Country Report Czech Republic

by Dušan Drbohlav
and Lenka Lachmanová-Medová

May 2009
About the authors
Dušan Drbohlav, Associate Professor, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development/ Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, drbohlav@natur.cuni.cz
Lenka Lachmanová-Medová, PhD candidate, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development/ Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, medlenka@yahoo.com

Acknowledgments
We would like to thank Mrs. Bohdana Holá from the Czech Statistical Office for all the useful information she gave us and particularly for her expert and critical review of the report.
Table of Contents

A. Key institutions involved in data collection ................................................................. 4

B. Historical evolution of the national data collection system/data collection practices and policies on data collection ................................................................. 5

C. Key coordination and linking ......................................................................................... 8

D. Concepts and definitions ............................................................................................... 9

E. Availability of data ......................................................................................................... 10

E.1. Core demographic data on immigrants and migration control ................................. 10

   E.1.a Population stocks and general demographic characteristics ......................... 10
   E.1.b Migration flows and characteristics of migrants at the time of migration ... 11
   E.1.c Legal status of immigrants and details of the residence permit procedure11
   E.1.d Citizenship .......................................................................................................... 12
   E.1.e Asylum seekers and refugees ............................................................................ 13
   E.1.f Irregular migration, apprehensions and expulsions ........................................ 14

E.2. Measuring integration, discrimination and diversity ................................................ 15

   E.2.a Employment ......................................................................................................... 16
   E.2.b Incomes, transfers and social benefits ................................................................. 17
   E.2.c Housing and residential patterns ..................................................................... 17
   E.2.d Health and access to Healthcare ..................................................................... 18
   E.2.e Education .......................................................................................................... 18
   E.2.f Family and household ...................................................................................... 19
   E.2.g Political participation ....................................................................................... 19
   E.2.h Crime and justice ............................................................................................. 20

F. Accessibility of data ..................................................................................................... 20

G. Quality and scope of data collection ......................................................................... 21

H. Conclusions - Recommendations ........................................................................... 22

Bibliography ................................................................................................................... 24

Annex 1 - Main Czech state institutions and their datasets that include foreigners .. 26
A. Key institutions involved in data collection

There are three key institutions concerned with data collection in the field of migration and foreigners’ integration in the Czech Republic: the **Czech Statistical Office** (CZSO), the **Ministry of the Interior** and the **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**.

One of the main roles of the **CZSO** is to conduct, every ten years, the Population and Housing Census based on self-enumeration questionnaires delivered personally to all housing units. However, in terms of international migration the 2001 census offers rather incomplete information (only about 60% of foreigners who should have been counted were in fact counted) (Sčítání 2005). Furthermore, the CZSO collects data on demographic processes (birth, death, marriages, and divorces) that are sent from local registry offices to the “centre”. The CZSO also provides data on internal and international migration flows that are handed over from the ISEO dataset of the Ministry of the Interior. Besides providing the above mentioned “counts” the CZSO organizes the Labour Force Survey (LFS) throughout the year, but this is, unfortunately, almost useless for studying the migrant population living in the Czech Republic due mainly to the small sample size of respondents with foreign citizenship. The small sample size is due not only to a higher non-response rate for foreigners, but primarily to the fact that many labour migrants live in collective households (dormitories) that are not surveyed. This also applies to the annual European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the CZSO.

The **Ministry of the Interior** is the main state institution in the field of managing migration and collecting administrative migratory data. The Alien Police (until December 2007 when the Czech Republic joined the Schengen area called the Alien and Border Police) run the Alien Information System (CIS) – the central database containing data on all foreigners residing in the Czech Republic with a residence visa or a residence permit. It also collects data on persons apprehended for illegal migration (illegal border crossing or illegal stay in the Czech Republic) and on those expelled from the country. The Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior, which is, in fact, the most important institution in the Czech Republic in the field of migration policy making, runs a special information system on asylum seekers (or more precisely on persons applying for international protection) that is ramified into several sub-databases (in relation to different stages of the asylum procedure). A central registry of individuals who have acquired (or lost) Czech citizenship is also run by the Ministry of the Interior. The Police headquarters, which is part of the Ministry of the Interior, takes care of the dataset covering criminal offenders which could be a useful data source with respect to criminality issues of foreigners. Last but not least, the Ministry runs the population register (ISEO) that holds basic information (as strictly defined by the law) on all Czech citizens and on foreigners with permanent residence permits and with residence permits/visas for at least more than 90 days, on EU citizens who are going to stay in the country for at least 3 months and on foreigners under international protection (granted asylum or

---

1 The 1991 census counted only foreigners with permanent residence permits, hence its information on foreigners was very limited.
2 Databases of the Alien Police can be described only in a limited way as we did not get sufficient background information from the Police officials.
subsidiary protection). This register contains essential information on the structure and territorial distribution of foreign residents, but researchers have relatively little if any chance of accessing the data.

**The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs** is the most important institution in the field of foreign employment. Information from local labour offices supplies the Information System of Employment Services (ISSZ). This system consists of several modules that cover all economically active persons who have contacted officials at labour offices. This purely administrative dataset contains information on individual applicants/workers in relation to their work permit and workplace. Another ministerial information system - the Information System of State Social Support Benefit (ISSSP) concerns all persons (and their dependents) applying for social benefits. Therefore, the system collects information on foreign applicants who have to hold a permanent residence permit, a long-term residence permit (issued after 1 year of residence in the country)$^3$, or have been granted asylum in order to be eligible for social benefits.

Other ministries also hold datasets which include migrants/foreigners (see Annex 1).

**B. Historical evolution of the national data collection system/data collection practices and policies on data collection**

The *de facto* population of the 1991 Census included persons with permanent residence in the Czech Republic, which meant that only foreigners with permanent residence permits were counted. Nevertheless, this census is a unique source of information on place of birth (defined as the place of permanent residence of a person’s mother at the time of that person’s birth), nationality (meant as ethnic nationality – as a voluntary belonging to a certain nation), mother tongue and religious convictions of the population (which were re-surveyed after a 40-year interval).

The 2001 census greatly increased the extent of information on foreigners since foreigners with long-term residence (staying for more than 90 days) were also included. However, general information on the foreign population is again limited due to the fact that not all foreigners who should have been counted were in fact reached (see section A). The concepts of citizenship and (ethnic) nationality have been widened so a person might declare dual citizenship as well as dual nationality. To include a long-term perspective, a question on the place of residence a year before the actual day of the census was introduced. It is worth mentioning that although the 2001 census was accompanied by a heavy and rather unjustified anti-census campaign (by various groups including the State Office for Personal Data Protection), it has produced reliable results, although not on all foreigners who were meant to be included.

---

$^3$ A long-term residence permit is issued to third country nationals after a 1 year stay on a visa for a period exceeding 90 days. Although it has many advantages, it still does not equal the much more secure “long-term residence” as it is known from EC directives. The first “secure” permit guaranteeing third country nationals (almost) full rights is the so-called permanent residence permit, which may be issued (although there is no legal entitlement) after 5 years of residence in the Czech Republic.
For the next census in 2011 the CZSO will subcontract a private company to perform the data collection. A questionnaire in electronic format should be made available. Furthermore, the census will take over some of the ISEO data which will be used to pre-fill personal information on respondents in advance (at least in the electronic format of the questionnaire). In accordance with the EU regulation proposal on population and housing censuses, the concept of “usual residence” will be used (Čtnáct, Škrabal 2008).

Collection of demographic data by the CZSO has undergone several important changes in the reference period. Firstly, until 1995 (ethnic) nationality of persons was requested rather than “citizenship”. Secondly and more importantly, the definition of “population” has been amended twice, following international recommendations and EU harmonisation. Traditionally, the population included only Czech citizens with permanent residence in the Czech Republic and foreigners with a permanent residence permit. Since 2001, following UN recommendations, the definition of population has been broadened and foreigners staying in the country on a long-term basis (on a visa for a period exceeding 90 days as long as they did not leave the country in the same calendar year as they had arrived)\(^4\) and foreigners who have been granted asylum were included. With the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union (May 1, 2004), the definition of population was again changed and now it includes all persons with permanent residence in the Czech Republic regardless of their citizenship. EU citizens with temporary residence permits (those intending to stay for more than three months), third country nationals with a long-term residence permit (which can be issued only after a 1 year stay in the country) and foreigners who were granted asylum, subsidiary or temporary protection. The population figure of the Czech Republic is produced by the CZSO based on the census data balanced against the number of births, deaths, immigrants and emigrants.

The CZSO provides the public with statistics of internal as well as international migration. Until 2004 collection of data for the statistics of internal and international migration of Czech citizens (defined as a change of permanent residence) was based on paper notifications sent to the CZSO by the municipality to which the person had moved to (in the case of internal migration or immigration from abroad) or by the municipality of last permanent residence if the person de-registered himself/herself before moving abroad for a longer period of time\(^5\). The paper notifications have recently been abolished and similar data is obtained monthly by the CZSO from the ISEO (using an automatically generated export batch program) (Kupiszewska, Nowok 2006).

Until 2001 the method of collecting data on internal and international migration of foreigners (included in the population) was the same except that the notifications

---

\(^4\) The original method used in 2001 and 2002 was to count a foreigner as an immigrant only after their residence permit had been renewed. However, due to heavily disorganized data that was sent from the Alien Police, the CZSO decided to change the method of counting to the one described in the text above (Holá 2008a).

\(^5\) The data on emigration of Czech citizens is underestimated because, although citizens are obliged to declare the change of permanent residence when emigrating abroad, they often do not do so (Kupiszewska, Nowok 2006).
were filled by district units of the Alien and Border Police. However, due to the extension of the definition of population, the volume of data to be reported has increased and, thus an electronic export batch regarding migration of foreigners has been provided monthly by the Alien and Border Police (from its database) to the CZSO (Holá 2007). Importantly, due to changes in the definition of population there was a sudden leap in some statistics and in particular the data on migration of foreigners before 2001 and since 2001 are incomparable. Moreover, since 2008 the CZSO no longer receives data from the Alien Police but all data are taken from the ISEO.

The future of Czech statistics on international migration with respect to the EC regulation on community statistics on asylum and migration is unclear. One of the biggest obstacles to fulfil the regulation is that the concept of “usual residence” is neither used, nor planned to be used by any of the administrative sources (CIS or ISEO) that provide the CZSO with migration data. Therefore the CZSO might probably use a modelling method to estimate the emigration of Czechs, which will be based on the results of the 2008 LFS ad hoc model (Holá 2007 and 2008b).

The central population register (called ISEO) run by the Ministry of the Interior has in fact always been only a register of Czech citizens (Šmíd, Schelle, Veselá 2005). However, the Act on Registration of Population and Birth Numbers (Act No. 133/2000 Coll.) has finally changed the definition of population to be registered within ISEO. Since 2003 not only Czech citizens are included but also foreigners (EU citizens and third country nationals) with permanent residence permits, third country nationals with a residence visa for a period exceeding 90 days, third country nationals with long-term residence permits, EU citizens with a temporary residence permit and foreigners who have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection are taken into account.

ISEO is updated by data collected by municipalities (6,249 units) which send their information in paper form to a municipality with extended competence (205 units) which enters the data into ISEO on-line. In addition, the data on foreigners are transferred daily to ISEO directly from CIS (Holá 2008a). Although, the data on foreigners should have been included in ISEO since 2003, they have been added only gradually. It was not until 2007 that the information on foreigners was “complete”.

ISEO also produces its own population figures, so there are two different numbers of the total population. Comparing these figures one can see a difference of about 200,000 people. This discrepancy poses further problems as the tax revenues distribution system is based on the population figure given by the CZSO (which is lower than the ISEO figure). The difference between the two figures is caused not only by the slightly different definition of population but also by other factors, namely

---

6 A change of method took place in 2007. Since then the CZSO gets a stock database of foreigners from the CIS (stock at the beginning and at the end of the month) and through linking and comparing these two stocks calculates the migration flow data. However, there might be problems with emigration of foreigners since they are not obliged to de-register themselves when leaving the Czech Republic so they usually stay in the stock database until the expiry of their permit (Kupiszewska, Nowok 2006).

7 However, the information is still not fully complete as there were about 4,500 foreigners (at the end of 2007) not included in ISEO due to their “non-standard” residence address which was not compatible with the system of addresses used by ISEO (Holá 2008a).

8 The difference in definitions lies in the fact that the CZSO counts third country nationals staying longer than 1 year whilst ISEO counts all third country nationals holding a residence visa for a period exceeding 90 days (the difference is about 30,000 persons – Holá 2008a).
by persons who were not counted in the 1991 and 2001 censuses (thus lowering the population figure of the CZSO), by Czech citizens who live abroad for a long time and who have been added to the ISEO on the decision of the Office for Personal Data Protection, by incomplete reporting of events (births, deaths) from municipalities to the CZSO or by several cases of persons being “active” longer in ISEO or, on the other hand, being added in ISEO later than they should be (Holá 2007, Škrabal, Šimek 2007).

The Alien Information System (CIS) was launched in 2004, replacing a less effective and decentralized former system (Holá 2007). Information collected on all foreigners possessing any sort of visa or permit, on invitations of foreigners or on undesirable persons-foreigners has been further expanded. CIS has all the information on-line and it enables mutual direct communication with the ISEO database.

C. Key coordination and linking

The CZSO is the main institution collecting data and publishing statistics in the Czech Republic. According to the Act on the State Statistical Service the CZSO is responsible, in addition to its own statistical enquiries, for the coordination of a state statistical service that is implemented by various ministries.

Linking of databases that were established for different purposes is forbidden by the law protecting personal data. Hence, linking public administration databases is not possible because it has not yet been made clear whether the public administration as a whole has a single purpose or many different purposes (Holá 2008a). The possibility of data-linking is further limited by the actions of the Office for Personal Data Protection which is rather opposed to any data-linking that is not explicitly set down in relevant laws. Furthermore, this is in practice accompanied by a lack of willingness and of real cooperation in data-linking between different datasets. Thus, data are partially linked mostly within a particular institution (the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior) using specific pins (e.g. social insurance number or CIS number). A lot of data could be possibly linked through a common pin that all citizens and some foreigners have - the birth number. However, this is a problematic unique identifier because it already contains personal information on the exact date of birth. The Office for Personal Data Protection is often against dataset-linking based on the birth number. Even ISEO is not directly linked to other registers. ISEO data are given to certain institutions (only if it is required by a particular law) usually only in response to a particular query (question-answer method), which means that there is no direct access.
D. Concepts and definitions

Citizenship is the key concept of data collection in the field of migration and integration in the Czech Republic. In all publicly available statistics the distinction between migrants and majority society can usually be made only on the basis of citizenship. This refers to a general perception of migrants as persons with foreign citizenship.

The concept of country of usual residence is not a traditional way of defining the population of the Czech Republic. The population has always been defined on the basis of permanent residence in the country. Following international recommendations several changes have been made (see section B), but permanent residence is still the dominant concept for the definition of population. In ISEO there is no information concerning usual residence of either Czech citizens, or foreigners (Holá 2007).

Information on the country of birth is standard personal data collected in almost all administrative datasets (ISEO, CIS, other datasets of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs etc.), as well as in censuses. However, no information on the country of birth can be traced in demographic statistics based on paper notifications from local registers (and some other datasets - e.g. datasets on pupils and students). Thus, the population structure by country of birth is publicly available only for years when the census was held.

During the 1990s, nationality (defined as ethnic nationality and thus distinct from citizenship) was a prevalent concept in demographic statistics (until 1994), in statistics of pupils and students (until 2000) and in statistics of abortions (until 2003). Since then it has almost disappeared from statistical enquiries and datasets and was surveyed only in the 2001 census. However, the census results of the structure of the population by nationality have to be taken cautiously with regard to the self-declaratory character of the variable. Furthermore, the 1991 and 2001 census provide us with a unique source of information on religious convictions and mother tongue. The concept of colloquial language is not used in any Czech dataset and the same is true for the concept of ethnic minority. On the other hand we can come across the concept of national minorities - defined as groups of Czech citizens with a different ethnic origin, language and/or culture who want to be thought of as a national minority. National minorities have special rights guaranteed by the law.

---

9 It is seen now as sensitive personal data and thus needs special handling. The exception is the Asylum Information System that gathers information on nationality/ethnic origin as well as other rather sensitive data on, e.g., religious convictions, knowledge of foreign languages, membership of a political party, level of education, occupation, military service, financial resources or reasons for emigration and applying for asylum. However, these data are collected strictly for the purpose of handling a person's asylum application and are not made public.

10 Problems were identified especially with regard to Roma nationality. According to the census results, there are 11,764 inhabitants of Roma nationality. It has been estimated, however, that the actual size of the Roma minority may have been between 150,000 and 300,000 people (Zpráva o situaci národnostních menšin v České republice za rok 2001 in Národnostní 2003, p. 30)

11 There are twelve national minorities officially recognized in the Czech Republic – Bulgarian, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Roma, Ruthinian, Russian, Greek, Slovak, Serbian and Ukrainian.
However, data on national minorities are not specifically collected and the only information on them, although indirect and possibly inaccurate, can be derived from the census results on the population structure by nationality.

Information on the population with *foreign or migration background* is not accessible, although theoretically available (through census or ISEO) as information on country of birth and on citizenship has been collected.

E. Availability of data

E.1. Core demographic data on immigrants and migration control

E.1.a Population stocks and general demographic characteristics

As mentioned in section B, there are two main data sources on population stocks in the Czech Republic - the ISEO and the CZSO population figures. Both work with slightly different definitions of population. The ISEO population figure can theoretically be taken at any given date and can be sorted by many different variables (citizenship, type of residence, country of birth etc.). What is available (on the ministerial website), however, is only an annual population figure for each municipality. The total population figure and population by the year of birth are categorized only by Czech citizenship vis-à-vis foreign citizenship (with no further specification).

The population figure of the CZSO is produced quarterly and then the mid-year population is taken as a main reference population for the calculation of various demographic and economic characteristics. The population stocks of the CZSO are based on the last census data balanced against the number of births/deaths and immigrants/emigrants. The mid-year population is, unfortunately, not sorted by citizenship. To get a rough population structure by citizenship it is necessary to combine the population stock with the data on foreigners (those included in the population definition) that are handed over monthly by the Alien (and Border) Police to the CZSO.

Standard demographic data (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) on the population (by citizenship and by some additional characteristics) are available annually through the CZSO in a demographic yearbook. Data on abortions are not collected by the CZSO but by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics through electronic reporting about each case by the health establishment involved. However, the information value of abortion data with respect to foreigners is limited since the classification by citizenship distinguishes only between Czech citizens and foreigners without any further specification by citizenship.

The census also provides a population stock that is deeply structured by citizenship, country of birth and more uniquely by nationality, mother tongue or religious convictions. Furthermore, information on marital status and number of children is gathered within the census.
E.1.b Migration flows and characteristics of migrants at the time of migration

The main sources of migration flow data as generated by the CZSO were ISEO (providing data on immigrated/emigrated Czech citizens) and CIS (on foreigners), but since 2008 all data is taken only from ISEO. The CZSO is provided on a monthly basis with data on immigrants/emigrants containing information about, e.g., sex, citizenship, date and country of birth, type of stay, current address, marital status, country of previous residence, purpose of the stay. It is impossible, however, to get information on all migrants concerning their level of education, occupation status or occupation. The level of education of third country nationals is only included in the database of work permits (so-called ISSZ), whilst the information on (previous) occupation is collected in the CIS database of foreigners with residence permits. Furthermore, no information can be traced about the country of the next usual residence of emigrants (Kupiszewska, Nowok 2006, Koncepce 2006).

E.1.c Legal status of immigrants and details of the residence permit procedure

The Alien Police gather information on the legal status of immigrants since it runs the CIS containing information on all foreigners holding a residence visa or permit. As it is a police database, it provides only selected data to the public. Every month the Alien Police publish the numbers of foreigners (by citizenship) with various types of visa/permits\textsuperscript{12}. These data can also be sorted by sex, regions and districts of the Czech Republic. Data is also handed over to the CZSO to produce special statistics concerning only foreigners included in the population. Thus, some categories of foreigners are excluded and data on persons who obtained asylum are added from the Asylum Information System of the Ministry of the Interior.

The rules for granting residence permits have changed several times since 1993. The most important changes of legal regulations that transformed residence permits came into force in 2000 and 2004.

In addition, a specific migration regime for Slovak citizens was valid since 1993. Slovaks did not have to apply for a long-term residence visa. They were issued “a statement of temporary stay” in the Czech Republic but only if they asked for it. Similarly, they had only to register themselves at a local labour office when they started working (no work permit required)\textsuperscript{13} (Zpráva 2004).

The accession of the Czech Republic to the EU brought further changes regarding the residence regulations for foreigners. Foreigners have been differentiated into two categories (EU citizens\textsuperscript{14} versus third country nationals) which are treated differently based on the EU legislation concerning the free movement of EU citizens. Briefly, EU citizens may get a temporary residence permit (if their intended length of stay is to be longer than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit (usually after 3 years of residence). Both can be applied for within the Czech Republic. Obviously, the immigration regime of third country nationals is much more controlled and strict.

\textsuperscript{12} Statistics are further available in the Annual Report on Migration of the Ministry of the Interior.

\textsuperscript{13} Consequently, Slovak workers were registered separately from other foreign workers.

\textsuperscript{14} Including their family members and citizens of Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
Since 2000 both a short-term residence visa and a visa for a period exceeding 90 days (issued for a maximum of one year) have to be applied for abroad. This visa for a period exceeding 90 days is the most important visa scheme since (combined with a work permit) it is the most common way of “entering” the Czech Republic for legal migrant workers. If the purpose of the visa is still valid after the one-year period, migrants can apply within the Czech Republic for a long-term residence permit which is issued for one year and can be further renewed. Usually after a five-year stay in the Czech Republic (the required length of residence to receive a permanent residence permit was only shortened to 5 years in 2006) third country nationals can get a permanent residence permit, enabling them to reside with almost identical rights to Czech citizens (with the exception of voting rights). Besides these permits/visa there are two “special” migratory categories - persons who have been granted asylum (their status is similar to holders of permanent residence permits) and persons under temporary protection.

It must be emphasised that only foreigners holding the above types of permits are officially counted, and as it is known that far from all EU citizens are registered the number of EU citizens staying in the country is probably much higher. Furthermore, an unknown number of illegal/irregular migrants reside and work in the country too. No official state estimate has been published in this regard yet. Estimates could not rely on data from any regularisation since no regularisation procedure has been launched so far.

E.1.d Citizenship

Czech citizenship can be acquired in several ways out of which the most common are by birth, by declaration and by grant (naturalization). Because the acquisition of Czech citizenship is based on the principle of “ius sanguinis” a child can acquire Czech citizenship if at least one of his/her parents is a Czech citizen. The acquisition of Czech citizenship is mainly regulated by the Act on the Acquisition and Loss of Czech Citizenship (No. 40/1993 Coll.), which was last amended in 2005. Furthermore, certain cases are handled according to the Act on the Citizenship of Certain Former Czechoslovak Citizens (No. 193/1999 Coll.) which is specifically targeted at former Czechoslovak citizens who were deprived of Czechoslovak citizenship during the communist era following emigration abroad. These compatriots can get Czech citizenship by declaration and without the obligation of residence. Moreover, rules for Slovak citizens were eased after the dissolution of Czechoslovakia and even now they can get Czech citizenship by declaration if they have been factually staying in the Czech Republic since 1993. However, other foreigners can get Czech citizenship by grant if they fulfil several prerequisites (e.g. “usual residence” on a permanent residence permit for at least 5 years, giving up their former citizenship, no conviction of a premeditated criminal offence during the

---

15 Since January 2009, a Czech language test (A1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) is set as a necessary prerequisite for being granted a permanent residence permit.
16 Experts estimations range between 40,000 and 300,000 (see e.g., Výzkum 2005, Fassmann 2006 or Drbohlav, Lachmanová 2008).
last 5 years and knowledge of the Czech language\textsuperscript{17}). The application fee is about 10,000 CZK (about 400 EUR).

Data on acquisition of Czech citizenship is collected by the Ministry of the Interior, which takes the final decision whether or not to grant Czech citizenship. The persons are included in the database (the central registry of individuals who have acquired or lost Czech citizenship) when a positive decision to grant Czech citizenship is issued\textsuperscript{18}. Although it is called a registry, it is, in fact, only a collection of information that was known at the time of person’s application for the Czech citizenship. Data is not updated and cannot be directly linked to other registers.\textsuperscript{19} The database contains information on applicant’s name, birth number, date, place and country of birth, former citizenship, legal status (a permanent residence permit holder, refugee etc.), and on what basis they have acquired Czech citizenship. Since 2001 annual statistics have been sorted by forms of acquisition as well as by former citizenship. Annual statistics on the period between 1993 and 2000 are available only for persons that acquired Czech citizenship by grant (Slovak citizens were not included). Data on Slovak citizens who obtained Czech citizenship in this period (1993 – 2000) are not handled separately for each year, thus, only statistics for the whole period are available sorted out by forms of acquisition (the most frequent form is “declaration” according to the Act No. 40/1993 Coll., as well as No. 193/1999 Coll.) (Koncepce 2006).

\textbf{E.1.e Asylum seekers and refugees}

The granting of asylum is regulated by Act No. 325/1999 Coll. and its amendments. With the 2002 amendment, in addition to other restrictive measures, asylum seekers were banned from working in the first year following the submission of their application, which is seen as an important amendment especially in relation to combating irregular work by migrants.

Asylum requests can only be lodged in the territory of the Czech Republic. Asylum seekers get a temporary residence visa. The Ministry of the Interior issues a judgement on the merits of their case within 90 days. However, a faster procedure (within 30 days) is followed if the application appears to be manifestly unfounded. Applicants can generally decide whether to stay in a state asylum centre or at a private address, but they receive better financial support when staying in asylum centres\textsuperscript{20}. If an applicant’s request is turned down, subsidiary protection can be granted if he/she cannot be returned, expelled or deported to his/her country of origin.

\textsuperscript{17} No standardised tests have been set yet. Applicants only go through a simple interview at a local municipality office. However, standardised language tests (at level B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) are under consideration.

\textsuperscript{18} Information on foreigners who obtained Czech citizenship is also put into the CIS but only at the moment when the successful applicant receives the necessary documents confirming his/her acquisition of Czech citizenship, which is approximately 2 months later than in the database of the Ministry of the Interior (Koncepce 2006).

\textsuperscript{19} However, a new act is in preparation which should transform the dataset to an automatically updated register. It is expected to come into force in 2010.

\textsuperscript{20} Whilst staying at a private address applicants have free access to health care. They can further apply for a state subsidy up to the minimum subsistence level, which can be paid for a maximum of three months.
or a third country (principle of non-refoulement). In this case a residence visa is issued for one year.

The Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for taking decisions on asylum applications and therefore runs a special administrative information system on asylum seekers (Asylum Information System) that is ramified into several sub-databases (in relation to different stages of the asylum procedure). One database collects information on all persons who lodge a request for asylum. The second is based on information acquired from filed applications and the third collects all information obtained throughout the asylum procedure. The Asylum Information System collects a vast amount of data on asylum seekers. Basic personal data to be supplied in the application is defined in the asylum legislation (e.g. name, citizenship, country of birth, nationality/ethnic origin, religious convictions, knowledge of foreign languages, membership in a political party, level of education, occupation, military service, financial resources, reasons for emigration and for applying for asylum etc.). However, more information of a variable extent is gained throughout the procedure (from interviews etc.), but these data are collected strictly for the purpose of handling a person’s asylum application and are not made public.

Every month a detailed statistical report on asylum matters is issued by the Ministry of the Interior including figures on various characteristics sorted by citizenship. Aggregated statistics are also available in the Annual Report on Migration by the Ministry of the Interior. Certain monthly data are further published on the website of the CZSO. Asylum seekers as such are not included in any migration flows or stocks. Persons who have been granted asylum (or temporary protection) have been included since 2001 (or 2004) in the population figures of the CZSO, as well as of the ISEO. However, persons who were granted asylum are not included in the monthly stock figures of foreigners with various types of visa/permits as published by the Alien Police.

**E.1.f Irregular migration, apprehensions and expulsions**

Data on irregular migration is collected by the Alien Police in a database called “Illegal Entry and Stay of Persons” (NVPO). It contains information on all persons (foreigners as well as Czech citizens) apprehended for illegal migration or smuggling. Illegal migration is defined by the Ministry of the Interior as ascertained cases of illegal border crossing or illegal stay of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic. Thus, two distinct categories have been statistically observed – illegal border crossing (since 1993) and illegal stay (since 2000). However, the latter also includes cases when illegal stay of foreigners is ascertained at the borders when leaving the country (e.g. on an expired permit/visa).

The NVPO is based on the national police system registering all serious violations of the internal order of the Czech Republic and the NVPO represents a selection of cases that fall under the term of illegal migration. It collects detailed “technical” information about illegal migration (such as place of apprehension, direction of illegal border crossing, means of transport, size of apprehended group, details about falsified documents) as well as personal information on apprehended persons.
Statistics on persons apprehended for illegal migration are available in the Annual migration report of the Ministry of the Interior. Most statistics are separated into two major categories. Data on illegal border crossings is disaggregated by many variables: direction of the border crossing, region and place of apprehension, citizenship, type of the previous entry to the Czech Republic (visa), use of false documents, type of illegal border crossing or repeated illegal border crossing. More specifically, with respect to the types of illegal border crossings two distinct categories are observed - persons who used false documents, and smuggled persons. Smuggled persons are defined as persons who were apprehended with an “assisting” person or who confessed to using the services of smugglers during their illegal border crossing. The national definition is, thus, different (narrower) to the CIREFI definition. Therefore, the number of smuggled persons is presented in two variations according to the national and the CIREFI definition (Zpráva 2006).

There are two basic types of expulsion in the Czech Republic – administrative expulsion and expulsion by a court. Foreigners may be generally ordered an administrative expulsion (a residence ban) for several years if they illegally entered or stayed in the Czech Republic or performed illegal economic activities or if they might pose a threat to national security. A foreigner for whom a process of administrative expulsion has been started might be taken by the Police to a detention centre. The maximum length of time a foreigner can stay in a detention centre is 180 days. After the issue of an administrative expulsion order foreigners are usually obliged to leave the country within certain period of time (e.g. several days). Expulsion by a court, on the other hand, is a sentence ordered by a court in relation to one or more criminal offences that have been committed by a foreigner. It might be further accompanied by confinement in a Czech prison and the foreigner is deported immediately after being released from prison.

Data on persons who were expelled (by both types of expulsion) from the country are collected by the Alien Police, which produces basic annual statistics on the number of persons expelled and the number of persons whose expulsion has been implemented. These statistics are published in the Annual report on migration and in the CZSO publication of various statistics on foreigners called “Foreigners in the Czech Republic”.

E.2. Measuring integration, discrimination and diversity

The possibility of measuring immigrants’ integration and discrimination in the Czech Republic is fairly limited, if it exists at all. There is no systematic state monitoring of integration and, thus, data that is collected by the state usually is not suitable for measuring integration. It is either partial, incomplete or does not allow for a comparison between foreigners and the majority society.

Besides administrative datasets there are several statistical datasets that could potentially be used for measuring integration as they cover important fields of

---

21 In December 2007 the Czech Republic joined the Schengen area. As it thus has no external EU-border a change in statistics of illegal border crossing is expected to take place.
integration. However, due to the small number of foreigners included in the sample (e.g. LFS, EU-SILC) or incomplete information collected on foreigners (Census) their information value is currently limited.

Qualitative as well as quantitative research on the integration of foreigners is only partially established in the Czech academic field. One of the reasons for this is the short history of the Czech Republic as an immigration country. Foreigners have come and stayed in large numbers only since the mid 1990s and their coexistence with the majority population has not generally been seen as a major problem. It is only currently that immigrant groups who came after 1989 (mostly economic migrants), along with the second generation of immigrants have become more visible. Thus, datasets originating from research usually have many limitations such as very rare application of the probability sampling method, regional, ethnical or thematic selectivity, not to mention a limited time perspective.

Furthermore, considering the availability of data that would shed light on the extent of discrimination against migrants/foreigners in the Czech Republic there is almost no dataset even partially covering this important aspect of integration. The Czech Parliament has only recently adopted an anti-discrimination law that would incorporate the Council Directive 2000/43/EC into Czech legislation, however, the Czech president vetoed it so it has not yet come into force. Some data which might be of great importance for studying discrimination (e.g. ethnicity, religion) are not collected at all due to strict regulations bound up with its collection.

E.2.a Employment

The Information system of the Employment Services (ISSSZ) collects information on all economically active persons who have contacted officials at local labour offices. The “Foreigners” module contains information on third country nationals who apply for a work permit in the Czech Republic or who have already received one and are working legally in the country, as well as on EU citizens and third country nationals with permanent residence permits who should be registered at Czech labour offices by their employers. Data on citizenship and country of birth are collected. Key indicators available from this module in relation to structural integration in the field of employment are level of education, occupation and type of economic activity in the Czech Republic.

There is a further module available that contains information on job seekers and those receiving unemployment benefits. This is, however, a relatively minor issue as yet since foreign job seekers (unemployed) could only be EU citizens or third country nationals with a permanent residence permit. Data on unemployed third country nationals (with a permanent residence permit), however, is neither published, nor accessible. The reasons for not releasing these data are unknown.

The Population and Housing Census is a valuable source, although with certain limitations (see sections above). The foreign population can be identified according to citizenship, country of birth, nationality or mother tongue. Key indicators available are level of education, economic activity, occupation, employment status, branch of economic activity, additional employment, or commuting.
The Register of Trade Licences contains information on all individual persons and corporate bodies conducting a trade. Data on persons’ citizenship is included, as well as information on the subject and type of trade that could be used in an integration study.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be seen only as a potentially useful data source. It collects information on foreigners (identified by citizenship or country of birth) as well as Czech nationals on many aspects of employment (e.g. employment status, employment and unemployment, occupation, level of education). Its results with respect to the foreign population are, however, highly unreliable since only foreigners living in households are taken into account, and the sample size is small and does not reflect the real structure of foreigners in the Czech Republic (Koncepce 2006). The CZSO has repeatedly warned against the usage of the LFS in migration research in the Czech Republic. Therefore, the European Commission enabled the CZSO to carry out the 2008 ad hoc module only in a limited version.

E.2.b Incomes, transfers and social benefits

EU-SILC is a crucial source of information on income in many countries, but it is not appropriate to use it in the Czech Republic since the size of its sample of foreigners is small - about 1.2% (approximately 150 persons).

The Information System of State Social Support Benefits (ISSSP) concerns all persons and their dependents applying for social benefits. For the migrant population, only foreigners holding a permanent residence permit, a long-term residence permit (after 1 year of residence in the country) or asylees are eligible for social benefits. Within the ISSSP foreigners can be identified by citizenship, country of birth, type of permit or duration of stay. There are several types of social benefits: child allowance; parental benefit; social supplement; housing allowance; birth grant; death grant; and foster-care allowance. In order to get some of these benefits the applicant has to state e.g. the level of their income, disability, the cost of their rent or of various public utilities.

E.2.c Housing and residential patterns

The Population and Housing Census gathered a lot of information on the type and quality of housing (e.g. area of dwellings, number of rooms, equipment of dwellings). Thus, this information is available for foreigners counted, but only from the 2001 census. However, due to the serious limitations discussed above, this data should be treated with caution.

The ISEO contains only strictly defined personal information on population including a person’s citizenship and country of birth and his/her address of residence in the
Czech Republic. Thus, only the territorial distribution of foreigners can be compared to the distribution of Czech citizens\textsuperscript{22}.

Certain characteristics of the housing situation of foreigners receiving social benefits can be gathered from the \textit{Information System of State Social Support Benefits} mentioned above.

\subsection*{E.2.d Health and access to Healthcare}

The Ministry of Health (especially its Institute of Health Information and Statistics) collects a wide range of information on different sorts of illnesses and other health related topics (birth, abortions). Foreigners are supposed to be included in these so-called registries (in fact mostly counts). In some datasets foreigners can be identified according to the country of birth (\textit{Registry of tuberculosis}) or country of origin (\textit{National registry of venereal diseases, National register of oncological diseases, Statistics on usage of healthcare by foreigners}), in other datasets the distinction is made only on the basis of Czech citizens versus EU citizens versus other foreigners without any detailed specification (e.g. in \textit{National registry of parturient mothers/National registry of newborns, National registry of abortions, National Registry of Hospitalized Patients, National registry of congenital malformations}). However, the number of foreigners included in most of these registries is fairly negligible, hence of limited use for a study on integration/discrimination.

The General Health Insurance Company is obliged to keep a central register of persons insured within the public health insurance scheme. It includes all persons with permanent residence in the Czech Republic and those (without permanent residence) who are employed by an employer with a base in the Czech Republic. Thus, most foreigners living in the Czech Republic are included. A foreigner can be traced within the register only if he/she has a particular code (e.g. of a permanent residence permit holder, an employed third country national, asylum seeker). There is no detailed specification of citizenship or other migration related variables. The register contains information on the name, address, date when the insurance started and whether the state pays for the insurance (e.g. in the case of a woman on maternity leave, a job seeker, prisoner) and it can be considered as only of limited use for integration research.\textsuperscript{23}

\subsection*{E.2.e Education}

Czech databases in general provide only sporadic information concerning the level of education of migrants, which is seen by the CZSO as a weak point to be dealt with

\footnotesize\textsuperscript{22} For Czech citizens, only the address of permanent, not factual residence is collected, thus, the actual territorial distribution is different to the “official one” based on permanent residence address. Based on the 2001 Census results about 10\% of the population do not live at the address of their permanent residence (Holá 2008b).

\footnotesize\textsuperscript{23} It might be, however, a helpful tool for the CZSO to estimate the number of Czechs living abroad (in order to fulfil the requirements of the EC regulation on community statistics on migration) as they usually deregister themselves when leaving.
Koncepce 2006). Since 2004 the variable “level of education” has been included in the work permit application form and, thus, can be found in **Information system of the Employment Services (ISSSZ)**. Information on the level of education and its specification can be further found in **Population and Housing Census**. The highest level of completed education is a variable that is included in most counts of demographic events (e.g. births, abortions, deaths, marriages or divorces). However, education is not included either in migration statistics, or in the Alien Information System concerning residential permits. The Labour Force Survey could serve as valuable source of information on education, but due to the limitations mentioned above it is currently of little use. The level of education of persons in pre-trial detention and prisons is also collected but only as a self-declaratory characteristic without any official proof.

Limited data on foreign pupils and students are gathered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training (via the Institute for Information on Education)\(^{24}\). Each school is responsible for filling in an annual statistical form which includes the number of foreign pupils/students (0-4, 5B of the ISCED classification). Until 2000 these numbers were further categorised by pupils’ nationality (as self-declared). Since 2001 nationality has been replaced by pupils’ citizenship and new categories (sex and type of residence) have been added. However, a new register of all 1-4 and 5B ISCED pupils/students is currently in preparation. Until 1998 the central collection of information on foreign university students was the same as the data collection on pupils. Since 1999, all universities have been obliged to keep their own registers of students, whose individual data are quarterly reported to the central information system (**Union Students’ Register**) run by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training. Reported data include a student’s citizenship, type, form and place of studies, as well as information on how their studies are financed.

**E.2.f Family and household**

Information on the situation of foreign households could potentially be best traced through the Labour Force Survey. Limited data on households can also be found in the **Population and Housing Census** concerning mainly the demographic and socio-economic structure of household and their housing conditions (but only from the 2001 census).

The family is not used as a standard unit of data collection, nor as a unit of observation in migration research in the Czech Republic. Thus, no datasets (with the exception of demographic data on marriages and of some census data tied to the so-called “census households”) are available in this field of integration.

**E.2.g Political participation**

No datasets concerning political participation of immigrants in the Czech Republic

\(^{24}\) Since 2008 the parents of foreign children attending basic school do not have to prove legal residence in the Czech Republic. Hence, basic education is open to all children living in the Czech Republic (including children of illegal immigrants).
are available since third country nationals do not have the right to vote and be elected.

E.2.h Crime and justice

**The System of Registration and Statistics of Criminality**, run by the Police Headquarters, collects data on all persons suspected of committing a crime. Immigrants are distinguishable within this administrative register according to their citizenship, type of residence permit or country of birth. All sorts of data on the type of crime and related circumstances (e.g. use of alcohol, drugs) as well as on the suspect are collected, but it is very difficult to access these.

The Ministry of Justice runs a complex system of registration of criminal statistical reports and other statements. Two parts of this might be relevant to mapping the situation of foreigners. The counts-like database on **Prosecuted and Accused Persons** is based on data from criminal statistical reports sent by prosecuting attorneys’ offices. Each report includes information on the offender (such as citizenship, age, education, habitual offender), on the criminal act (e.g. type of criminal activity, role of the offender) and on the proceeding of the case. When the case is brought to court and the ruling comes into force, the court is obliged to fill in another criminal statistical report on **Convicted Persons**. Data concern the convict (e.g. citizenship, date of birth, further convictions), the penalty imposed (for example its length and type), and court proceedings.

General criminal statistics from the Ministry of Justice (composed of the above mentioned databases) are considered to be one of the possible sources of information, if not the only one, on discrimination against immigrants (Diskriminace 2006). They are, however, a relatively weak and indirect source as only criminal acts that were targeted against persons of a particular race or ethnic origin (racial vilification) or that incited hatred towards a particular group of people or restraints on their rights and freedoms can be used as a subsidiary tool for measuring discrimination against immigrants.

**The Register of Persons in Pre-trial Detention and Prisons** of the General Directorate of the Prison Service contains data on the country of citizenship as well as on the place of birth and type of residence permit of detainees. Beside many variables (which are, however, not made public), it includes data on the offender’s crime and penalty, place of imprisonment or how dangerous an offender is considered to be.

F. Accessibility of data

In general, the accessibility of the data in question is rather limited, and the data made public is mostly aggregated. However, even when aggregate data is accessible they may not be useful for migration oriented research because variables like citizenship are sometimes not used as a sorting variable, perhaps due to the short
history of migration in the Czech Republic. Moreover, for certain datasets it is not
clear if they are accessible, as individual data have never been asked for.

The CZSO generally has well accessible datasets. Accessibility is further fostered by
an online public database of aggregate data that has been launched recently (still in
a pilot version). The CZSO is an important and active stakeholder in the field of
migration, as it tries to gather data from different administrative sources and put them
on a website that is specifically dedicated to foreigners in the Czech Republic.
Furthermore, aggregate data on the employment of foreigners can be found in the
Bulletin of International Labour Migration in the Czech Republic of the Research
Institute of Labour and Social Affairs that is published twice a year.

On the other hand, some important datasets (e.g. ISEO, Information System of State
Social Support Benefit, Alien Information System) seem to be virtually inaccessible.

G. Quality and scope of data collection

The Czech Republic has become one of the most important immigrant destination
countries in post-socialist Central and Eastern Europe. Its data collection tied to
migration and integration issues is, however, still lagging behind this reality. Firstly,
immigrants in Czech datasets are predominantly understood as persons with other
than Czech citizenship, thus, more accurate concepts of country of birth/origin are
not used. Secondly, there is no single register encompassing data both on
population, and, consequently, on foreigners. Therefore, to gather a picture of
immigrants’ lives we have to use many information sources that were primarily
designed for particular purposes and hence are not really adapted to the needs of
migration/integration research.

Moreover, there is a lack of real cooperation between institutions collecting given
data. State institutions are mostly reluctant to share and link their data. The situation
is further aggravated by rigid interventions by the Office for Personal Data Protection
whose actions were targeted, among others, against the 2001 Census.

Data related to migration and stocks of foreigners can generally be seen as more
accurate and richer in comparison with data on immigrants’ integration. Immigrant
inclusion can be measured only in a limited way since no explicit integration
indicators have been defined, nor can relevant data be derived from existing
datasets. Furthermore, no large surveys on integration that could possibly substitute
integration data collection have yet been conducted. Even if the relevant data are
collected, numbers of foreigners within the datasets tend to be rather small due to
“early stage” of the immigration process.

The role of the CZSO seems to be crucial, not only because it collects demographic
data and organizes large enquiries and censuses, but also because it gathers all
sorts of aggregate data concerning foreigners’ life from databases of different state
institutions. An annual bilingual statistical publication about foreigners in the Czech
Republic is produced and all the data are available on a special website under the
CZSO server. Moreover, the CZSO publishes other informative literature or analytical
reports on foreigners (e.g. from a regional or gender perspective). What is however missing is any relating of this data directly to information on Czech nationals that would give us, to some extent, a picture of the situation of foreigners vis-à-vis the majority society. Intensive and careful interpretation would be needed.

H. Conclusions - Recommendations

In this final section we express several recommendations that stem mostly from our perspective as researchers studying the processes of migration and the integration of immigrants and thus as frequent users of some described datasets.

A foreign researcher interested in the phenomenon of migration in the Czech Republic has to face two basic obstacles. First, many datasets are, or rather seem to be inaccessible to researchers. There is a certain mistrust on the part of state institutions towards data provision that might be caused by a lack of experience overall with data provision. Furthermore, the fact that data collection usually has a very particular purpose sometimes makes it difficult for state officials to see the relevance of their data to migration/integration research. Secondly, researchers have to be aware of the fact that most datasets are still available only in the Czech language. To get a basic overview of what data is available a foreign researcher is recommended to visit the special CZSO website that deals with foreigners’ life in the Czech Republic where most of the information is available in English (http://www.czso.cz/cs/cizinci.nsf/kapitola/uvod).

There has as yet been very little interest on the part of Czech policymakers. Recently, however, it seems that it has been changing towards a more active approach to migration issues (e.g. the “green card” project). In view of the number of information sources on foreigners and, thus, their different target groups, not to mention the different residential regimes of foreigners, policymakers need to be well informed about who the data talks about. A loose data reading may well lead to a misguided interpretation. Furthermore, more financial support should be given to enhance the connection between the collection of data and their interpretation.

Generally, what is needed is a greater openness on the part of state institutions in terms of the accessibility of datasets and cooperation between themselves. A more complex view of data collection will increase the information value of the results. Moreover, it is desirable to unify various definitions (e.g. of population) and target populations used by different datasets according to international standards. Data collection in the Czech Republic, thus, should apply more realistic concepts of place/country of usual residence and of country of birth.

The process of dataset-linking between state bodies should be supported. More descriptive information on datasets should also be made available, as the real use of collected data has been rather poor to date, at least with regard to migration and the integration of immigrants. To increase data comparability it is necessary to extend the data that is available in foreign languages, at least in the English language.
Moreover, it is inevitable to broaden the information on certain variables tied to immigrants’ basic characteristics (e.g. level of education at the time of arrival) and to their integration into the economic sphere, namely on remittances, income and unemployment. Also, more specific characteristics that are related to immigrants with permanent residence permits should be made available and accessible. Furthermore, in the statistics of the Alien Police it is still not possible to distinguish between immigrants who are arriving in the country for the first time and those who are just renewing their permit or moving between different permits/visa categories. There is a further shortcoming - no statistics allow us to link members of one family.

Regarding the spatial identification of immigrants, it is important to publish data on immigrants by municipalities. Moreover, some important databases (e.g. statistics of trade licences) collect information on place of registration which is often not in harmony with the place/region where immigrants actually stay.

Finally, it is worth mentioning problems related to the statistics on the emigration of Czech nationals. The statistics of emigration of Czechs are underestimated and there is no centralized database on Czech circular labour migrants abroad.
Bibliography


### Annex 1 - Main Czech state institutions and their datasets that include foreigners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Type of dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Statistical Office</td>
<td>Population and Housing Census</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notification of Birth</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notification of Death</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notification of Conclusion of Marriage</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notification of Divorce</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics on Migration</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour Force Survey</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU-SILC</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>Information System of Registration of Inhabitants (ISEO)</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alien Information System (CIS)</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asylum Information System</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illegal Entry and Stay of Persons (NVPO)</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Registry of Individuals who Acquired Czech Citizenship</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System of Registration and Statistics of Criminality</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
<td>Information System of Employment Services</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information System of State Social Support Benefit</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics of control actions of labour offices</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade</td>
<td>Register of Trade Licences</td>
<td>Register (administrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>National Registry of Hospitalized Patients</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Registry of Abortions</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics on Usage of Healthcare byForeigners</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROMINSTAT Country Report Czech Republic page 26 of 27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Registry of Venereal Diseases</th>
<th>Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registry of Tuberculosis</td>
<td>Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register of Oncological Diseases</td>
<td>Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Registry of Parturient Mothers/National Registry of Newborns</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Registry of Congenital Malformations</td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training</strong></td>
<td>Statistics on Pupils and Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union Students' Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of Justice</strong></td>
<td>Prosecuted and Accused Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convicted Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Register of Persons in Pre-trial Detention and Prisons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>