



Migration in Central Europe

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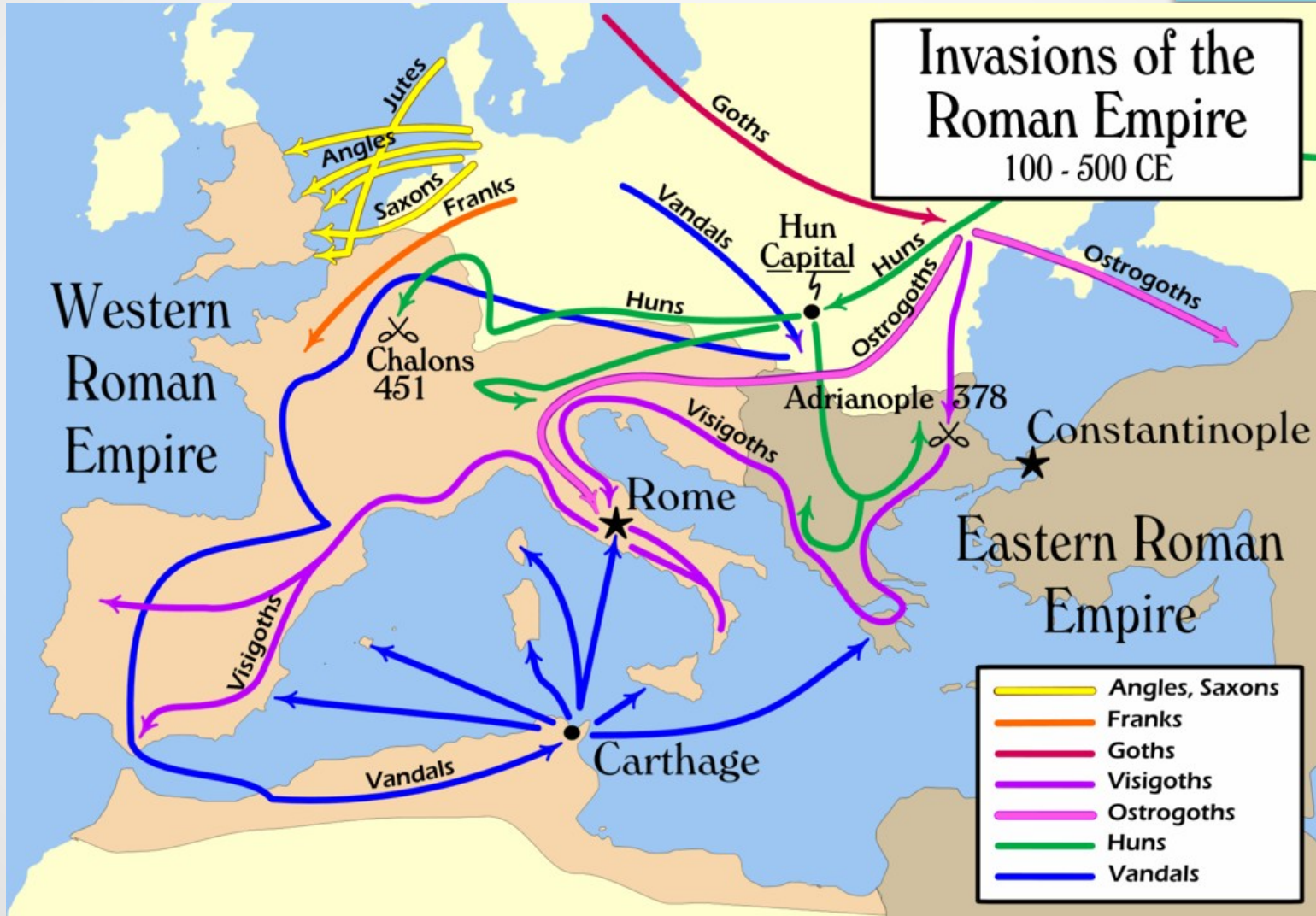


What do you know about migration?

Have you ever been a migrant?

“We live in period of unprecedented migration”

Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJdT6QcSbQ0>

Migration theories

- theories explaining international migration (contribution of geographers, demographers, historians, economists, sociologists, political scientists)
- micro, -meso, -macro level

-**Ravenstein** (19th century, geographer) → earliest systematic approach

-formulation of statistical laws of migration

-emphasis on tendency of people to move from densely to sparsely populated areas; or from low- to high-income areas; or link migration to fluctuations in business cycle (Castels & Miller 1993)

→ “**push-pull theories**” (causes of migration = combination of push and pull factors)

-individualistic, ahistorical (individual decision based on rational choice, rational cost-benefit comparison)

-common features with **neo-classical theories** of labour market (migration is a result of individual's maximised utility)



-importance of prior links →

macro: colonisation (past historical development), political influence, trade, cultural ties

micro & meso: family and social network(s), social capital, cultural capital (knowledge of other countries, capabilities for organising travel, finding work)

-interaction of **micro-** (networks, beliefs, opportunities, choices of migrants themselves) and **macro-structures** (large scale institutional factors such as political economy, migration policies, inter-state relations, laws, structures and practices in countries (including integration, control, regulation))

Four-stage model

1. temporary labour migration of young workers, remittance
 2. prolonging of stay, development of social networks, mutual help
 3. family reunion, long-term settlement, emergence of ethnic communities
 4. permanent settlement, inclusion/exclusion
- all types of population movement (economic, political, temporary, permanent) are symptomatic of modernisation and globalisation (disruption and redefinition of forms of production, family, gender roles, social relations, states)

Migration in the Czech Republic

- foreigner = migrant (= non-CZ-national, non-EU-national)
- Migration policy = immigration + integration + asylum
- Migrant ≠ national minority member (Acts No. 273/2001 on rights of members of national minorities and amendment of some Acts)
- Ministry of Interior

Migration in Central Europe

- homogeneous countries
- most of their history → countries of origin (more emigration)
- lower numbers of immigrants
 - CZ – 4,5%
 - HU – 3,23%
 - SK – 1,8%
 - PL – 0,8%

After 1918

- First Czechoslovak Republic → ethnically mixed
 - Czech + Slovak (majority nations)
 - German minority (3 mil.)
 - Ruthenians, Hungarians, Jews, Poles
- Increase in migration and asylums
- T. G. Masaryk (Minister of Foreign Affairs) → established a Refugee Assistance Fund

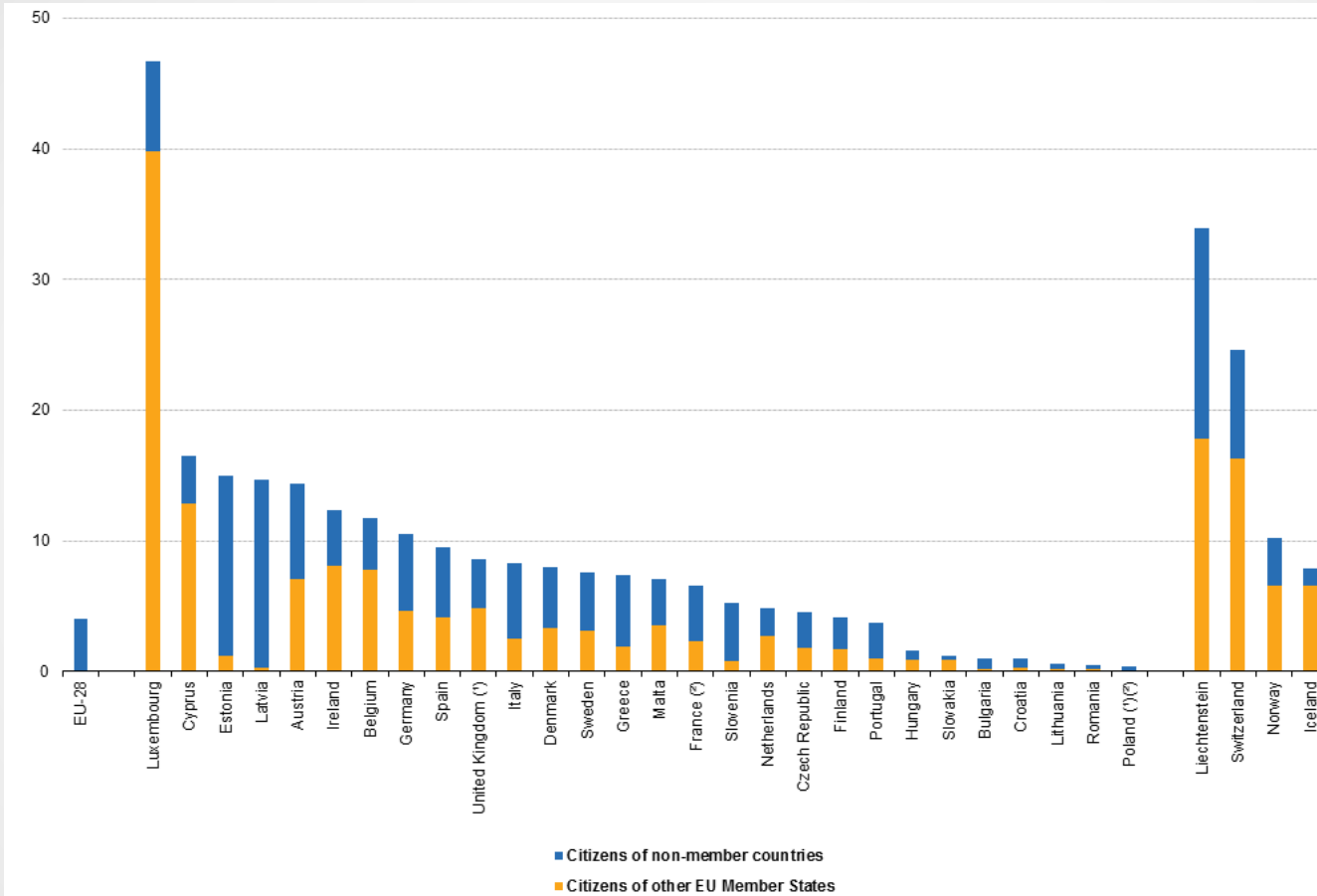
World War II

- **forced migration**
 - Persecution
 - Deportations
 - Removal of German Czechs/Czech Germans
- Jews, Germans, Roma, Slavs (?)

1948-1989

- homogenization of the society → eradication of the cultural diversity
- students and workers were coming (from Arab, African countries, Vietnam)
- political migrants (Greek political refugees)
- internal migration – Roma workers from Slovakia
- emigration → many people left CSSR (US, Canada)
 - discourse (paradox) - “our good” refugees vs. “incoming bad” refugees

Share of non-nationals in the resident population



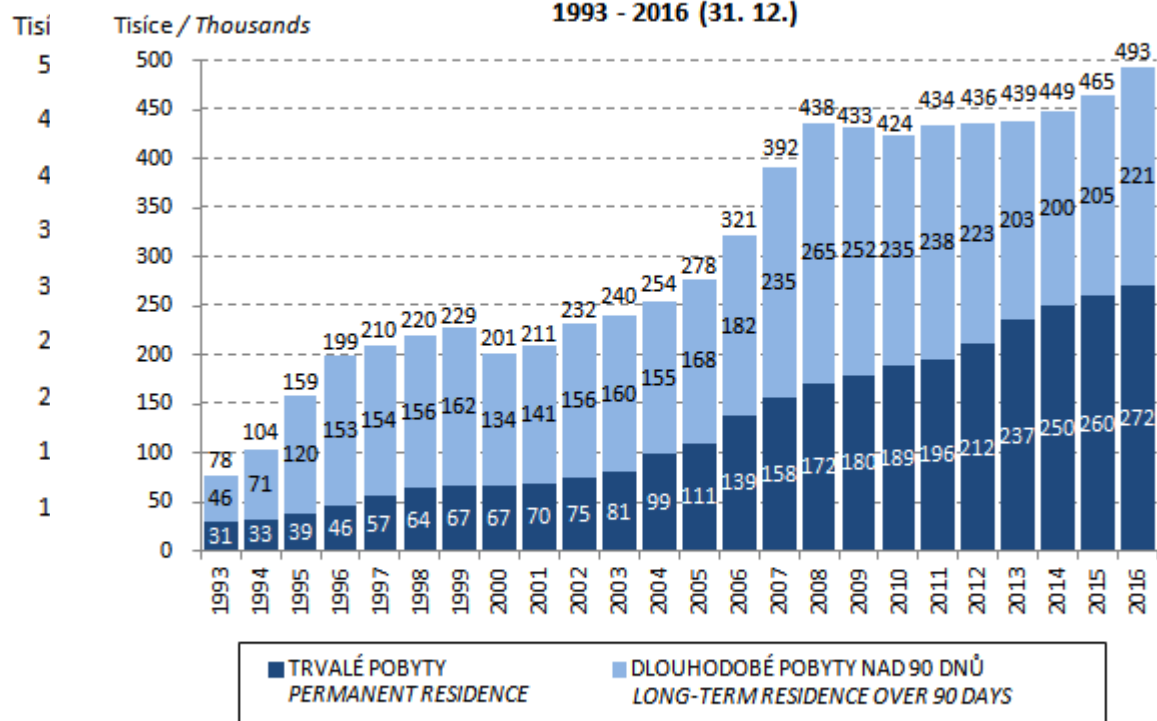
(*) Estimate.

(*) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

Numbers

VÝVOJ POČTU CIZINCŮ V ČR PODLE TYPU POBYTU
TREND IN THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CR BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE
1993 - 2016 (31. 12.)



Pramen: Ředitelství služby cizinecké policie MV ČR

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=umqvYhb3wf4>