



Migration in Czech Republic

Anna Prokopová
 Eirik Vivelid
 Vasilena Stoyanova
 Alina Bushukhina
 Oskar Arnesen Dønnum
 Ingeborg Flaten Gunstad

1 Background Information

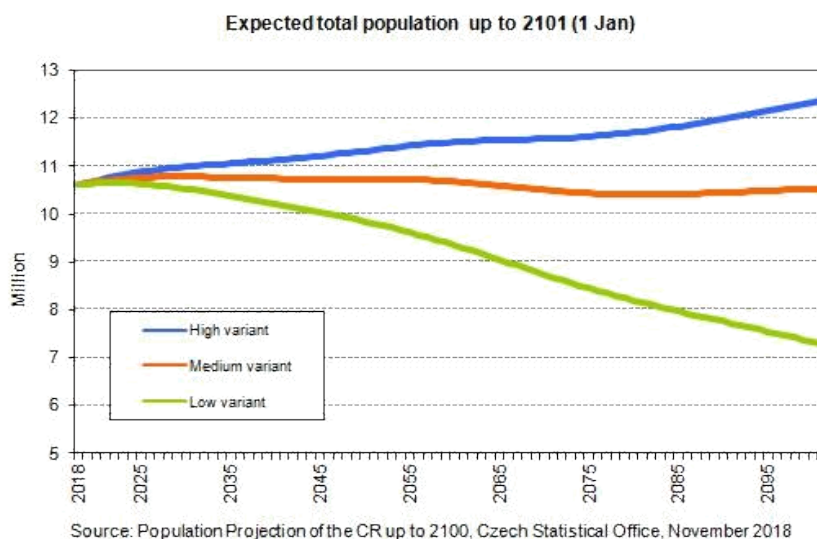
Data type	Value	Source	Comment
Total population as at 31.12.2018	10,649,800	ČSÚ	
Population growth	0,37%	ČSÚ	
GDP per capita 2018	19 400 €	Eurostat	Current prices EUR per capita.
Human Development Index Ranking 2018	27th	UN	HDI index of 0.888
Unemployment rate of total population 2018	2,23%	ČSÚ	
Youth unemployment rate	6,70%	Eurostat	Percentage of active population aged 15-24.
Population Projection 2050		ČSÚ	Data for the year 2050 assessed from the table in the text.
Low variant	10 milion	ČSÚ	
Medium variant	10.5 milion	ČSÚ	
High variant	11 milion	ČSÚ	



1.1 Population size

Czech Republic is a small landlocked country located in Central Europe with the population of 10,649,800.¹ The population has been quite steady for last 10 years and the last population growth rate for the year of 2018 is very small (0,37%) and is driven mostly by net migration. Only 0,1% was due to natural increase and the rest was consisted of 0,36% net migration rate.

According to the Czech Statistical office the population remains more or less the same also in 2050. The office counts with 3 possible variants. The high variant says that the population size will grow around that time up to 11 million of people. The medium would mean that the population keeps the same size as now – 10,5 million and the low variant counts with slightly shrunk population of 10 million of people.³



¹ ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Population and vital statistics – selected territory*. Code: DEM05a/9.

[online]. Generated Apr 24, 2019 [seen. 2019-04-24].

Available at:

<https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/en/shortUrl?su=477f7f96>

² Ibid.

³ ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Expected total population up to 2101*. [online]. Latest update:

03.12.2018 [seen. 2019-04-24]. Available at:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/expected_total_population_up_to_2101



1.2 Macroeconomic data

When it comes to macroeconomic data, The Czech Republic seems to be doing quite well. In the year of 2018, the GDP per Capita was about 19 400 EUR in current prices⁴, The average unemployment rate in 2018 was 2,23 %⁵ and has been steadily going down from around 5% in year 2015.⁶ It is below the natural unemployment rate and also below the average of the EU (6,8%).⁷ The unemployment rate of youth is also very low – 6,7% (Active population aged 15-24 years). Also, one of the lowest in the EU, where the average is around 15 %.⁸ The Human Development Index (HDI), which is computed by the United Nations, ranks countries mostly by areas such as life expectancy, expected and mean years of schooling and also gross national income per capita in pps. It ranked Czechia with 27th position. With the HDI of 0,888, the country landed in between Spain 26th and Italy 28th place.⁹

4 Eurostat. *Main GDP aggregates per capita*. [online]. Code: [nama_10_pc] Latest update: 23.04.2019

[seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tec00001>

5 ČSÚ [Czech Statistical Office]. *Basic characteristics of activity status of population aged 15 or more*.

[online].

Generated Apr 24, 2019 [seen: 2019-04-24].

Available at:

<https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/en/shortUrl?su=d7e9e104>

6 Ibid.

7 Eurostat. *Unemployment by sex and age - annual average*. [online]. Code: [une_rt_a] Latest update: 23.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

8 Eurostat. *Young people aged 15-24 neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex - annual averages*. [online]. Code: [lfsi_neet_a] Latest update: 24.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

9 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). *Country Profile: Czechia* [online]. [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CZE#>



2 Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years.

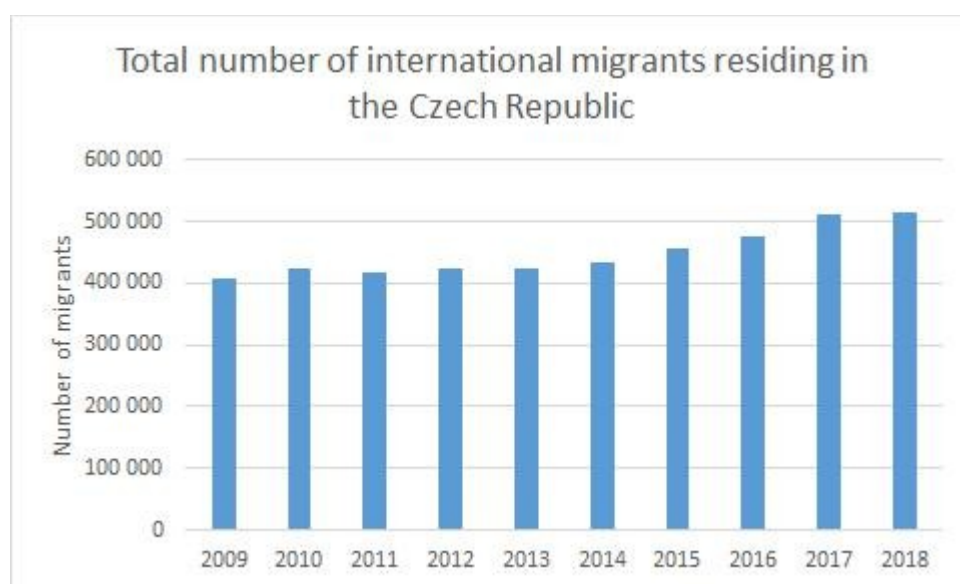
Diagrams in chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 are based on the following table:

Table X

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Population	10 467 542	10 506 813	10 532 770	10 505 445	10 516 125	10 512 419	10 538 275	10 553 843	10 578 820	10 610 055
Total Migrant Population	407 541	424 419	416 737	422 966	422 280	434 581	457 323	476 345	510 841	515 422
Male Migrant Population	244 757	250 044	240 304	243 360	241 064	247 043	260 796	271 285	290 477	291 882
Female Migrant Population	162 784	174 375	176 433	179 606	181 216	187 538	196 527	205 060	220 364	223 540
Migrant Percentage	3,89 %	4,04 %	3,96 %	4,03 %	4,02 %	4,13 %	4,34 %	4,51 %	4,83 %	4,86 %
Female Migrant Proportion	39,94 %	41,09 %	42,34 %	42,46 %	42,91 %	43,15 %	42,97 %	43,05 %	43,14 %	43,37 %

This table is synthesized from data by Eurostat¹⁰.

2.1 International migrants residing in Czech Republic

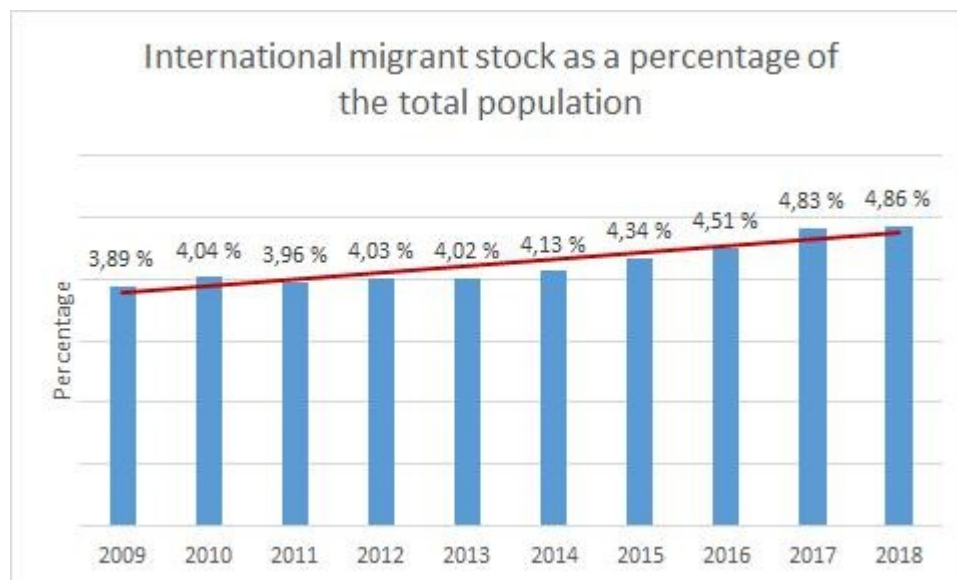


The graph shows the development of the immigrant stock in the Czech Republic during the last 10 years. The number of international migrants residing in the Czech Republic has increased by approximately 100 000 over the last 10 years. We see some minor fluctuations, but the trend is clearly positive. The data in this diagram can be found as “Total Migrant Population” in Table X.

¹⁰ Eurostat. Population on 1 January by age, sex and broad group of citizenship. [online]. Code: [migr_pop2ctz]. Latest update: 30.04.2019 [seen: 2019-05-01]. Available at: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



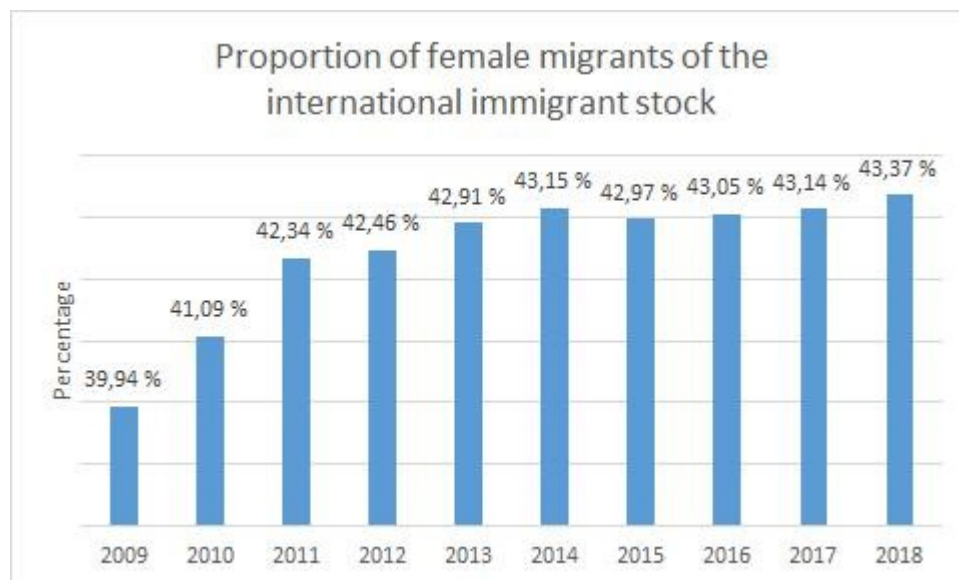
2.2 Migrant Stock compared to total population



The bars in the diagram show the percentage of migrant stock, relative to total population. The red line shows the linear trend. The international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population have increased over the last 10 years. Although we see some fluctuation on a year-to-year basis. The data in this diagram can be found as “Total Migrant Population” in Table X. “Migrant Percentage” was calculated by taking “Total Migrant Population” divided by “Total Population”.



2.3 Female proportion compared to total migrants



The proportion of female migrants increased steadily the first five years, but seems to have plateaued the last five years. The data in this diagram can be found as “Female Migrant Proportion” in Table X. “Female Migrant Proportion” was calculated by taking “Female Migrant Population” divided by “Total Migrant Population”.



2.4 Immigrant Stock by category

For our analysis of the Immigrant Stock we will use the following Table Y.

Table Y

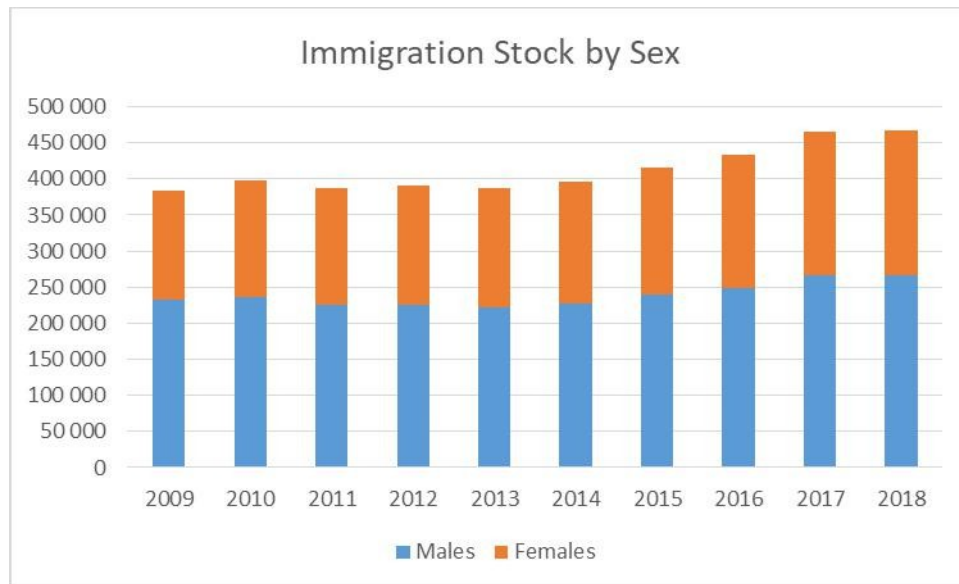
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sex										
Males	232 121	236 160	225 028	226 395	222 583	226 749	239 228	248 560	266 434	266 867
Females	152 044	162 337	162 943	164 592	164 879	169 407	177 226	184 730	198 622	200 713
Age										
<15	16 237	17 102	17 005	15 553	14 651	14 655		16 132	17 510	18 020
15-64	357 657	370 435	359 165	362 170	358 294	365 108		396 305	424 003	424 372
65+	10 271	10 960	11 801	13 264	14 517	16 393		20 853	23 543	25 188
Country of Birth										
Europe	300 170	304 809	294 392	300 065	297 206	301 240		332 787	353 552	355 779
Africa	3 880	4 193	4 438	4 629	4 822	5 101		5 606	6 265	6 332
America	4 939	5 741	6 112	6 286	6 757	8 855		9 228	12 264	12 604
Asia	74 362	82 891	82 191	79 185	77 780	78 938		83 505	90 650	90 564
Other	814	863	838	822	897	2 022		2 164	2 325	2 301
Non-Europe	83 995	93 688	93 579	90 922	90 256	94 916		100 503	111 504	111 801

This table is synthesized from data from Eurostat¹¹. We note that “Age” and “Country of Birth” data is not available for the year 2015.

Firstly, we will discuss sex. The point mainly is a supplement for point discussed in chapter

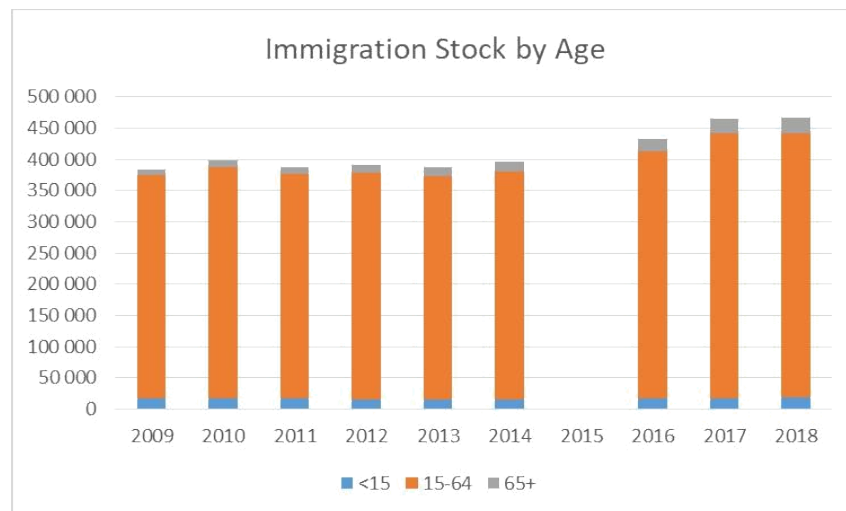


2.1. The only difference between the diagrams is that this one separates by sex. The relative weight of the sexes has also been discussed in chapter 2.2.



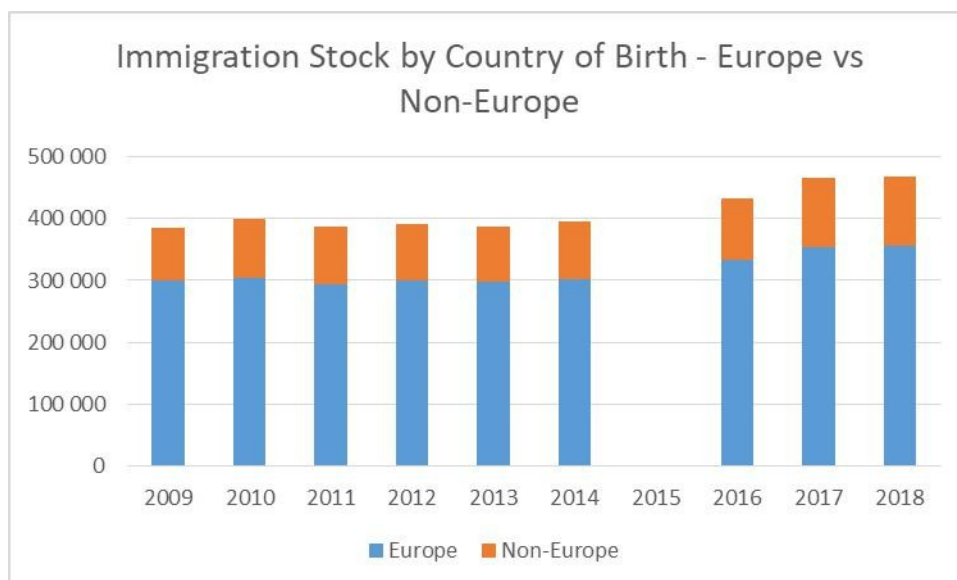
Secondly, age. We choose to divide into three groups. The headers indicate years of age, in both Table Y and the following diagram. We choose these three groups because they roughly separates the population into children, adults and seniors.

11 Eurostat. Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth. [online]. Code: [migr_pop3ctb] Latest update: 30.04.2019 [seen: 2019-05-01]. Available at: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do>

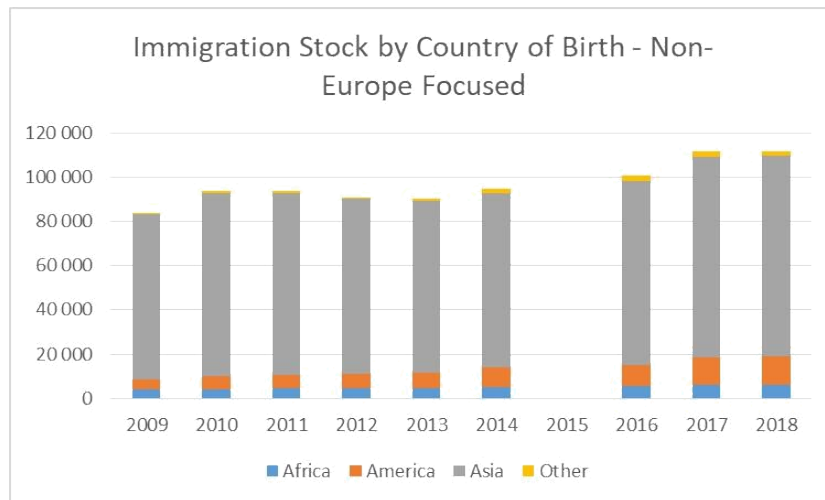


The graphics extenuates the overwhelming portion of 15-64 year olds in the migrant stock. This is to be expected with regards to basic demography, and might suggest a longer line of immigration in the Czech Republic.

Lastly, we will analyze the “Country of Birth”. For this part, we have chosen to go with continental origin. It quickly became obvious that the vast majority of Czech migrant stock is of European origin, thus we decided to split our analysis into two charts.



When looking on Europe vs Non-Europe, it would seem that the relative weight is more or less constant over the last 10 years.



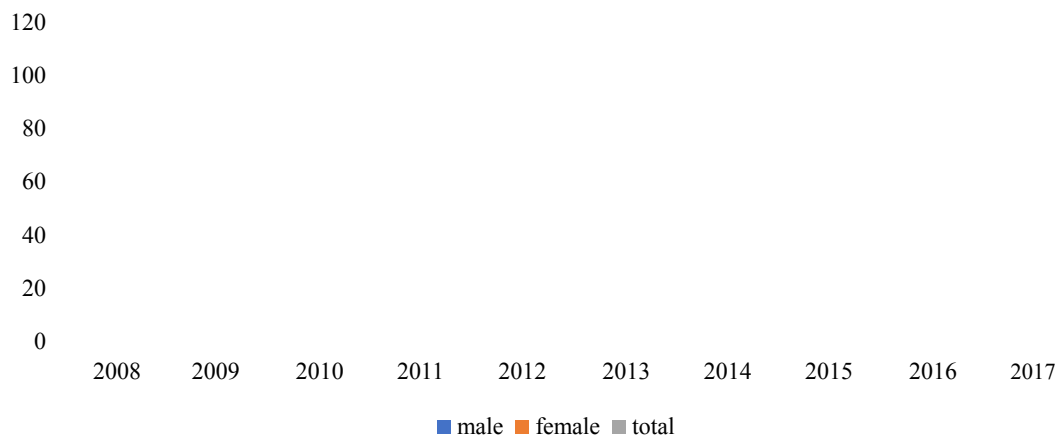
When we focus on the Non-European originators, Asia represent the majority. This is consistent with what one would expect when comparing to the world population. At least, in absolute terms. However, with the same logic Africa would seem underrepresented. Geographical and cultural distance may explain the phenomenon.

2.5 Immigration flows in the last 10 years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
male	64,176	43,502	25,768	14,76	18,155	16,361	16,442	16,324	35,909	29,988
female	43,998	32,118	22,549	12,354	16,182	13,763	13,455	13,278	28,174	21,859
total	108,174	75,62	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124	29,897	29,602	64,083	51,847



Immigrant flows by Sex in Czech Republic in thousands

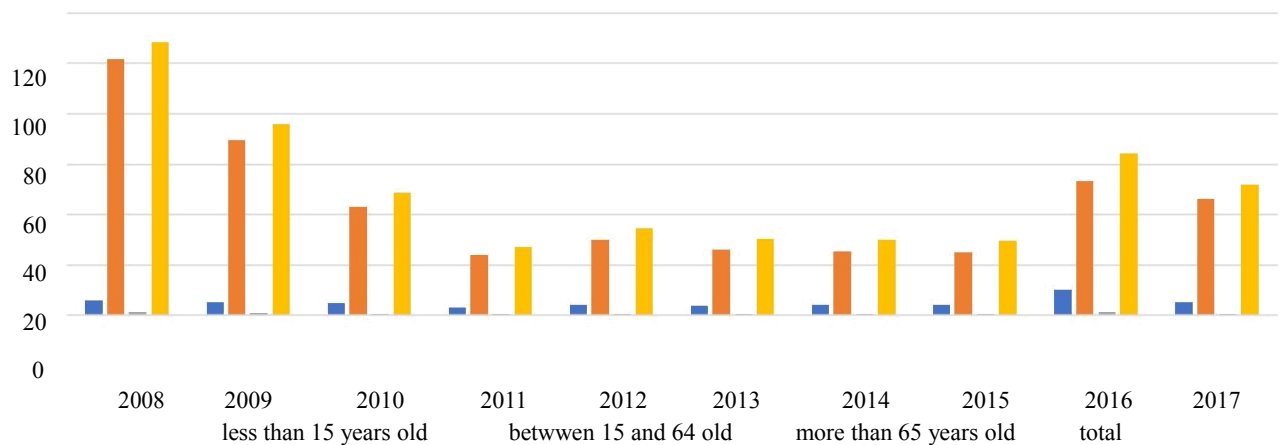


Czech Republic is stable and economically developed country in EU. There are two peaks of immigrants-the first one is intensively marked in 2008/as a reaction of the global financial crisis and second – during 2016 in a result of reaching the top of the migrant crisis, provoked by the intense social-economic situation in Syria, Iran. It makes impression that in the most crisis years 2008 and 2009 clearly predominate immigrants-man, who take care of the family, despite the tendency of emancipation. The percentage of man is increasingly in the gender structure during the period 2016-2017. There are not found researches why there are so many immigrants in Czech Republic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
less than 15 years old	5,652	5,131	4,826	2,868	3,925	3,61	4,008	4,176	9,945	5,21
between 15 and 64 old	101,475	69,551	42,756	23,687	29,857	25,833	25,213	24,825	52,916	45,90
more than 65 years old	1,047	0,938	0,735	0,559	0,555	0,681	0,676	0,601	1,222	0,73
total	108,174	75,62	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124	29,897	29,602	64,083	51,84



Immigrant flows in Czech Republic by age



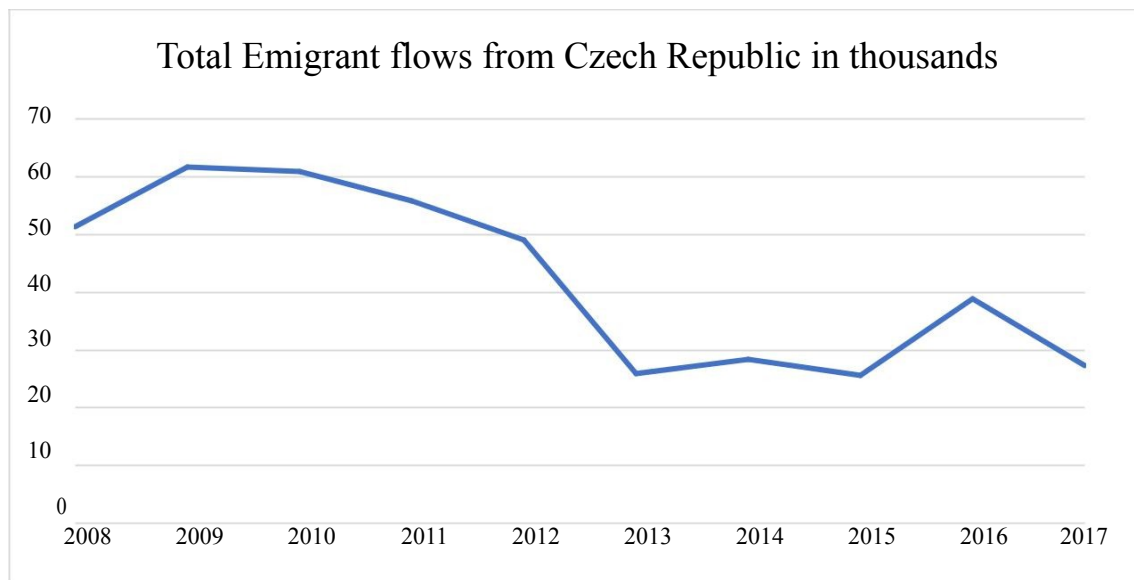
According to information of interviewer immigrants over 70% of them are trying to establish themselves in Czech Republic to work. This is obvious from the stable high percentage of immigrants in work ag. By data of the interviewer around 15% immigrate in Czech Republic with purpose education and professional career. Insignificant statistically is the number of immigrants-pensioner. It makes impression the double amount of immigrants to 15 years through 2016 towards 2015 against of their lower percentage during the analysed period. This is explainable with the peak of migrant crisis and the growth of migrant flow in Europe during the sighted sub-period. (look it is nonsense as the come mostly from Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia The families from North Africa, Syria, Iran and etc. are trying to settle their peaceful and normal life.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ukraine	28.056	13.369	3.631	2.264	4.410	3.693	3.387	3.654	3.654	3.654
Slovakia	9.219	7.377	7.648	5.599	6.020	6.861	7.155	7.070	7.070	7.070
Vietnam	11.712	7.887	1.783	737	924	1.012	902	1.275	1.275	1.275
Russia	5.539	4.919	3.139	1.187	3.026	1.573	1.335	896	896	896
Poland	1.384	1.036	961	704	633	606	637	648	648	648

There are many immigrants from Ukraine, Russia and Slovakia. One of the reasons Czech Republic to be a target for the immigrant is the high salaries and living standard of life. At the same time as in the most developed European countries also in the Czech Republic there is a deficit of workers especially for not qualified labour.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
emigrants	51,478	61,782	61,069	55,91	49,106	25,894	28,468	25,684	38,864	27,316

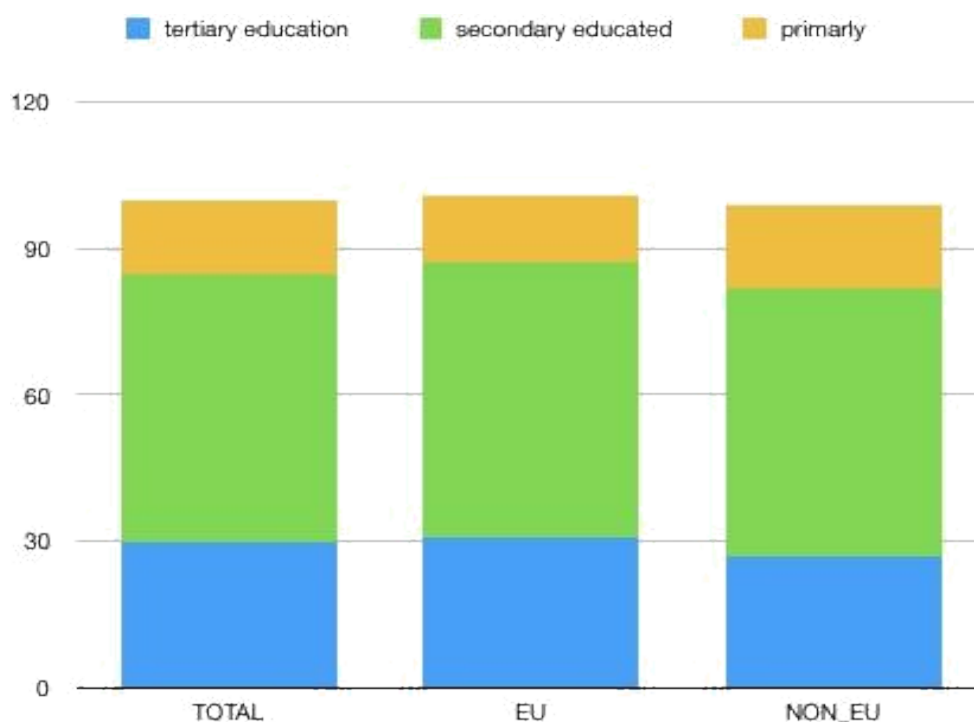


Trying to stop the consequences of global financial economic crisis, the highest is the number of Czech emigrants during 2009-2010. During the period 2008-2017 the emigrants are less than 2017. There are clear symptoms for a new economic crisis, for example, the mass dismissals in a big companies in Germany and also the European future is not clear after the BREXIT

3 Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by level of education

In order to analyse the approximate distribution of education among migrants in Czech Republic, it is relevant to divide into 2 groups (EU-citizens/NON-EU citizens) and also to provide data on total figures.



Graph №1. Migrants by educational level.

As we can see from the data, the majority of migrants in Czech Republic are secondary-educated migrants: share of tertiary-educated migrants in 2017 has reached about 30% of all the migrants.

Share of tertiary-educated migrants raised in the last 10 years on almost 10 %. EU-migrants represent the group with the higher percent of tertiary educated persons.¹²

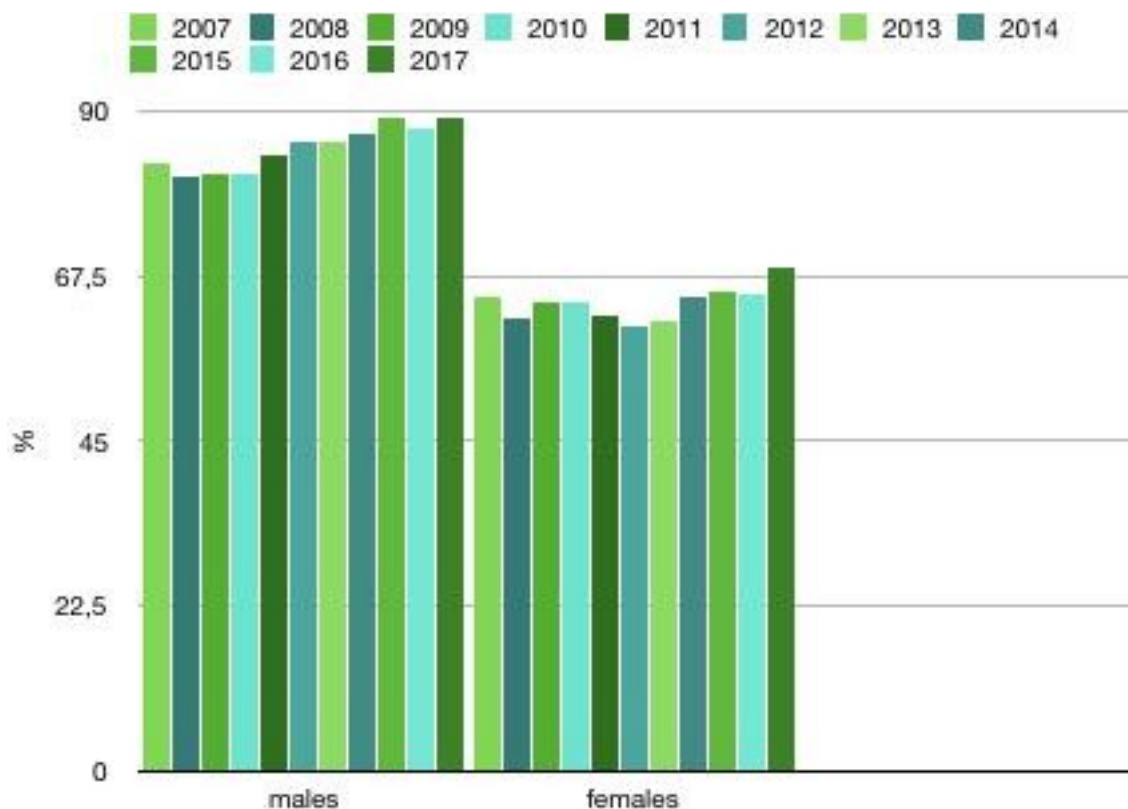
3.2. Migrants by levels of employment

Migrants in CZ republic have quite a high rate of employment. It is stipulated also by the fact that high number of migrants have residence permit by remunerated activities, so their labour status determines their presence in the country. As it can be seen from the graph, the number of employed migrants is increasing every year as well, which is also linked to increasing number of migrants as a group. Here again all the migrants can be divided into 2 groups: EU-citizens and NON-EU citizens. However, it is also important to examine employment by gender and age group.

¹² Eurostat. Migrants by educational attainment level. [online]. Code: [edat_lfs_9911]
Latest update:
29.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at:
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



If to compare males and females in terms of employment, there share of employed males is higher, then share of employed females.



Graph №2. Employment of migrants in the last 10 years by gender.

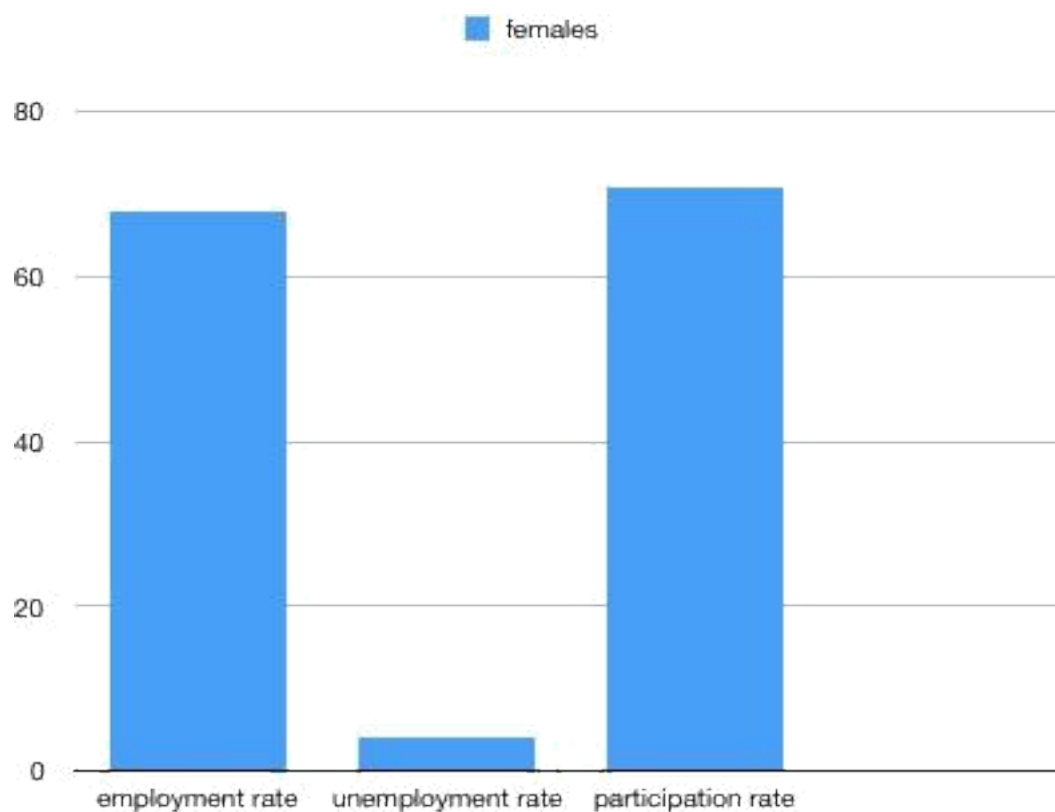
As we can see from the graph № 2, share of employed migrants has slightly increased in the last 10 years. For males it reached almost 90%, for females it approximated 70%.¹³

The two following graphs show percentage of employed and unemployed migrants by gender. As we can see, rate of unemployment is very small among migrants (its's slightly higher for females than for males).¹⁴

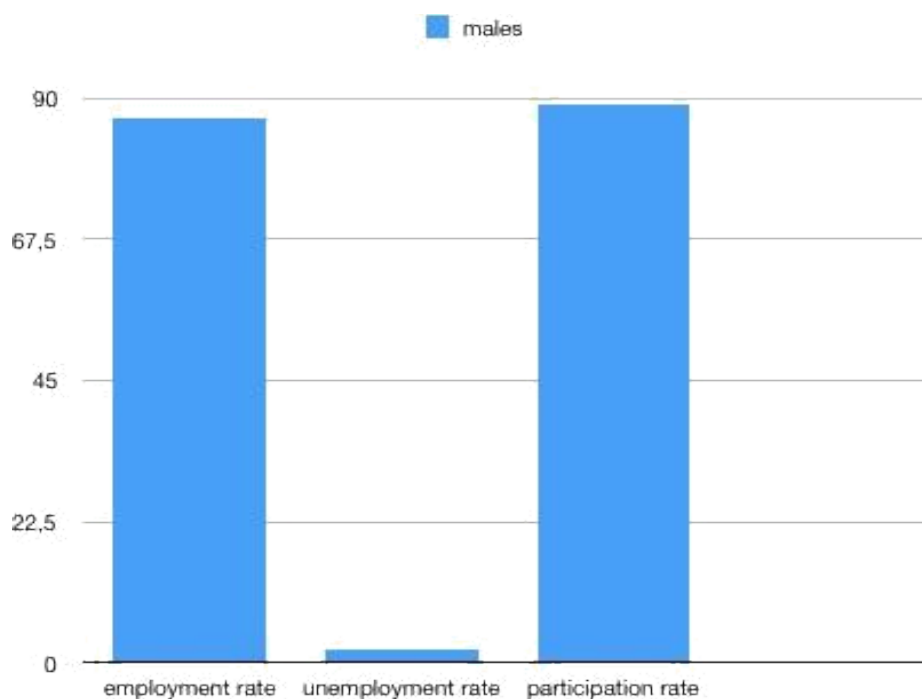
13 Eurostat. Migrants by sex, age and labour status. [online]. Code: [lfsa_pgacws] Latest update:

29. 04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

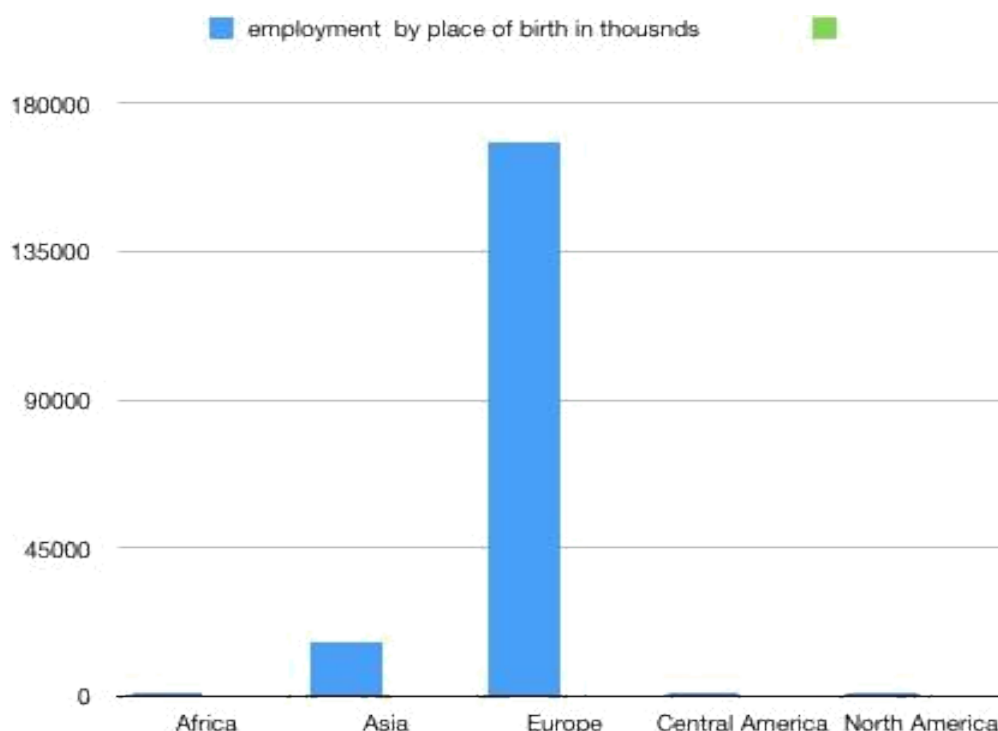
14 OECD. Employment, unemployment, participation rates by sex and place of birth. [online]. Latest update: 27.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at <https://stats.oecd.org/#>



Graph №3. Employment, unemployment, labour market participation for female migrants.



Graph №4. Same indicators for males.



Graph № 5. Employment of migrants by place of birth

Employment rate by the place of birth shows that Europeans have the highest rate of employment, comparing to migrants from other places. It can be explained by the fact that Europeans (Eastern Europeans) represent the dominant group in terms of numbers.¹⁵ The other groups are less presented on the national territory.

Graph №6 demonstrates employment of migrants by age. Employment rate by age demonstrates that there are more 30-39 aged employed migrants in Czech Republic. Partly it can be explained by the fact that they represent the most numerous age group.¹⁶

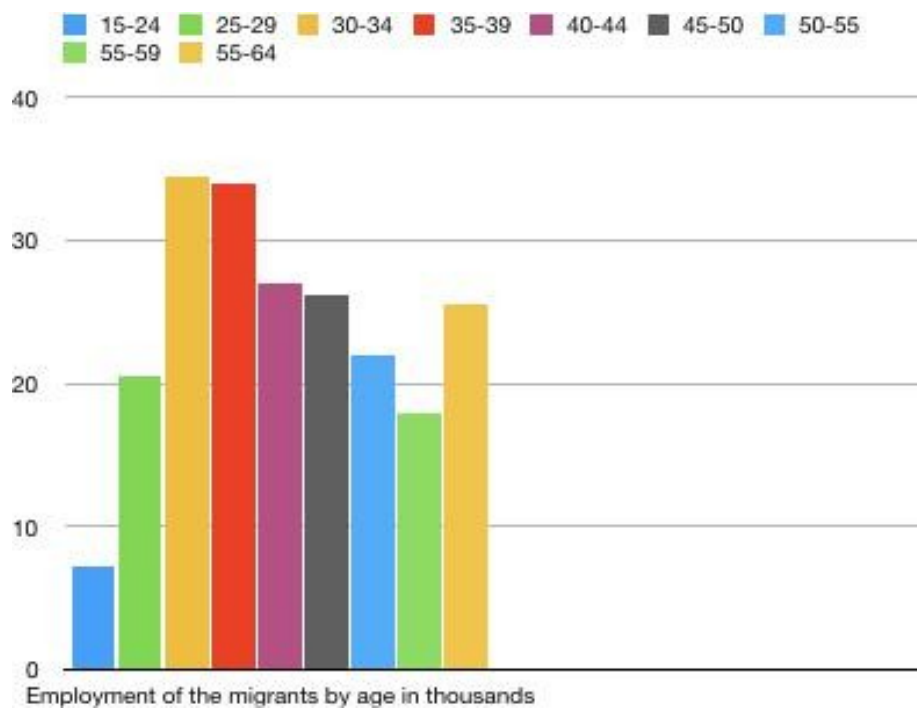
Graph № 7 demonstrates First residence permit by reason (2017). According to the data, work is the main way of entrance for migrants to Czech Republic (40% of residence permits in 2017 were given for labour reasons).

¹⁵ OECD. Employment rates by place of birth [online]. Latest update: 27.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at <https://stats.oecd.org/#>

¹⁶ Eurostat. Migrants by age and labour status. [online]. Code: [lfsa_pgacws] Latest update: 29.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Family reason is the second important way of entrance and 27% of total residence permits. Immigration in Czech Republic for education is becoming more and more popular way of entrance (17% of residence permits in 2017).¹⁷

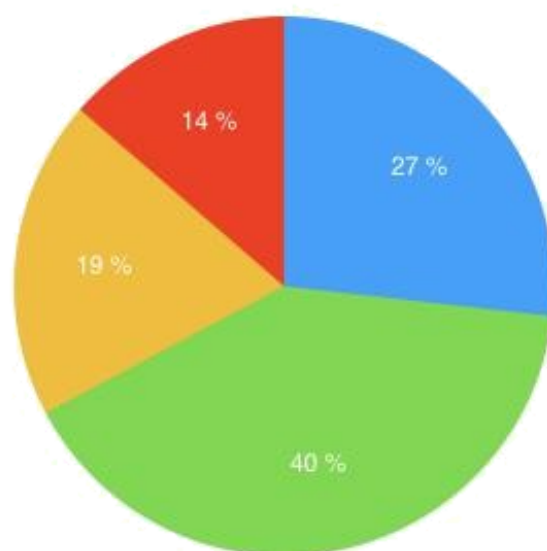


Graph №6. Migrants by employment and age.

¹⁷ Eurostat. First residence permit by reason. [online]. Code: [migr_resfirst] Latest update: 29.04.2019 [seen: 2019-04-24]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfirst&lang=en



● Family reasons ● Occupation ● Education ● Other reasons



Graph №7. First residence permit by reason (2017).

3.2 Migration by levels of unemployment

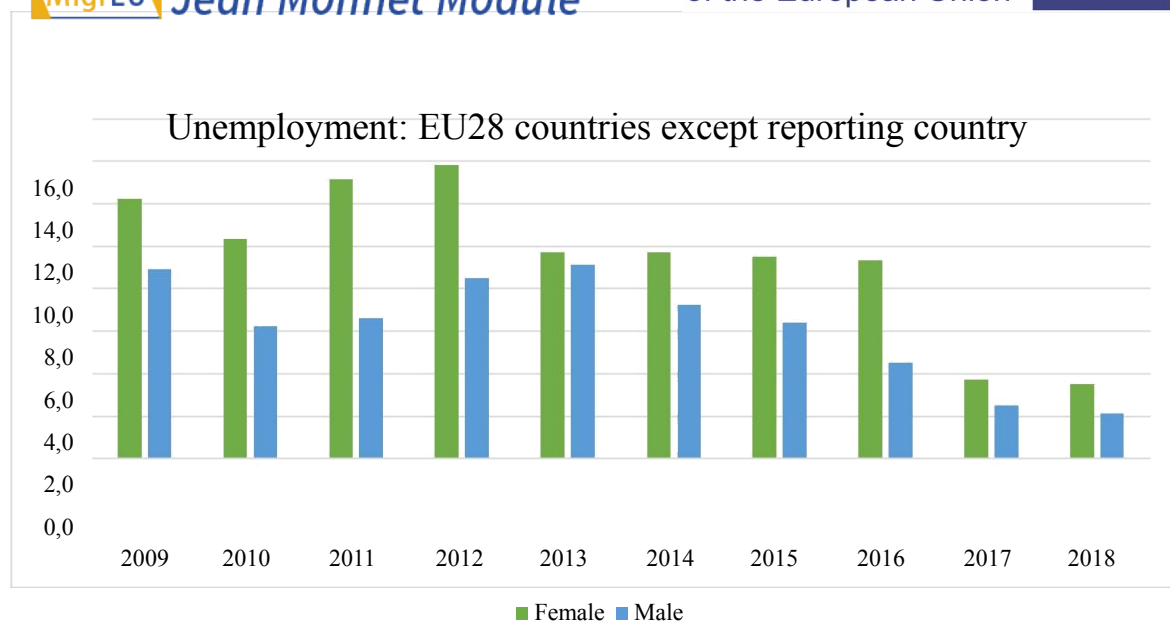
This chapter will have a further look on the unemployment in the last 10 years, by sex, age and country of birth. As in chapter 3.1, the migrants are divided into two groups by whether the country of birth is an EU-country or a non-EU country. The age group is from 15-74, and the unit of measure is in percent.

3.2.1 EU28-countries except reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	12.2	10.3	13.1	13.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.3	3.7	3.5
Male	8.9	6.2	6.6	8.5	9.1	7.2	6.4	4.5	2.5	2.1

By looking at the data, we can see that there is a slightly difference in the unemployment rate between women and men, with the rate being higher for women. Still the overall unemployment rate is low among migrants from EU28-countries.¹⁸

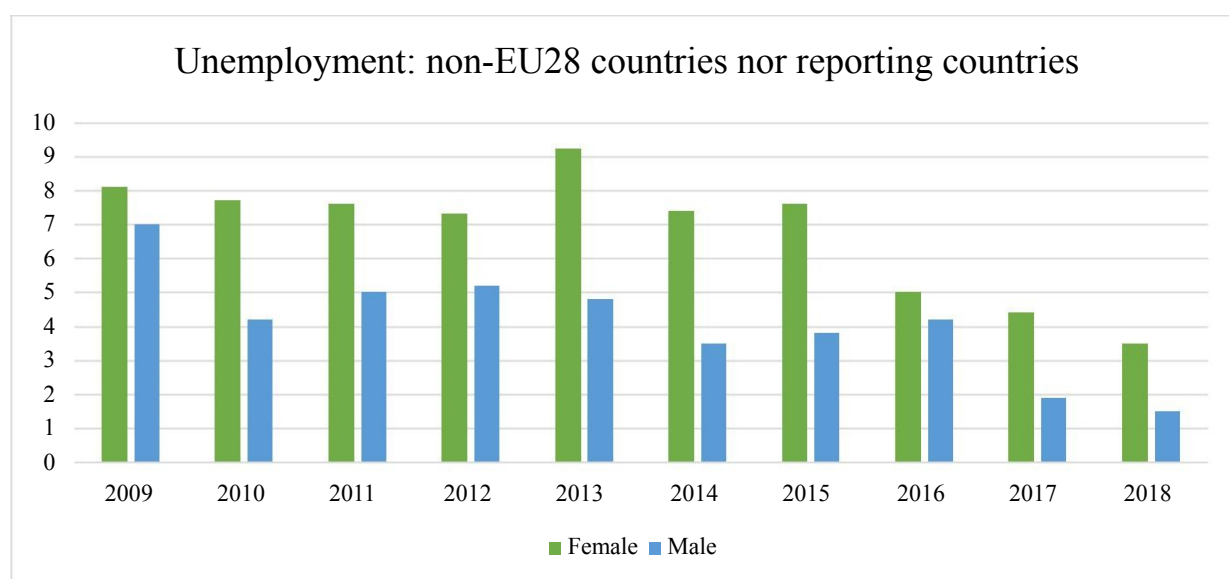
¹⁸ Eurostat. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). [online]. Code: [lfsa_urgacob]. Latest update: 29-04-2019 [seen 2019-04-30]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en



3.2.2 Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	7.6	5.0	4.4	3.5
Male	7.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	1.9	1.5

The data that shows the unemployment rate among migrants from non-EU28 countries is quite similar to the numbers in chapter 3.2.1. The unemployment rate is a few percent lower among this group, but we still see that it is higher among women than men.¹⁹



¹⁹ Eurostat. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%). [online]. Code: [lfsa_urgacob]. Latest update: 29-04-2019 [seen 2019-04-30]. Available at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en



The unemployment rate in the Czech Republic is overall low, with the unemployment rate for women being slightly higher than for men. This is the case both for migrants whose country of birth is belonging and not belonging to EU28. In both cases we see that the unemployment rate has decreased the last years, both for women and men.



3.3 Social inclusion

In this chapter we will discuss and take a look at statistics linked to social inclusion. We will mainly discuss three different key numbers, income distribution, monetary poverty and risk of poverty.

3.3.1 Income distribution

In this figure²⁰ we have divided the population into five different percentiles, where in the first group you have the 20% poorest people, and y-axis shows how much of the total income in Czech republic this percentile have, and then the second percentile. We see that the first percentile have 9,7% of the total income, if the income distribution was “perfect”, the first percentile and the last percentile would have 20% of the total income each. So we see that the first percentile has approximately 50% less of the total income compared to perfect distribution. Czech Republic is the country with the “best” income distribution in EU, and we see that the the fifth percentile has 3,5 times more than the first.

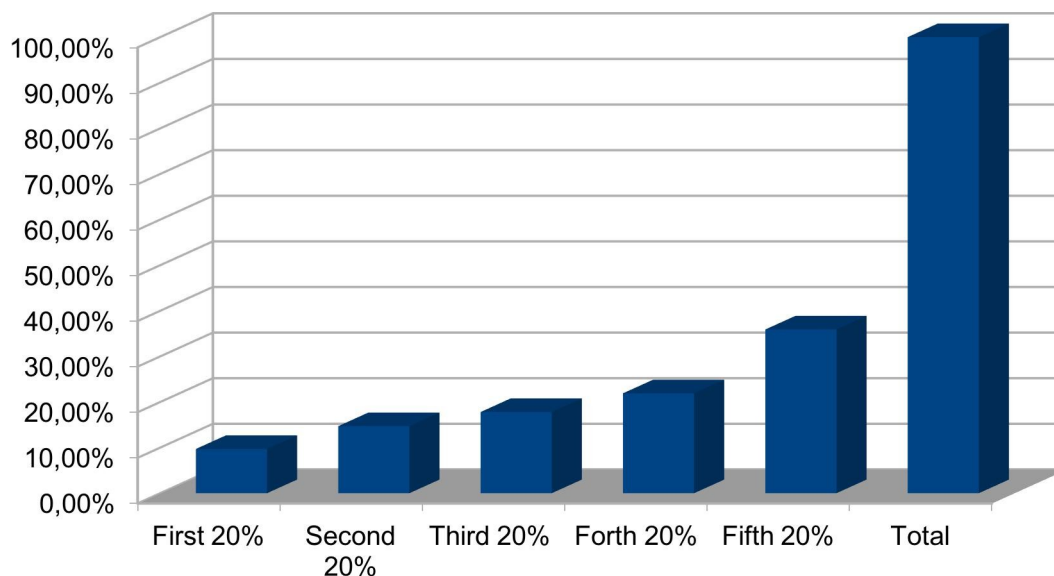


Figure 3.5.1 Income distribution in Czech Republic

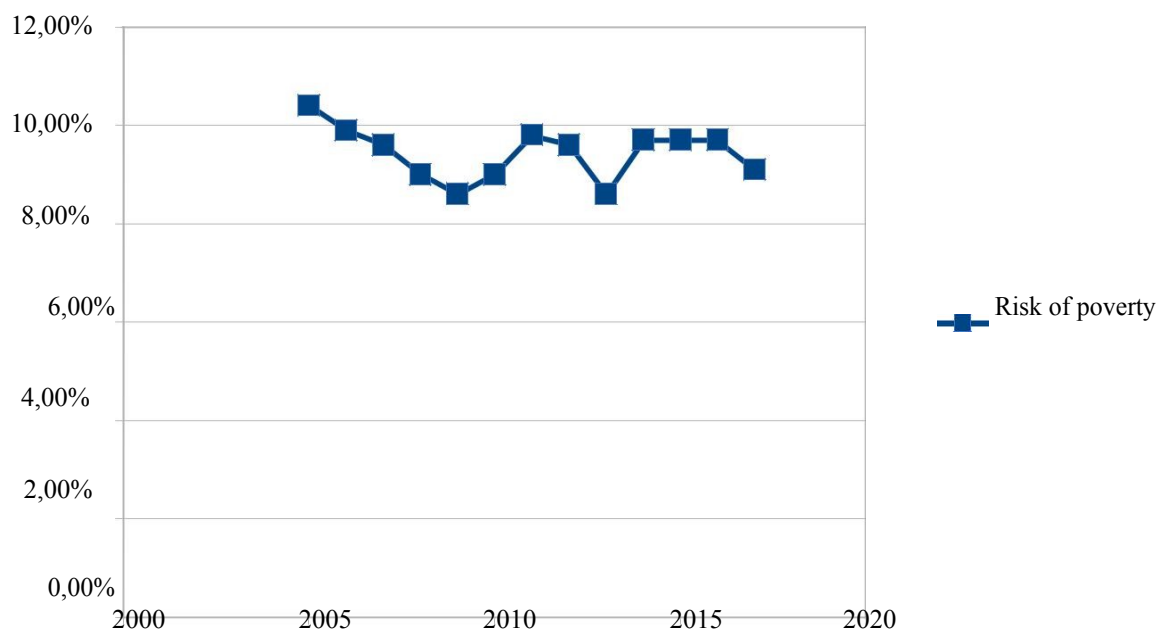


3.3.2 Monetary poverty

We can take a look at the monetary poverty as the poverty gap in Czech Republic. We find on OECD²¹ that 23,6% of Czech Republics population falls under OECDs definition on poverty line. It is defined²² as half of the median household income in Czech Republic. So around a quarter of the populations fall under this line. In a country where the income distribution is very equal, this might not be a big problem. But in a country where the income distribution is very unequal, it could be a higher problem here.

3.3.3 Risk of poverty

In the figure we see the risk of poverty²³ in Czech Republic the last 10 years. We see that the risk of poverty is just under 10%, and quite stable. The EU28²⁴ has risk of poverty level of 16,9%. We see that it's a lower risk of becoming poor in Czech Republic than in EU28. Czech Republic has one of the lowest risk of poverty rates in EU.



21 <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-gap.htm>

22 <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-gap.htm>

23 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/employment-and-social-inclusion-indicators/statistics-illustrated>

24 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tessi010&plugin=1>