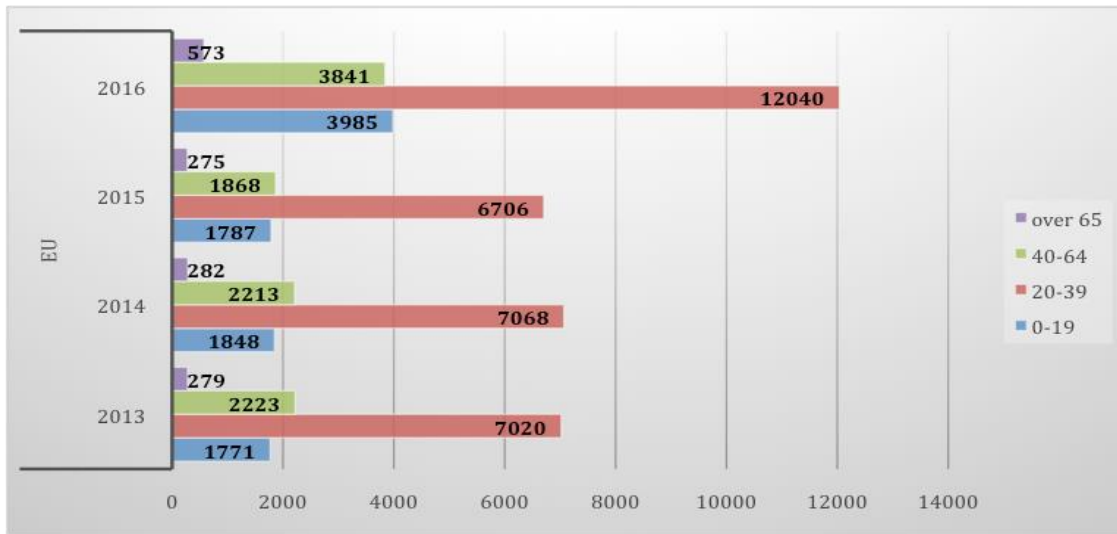
Data show that there is a difference between EU and MENA immigrations: figures underscore that MENA migration flows¹ are significantly lower than the EU ones.

Nevertheless, they highlight a similar trend: immigrant inflows grow until 2013, decline in 2014 and increase again since 2015 onward.²

¹ Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Bahrain, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

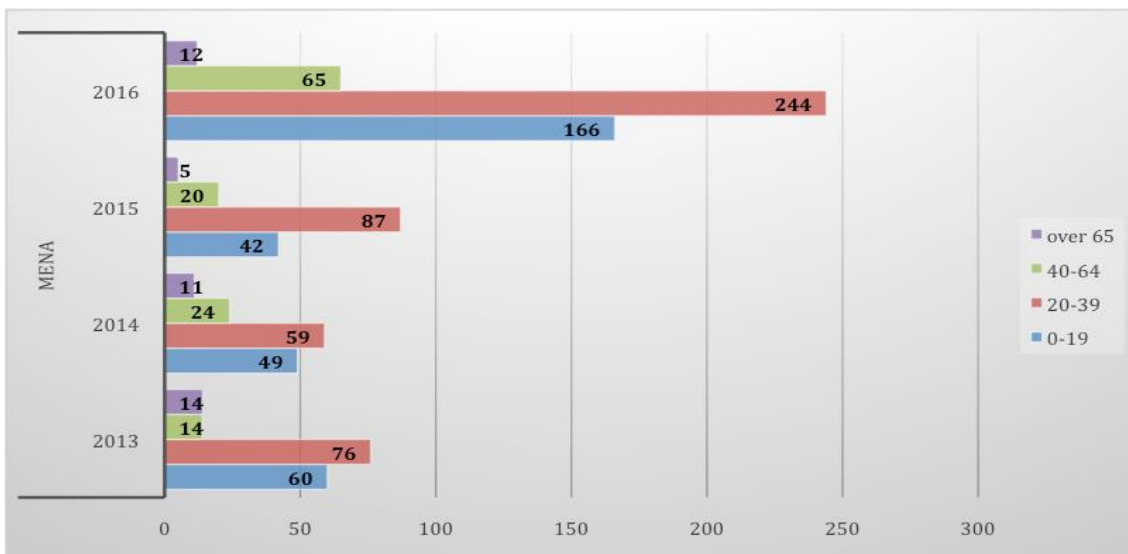
EU AND MENA IMMIGRANTS DIVIDED BY AGE AND GENDER³

EU total immigrants divided by age



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

MENA total immigrants divided by age



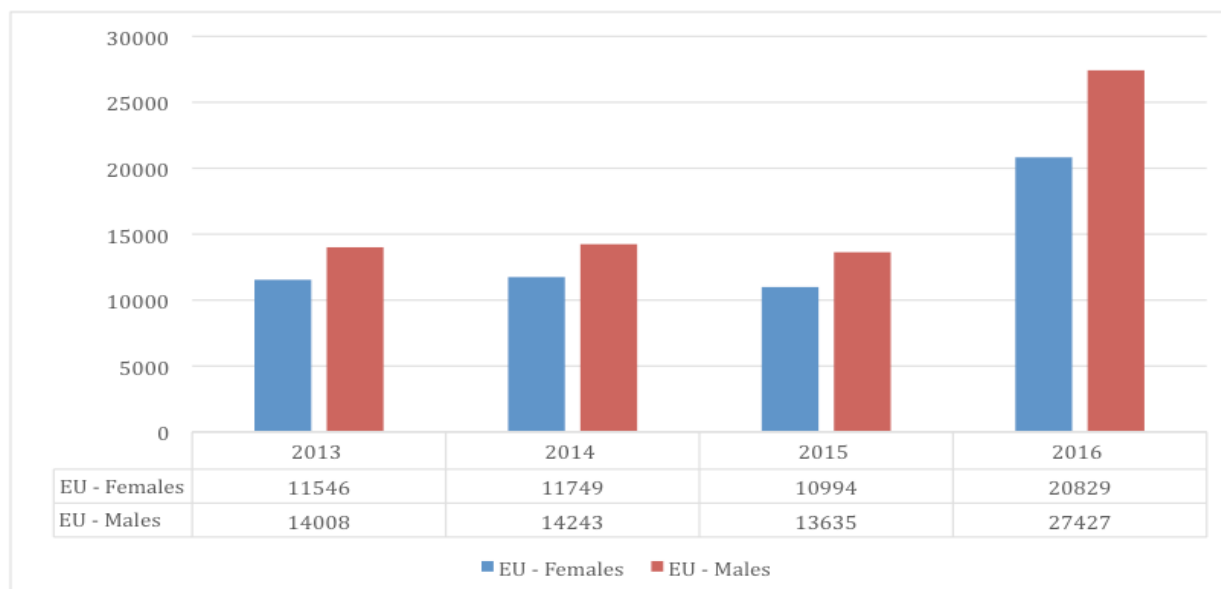
Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

For both area, data show that people aged 20-39 represent the main group of immigrants: as the human capital theory confirms, the migration investment is more profitable for the young, while the higher the age, the lower will be the attitude to migrate.

² http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

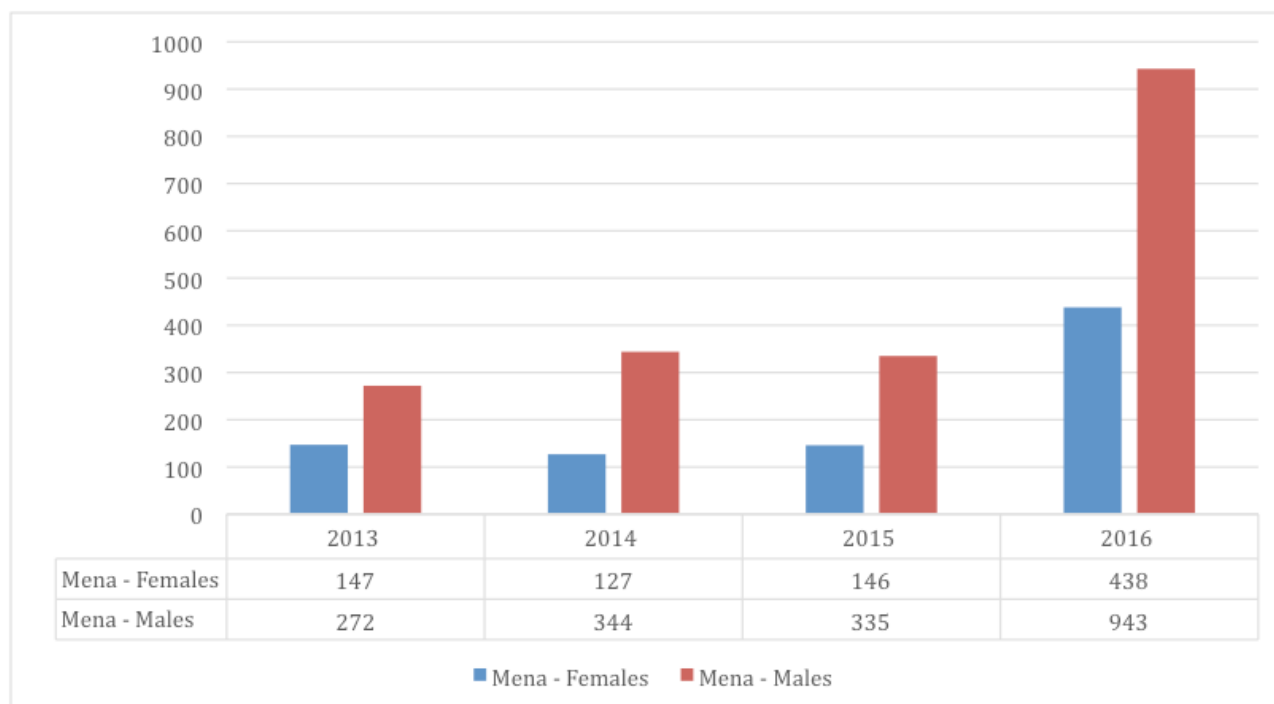
³ http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

EU total immigrants divided by gender



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

MENA total immigrants divided by gender

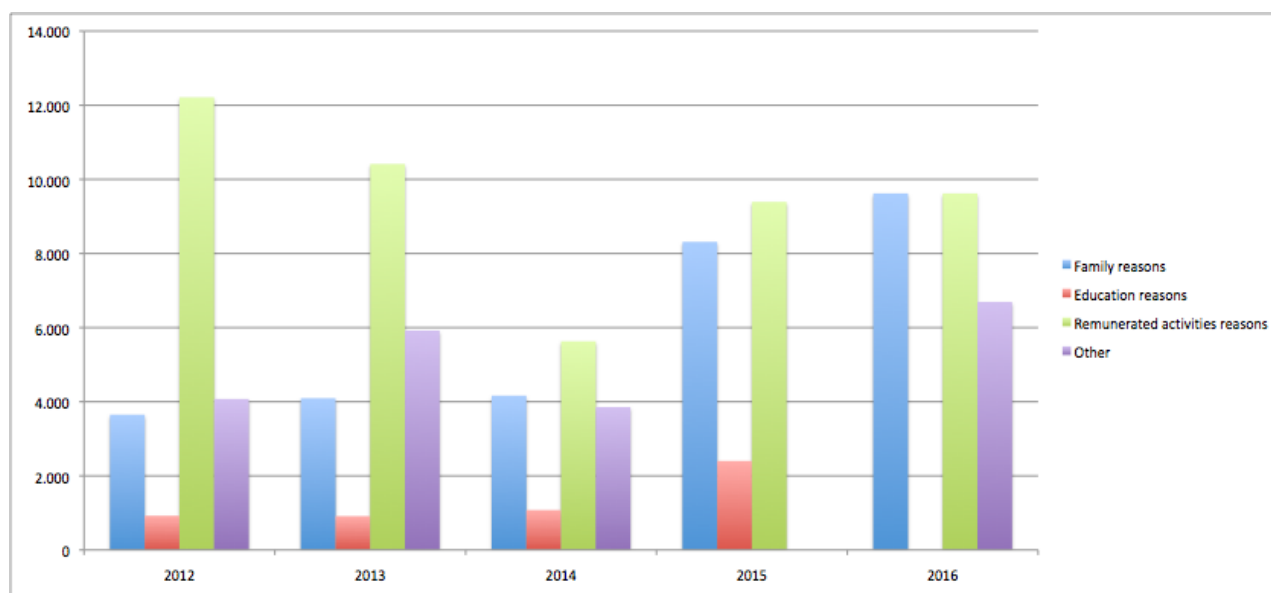


Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

According to the figures above, male inflows in Czech Republic are predominant both from European countries and from MENA region, in line with the global trend of migration.

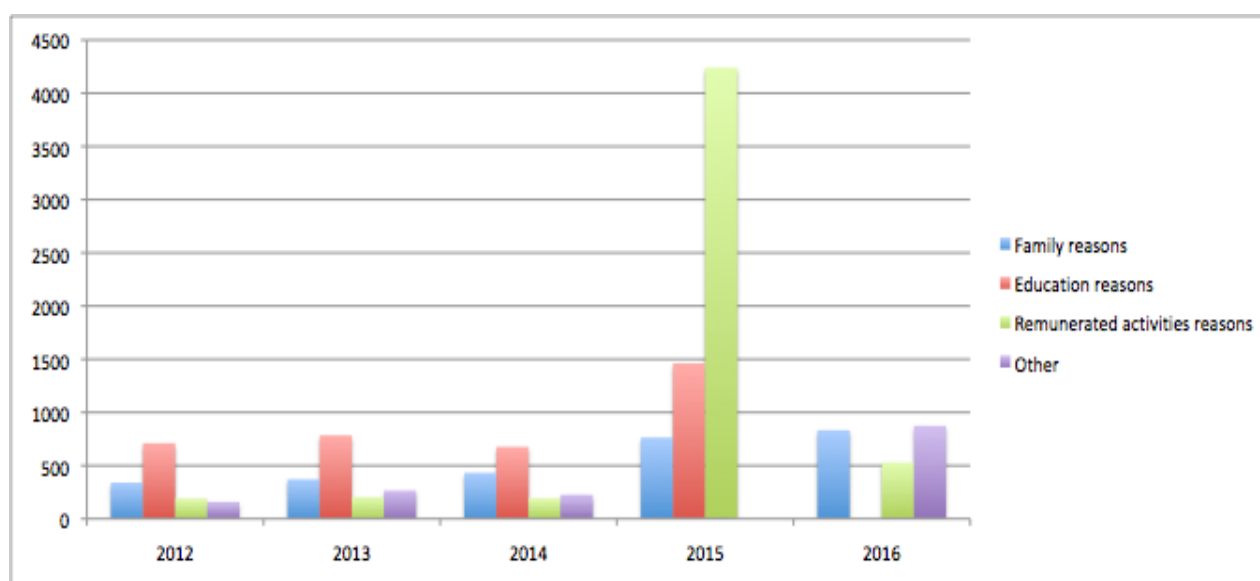
IMMIGRATION FLOWS' REASONS ⁴

Immigration flows' reasons from EU countries



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

Immigration flows' reasons from MENA countries



Source: Eurostat [migr_resfas]

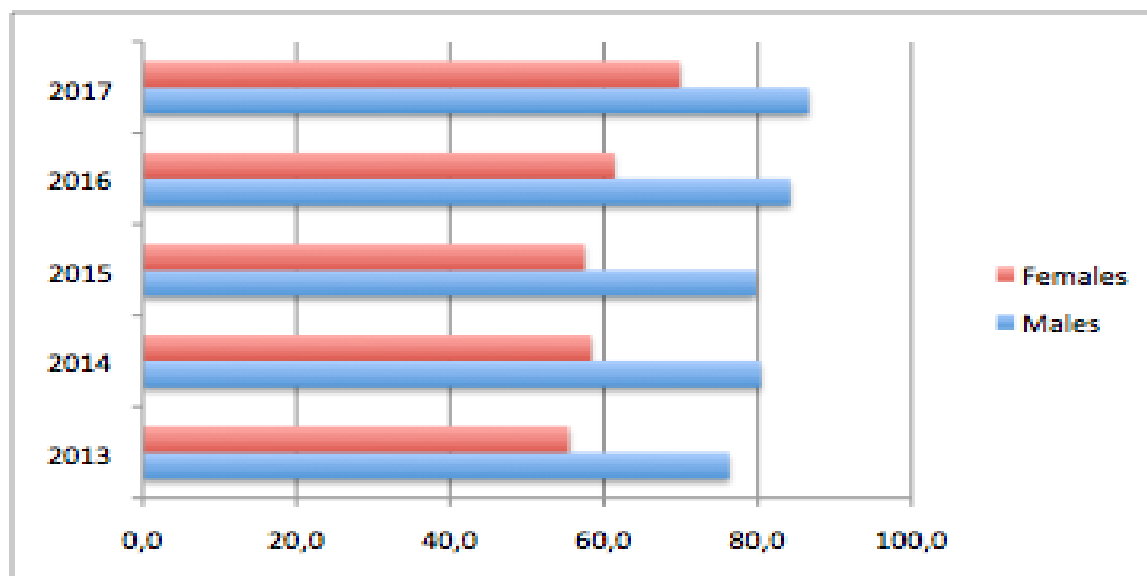
Reported data regarding the reasons of Czech immigration highlight that the main motivation to move is work related activities. Moreover, it is noteworthy the sharp increase of MENA work permits in 2015, while, with reference to EU immigration, the ulterior common reason accounted by statistics is family reunification.⁵

⁴ http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

⁵ Data about ulterior reasons for 2015 and education ones for 2016 weren't available.

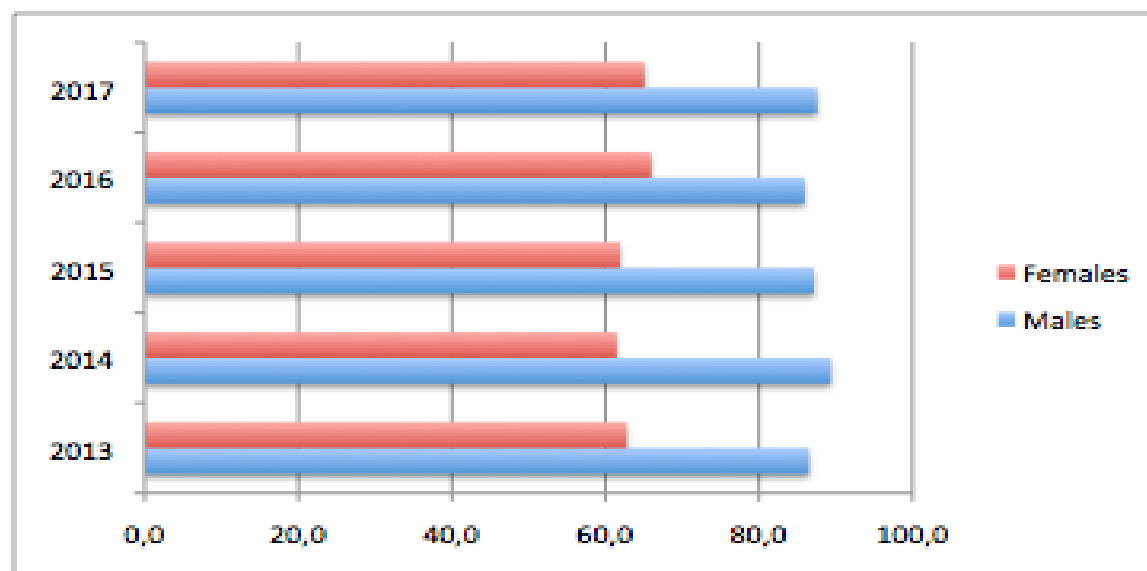
EMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX, AGE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH⁶

EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country



Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_ergacob]

Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country



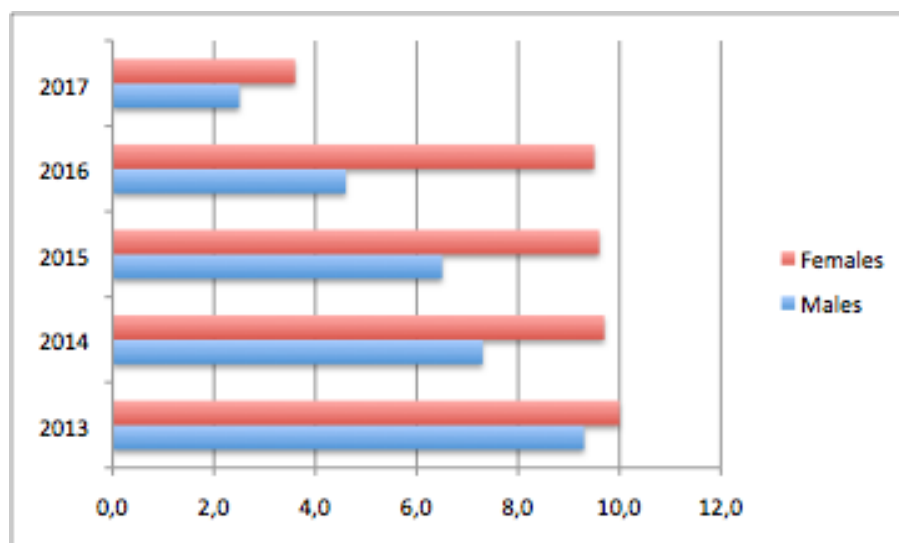
Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_ergacob]

⁶ General informations:

- Age: from 15 to 64 years
- Unit: percentage (%)

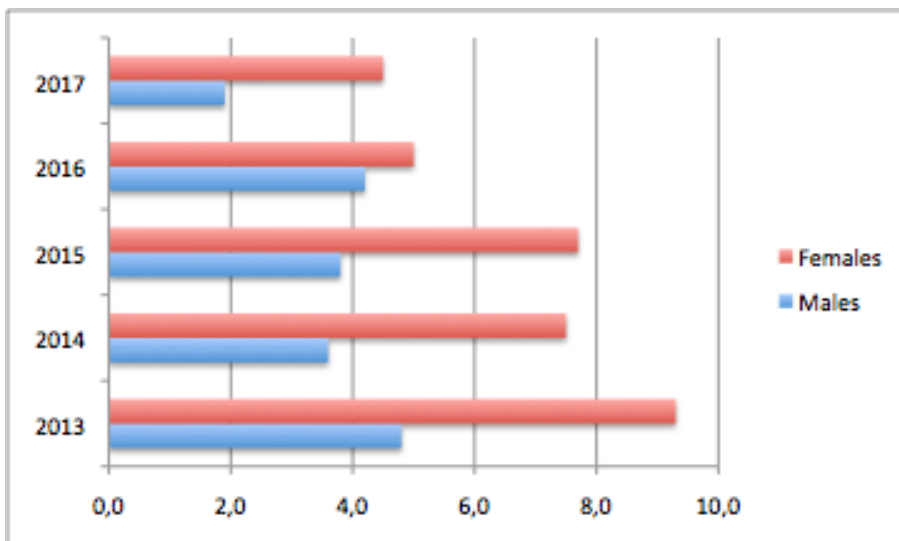
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX, AGE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH⁷

EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country



Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_urgacob]

Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country



Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_urgacob]

Despite the spread immigrant unemployment among EU countries it is noteworthy that in Czech Republic the employment rates are really high (over 80%) both for non-EU immigrants and for EU

⁷ General informations:

- Age: from 15 to 64 years
- Unit: percentage (%)

ones. The data show a slight difference in favour of males workers but compared to the global tendencies the percentage of employed women is impressive as well (over 50%).

Regarding the unemployment rate, as expected, the numbers are extremely low. Furthermore, the percentages appear to be decreasing in the last years: in 2017 the unemployment rate fell to nearly 2% both for EU male immigrants and extra-EU ones.

CONCLUSION

We decided to examine the case of migration in the Czech Republic through the use of quantitative data, and to expose the trends we have identified through the use of tools such as tables and graphs. The search for data has not always been simple, and in some cases some data concerning some countries, or entire periods, were missing.

We have also tried to present the data collected as clearly as possible, dividing immigrants by origin, Europe and the Middle East, by age and sex.

Starting from the ranking drawn up by MIPEX, we found that the Czech Republic was ranked 23 out of 38 countries, as regards migration integration policies, so it also seemed important to include in the evaluation an analysis of the countries of origin, to understand the geographical and cultural composition of immigration flows.

It also seemed fundamental to investigate, as well as the composition of the migratory flow, the reasons that have pushed migrants to move to the Czech Republic over the years.