

Contrary to the past, the significance of migration within the Czech Republic population development throughout the 90's has considerably increased. 1989 political orientation changes affected international migration from a quantitative as well as qualitative perspective. Borders opening enabled population free movement, former illegal emigration became legal already in 1991, the Czech Republic turned from an emigration country into an immigration one. In contrast to the totalitarian period, immigrants total number has multiplied; emigrants total number registered decrease particularly as of 1994 has indicated an incomplete registration of the latter. Due to the 1993 state separation, internal movement between Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia turned into international immigration thus simultaneously, to an increase in immigrants inaccurate registration. Hence migration balance remains overestimated on a long term basis, total international migration volume can be rated as underestimated and that is why the picture of administratively registered international immigration to the Czech Republic developmental character is certainly distorted. Since 1994, official migration balance moderated population shrinking due to natural movement within population global balance. However according to present data and despite inaccurate information concerning emigrants, one may infer that throughout the 90's, total increase of permanent residents due to international migration was evidently active.

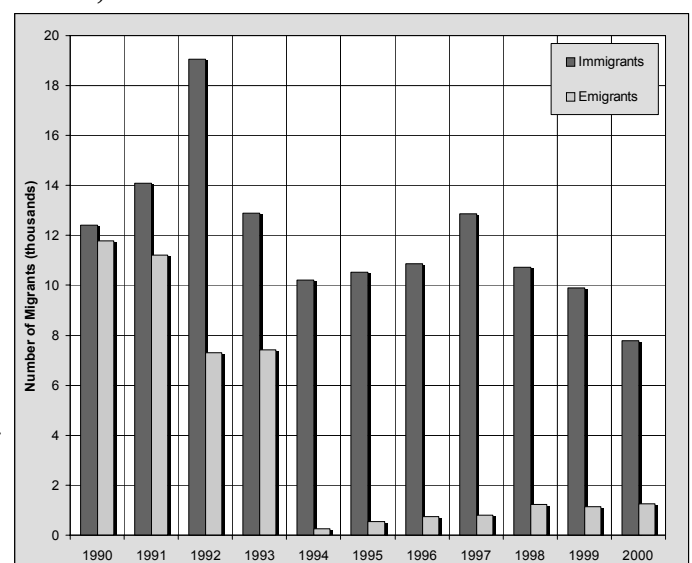
During the 90's, international migration nature real situation gradually and increasingly differed from administrative registered data. The Czech Republic migration attractiveness gradually rose. Total number of temporary economic immigrants grew, the latter not being registered in international migration official statistics (see note at chapter's end). For certain groups of immigrants, the Czech Republic turned from a transit country into a target country – however specifically at the beginning it was caused more by European Union immigration laws tightening than by Czech economy needs and opportunities. Total number of political asylum seekers grew as well and the country has been facing a high illegal immigration. The outcome of increasing total numbers of legal and illegal immigrants and the European Union countries tightening legislation led to Czech migration legislation modifications as well, leading to a stricter and more appropriate international immigration regulation. These are connected to our legislation adaptation to the European Union states set of measures, agreements and laws (so-called acquis EU concerning the field of migration and asylum, including for example the Schengen Agreement, the Dublin Treaty and the Amsterdam Agreement).

Since 2001 international migration analytical methodology has changed thus data on emigrants and immigrants have lost their connection to the past years. Ever since that year, international migration has comprised, in addition to persons changing their permanent residence, foreigners having been delivered a longer than 90-day visa whose stay extended beyond one year; if upon their visa expiration they leave the Czech Republic, they are registered as having moved abroad. Due to this adjustment, migrants registered numbers are closer to reality, but in the case of our citizens having moved abroad, their registration remains incomplete. Since 2001, persons who obtain political asylum are included as well; however their total number is very low.

Throughout the 90's internal migration trends and its regional structure have significantly changed due to economic and social transformations, public housing construction sharp slump and still undeveloped housing market. Though migration mobility decrease continued, already noticeable in the 70's and 80's in regard to longer distance moving volume diminution and migration "locking" of territorial units at districts level, but mainly to population concentration process halting. Smaller towns of up to 5 000 inhabitants migration attractiveness rose in contrast to larger and gradually even small towns became loss-making in terms of migration. Deconcentration tendencies are becoming perceptible in the vicinity of large cities. Population movement transitional forms are again gaining significance – daily commuting across a large area and punctual commuting linked to temporary urban housing in rented flats or housing accommodations.

Permanent Residence Registered Changes as a Basic Analyzing Tool Regarding International as well as Internal Migration Keeps Track of a Mere Part of Real Migration Movements

Figure 7.1: Registered Migration¹ across Czech Republic Borders, 1990–2000



¹Including migration with Slovakia (1990–1992 still an internal migration); incomplete emigrants numbers.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Three phases can be differentiated as to migration across the Czech Republic borders in the 90's. The first was genuinely triggered by late 1989 political transformations. Already in 1990, emigrants numbers increased three-fold and immigrants numbers doubled as compared with preceding year and the following year, due to increasing turnover for the first time since 1954, immigrants numbers exceeded emigrants numbers (until 1992, migration to and from Slovakia was part of internal migration within the frame of Czechoslovakia and migration balance always remained in favour of Czech lands). In 1990 migration balance with then foreign countries was still negative, becoming positive only in 1991. This period came to an end in 1992 due to Czech and Slovak migration exchange resulting from state division. During this year, migration turnover between both parts of Czechoslovakia represented 18 600 persons. Simultaneously total number of immigrants from other countries reached its first peak (7 300 persons) as well, in contrast inadequately low numbers of emigrants indicated that these records were incomplete.

**Throughout the 90's
Migration Volume
Gradually Decreased
Due to Simultaneously
Immigrants from
Slovakia Shrinking
Numbers and
Immigration from
Other Countries
Increasing Significance**

Since 1993 migration to and from Slovakia became a foreign one but its nature kept on distinguishing itself from other countries. The powerful migration wave linked to the republic division was still going on in 1993, concerning numerous balanced flows (more than 7 000 persons) of migrants in both directions so that turnover fell to 14 500 persons, then until 1997 persons migration gradually stabilised. In contrast, numbers of immigrants from other states after their 1993 decrease down to 5 600 rose and in 1997 reached a peak at almost 9 800 persons. Thus during the 1993–1997 period a migration reversal took place concerning Slovakia and other foreign countries. In 1997, when approximately 13 000 persons settled in the Czech Republic, migration from other countries represented three fourths. However moving volume merely represented almost two thirds of migration range during the independent Czech Republic first year, whereas foreign moving balance more than doubled (12 100 persons). First and foremost this was due to migration incomplete records. During this period emigrants registration even deteriorated since emigrants passports were cancelled in 1994 and emigration to Slovakia registration became unreliable as well. According to the law # 9/1995 of the Civil Code, individuals who upon leaving the Czech Republic surrender their identity card are considered as emigrants. During the 1993–1997 period 57 400 persons settled in the Czech Republic and approximately 10 000 individuals moved abroad, out of which officially a mere 1 862 emigrants moved to other countries than Slovakia.

Migration development last phase during the 1998–2000 period is characterised by international migration intensity decrease on the basis of people's permanent residence changes registration: Slovak immigration numbers dwindling, respectively stagnation, linked to immigration from other countries intensity shrinking, representing in 2000 already a mere half of 1997 immigrants numbers. At the same time immigrants total number decreased by 40%. In 2000 immigration intensity swifter decrease as compared with preceding years was directly tied to introduction of stricter immigration regulations concerning a range of Eastern European countries. Until 2000 migration volume decreased down to 9 000 persons, and in 2000 the Czech Republic allegedly gained 6 500 inhabitants due to positive migration balance. In contrast to 1993, migration across Czech borders total number amounted to less than half whereas migration balance was one fifth higher.

Table 7.1: Registered Migration across Czech Republic Borders

Indicator	1990 ²	1991 ²	1992 ²	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ³
Number of Immigrants	12 411	14 096	19 072	12 900	10 207	10 540	10 857	12 880	10 729	9 910	7 802
Number of Emigrants ¹	11 787	11 220	7 291	7 424	265	541	728	805	1241	1 136	1 263
Net Migration ¹	624	2 876	11 781	5 476	9 942	9 999	10 129	12 075	9488	8 774	6 539
Gross Migration ¹	24 198	25 316	26 363	20 324	10 472	11 081	11 585	13 685	11 970	11 046	9 065
Net Migration per 1 000 Inhabitants ¹	0.06	0.28	1.14	0.53	0.96	0.97	0.98	1.17	0.92	0.85	0.64
Migration Movement concerning Slovakia											
Number of Immigrants	10 073	8 334	11 740	7 276	4 076	3 845	3 450	3 088	2 887	3 235	2 826
Number of Emigrants ¹	7 674	7 324	6 823	7 232	56	140	213	260	356	336	413
Net Migration ¹	2 399	1 010	4 917	44	4 020	3 705	3 237	2 828	2 531	2 899	2 413
Migration Movement concerning Other Countries											
Number of Immigrants	2 338	5 762	7 332	5 624	6 131	6 695	7 407	9 792	7 842	6 675	4 976
Number of Emigrants ¹	4 113	3 896	468	192	209	401	515	545	885	800	850
Net Migration ¹	-1 775	1 866	6 864	5 432	5 922	6 294	6 892	9 247	6 957	5 875	4 126

¹Incomplete records of emigrants abroad.

²During 1990–1992 internal migration concerning Slovakia within the frame of Czechoslovakia is included in international migration.

³2001 methodically incomparable data are presented in subsequent paragraph.

According to official migration registration there were 131 400 immigrants and 43 700 emigrants to and from the Czech Republic during the 1990–2000 period. Since the Czech Republic independence it amounted 85 800 immigrants and 13 400 emigrants, thus creating a 72 000 net migration. In comparison with Czech immigration data to certain neighbouring countries (Slovakia, Germany) though only partially comparable, yearly real emigrants quota can be estimated to 4–6 000 individuals.

Already in the late 90's incomplete registration of emigrants led to questioning migration positive balance. This was partially confirmed by 2001 migrants numbers registered according to international migration updated methodology. Immigrants total number (individuals who were granted permanent residence in the Czech Republic and foreigners who on the basis of a longer than 90-day visa reside longer than one year) increased to 12 918 persons, thus by almost two thirds. However emigrants total number increase was much greater – from 1 263 persons in 2000 to 21 469 in 2001, leading to a net migration decrease of almost 8 600 persons, obviously within the ongoing incomplete registration of the Czech Republic citizens moving abroad and additional discrepancies in records (filing into migrants register only after one revolved year abroad creates a time incomparability between emigration and immigration, immigrants registration past this time span might not be precise). Nevertheless international migration decrease in 2001 concerned all main source countries (Slovakia, Ukraine, Russia and Germany) excluding Vietnam, according to new methodology.

More detailed data on migration in the 90's are available concerning only international immigration defined as a permanent residence change, thus only about a number of foreigners, consequently international migration characteristics do not clearly determine migrants group real structure. In addition due to emigrants incomplete registration, international migration more reliable analyses can be conducted only concerning its immigration component.

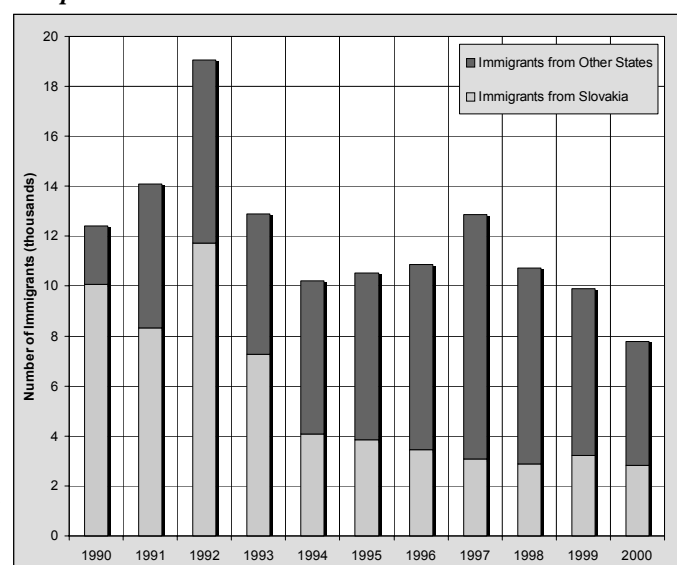
Throughout its independent existence since 1993, differences between immigrants from Slovakia and from other countries have been cast on the Czech Republic immigrants structure. Numerous family relations exist among the Czechia's and Slovakia's populations and due to a long term coexistence within a common state tight cultural, social and economic ties have been created. Thus, even after Czechoslovakia's division somewhat specific legislative measures have been applied concerning this migration, including a more liberal structure as compared with migration from other states – particularly regarding temporary and work migration, and permanent residence on grounds of family reunification has been more frequently granted.

Out of immigrants total number, reaching approximately 86 000 in 1993, approximately 31 000 were from Slovakia thus more than one third. However immigration from Slovakia importance was slackening – in 1993 it still represented 56 % of immigrants, from the next year on immigrants from other countries permanently gained preponderance, their share reaching even three fourths of total immigration in 1997. Afterwards immigrants from Slovakia share grew again thus at the turn of the century they represented over a third of all immigrants though at a much lower immigration intensity – 2 826 immigrants in 2000 not even representing two fifths of 1993 total. These data include actual moving as well as mere changes in type of residence when Slovak citizens living here temporarily gained permanent residence permits and registered themselves as permanent residents.

During the 1993–2000 period, immigrants representation according to country of origin changed in a radical way. Receding intensity of immigration from Slovakia, a logical outcome of both independent states gradual disengagement, guaranteed even despite immigrants from Slovakia lowest representation (24% in 1997) an exceptional permanent priority. Concerning immigrants from other countries, modifications in their representation based on country of origin reflected several factors effect, of a logically varied impact. At the beginning immigration structure was influenced by a so-called “re-emigration”, a reverse wave of long term post-war emigration from totalitarian Czechoslovakia. European and non European countries current political and economic situation, particularly local armed conflicts in the Balkans and the Eastern bloc disintegration unfavourable economic consequences for many of its former members were an additional group of factors generating a political and economic emigration wave, originally oriented across the Central European region as transit further towards the

Due to Incomplete Registration of Emigrants the Czech Republic Has Probably Had a Deficient Migration Balance Already Prior to 2001

Figure 7.2: Czech Republic Immigrants Numbers and Composition



West. Restrictive legislative measures introduction to limit this immigration to European Union states meant that the Czech Republic became for a significant number of these immigrants a target country. The most recent and third most influential group of factors is a set of restrictive legislative measures introduced by the Czech Republic first to regulate immigrants tide onto its territory, second to harmonise its legal norms with European Union regulations (for example compulsory visa for former USSR countries, re-entry agreements).

Table 7.2: Most Significant Immigration Currents to the Czech Republic

Country of Origin	1993		1995		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Number of Persons	Order	Number of Persons	Order	Number of Persons	Order	Number of Persons	Order	Number of Persons	Order	Number of Persons	Order
Slovakia	7 276	1.	3 845	1.	3 088	1.	2 887	1.	3 235	1.	2 826	1.
Ukraine	279	8.	846	3.	1 524	3.	1 595	2.	1 676	2.	1 213	2.
Germany	1 391	2.	1 198	2.	859	4.	688	4.	560	5.	537	3.
Russia	310	6.	364	7.	759	5.	593	5.	701	4.	433	4.
USA	314	5.	372	5.-6.	388	7.	255	7.	265	6.	395	5.
Vietnam	205	10.	372	5.-6.	1 707	2.	1 204	3.	808	3.	312	6.
Canada	421	3.	390	4.	234	11.	187	11.	144	10.	141	7.
Bulgaria	63	20.	203	11.	236	10.	247	9.	171	9.	140	8.
Switzerland	404	4.	315	8.	196	14.	153	13.	115	14.	117	9.
Great Britain	106	16.	112	17.	102	20.	90	21.	68	21.	103	10.

Compulsory Visa Requirements Affected Migration Range Change and Structure according to Immigrants Country of Origin

Whereas in the first years the strongest waves of immigrants subsequent to totalitarian regime fall primarily came from Germany, Canada and Switzerland, concerning a mostly return immigration of former fellow citizens, in the following years economic immigrants wave from the former USSR, Vietnam, Romania and Bulgaria gained impetus. In 1996, Ukraine replaced Germany as the second country among the most significant source countries keeping its second rank until 2000, except in 1997 when the second strongest wave was represented by immigrants from Vietnam. This occurred in spite of immigrants number decrease (introduction of visa requirement) down to more than one fourth, Ukrainians representing approximately 16% out of immigrants total number. Introduction of visa requirement with Ukraine, Russia and other UIS states led to immigrants coming from these countries number decrease, partially changing the order of states where immigrants most frequently came from as well. Due to immigrants from Vietnam and Russia drastic decrease in 2000, as compared with 1999, immigration from Germany (7%) became again the third most important immigration wave. Immigrants from Russia (approximate total number decrease of 40%) remained the fourth most numerous group (6% out of immigrants total). Two years later immigrants number from the United States increased again and in 2000 immigrants from Vietnam became the sixth most numerous group. During the second half of the 90's and in 2000 as well, the Czech Republic mainly became a target country for Eastern European immigrants.

Table 7.3: Immigrants Bearing Czech Citizenship

Immigrants	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total of Immigrants Bearing Czech Citizenship	4 637	3 449	2 931	2 786	3 100	3 575
– Share out of Immigrants Total (%)	44.0	31.8	22.8	26.0	31.3	45.8
Including:						
From Slovakia	1 289	900	720	906	1 503	1 847
– Share out of Immigrants from Slovakia Total (%)	33.5	26.1	23.3	31.4	46.5	65.4
From Other Countries	3 348	2 549	2 211	1 880	1 597	1 728
– Share out of Immigrants from Other Countries Total (%)	50.0	34.4	22.6	24.0	23.9	34.7
Out of which from European Advanced Countries	1 702	1 182	1 031	836	737	769
– Share of Immigrants Bearing Czech Citizenship from Other Countries (%)	50.8	46.4	46.6	44.5	46.1	44.5

Since 1995 (until then immigrants nationality was registered) distribution of immigrants according to citizenship, de facto reflecting return immigration process, is being analysed. Immigrants bearing Czech citizenship still held in mid 90's a key position among immigrants from other countries since in 1995 they represented 3 348 persons thus half of immigrants total number. Parallel to re-emigration wave fading out, their numbers receded by more than half until 1999, but their share decreased down to an approximate fourth. In 2000, their total number increased again and their share rose to 35%. If we merely consider European advanced countries (European Union states, Switzerland and Norway)

where in 1995 half of immigrants from other countries bearing Czech citizenship came from, decrease of re-emigrants was faster thus in 2000 their share decreased down to 45 %. In 1995, persons bearing Czech citizenship among immigrants from Slovakia represented one third, until 1997 their share decreased down to less than one fourth. Since 1998 the trend has reversed and in 2000 immigrants from Slovakia were again holding Czech citizenship in two thirds of cases. Czech citizenship is easier to gain for citizens of Slovakia and more frequent compared with other foreigners; one of the possibilities to obtain Czech citizenship is marriage – for example in 2000 almost 1 000 marriages were contracted, one member of the bridal pair being Slovak and the other one, Czech.

Throughout the 1990–2000 period, immigrants age structure was very favourable. A moderate increase in productive age persons, whose share was higher concerning immigrants from other countries than from Slovakia, may be explained to a certain extent by economic immigration increasing importance and re-emigrants decreasing share. Among immigrants from Slovakia, children age group was significantly preponderant as compared with immigrants at post-productive age (older than 60), whereas among immigrants from other countries children and senior citizens shares were much more even as to the tendency of older than 60 immigrants increasing share. Still seven years after the federation division, immigrants from Slovakia indicated a more frequent move of families with children, a more likely feature of internal migration. From the point of view of distribution according to sex, men still slightly prevail though differences have almost evened out in the past few years.

Table 7.4: Immigrants to the Czech Republic Composition according to Age and Sex (%)

Age Group	Immigrants Total Number				Immigrants from Slovakia				Immigrants from Other Countries			
	1993	1997	1999	2000	1993	1997	1999	2000	1993	1997	1999	2000
0–14	14.5	10.6	13.1	9.1	20.4	14.9	14.9	12.6	6.9	9.2	12.2	7.1
15–59	75.9	82.4	78.8	81.8	72.5	79.3	78.2	79.9	80.2	83.4	79.2	82.9
60 and more	9.6	7.0	8.1	9.1	7.1	5.8	6.9	7.5	12.9	7.4	8.6	10.0
Total Number	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Absolute Number	12 900	12 880	9 910	7 802	7 276	3 088	3 235	2 826	5 624	9 792	6 675	4 976
– share of women (%)	47.8	45.0	49.0	49.3	47.2	45.3	47.9	49.5	48.5	44.9	49.5	49.5

The 90's migration representation would not be complete if we were not to mention a more numerously important group of immigrants than those coming from abroad registered on the basis of a permanent residence declaration. These are foreigners, residing temporarily on grounds of a longer than 90-day visa (formerly long term residence). This one-year visa can be extended after its expiry as long as the foreigner's purpose is ongoing; until 2000, these foreigners were not included in international migration balance. Since 2001, those who have lived here for at least one year are included in migration statistics and will be included in population total number balance as well.

Table 7.5: Numbers of Foreigners Bearing Residence Permits on the Czech Republic Territory (thousands; as of 31.12.)

Type of Residence	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁴	Index 2000/1993
Over 90-Day Visa Residence ¹	7.7	20.4	46.1	71.2	120.1	152.8	153.5	155.8	162.1	134.1	291
Permanent Residence	27.2	29.5	31.1	32.5	38.5	45.8	56.3	63.9	66.8	66.9	215
Unspecified Residence ³	x	x	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	x	x	x
Total	34.9	49.9	77.7	104.4	159.2	199.2	210.3	220.2	228.9	201.0	259
Total per 1 000 CR Inhabitants ²	3.4	4.8	7.5	10.1	15.4	19.3	20.4	21.4	22.3	19.6	.
Foreigners with over 90-Day Visa per 1 000 CR Inhabitants ²	0.7	2.0	4.5	6.9	11.6	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.8	13.1	.

¹Until 1999 long term residence.

²Foreigners granted permanent residence are included in the Czech Republic total population number.

³Until 1998 unspecified type of residence concerning foreigners without data regarding citizenship, since 1999 included in groups according to type of residence.

⁴Slovak Citizens are included among persons granted a longer than 90-day visa, residing here according to 3 March 2000 governmental decree #77 on grounds of temporary residence certificate.

Source: Ministry of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Border Police.

Obtaining a longer than 90-day residence visa is much easier than getting permanent residence that is why there are more foreigners with this type of authorization than those gaining permanent residence. In 2000, approximately 21 000 foreigners were granted this temporary residence permit on grounds of a longer than 90-day visa in addition 113 000 were granted a longer than 90-day visa extension, so that these 134 000 foreigners total more than doubled the number of permanent resident foreigners (66 900 in 2000, mid-year increase of up to 137 persons). For the first time since 1990, in 2000

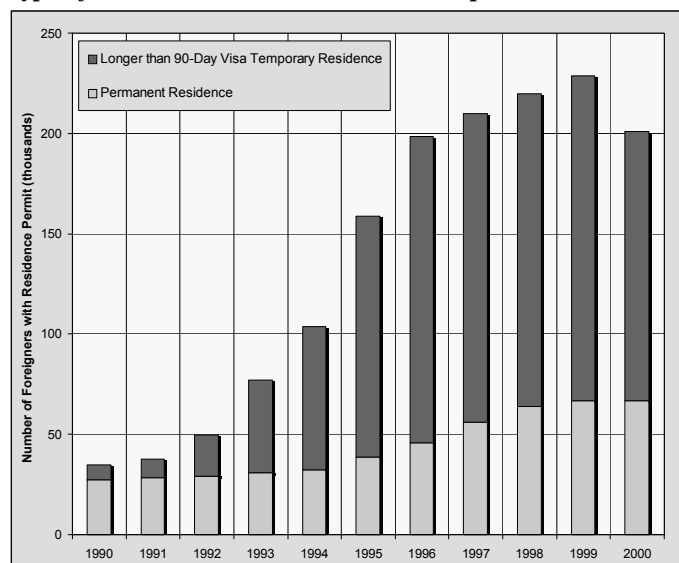
**There are 200 000
Legal Foreign
Residents and
according to Unofficial
Estimates 100 000
Illegal Foreign
Residents in
the Czech Republic**

foreigners with a longer than 90-day visa yearly number increase turned into a decrease. The 28 000 persons decrease can be explained as an outcome of residence regulations modification concerning Slovak citizens in 2000 (see note at chapter's end). The fact that Slovak citizens do not have to either apply for a longer than 90-day residence visa or register their temporary residence on our territory, was the main reason for evidently incomplete records concerning them. Above mentioned decrease additional cause was triggered by stricter measures regarding other foreigners obtaining longer than 90-day residence visa, leading visa (respectively visa extension) applicants shift to asylum seekers group (mainly concerning citizens of Ukraine, Moldavia, Vietnam and Russia).

Numbers of foreigners with longer than 90-day visa (long term residence permit) were very low in early 90's and at the beginning their growth was very dynamic; during 1991–1993 these foreigners number more than doubled yearly and during the 1993–2000 period, it almost tripled. In 1990, there were three times more permanent resident foreigners than long term resident ones, though their increase was much more gradual. Already in 1993, long term resident foreigners outnumbered the 31 000 permanent resident ones and in 2000, to one permanent resident foreigner corresponded more than two longer than 90-day visa holders. In 2000, per 1 000 inhabitants corresponded almost 20 permit holding foreigners, 13 out of them having been granted temporary residence according to a longer than 90-day visa. Regarding these foreigners only data concerning their residence purpose, country of origin and local place of residence are available. Evidently their numbers and professional activities are significantly regionally differentiated. However additional detailed demographic data concerning them are not being determined.

2000 updated legislative measures effect is obvious on development of foreigners, temporarily residing in the Czech Republic on a longer than 90-day visa composition according to citizenship, specifically as to decrease of foreigners, granted residence on a longer than 90-day visa, numbers from Ukraine, Russia and Vietnam.

Figure 7.3: Foreigners Numbers Development according to Type of Residence Permit in the Czech Republic



The most frequent reason for residence permit granting to foreigners was business or job related. Since 1997, when these foreigners numbers reached a peak at 125 000 persons on our territory (not including almost 70 000 registered Slovak citizens), and when for the first time, trade businesses registration granted to foreigners outnumbered work permits, their total number started decreasing primarily due to subsequent regulation of work permits issue. In 2000, there were more than 40 000 foreigners with work permits, representing only 56% of 1996 total number. In contrast, following its 1998 slump, foreigners granted a business licence total yearly number increased up to 61 000 in 2000, though still not reaching its 1997 maximum. Regulation measures were enforced in the field of work permit issue, specifically within the frame of bilateral agreements with countries, whose numerous foreigners come to look for labour market opportunities, first and foremost out of consideration for our citizens employment. The above mentioned regulation did not concern business authorization issue.

Although Slovak citizens employment is not regulated in the Czech Republic, ever since 1996 it indicated a decreasing trend; not until 2000, due to government measure concerning Slovak citizens employment enforcement, did it indicate a certain upsurge. In 2000, 63 600 employed Slovak citizens were registered in the Czech Republic. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, out of more than 40 000 work permits delivered to foreigners from other states, most went to Ukrainians (38%), then Poles (16%) followed by Moldavians, Germans and Bulgarians. Whereas work permits numbers decreased by almost four thousand compared with 1999, approximately 3 000 more entrepreneurs (5%) than in 1999 were registered at the end of the year. Among more than 61 000 persons granted a trade licence, citizens of the Ukraine (35%) were moderately prevailing over citizens of Vietnam (31%) and in third place, citizens of Slovakia (11%). Although in 2000, foreigners did not even represent 2% of population total number (indeed compared to 1999 their share decreased) on the labour market, their share increased to 3.2% of total workforce. However their distribution in the Czech Republic was very unbalanced and reacted very rapidly to present economic situation and workforce demand (e.g. 1999 Ostrava region outflow).

Figure 7.4a: Foreigners Granted Longer than 90-Day Residence Visa in the Czech Republic according to Citizenship

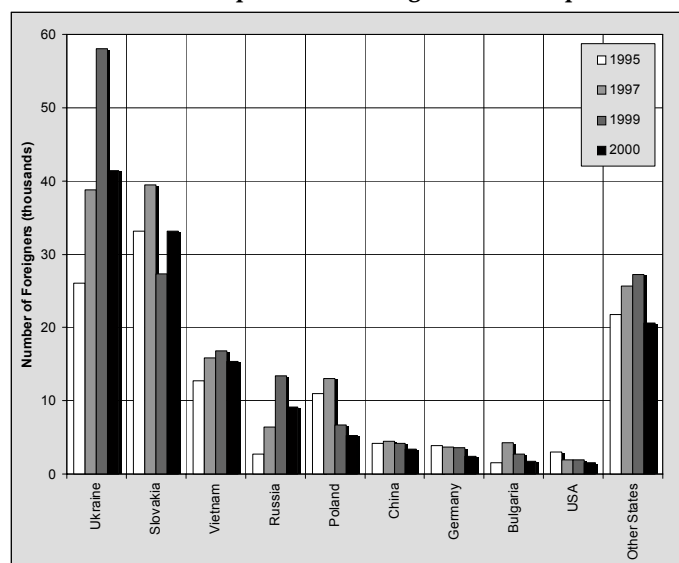
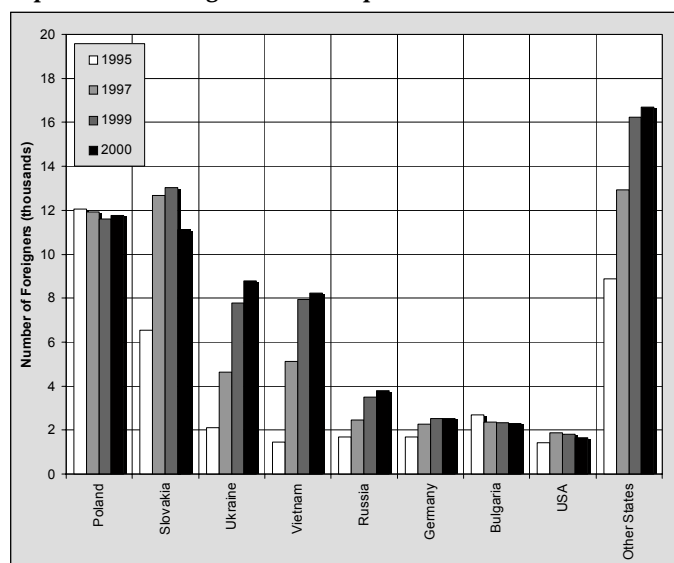


Figure 7.4b: Permanent Resident Foreigners in the Czech Republic according to Citizenship



Foreigners economic activity high concentration, though bearing a decreasing trend, remained located in Prague and its area. In 2000, more than 30% foreigners (one third being Slovaks) were concentrated in Prague and its vicinity and their share represented almost 8% out of Prague's total workforce; fewer were located in the districts of Prague West (5.4%), Prague East (6.4%) and Mělník (4.3%). However their highest share out of employed workforce was in Mladá Boleslav county (9.4%). Globally, foreigners were to be found on large cities labour markets: Ostrava (4.2% out of the employed – mainly Slovaks), Brno (4.3%), Liberec county (5.6%), Vsetín county (3.7% – mainly Slovaks) and in other border districts such as Cheb, Karlovy Vary and Tachov particularly in trade activities.

Foreign political asylum seekers are also part of current legal international migration. Since 1990, almost 52 000 persons have applied for political asylum on the Czech Republic territory though only 2 114 persons did actually obtain it. In late 2000, 1 268 persons having been granted political asylum lived in the Czech Republic, as of 31.10.2001 there were 1 279. The majority came from Romania (22%), Afghanistan (10%), countries of the former Soviet Union and Vietnam. In 2001, 18 000 asylum claims were filed and 83 were granted. The number of claims more than doubled compared to 2000 (due to visa introduction for some Union of Independent States countries, part of visa claims shifting to asylum claims group – see above). Since the mid 90's, particularly since 1998, an increase in applicants number can be observed, in addition since 2000, applicants composition according to country of origin has been changing. Applicants from Ukraine came to the fore (in 2000 almost 4 500 applications), Moldavia, Russia, India, Slovakia and citizens from Romania are stably represented; there has been a decline in share of applicants from Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and additional Asian countries as well as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Asylum seekers number development not only reacts to political situation, armed conflicts and global unstableness in applicants country of origin but to current legislative regulations in the field of asylum policy as well as migration policy of host countries in general.

Strict Asylum Policy Is Curbing Immigration of Political Asylum Seekers

Table 7.6: Political Asylum Seekers in the Czech Republic

Indicator	1990–1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Number of Applicants	4 669	2 207	1 187	1 417	2 211	2 109	4 085	7 220	8 788	18 093	51 986
Number of Granted Asylums	1 057	251	116	59	162	96	78	79	133	83	2 114
– share out of Applicants Number (%)	22.6	11.4	9.8	4.2	7.3	4.6	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.5	4.1

Source: Czech Republic Ministry of Interior, Department of Refugees and Foreigners Integration.

To accurately present international migration total range, one needs to mention the quite significant number of foreigners illegally residing on our territory; however illegal migration quantitative assessment is considerably problematic. For the most part, it concerns persons from the former Eastern bloc, Southern and Southeastern Asia. Estimates range up to 100 000 workers, mainly in construction and services. In 2000, the police registered 22 000 illegal foreigners on the Czech Republic territory. Apart from these illegal immigrants, our republic still serves as a transit country for foreigners trying to

illegally cross the Czech Republic borders with the European Union. In 2000, 28 000 illegal crossings by foreigners were registered, slightly more than in the preceding year.

During the 90's international migration took on a new nature. Migration became mostly a matter of foreigners temporary even if longer lasting stays. Although numerous immigrants goal remains permanent residence, i.e. at least obtaining a permanent residence permit, within migration nature, still more temporary, mainly work residences prevail and immigration in the perspective of permanent resettlement stopped reflecting migration global situation. Numerous immigrants with longer than 90-day residence visa extend their residence permit several times, frequently maintaining here only a temporary accommodation thus residence length cannot be determined. According to their activity here, they can be differentiated into:

- Blue-collar workers and unskilled workers (immigration mostly from countries of the former Soviet Union, Poland and the Balkans; counting secondary school and university educated people);
- Shopkeepers and entrepreneurs, mostly from Asian countries, such as Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan and China;
- Immigrants from advanced countries, mostly highly qualified, with a higher education, most frequently employed in companies management such as advisers, entrepreneurs or in the educational sphere.

Note:

Until 2000, international migration in the Czech Republic meant persons moving across state borders linked to a permanent residence change and registered by statistical organisations. That is how migration had been analysed since 1954. (As of 1.7.1954, migration of Czechoslovak citizens, foreigners as well as stateless persons was officially recorded. During the 1990–1992 period, migration to and from Slovakia was included in international migration as well). But international migration is also represented by foreigners, registered by the Ministry of the Interior authorities, who come on the grounds of a residence permit – either permanent or temporary on long term visas (longer than 90 days) and foreigners who were granted political asylum (according to paragraph 73, law 325/1999 of the asylum legal code) or awaiting a pending visa decision (according to paragraph 35, law 326/1999 of foreigners residence legal code).

Since 1 January 2000, foreigners residence has been newly regulated according to law # 326/1999 of legal code on foreigners residence in the Czech Republic and on certain laws amendment, law # 325/1999 of legal code on asylum and law amendment # 283/1991 of legal code including additional bye-laws and amendments. These new laws aim was to eliminate present legal measures flaws, to more efficiently regulate foreigners residence on our territory and harmonise our legal regulations with the EU legal requirements. The law on foreigners residence newly introduced two types of residence – temporary and permanent, regulated visa issue and extension problematic process and instituted a set of additional regulations. The instituted short term residence was replaced by the following terms: “temporary residence on territory without visa” and “temporary residence on short term visa”. Permanent residence permits are still being issued on a limited scale and in legally determined cases, most frequently in the case of reunification with a Czech citizen, on humanitarian grounds, according to the Czech Republic foreign policy interest or after a minimum of eight years residence on a longer than 90-day visa and in additional specific cases. Instead of the term “long term residence” mentioned in the 1992 law “temporary residence on long term visa” was established. Foreigners with longer than 90-day visa can reside in the Czech Republic on long term visas, then on pending visas and visas issued for temporary protection. A foreigner can obtain a visa issued for temporary protection as long as s/he lives with a foreigner holding a residence permit, a pending visa is issued to foreigners who have filed for appeal regarding an asylum court ruling. A longer than 90-day residence visa is delivered to foreigners on grounds of residence purpose on our territory of a 365-day longest limit with a further possible extension as long as residence purpose continues.

In 2000, the situation of Slovak immigrants was differently regulated. According to governmental decree # 77 of 8.3.2000, Slovak citizens do not have to apply for a longer than 90-day residence visa but are allowed to reside on our territory only on the basis of a temporary residence certificate, issued by the alien registration police following their filing a claim including documents certifying residence purpose. In addition Slovak citizens do not have the duty of registering their residence at the alien registration police, as long as it is not a permanent one. Rules to obtain permanent residence have not changed and are practically similar regarding other foreigners, however family reunification or cohabitation with a Czech citizen are more frequent concerning Slovak citizens.

In 2000 Legislation on Foreigners Residence Conditions on the Czech Republic Territory Was Amended

The most numerous category of foreigners and a group of rising economic, social as well as demographic significance is made up of foreigners residing on a longer than 90-day visa. Actually, to obtain this visa is much easier than the permanent residence one, despite these past few years immigration legislation tightening. (Since 29 May, 2000 there is a mandatory visa requirement with Russia and Belarus, as of 28 June 2000 with Ukraine, as of 22 October with Kirghizia, Moldavia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan). Ever since 1995 their number remains approximately three times higher than foreigners granted permanent residence. Moreover foreigners granted a permanent residence permit are registered according to international migration statistical authorities on grounds of permanent residence registration that is why more detailed demographic data concerning them are available.

International migration statistics compiled by the Czech Statistical Office and international migration data of the Ministry of the Interior do not provide comparable data and they cannot be connected since they are compiled according to a different interpretation of the mere concept of migration and separate principles. Not until 2001 legislative amendments did the Czech Republic migration situation come closer to reality, even though presented migrants figures cannot be assessed as exact.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Until 2000, internal migration within the Czech Republic was based on officially registered changes of permanent residence municipalities by Czech citizens and foreign permanent residents as well; since 2001 foreigners residing in the Czech Republic on grounds of a longer than 90-day visa who remain on our territory longer than one year and persons granted political asylum internal migration are analysed as well. Residence change within a municipality is not included in internal migration statistics with the exception of Prague population changes, inter-urban districts moves having been analysed since 1992 (formerly inter-administrative districts moves until 1991).

Even in the 90's, migration development was connected to migration mobility long term decreasing trend identifiable in the Czech Republic since the end of major migration movements to settle border regions and later due to industrial regions development. Economic and social transformation, leading to living standard growing divergence between large regions, employment increasing differences and income regional differentiation were not enough of a stimulus triggering a greater moving intensity. Hypotheses implying that transforming conditions concerning labour would be balanced by migration thus the latter would contribute to regions living standard stability were not confirmed. The fact that not even ten years later, basic conditions required for an unproblematic move – first an actual free housing market and its relative accessibility, housing legislation simple rules, stability and economic subjects promising development – had not been met, added to population traditional reluctance to change its residence and reinforced home environment ties.

Migration decreasing extent, first of all to longer distances (inter-regional as well as inter-district migration), characteristic of the 90's first half, has stabilised since 1995. Whereas during the 1990–1993 period, approximately 250 000 persons yearly moved, in 1994–1995 migration was reduced to 207 000 and in 1996–1997 even down to less than 200 000. During the next two years, there was a moderate migration mobility revival but again in 2000 it decreased to 200 000, i.e. 17% less than in 1993. Since 1992, following early 90's decrease, regional migration relative percentage remained relatively stable, representing approximately one fourth of migration range, also regional inter-districts migration percentage represented approximately one fifth of migration extent. As of 1.1.2000, according to new regional organisation, appropriate migration relations between regions and districts are obviously different – with a greater number of regions, inter-regional migration percentage rose at the expense of inter-districts one. Most people moved within shorter distances; migration between municipalities within districts fluctuated from a maximum of 104 000 persons in 1990 down to a minimum of 78 000 migrants in 1996 up to 83 000 in 2000, representing more than two fifths of migration volume. If we add to it moving within Prague's urban districts, it would represent 55% of all movements – thus practically identical to previous years. However, whereas since 1997 numbers of migrants between municipalities within districts has moderately grown and their percentage out of total volume again oscillated above 40%, migration intensity within the frame of Prague's urban districts gradually decreased; since 1993, almost 41 000 persons have moved within Prague, thus moving numbers have decreased to approximately 27 000 persons, from 17% to 13% of total migration volume.

However concerning the case of Prague, differences between registered migration and actual migration may probably be particularly significant. In fact several factors contribute to migration between urban districts volume decrease: as to real migration, temporary stays in rented flats and various types of

**Since 1995 Internal
Migration Range
Remains at
Approximately 200 000
Migrants**

housing facilities; due to ill-functioning housing market, lack of financially affordable housing and ongoing practices linked to public and state flats allotting, numerous people have a different residence than the one they are formally registered in. Prague inner city moving volume decrease is also due to the increasing number of Prague inhabitants moving to suburban regions, frequently offering new individual housing constructions (cheaper plots), thus many “Praguers” move to the capital close vicinity where they can more easily get an available and financially more accessible flat or house.

Table 7.7: Internal Migration Volume according to Administrative Units Types

Type of Migration	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ³	Index 1999/1993
	Number (thousands)											
Total Migration Volume in the CR ^{1, 4}	267.2	245.0	247.9	241.3	210.2	203.9	195.6	197.2	203.7	201.5	199.7	84
From Region to Region	71.3	61.8	58.5	57.3	50.7	49.2	46.2	46.9	48.9	48.6	57.3	85
From District to District within Region	59.4	54.4	52.9	49.0	43.4	42.4	40.0	40.8	41.5	41.9	32.6	86
From Municipality to Municipality within District	104.4	101.4	100.8	94.2	82.1	80.7	78.3	79.9	83.6	82.4	83.1	88
Within Prague ²	32.1	27.4	35.7	40.8	34.0	31.6	31.1	29.6	29.7	28.6	26.7	70
	Migration Volume Structure (thousands)											
From Region to Region	26.7	25.2	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.1	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.1	28.7	101
From District to District within Region	22.2	22.2	21.3	20.3	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.7	20.3	20.8	16.3	103
From Municipality to Municipality within District	39.1	41.4	40.7	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.0	40.5	41.1	40.9	41.6	105
Within Prague ²	12.0	11.2	14.4	16.9	16.2	15.5	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.4	84
Migration Volume in the CR per 1 000 Inhabitants	25.8	23.8	24.0	23.4	20.3	19.7	19.0	19.1	19.8	19.6	19.4	105

¹Total volume including moving within Prague districts, in 1990–1991 including moving within Brno and Pilsen districts.

²In 1990–1991 migration in Prague analysed within administrative districts, since 1992 within urban ones.

³In 2000 migration volume between regions and between districts in regions is incomparable to previous years (new regional composition counting 14 regions); however both data total sum is comparable.

⁴2001 Preliminary data: internal migration volume: 204 600 persons.

Ever since 1992, Prague has a negative migration balance with suburban Prague-West and Prague-East districts and Prague's migration balance with these districts is still deteriorating. During the second half of the 90's, Prague had a negative migration balance with almost all Central Bohemia districts. In 2000, Prague's migration decrease as compared to Central Bohemia region reached almost 5 000 persons, mainly due to decreasing moving in migration.

Frequent moving out of large towns to their surrounding area gradually appeared in Brno and Pilsen as well, these tendencies were less perceptible in Olomouc, Liberec, Hradec Králové and České Budějovice; however the last three mentioned towns have not reached the limit of 100 000 inhabitants in the past few years. Regarding towns which do not enjoy the situation of independent districts, suburbanization tendency can only be very cautiously analysed on grounds of the large town negative migration balance and migration increases of towns and municipalities located in close vicinity, since within the above mentioned four districts, migration is usually published without stating its directions. Ostrava with its specific economic and social problems and its area characteristic urban population remained out of this development, migration within its area being more of an exchange nature; however even in Ostrava, population was dwindling due to migration.

Table 7.8: Large Towns Population Migration Exchange with Their Area Districts

Town (Area Districts)	Indicator	1990	1993	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000
Prague	Volume	4 410	3 806	3 568	3 735	4 540	4 866	5 113
(Prague-East, Prague-West)	Balance	272	-250	-850	-1 479	-2 430	-2 690	-3 123
Brno	Volume	2 666	2 163	2 098	2 269	2 126	2 329	2 060
(Brno-Outskirts)	Balance	468	-71	-468	-647	-556	-617	-766
Pilsen	Volume	2 139	1 690	1 568	1 518	1 684	1 727	1 807
(Pilsen-South, Pilsen-North)	Balance	185	16	-208	-388	-458	-567	-523
Ostrava	Volume	5 513	4 625	3 922	3 554	3 920	3 950	3 637
(Frýdek-Místek, Karviná, Opava, Nový Jičín)	Balance	-23	-537	-354	-428	-438	-364	-319

Note: The minus sign for balance means the large town loss in favour of surrounding districts.

The new administrative organisation valid since 2000 on the basis of these last years migration development merely confirmed large regions differentiation characteristic features. Central Bohemia region with highest increases and Prague with highest migration decreases belonged to regions (so-called NUTS 2) with a traditionally high migration volume and the highest migration effectiveness (ratio of migration balance and migration volume absolute value expressed in percentages) where at the same time in the 90's, significant changes as to migratory movements thus in migration balance orientation occurred. Actually these regions create the only mutually strong, linked economic environment. The Moravian-Silesian region indicated a high migration activity as well, caused by a great difference in migrants moving in and out according to their low numbers. Lowest migration mobility was confirmed in Southern Moravia and Czech-Moravian uplands (South-East) and in the Central Moravia region of stably settled population. These regions jointly with the Northeastern one, similarly to slightly migration more active Southern, Western and Northern Bohemia (Southwestern and Northwestern regions) distinguish themselves by a relatively balanced, though low number of moving in and out inhabitants, thus by a very low net migration, reduced gross migration and by a subsequent low migration effectiveness. It was confirmed that actually large regions, except Prague and Central Bohemia as well as Northern Moravia, remain closed to migration. Frequent migration on shorter distances, at the level of new regions, was only higher in Northwestern Bohemia where in the Ústí nad Labem district, a migration of an exchange nature occurred with an almost 9 000 migrants strong volume and an almost zero balance, as well as in the Karlovy Vary district where a low 4 600 migrants volume and a higher population migration decrease (balance -625 persons) led to a 17% migration activity.

Only Central Bohemia Region Denotes a Higher Population Increase Due to Migration, Especially at the Expense of Prague

Since Central Bohemia and the capital, Prague, are according to territory hierarchy, districts as well as regions, these regions indicated the highest migration mobility at the regional level. Likewise the Moravian-Silesian region is simultaneously an independent one and its specific migration situation was exceptional even at the regional level: after Prague it indicated the second highest population decrease due to migration (2 300 persons) at the highest activity (31.2%).

Similarly to the past few years, even in 2001 internal migration trends remained constant at the level of large regions. The highest increase, 5 300 migrants, was observed in Central Bohemia region, the highest decrease (-2 400 migrants) in the Moravian-Silesian region and in Prague (-2 000 migrants). In that same year Southern Bohemia, Pilsen, Zlín, Pardubice and Liberec regions still had a positive migration balance but it always concerned a few mere hundred migrants (Southern Bohemia's 456 migrants being the highest one). In addition, other regions migration decreases did not reach high values (626 migrants in the Karlovy Vary region).

Table 7.9: Internal Migration between the Czech Republic Regions in 2000

Region (NUTS 2)	Districts (NUTS 3) Included in Region	Moving in	Moving out	Balance	Volume	Activity (%) ¹
Prague	Prague	9 197	12 799	-3 602	21 996	16.4
Central Bohemia	Central Bohemia	13 089	7 248	5 841	20 337	28.7
Southwestern	Southern Bohemia, Plzeňský	4 918	4 452	466	9 370	5.0
Northwestern	Karlovarský, Ústecký	5 248	5 884	-636	11 132	5.7
Northeastern	Liberecký, Královéhradecký, Pardubický	6 248	6 059	189	12 307	1.5
Southeastern	Southern Moravia, Vysočina	5 115	5 245	-130	10 360	1.3
Central Moravia	Olomoucký, Zlínský	4 537	4 379	158	8 916	1.8
Moravia-Silesia	Moravia-Silesia	2 520	4 806	-2 286	7 326	31.2

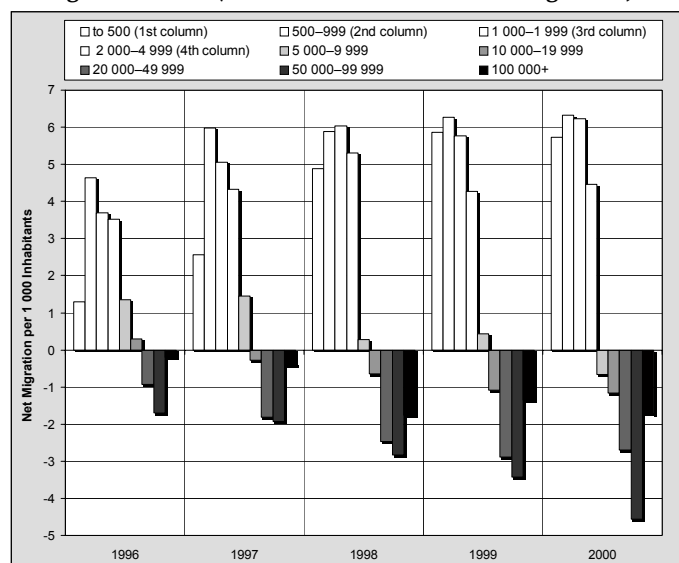
¹Migration activity, or migration effectiveness, is the relation of migration balance and migration volume absolute values, expressed in percentage.

Note: According to 1990 European Union classification (La Nomenclature des Unites Territoriales Statistiques – NUTS), as of 1.1.2000 NUTS 2 units (8 regions) were created; NUTS 3 designation is used for current regions, NUTS 4 for districts, NUTS 5 for municipalities. According to this hierarchic classification, the Czech Republic whole territory belongs to the NUTS 1 group.

In the 90's internal migration features new characteristics were population concentration halting and subsequent decrease and suburban processes beginning. Population moving preferences from the point of view of municipalities size groups changed as well as moving directions. Ever since the early 90's population concentration into larger areas gradual slowdown could be observed. First migration decrease of 50 000–100 000 inhabitants towns was observed whereas more than 100 000 inhabitants larger towns and smaller towns of less than 50 000 inhabitants were still gaining dwellers due to early 90's migration. Municipalities indicated migration increases (except the smallest ones of less than 500 inhabitants).

Since 1994, 20 000–50 000 inhabitants medium sized towns have also been losing population due to migration, since 1995 even 10 000 to 20 000 inhabitants towns and in 1996 more than 100 000 inhabitants large towns category as well. During the 1997–2000 period, migration decreases concerned the whole set

Figure 7.5: Net Migration by Municipalities Size Groups during 1996–2000 (internal and international migration)



Larger Municipalities Particularly Large Towns Have Significant Migration Losses

in large towns except Prague. However migration balance and volume development according to municipalities size groups must be carefully evaluated since municipalities shifts into next size categories occur due to inhabitants numbers changes over the course of time. As to the smallest municipalities, their increases could be explained by some urban population second homes turning into permanent residences (residence in resorts for a longer part of the year) while urban flats are rented out or used by adult children (mainly privately owned or cooperative flats in large towns).

Net migration general trend, 500 to 5 000 inhabitants municipalities growing attractiveness and large towns deconcentration tendencies, is significantly modified from the territory point of view due to municipality concrete location. Within large towns areas and residence agglomerations, the importance of suburban processes is spreading, thus even the smallest municipalities have migration increases; in contrast rural regions without any prospering production or services, neither adequate transport system nor connected opportunities to international economic activities, population is dwindling and certain towns as well as larger municipalities are loss-making in terms of migration. Suburban tendencies, also caused by an underdeveloped housing market, lacking financially accessible urban flats and by growing differences between plots, urban and suburban real estate prices, have first and to the largest extent evolved within the capital Prague's area (see table 7.8).

Table 7.10: Internal Migration (Migration Balance and Volume) according to Municipalities Size Groups

Municipalities	1995		1998		2000		1995	1998	2000
	Balance	Volume	Balance	Volume	Balance	Volume	Balance per 1 000 Inhabitants		
–500	945	36 179	3 608	36 864	4 424	37 048	1.1	4.2	5.2
500–999	2 634	35 336	4 487	36 299	5 081	36 195	3.1	5.2	5.8
1 000–1 999	3 039	35 085	4 950	35 828	5 144	35 536	3.4	5.5	5.7
2 000–4 999	2 818	37 794	4 914	39 532	4 370	39 112	2.7	4.6	4.0
5 000–9 999	232	30 954	–376	30 752	–1 104	29 946	0.2	–0.4	–1.2
10 000–19 999	–1 062	26 732	–1 518	28 284	–1 641	28 581	–1.2	–1.6	–1.7
20 000–49 999	–2 397	35 841	–4 031	36 163	–3 890	34 958	–1.9	–3.1	–3.1
50 000–99 999	–3 204	29 134	–5 226	31 394	–6 387	32 189	–2.9	–4.2	–5.1
100 000+	–3 005	41 805	–6 808	39 326	–5 997	38 871	–1.2	–3.1	–2.8
Prague	–1 799	21 029	–4 573	21 891	–3 602	21 996	–1.5	–3.8	–3.0

During the 90's migrants age composition significantly changed. Migration mobility decrease was the most obvious as to young people migration intensity diminution. First and foremost due to marriage postponing, often linked to the bride's move to her husband's, and total nuptiality lower level, moves intensity shrank in the 15–29 large age range, however the most within the 20–24 one. In 2000, marriage was mentioned as the reason for moving by almost 8% of migrants whereas in 1993 it was more than 9%, obviously within higher absolute numbers. Moving intensity became almost equal in 20–24 and 25–29 age groups, however concerning the 20–24 years old one it was one third lower compared

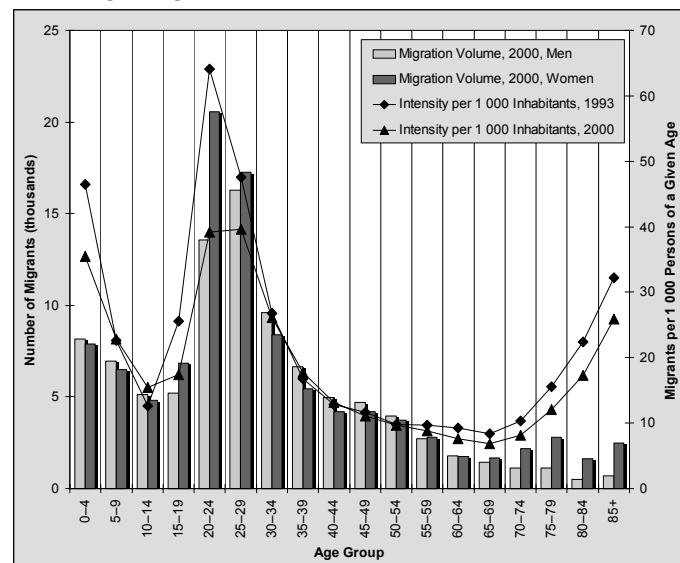
with 1993. Furthermore families with young children moved less than in 1993 and 60 years old and older senior citizens moving intensity decreased. Migrants percentages differences according to sex slumped – at the age of 15–24 specifically due to the effect of a lower nuptiality level, the percentage of migrant women more dynamically decreased than as to men, higher mobility was postponed to 25–29 and 30–34 ages, though then men moved more frequently. Older than 60 migrants percentage moderately grew (identically by 2 points for both sexes), even though in smaller numbers than in 1993 and with almost twice as many migrant women (in 2000 one fifth of migrant women was older than 60).

At the end of the 20th century, on one hand trends rooted in postwar migration history, and on the other hand new deconcentration and suburban ones could be observed in our internal migration development. Negative migration balance spread from large towns to the level of towns and municipalities groups counting 5 000 inhabitants and smaller municipalities, specifically of 500 to 2 000 inhabitants, indicated a population increase. Particularly during the second half of the 90's, a novelty within migration trends became suburban residential tendencies, mainly occurring in Prague and Brno but in other large towns as well, obviously mainly triggered by economic initiatives. Unemployment lower level in large towns linked to available urban flats minimum offer is the cause for specifically small municipalities in large towns areas growing attractiveness. Approximately 30% migrants move due to housing whereas job related moves which showed a decreasing trend, were mentioned as grounds for migration only by 6% in 2000.

Migration development additional trend has been poorly accessible small agglomerations ongoing depopulation, far from economic centres, being transformed into resorts. These country residences serve as second homes for specific urban dwellers strata (particularly retirees) residing there temporarily most of the year. However some former country residences have recovered their function as permanent residences.

It is indubitable that population lifestyles diversity is growing and that moving records on the basis of permanent residence changes only partially represent actual mobility. The significance of temporary mobility forms has increased – first of all temporary residence and commuting to work. Numerous people live in sublets and in hostels and are not registered as permanent residents mainly in large towns. However, despite many flaws internal migration statistics indicate population total mobility main part.

Figure 7.6: Internal Migration Volume and Intensity according to Age in 1993 and 2000



**Small Municipalities
Located Close to Large
Agglomerations
Indicated Inhabitants
Increases**