

MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO

Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies

**What does immigration policy bring to the
country: A comparison analysis**

DIPLOMA THESIS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the current state of immigration situation in given countries, compare the results and propose appropriate recommendations for improvement. The author has chosen two countries to compare; it is Czech Republic and Thailand. In the theoretical part, the author explains the basic terms and theories of immigration and gives the overview about global migration. The analytical part of this thesis is focused on the analysis of the current state of immigration situation in Czech Republic and Thailand, its results, and subsequent recommendation for improvement.

KEYWORDS: immigration, Thailand, comparative analysis, migration, remittances

ABSTRAKT

Cílem magisterské práce je analyzovat současný stav imigrace v daných zemích, porovnat výsledky analýzy a navrhnout vhodná řešení pro zlepšení. K porovnání byly vybrány dvě země, a to Česká republika a Thajsko. V teoretické části autor vysvětluje pojmy a teorie z oblasti imigrace a podává přehled o pojmu globální migrace. Praktická část je zaměřena na samotnou analýzu současného stavu imigrace v České republice a Thajsku, jejích výsledků a následný návrh doporučení ke zlepšení.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA: imigrace, Thajsko, srovnávací analýza, migrace, remitence

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CPI – Cumulative Relative Frequency

CQI – Relative Cumulative Totals

CSO – Czech Statistical Office

CZE – Czech Republic

EU – European Union

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

ILO – International Labour Organization

IOM – International Organization for Migration

LC – Lorenz Curve

LPDR – Lao People's Democratic Republic

MOU – Memoranda of Understanding

NELM – The New Economic of Labour Migration Theory

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

SEA – South East Asia

TH – Thailand

UN – United Nations

UNHCR – The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

USA – The United States of America

USD – American Dollar

INTRODUCTION

A former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair said once during his speech at the Parliament: *“A simple way to take measure of a country is to look at how many want in...and how many want out.”*¹ It must be noticed that migration generally is very actual and complex phenomena, where each migrant is different person with different motivations and different intentions for migration.

The author has chosen to compare an immigration in the Czech Republic and Thailand. Why these two countries was put together when the distance between them is almost 8 500 kilometres? The answer is simple, there are some common characteristic which should be mentioned. The Czech Republic is a heart of Central and Eastern Europe, it is the prosperous country of the region and most of incoming migrants are from the neighbouring states, contrary to Thailand, which is enormously bigger than the Czech Republic, even capital city Bangkok has the same population as a whole country, Thailand is central country of South East Asia with growing economy and most of immigrants come from neighbouring countries such as Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Myanmar.

This thesis is divided into a theoretical and analytical part, in the first one, the author will talk about basic terms in topic of migration; will focus on migration theories and factors, briefly explain migration in global context and also explain statistical processes which will be used in the analytical part of the thesis. The aim of the analytical part is to analyze contemporaneous state of immigration situation in given countries, compare the results and propose appropriate recommendations for improvement. There are two main hypotheses given by the author. The first one says that immigration policy of Thailand is more closed than policy of the Czech Republic. For gaining the appropriate answer the author compare data and reports mainly from secondary data sources as Czech statistical office, International Organization for Migration, United Nations, etc.

¹ *Mamiverse* [online]. [cit. 2015-12-01]. Dostupné z: <http://mamiverse.com/25-quotes-immigration-34011/>

The second hypothesis is going to be about answering the question “Do residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants?” To grasp the results, the author use own research conducted in given countries. Based on the outcome and other results, the author will provide recommendations suitable to use in given countries.

1 THEORETICAL PART

In the theoretical part, the author will talk about basic terms in topic of migration; will focus on migration theories and factors, briefly explain migration in global context and also explain statistical processes which will be used in the analytical part of the thesis. The information explained in this theoretical part will correspond to the analysis in the second part of this master thesis.

1.1 Types of Migration

A term **migration** comes from the Latin word “migratio” – migration of people. According the International Organization for Migration (IOM) the term migration can be interpreted as following: “The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.”² Hodač divides the migration into internal and external, **internal migration** is movement of people within the borders of one state; **international migration** is a movement of people from one state to another state.³ Hodač further divides the migration into **emigration** which is the act of exiting one state with an idea to settle in another, on the other hand there is process called **immigration** which is about foreign citizens move into the country with an idea of new settlement there.⁴ In connection with this two types there is used a term of **remittances** which are the earned or acquired funds by foreign residents and are send back to their countries of origin. Rolný has additional division of migration according to the fact what is the cause of movement. Rolný distinguishes **voluntary migration** where it is conscious act of independent choice of resident, for example labour or educational causes, opposite of this is **involuntary migration** where are often political, religious or environmental causes for leaving the country. There is also introduced the criterion of temporality

² IOM: Glossary on Migration. : *International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011 online* [online]. [cit. 2015-08-15]. Dostupné z: <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

³ HODAČ, Jan a Tomáš KOTRBA. *Učebnice globalizace*. 1. vyd. Brno: Barrister, 2011, 308 s. ISBN 978-80-87474-33-4.

⁴ Ibid.

of migration which is connected with term of **permanent** or **temporary migration**.⁵ According the IOM other type of migration is **irregular migration** which is “movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.”⁶ United Nations (UN) Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime from 2000 says that the **smuggling** is “The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.” Smuggling, on the other hand to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.⁷ “**Trafficking in persons** is "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation" (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one State or may have a transnational character.”⁸

⁵ ROLNÝ, Ivo a Lubor LACINA. *Globalizace, etika, ekonomika*. Vyd. 1. Boskovice: Albert, 2001, 255 p. ISBN 80-732-6000-X.

⁶ IOM: Glossary on Migration. : *International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011 online* [online]. [cit. 2015-08-15]. Dostupné z: <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

1.2 Migrant

Other term what should be explained according to IOM is a **migrant**. There is no universally accepted definition of this term. The term migrant was often understood as coverage to all cases of residents who independently decide to migrate without any intervention of external compelling factors. It could be applied for an individual persons, or family members who decide to move from one country to another country with a view of better conditions for living for themselves or their family, though social or material conditions.⁹ “The United Nations defines migrant as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.”¹⁰ Behind this definition, people who are travelling for shorter periods as tourists and business persons cannot be considered as migrants.¹¹ There are described four different types of person who can be called migrant.

Economic migrant

According the Glossary of IOM, economic migrant is a person who is leaving his/her habitual place of residence to move outside of his/her origin country in order to improve the quality of life. “This term is often loosely used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also similarly used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission.”¹²

Documented migrant

Glossary of IOM says: “A migrant who entered a country lawfully and remains in the country in accordance with his or her admission criteria.”¹³

Irregular migrant

Irregular migrant is a person who does fulfil some of the following points:

- person with unauthorized entry to the country,

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

- person who breaks the condition of entry,
- person who has his/her visa expired,
- person who has lack legal status in a host or transit country,
- person with unauthorized employment.¹⁴

Skilled migrant

According to Glossary of IOM a skilled migrant is a worker who is dedicated by preferential admission to a host country because of his/her skills or gained experience or educational background.¹⁵

Temporary migrant worker

IOM says, that temporary migrant worker is “skilled, semi-skilled or untrained workers who remain in the destination country for definite periods as determined in a work contract with an individual worker or a service contract concluded with an enterprise, also often called contract migrant workers.”¹⁶

1.3 Migration Theories

Migration is a complex phenomenon and there are many theories which deal with its explanation. These theories are very important from the perspective of understanding the population movements in their wider contexts, for example economic or political. “For example, if outmigration from Third World nations is shown to be a result of economic problems caused by the global economy, then such migration could be managed with better international economic agreements instead of restrictive immigration acts.”¹⁷ These theories have its basis in various disciplines as sociology, geography, history, demography or economics. Every scientific discipline has its own view on migration according the primary focus of the field. Up to the present time, there is no single comprehensive theory that would explain the migration as a whole. Therefore, for better understanding is recommended to combine the existing theories.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Migration - Theories Of Migration* [online]. 2010 [cit. 2015-08-31]. Dostupné z: <http://family.jrank.org/pages/1170/Migration-Theories-Migration.html>

The author has chosen some of the most important, detailed description is provided following chapters according to Russell King and Douglas S. Massey.

1.3.1 Neoclassical Economic Theory

Neoclassical economic theory was based on the model of Laws of Migration founded in 1885 by German-English geographer Ernst Georg Ravenstein¹⁸ His laws was a set of rules and principles which should be applicable to all migration. “This included the rule (a) that men are more likely to migrate across national borders than women; and (b) that decisions to migrate are made on the basis of an individual’s assessment of the costs and benefits of their own migration decisions.”¹⁹ Following subchapters will describe pull-push factor theory and macro and micro theory which are the most important.

1.3.1.1 Pull and Push Factors Theory

Theory of “pull and push” factors, sometimes so called as the Lee model, was named after a theorist who invented this theory. The pull and push factors are factors which influence the decision of potential migrant, the process of migration can be summarized as following. First are factors linked with the country or area of origin, than comes factors associated with the potential destination, between those two groups of factors are potential intervening obstacles.²⁰ As it seen in Figure 1, there is shown a schema of Lee’s model of migration. Theorist Everett S. Lee explains his theory as following: “In every area there are countless factors which act to hold people within the area or attract people to it, and there are others which tend to repel them. These are shown in the diagram as + and - signs. There are others, shown as O's, to which people are essentially indifferent. Some of these factors affect most people in much the same way, while others affect different people in different ways.”²¹

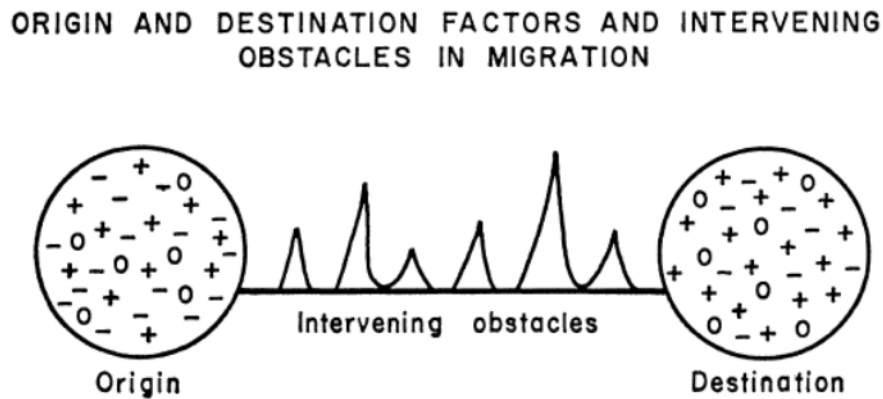
¹⁸ RAVENSTEIN, Ernest George. *The laws of migration*. New York: Arno Press, 1976, p. 168-305, [13] leaves of plates. ISBN 04-050-7995-8.

¹⁹ Understanding migration. *Striking Women* [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-12-22]. Dostupné z: <http://www.striking-women.org/module/migration/understanding-migration>

²⁰ LEE, Everett S. A Theory of Migration. *Demography* [online]. 1966, Vol.3(No. 1): 47-57 [cit. 2015-12-22].

²¹ Ibid.

Figure 1 Schema of Lee's model of migration



Source: LEE, Everett S. A Theory of Migration. *Demography* [online]. 1966, Vol.3(No. 1): 47-57 [cit. 2015-08-31].

Within this theory is migration seen as a decision made by individual person who is seeking for better living conditions, the decision is usually based on the factors which compel citizens to leave their country of origin and on the other hand also on factors which attract these citizens on a new destination. Furthermore there is seen examples of push and pull factors according to Lee's theory.²²

²² Understanding migration. *Striking Women* [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-08-31]. Dostupné z: <http://www.striking-women.org/module/migration/understanding-migration>

Push Factors

Unemployment
A lack of services or amenities
Poor safety and security
Concerns about high crime rate
Crop failure
Drought
Flooding
Poverty
War

Pull Factors

Potential for employment
Better service provision
A safer atmosphere
Less risk of natural hazards
Low crime rate
Political security
Fertile land
Good food suppliers
A more attractive climate

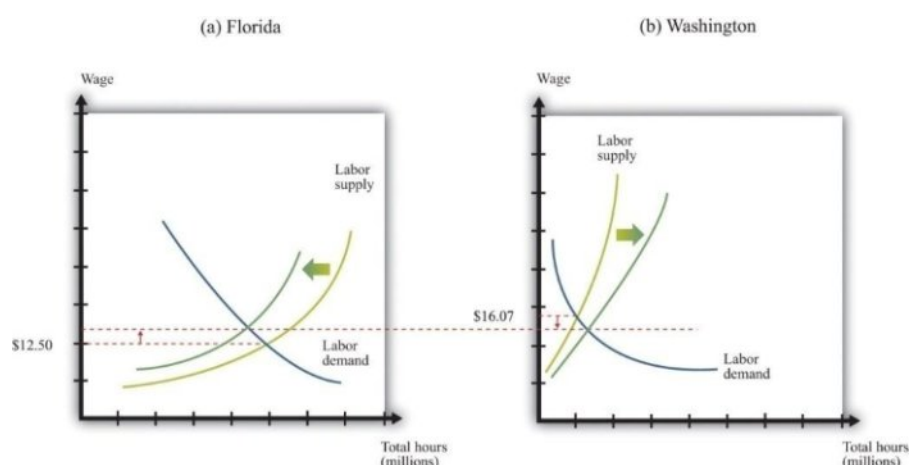
1.3.1.2 Macro Theory

According to Massey the macro theory is the oldest and the most popular theory based on neoclassical economics which was developed originally to explicate labour migration in the economic development process. “According to this theory and its extensions, international migration, like its internal counterpart, is caused by geographic differences in the supply of and demand for labour.”²³ From this fact could be concluded that if there is developing country with lot of labour forces and lack of a capital, thus in this country will be lower wages for the people, on the other hand in developed country with lack of labour forces the wages offered will be higher. What will happen? The citizens of developing country start to migrate to developed country, the movement of this labour will cause a supply increase but on the other hand a decline of the wages in developed country. Furthermore the movement of

²³ MASSEY, Douglas S., Joaquin ARANGO, Graeme HUGO, Ali KOUAOUCI, Adela PELLEGRINO a J. Edward TAYLOR. Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review*. 1993, **19**(3): 431-. DOI: 10.2307/2938462. ISSN 00987921. Dostupné také z: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938462?origin=crossref>

people from developing country will cause a growth of the wages because of decrease of job demand. ²⁴ In the long run, this process should help to keep a balance on the labour market in both countries and to reduce the migration flows in the future. Macro theory considers the differences between supply and demand as one of the main causes of migration. ²⁵

Figure 2 Macro theory model



Source: http://images.flatworldknowledge.com/coopermacro/coopermacro-fig05_006.jpg

1.3.1.3 *Micro Theory*

This theory is based on the fact, that migrant estimate what effects will the migration brings. “Potential migrants estimate the costs and benefits of moving to alternative international locations and migrate to where the expected discounted net returns are greatest over some time horizon.”²⁶ Based on cost-benefit analysis potential migrant decides if his/her skills will be better utilized, also takes into account the necessary expenses and revenues Some of the necessary costs which must be taken into account when migrating are: cost of transportation to receiving country, the cost of acquiring

²⁴ PALÁT, Milan. *Ekonomické aspekty mezinárodní migrace: teorie a praxe v Evropské unii*. Vyd. 1. Ostrava: Key Publishing, 2013, 92 s. Monografie (Key Publishing). ISBN 978-80-7418-161-0.

²⁵ MASSEY, Douglas S., Joaquin ARANGO, Graeme HUGO, Ali KOUAOUCI, Adela PELLEGRINO a J. Edward TAYLOR. Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review*. 1993, **19**(3): 431-. DOI: 10.2307/2938462. ISSN 00987921. Dostupné také z: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938462?origin=crossref>

²⁶ Ibid.

appropriate language skills, the costs for searching a new job, etc.²⁷ Massey mentioned that: “Net returns in each future period are estimated by taking the observed earnings corresponding to the individual's skills in the destination country and multiplying these by the probability of obtaining a job there (and for illegal migrants the likelihood of being able to avoid deportation) to obtain “expected destination earnings.””²⁸

1.3.2 Dual Labour Market Theory

Dual labour market theory was invented by American economist Michael J. Piore in 1979 and he believed that international migration is led more by pull factors instead of push factors. It is caused by structural power of demand for cheap and adaptable labour. The theory of dual labour market talks about two main groups operating on the labour market, first one are native workers who have secure, well-paid job positions, second group are mainly migrant workers who get low-skill, low-paid job positions which are in most cases insecure and unpleasant job positions in the service sector or in factories. The reason for this is that native workers refuse to work in secondary sector. Furthermore the presence of migrant workers prevents employers from increasing the wages in secondary sector. On the other hand, migrant workers accept these conditions because they have no negotiating position, especially those who are undocumented migrants.²⁹

1.3.3 The New Economics of Labour Migration Theory

According to Russell King, the new economics of labour migration (NELM) is combination of family decision-making with neoclassical orthodoxy of individuals. NELM theory was firstly introduced in 1980s by Oded Stark³⁰ First key point of this theory is in decision-making which is done by group of related people, e.g. family or household. Second key point is risk prevention, to explain this more, in his study King says: “Risk reduction is particularly appropriate in poor sending countries where market failures cannot be compensated by savings, insurance or credit (because none

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ KING, Russell. *Theories and Typologies of Migration: An Overview and a Primer* [online]. 2012 [cit. 2015-09-22]. ISSN 1650-5743.

³⁰ Ibid.

of these are available).”³¹ To explain it on the example, if there is a family/household, according to NELM theory, they would probably decide to have few members working in their place of origin, in most cases by working on a farm/in agriculture sector, other member would be a part of internal migration, from rural area to the urban one for example, and last but not least few members of the family or household would be part of international migration where the key benefit is that part of the income could be sent back to the country of origin in the form of remittances. On the basis of given example this outline could be optimal model to maximize and diversify income or wages of the household and minimize the risks in case of market failure.

1.3.4 Other Theories

In the following Table 1 is seen basic division of migration theories in chronological order and key ideas for each theory. There are mentioned for example Ravenstein, Lee and Stark whose theories are explained in previous subchapters, in addition there are few other theories shown.

Table 1 A brief Summary of Models of Migration

Name	Date	Key ideas
Ravenstein’s laws of migration	1875-89	Most migrants travel short distances and with increasing distance the numbers of migrants decrease. Migration occurs in a series of waves or steps. Each significant migration stream produces, to a degree, a counter stream. Urban dwellers are less migratory than rural dwellers. The major causes of migration are economic.
Stouffer’s theory of intervening opportunities	1940	The volume of migration between two places is related not so much to distance and population size, but to perceive opportunities that exists in

³¹ Ibid.

		those two places and between them.
Zipf's inverse distance law	1949	The volume of migration is inversely proportional to the distance travelled by migrants, and directly proportional to the populations of the source and destination.
The gravity model	1960s	This simple formula expresses Zipf's two relationships.
The Lee model	1966	This revised the simple "push-pull" model in two ways. It introduces the idea of "intervening obstacles" that need to be overcome before migration takes place. Source and destination are seen as possessing a range of attributes; each would-be migrant perceives these attributes differently, depending on personal characteristics, such as age, sex and marital status.
The Todaro model	1971	This stresses that potential migrants weigh up both the costs and benefits of moving before taking any action; migrants act in economic self-interest.
The Stark model	1989	This extends the Todaro model by arguing that there is more to migration than the optimising behaviour of migrants, risk spreading in families is one such factor.
Marxist theory	Fashionable in the 1980s	Migration is seen as the inevitable outcome of the spread of capitalism. Migration is the only option for people once they are alienated from the land.

Gender studies	1990s	These emphasise that men and women differ in their responses to migration factors and that sex discrimination in the labour market has and important impact.
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Source: *GeogOnline: Theories of Migration* [online]. [cit. 2015-09-22]. Dostupné z: http://www.geogonline.org.uk/as_g2popki1.3_2.htm

1.4 Global Migration

In the past 50 years, the global migration patterns have significantly changed, before 1960, migrants predisposed to move from developed to less developed countries, but nowadays the trend has changed to the opposite side and the migration is sometimes seen as a problem or a threat.³² There is more often seen a migration within a same continent than a migration across the other continents. According to United Nations (UN) International report 2013, nowadays approximately one out of seven people is an international migrant, the volume of migrants was 231,5 million worldwide, which is almost 3,2 % of global population. As it seen in Table 2 since 1990 there is significant global increase about 50 % (77 million people) “Much of this growth occurred between 2000 and 2010. During this period, some 4.6 million migrants were added annually, compared to an average of 2 million per annum during the period 1990-2000 and 3.6 million per annum during the period 2010-2013.”³³ Table 2 also shows that 53 million of international migrants have moved mostly to the developed countries (69 %) and about 24 million people (31 %) have moved to developing countries.

³² *Oxford Analytica: Global trends reflect asymmetry in migratory movements* [online]. [cit. 2015-09-22]. Dostupné z: <https://www.oxan.com/analysis/dailybrief/samples/AsymmetryInGlobalMigration.aspx>

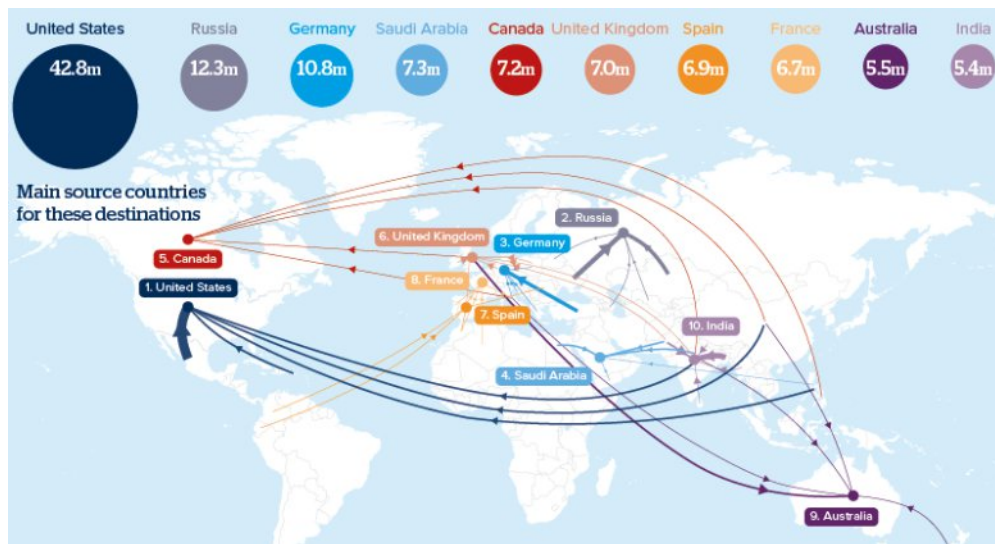
³³ [EDS. IN CHIEF FRANK LACZKO AND GERVAIS APPAVE]. *World migration report 2013: migrant well-being and development*. S.l.: United Nations Pubns, 2013. ISBN 978-929-0686-682.

Table 2 Global division of migrants in 1990 – 2013

	International migrant stock (millions)				Average annual change in migrant stock (millions)			Average annual growth rate in migrant stock (percentage)		
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2013	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2013
World	154.2	174.5	220.7	231.5	2.0	4.6	3.6	1.2	2.3	1.6
Developed regions.	82.3	103.4	129.7	135.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.5
Developing regions	71.9	71.1	91.0	95.9	-0.1	2.0	1.6	-0.1	2.5	1.8
Africa	15.6	15.6	17.1	18.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.8
Asia	49.9	50.4	67.8	70.8	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	3.0	1.5
Europe	49.0	56.2	69.2	72.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.5
LAC.....	7.1	6.5	8.1	8.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.9	2.2	1.8
NA.....	27.8	40.4	51.2	53.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	3.7	2.4	1.2
Oceania.....	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	3.1	2.6

Source: United Nation Migration Report 2013

Figure 3 Top 10 destinations for migration



Source: Oxford Analytica (2015)

Figure 3 shows top ten destinations for migration worldwide, the data are from year 2010, but the preferences stay changeless, first positions are occupied by The United States of America (USA), Russia and Germany, there is also seen the global migration flows of people. The most frequent country of origin is Mexico, India, Russia and China in descending order. What is important to notice, that within the European

Union (EU), most precisely said, within the Schengen area is free movement of EU citizens without any restriction, thus it is more difficult to find out the number of people who across the border of a particular country in EU.

According to UNHCR, forced migration has significant increase in last years, actually it is highest since World War II, people are forced to leave their home countries because of violence or conflict, there were 16.7 million refugees in 2013 which is almost 10 % increase since 2011.³⁴

Forced migration is linked with term of irregular migration; the definition of irregular migration is explained in chapter 1.1. “The most recent estimates suggest that there are at least 50 million irregular migrants in the world – over one fifth of all international migrants – a significant number of whom paid for assistance to illegally cross borders (UN).”³⁵ United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimates approximately 3 million people who illegally enter the USA every year, further the EU border management organization Frontex keeps a record about increasing illegal border crossing at the external border of EU, between years 2012 and 2013, there is a significant increase of 48%, from 75 000 to 107 000 people. Syrians are forming practically a quarter of all arrivals in 2013; other nationalities which are often detected on borders are Afghans and Eritreans.³⁶ On the Figure 4 is seen the biggest illegal border crossing routes in order to cross the external border of EU. There is seen the disproportion between land routes and sea routes, the sea routes have monitored critical role in EU border crossing, as it seen the increase via central Mediterranean sea exceeds 200%, route via Eastern Mediterranean and Black sea exceeds 100% increase between years 2013 and 2014.³⁷

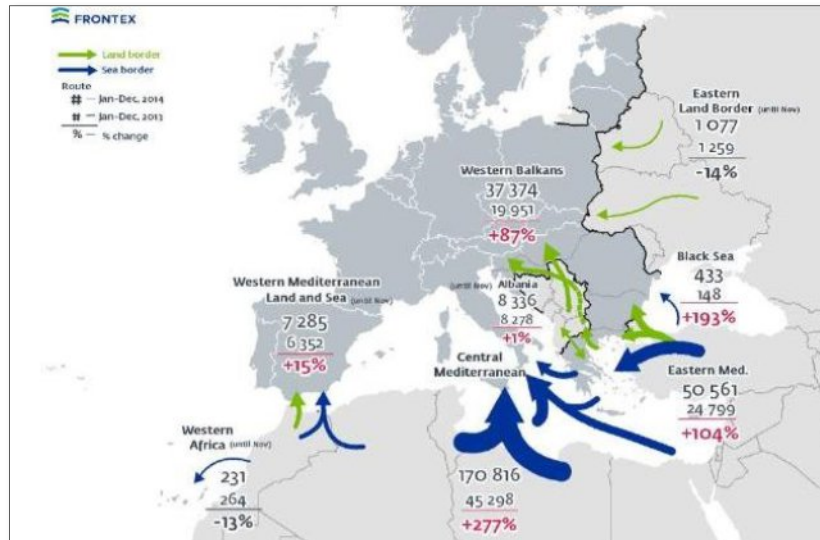
³⁴*Global Migration Trends: an overview* [online]. 2014 [cit. 2015-09-22]. Dostupné z: http://missingmigrants.iom.int/sites/default/files/documents/Global_Migration_Trends_PDF_FinalVH_with%20References.pdf

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

Figure 4 Illegal Border Crossing by Route (2013-2014)



Source: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-3261_en.htm

Following paragraph will describe a global situation about remittances, simply said the remittances are money send by immigrants back to their country of origin. General people's belief about remittances show that they think it is something sent to their families back to help them survive. But from macroeconomic point of view remittances have a significant role. "Remittances sums regularly surpass foreign aid, and they represent a more stable form of foreign capital flow than debt and private equity to many developing countries. Anecdotally, we also know that remittances can become a form of philanthropy in some communities as well."³⁸ In the World Bank report from 2015 was released the latest statistics about remittances, there is seen a growth since the world crisis in 2008/9, but in 2015 is the slowest due to weak economic growth in Europe and deterioration of the Russian economy. The remittances amounted in developing countries to 404 billion USD in 2013, up by 3,5% contrasting the previous year; in 2014 it was 435 billion USD, up by 5% contrasting 2013. According the World Bank this year is expected to increase to 440

³⁸ *Which Countries Receive the Most Remittances?* [online]. TON, Anh. 2014 [cit. 2015-09-22]. Dostupné z: <http://www.asianphilanthropyforum.org/countries-receive-remittances/>

billion USD which is very slight increase contrasting year 2014, only 0,9% in global measure. “The slowdown in the growth of remittances this year will affect most developing regions, in particular Europe and Central Asia where flows are expected to decline by 12.7 percent in 2015. The positive impact of an economic recovery in the USA will be partially offset by continued weakness in the Euro Area, the impact of lower oil prices on the Russian economy, the strengthening of the US dollar, and tighter immigration controls in many remittance source countries.”³⁹ In detailed look, the biggest receivers of remittances are India, China, Philippines, France and Mexico. The highest remittances for example, in India reach around 70 billion USD yearly, in China it is 60 billion USD. Remittances also create a significant part of GDP in some developing countries, e.g. in Tajikistan it is more than 50% of country GDP.⁴⁰

1.5 Measuring Concentration

One of the problems related to the spatial arrangement is distribution of equality and inequality of distribution (population, income, households, etc.) in a given territory. In this case, the distribution of immigrants in the country. In this context, are used two terms. First of them is diversification (unequally distribution) and the second one is concentration (equally distribution).⁴¹ When measuring concentration are compared cumulative variables. The first variable is expressed as a cumulative relative frequency (cpi) and the second one as relative cumulative totals (cqi). Graphical representation of equality and inequality is Lorenz curve or so called concentration curve. Cpi values are plotted on the Y axis and cqi values on the X axis. Values on both axes have the values from 0% to 100%. Ideal equivalence means that all values in the dataset are same.⁴²

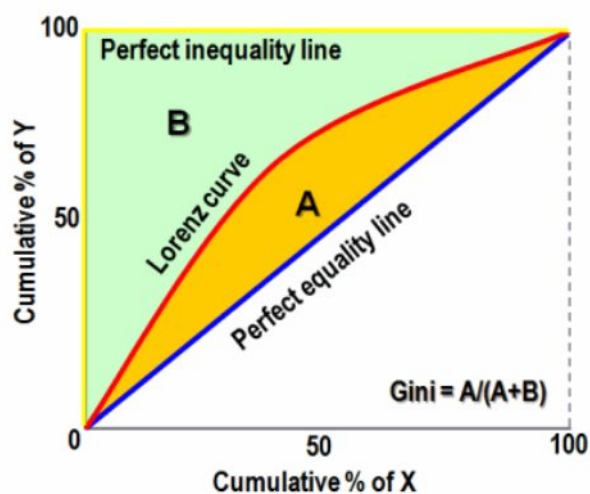
³⁹ *Remittances growth to slow sharply in 2015, as Europe and Russia stay weak; pick up expected next year* [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-09-15]. Dostupné z: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/04/13/remittances-growth-to-slow-sharply-in-2015-as-europe-and-russia-stay-weak-pick-up-expected-next-year>

⁴⁰ *Which Countries Receive the Most Remittances?* [online]. TON, Anh. 2014 [cit. 2015-10-01]. Dostupné z: <http://www.asianphilanthropyforum.org/countries-receive-remittances/>

⁴¹ MINAŘÍK, Bohumil, Jana BORŮVKOVÁ a Miloš VYSTRČIL. *Analýzy v regionálním rozvoji*. 1. vyd. Praha: Professional Publishing, 2013, 234 s., [8] s. obr. příl. ISBN 978-80-7431-129-1.

⁴² Ibid.

Figure 5 Example of Lorenz Curve



Source: <https://13otsusa.wordpress.com/>

For creating and describing of Lorenz curve is important median and medial. Median is middle unit of dataset whereas medial is unit that bisects the sum of the values.⁴³ The value of medial is apart from ideal equivalence always higher than median.

Dimensionless expression of concentration is Gini index. Values of Gini index are between the intervals 0 to 1. Here 0 expresses complete equality and 1 complete inequality.

⁴³ MINAŘÍK, Bohumil, Jana BORŮVKOVÁ a Miloš VYSTRČIL. *Analýzy v regionálním rozvoji*. 1. vyd. Praha: Professional Publishing, 2013, 234 s., [8] s. obr. příl. ISBN 978-80-7431-129-1.

2 ANALYTICAL PART

This chapter describes methods used during analysis. The author has utilized different methods to acquire necessary information for the analytical part of this master thesis. Further, the author will describe the results of the analysis.

2.1 The Aim of Analytical Part

The aim of the analytical part is to analyze contemporaneous state of immigration situation in given countries, compare the results and propose appropriate recommendations for improvement. The author has chosen two countries to compare; it is the Czech Republic and Thailand. There are two main hypotheses given by the author. The first one says that immigration policy of Thailand is more closed than policy of the Czech Republic. For gaining the appropriate answer the author compare data and reports mainly from secondary data sources as Czech statistical office, International Organization for Migration, United Nations, etc. The second hypothesis is going to be about answering the question “Do residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants?” To grasp the results, the author use own research conducted in given countries, the methods are described in subchapter 2.2 about methodology for whole analytical part of this thesis.

2.2 Methodology

The author has used various techniques to acquire information needed for this analysis.

2.2.1 Comparative Analysis

For first part of the analytical part were used mostly secondary sources as reports of United Nations, country migration reports from IOM, also were used statistical data from World Bank. This source is very appreciated by the author. Datasets provided by CSO were also used. All the calculations were done in Microsoft Office Excel.

2.2.2 Survey

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter the author used a quantitative method of research, since it is a survey. “The survey is one of the methods the author could quickly acquire primary information. Great advantages of surveys are their low cost.

In addition, it is a time saving method, and the respondents have a certain degree of anonymity. On the other hand, thanks to anonymity people are not persuaded to answer truthfully in some cases.”⁴⁴ The goal of the research was to collect enough volume of answered questionnaires, compare the results and answer the hypothesis question.

The author had to conduct the research in two given countries, at the Czech Republic and Thailand. The questionnaire was composed mainly from closed ended questions such as yes/no answer and from multiple choice questions. See the example in appendix I. The research had different procedure in each of the countries. The author would select the best way for research independently for each country with regard to reach the required goal.

Goal of the research

According to the selected hypothesis if residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants, the author has set the goals of the research as following. The main goal was to collect 100 submitted questionnaires from each country to verify the hypothesis. Target group for the research was people in age 15 – 42 years old to get to know an opinion of young and middle age population.

Selected methods of research

For Czech Republic there was selected a method of online questionnaire via website Vypĺnto.cz in Czech language. The author has very positive references with this method and particular website; also a target group which is typical for visitors of this website correspond with the target group for author’s research. The pros and cons will be described below. For Thailand the primary procedure was the same, use an online questionnaire via Google form. The Google form was selected because of selection of other languages as English. This method did not work well and after two weeks there were only very few submitted forms. Thus the author used the opportunity to visit the country and do the field research there.

⁴⁴ MARTINCOVÁ, Martina. An Analysis of Employee Motivation at an International Company. Zlín, 2013. bakalářská práce (Bc.). Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně. Fakulta humanitních studií

Evaluation of the method

To summarize the quantitative research which the author has done in both countries, there was planned goal to gain 100 completed questionnaires in each country from the given target group of people in age of 15 – 42 years old. As it is seen in Table 3, the success rate in both countries is more than 100%, so the main goal was fulfilled. In detailed look, during conducting the research in Czech Republic, there was no significant mistake; on the other hand, during the research in Thailand, there were the number of spotted mistakes or misunderstandings. First of all, if comparing the online survey in both countries, the target groups have the same conditions for submitting the form, but there was almost no evidence after first two weeks from an announcement of survey. Therefore the author has decided to devote few days of planned holiday for field research in particular country to reach the planned goal. In connection with this field research, there were other problems as language barrier for example.

Table 3 Basic Information About the Survey

Country	No. of planned questionnaires	No. of completed questionnaires	Percentage of completed questionnaires
Czech Republic	100	114	114%
Thailand	100	103	103%

Source: Author's own adaptation

2.3 Comparative Analysis of Immigration Policy

Firstly the author will introduce the hypothesis and other related details further the analysis itself will be described in this chapter. According the current situation in the world, the topic of migration is much discussed everywhere; there are new waves of immigrants leaving their countries of origin in terms to find better living conditions in other countries in the world. During this year, almost 1 million of people were coming in Europe, the waves of immigrants to EU was so massive, that this topic was

immediately the most discussed since spring 2015. Whereas the irregular migration is considerable issue for longer period of time in Thailand, according to IOM estimated number of irregular immigrants could be around 2 million people in Thailand, it is not possible to have any documentation for irregular migrants, and this amount is only estimation. Based on nowadays situation in both regions, the author has decided to verify the hypothesis about the immigration policy of the Czech Republic and Thailand. In following subchapters the author will verify if the immigration policy of Thailand is more closed than policy of the Czech Republic. To grasp the information needed for comparison, the author used secondary data as reports and articles issued by different institutions, as state authorities, Czech Statistical Office, IOM, UN, etc.

2.3.1 Analysis of Contemporary Situation In Given Countries

Following chapter will describe current situation in given countries and introduces the countries from historical perspective, also describes a migrant profile and at last will compare selected economic indicators of given countries.

2.3.1.1 Brief History of Migration

Firstly, the author will describe facts about *Thailand*, it could be estimated that there are living between 3,5 million up to 4 million foreigners, around 3,25 million of them are working, around 2,7 million of those working are from Thailand neighbouring countries of Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia. In 1992, the government started issuing the migrant worker cards to people from Myanmar in provinces along the border. "That system of regularizing the employment status but not the immigration status of migrants expanded relatively rapidly whit the adoption of successive Cabinet Resolutions. In 1996 workers from Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic could also obtain work permits."⁴⁵ In 2001, all low-skilled jobs in all provinces of Thailand were covered by the work permit system. In 2004 Thailand started to implement new system called Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), firstly with Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia in 2006 and then also with Myanmar in 2009. MOU system enables workers to obtain travel

⁴⁵ *Thailand Migration Report 2014*. Bangkok: United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand, 2014.

documents and job offer before moving to Thailand. In July 2013, there were about 140 000 migrant workers registered via MOU system which represented only about 5% of the workers from all three neighbouring countries. Although the MOU system enabled migrant workers to enter the country legally, there were still about 1 million people already in Thailand undocumented. To cover these undocumented migrant workers they were given the opportunity to regularize if their nationality will be verified by the Government of their country of origin in 2009. While increasing numbers of migrants there were only about 1 million Myanmar immigrants and 150 000 immigrants from LPDR and Cambodia who had completed the nationality verification process and get valid work permit and passport by the end of 2012, next year was this process closed in August.⁴⁶

To sum up, the Royal Thai Government has achieved some improvements in migration policies and programmes over the past decade, the most significant changes happened thanks to establishment of the MOU system with neighbouring countries, launch of nationality verification process which help to regulate more than one million migrant workers, “the resettlement to third countries of approximately 100,000 displaced persons from Myanmar and the enactment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008).”⁴⁷

Secondly the brief history of *the Czech Republic* migration history will follow. Unlike Thailand, the Czech migration history is more developed. History dates back to 13th century where are first immigrants coming to the Czech lands, but to keep the structure, the author will focus on last two decades which are the most important. Looking back the history the Czech Republic went through traditional country of emigration in 20th century to country of immigration nowadays. Generally is the Czech Republic one of the most important target countries in Central and Eastern Europe nowadays. During last two decades there were spotted three events which influence the immigration significantly, first was Velvet revolution in 1989, than formation of independent state of the Czech Republic in 1993 and last one was joining the Schengen area in 2007. The number of immigrants is growing year by year, there

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

were 78 000 immigrants in 1993 which gradually reach the amount of 439 000 immigrants in 2014, nowadays foreigners represent 5% of citizens of the Czech Republic. In contrast with other EU member states this representation is insignificant. The Czech Republic joined EU in 2004, in connection with this fact; the country has to accept a common policy for all EU member states. As in common migration policy, the common rules are especially for conditions of entry the EU, also in procedure of granting long-term visa and permanent residence, as well in measures against illegal immigration and against human trafficking and smuggling. At the same time a large degree of power remains in the hands of Member States. Each member state can decide on the number of immigrants entering the country, also can determine the rules for issuing long-term visas or conditions for permanent residence.⁴⁸

To sum up, immigration to the Czech Republic has a long “tradition” since 13th century, the country were focused more to emigration because of the regime in the country and other historical consequences which happened in Europe, but during last two decades the Czech Republic became more immigration country which has its important role within the Central and Eastern Europe. The number of immigrants is gradually increasing since the Velvet Revolution in 1989. Nowadays immigrants represent almost 5% of population of the Czech Republic.

2.3.1.2 Immigrant's Profile

First comes the profile of *Thailand*, generally said internal migration within the country might be expecting to slow as a shifting in age structure, on the other hand, international migration is expected to increase in the future. Majority of immigrant workers is employed in low-skilled jobs, but almost 100 000 is employed in professional and skilled jobs. Immigrants who are employed as professionals are mostly coming from Japan and India, these people work as senior officials or managers, whereas people from Philippines and USA are presumably working as teachers. Other foreign visitors stay in the country in terms of studying university, getting married or enjoy their retirement there. As it was mentioned

⁴⁸ DRBOHLAV, Dušan, Lenka LACHMANOVÁ-MEDOVÁ, Zdeněk ČERMÁK, Eva JÁNSKÁ, Dita ČERMÁKOVÁ a Dagmar DZÚROVÁ. *The Czech Republic: on its way from emigration to immigration country*. 2009.

in previous chapter, there is no evidence of all irregular migrants, rough estimate is around two or three times greater than the number of issued work permits. Number of issued work permits was 1 174 900 in July 2013, the major group is created by workers from Myanmar (778 258), than Cambodians (89 618) and third place, people from LPDR (31 782). The most important factor in the foreign labour demand is the declining number of persons in younger working age. According to IOM the number of people in full labour-force age (15 – 64 years old) is growing, while people in younger age ranges are decreasing.⁴⁹ The statistics said that men are easily to migrate than women; proportion is 57% men to 43% women in registered immigrants. “Given that the overall economy grew steadily up to the year 2013, it would be expected that the declining number of persons entering labour force age would be compensated for by the employment of international migrant workers.”⁵⁰

Talking about immigrant’s profile in *the Czech Republic*, there are a few very similar indicators corresponding with the situation in Thailand. Firstly talk about an increasing number of immigrants, as it is described in previous chapter, there were three milestones during last 2 decades, as the regime has changed the number of people moving in the Czech republic was gradually growing, since 1993 it was about more than 400% growth. Between the largest immigrant groups belong Ukrainians with 24%, Slovaks with 21%, Vietnamese with 13%, Russians who represent 8% of all immigrants and Poles with their 4% part. The factors which are in common with Thai are described below. Firstly the proportion of men and women, Czech Statistical Office presents that the proportional ratio is 60/40, men are likely to immigrate than women. As for the age of immigrants, median age is 28,7 years old, this fact is quite important towards the aging population and relatively low fertility rate in the Czech Republic, here could work the same scenario as in Thailand, that the declining number of persons entering labour force age would be compensated for by the employment of international migrant workers.⁵¹ ⁵²According to the statistics

⁴⁹ *Thailand Migration Report 2014*. Bangkok: United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand, 2014.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ DRBOHLAV, Dušan, Lenka LACHMANOVÁ-MEDOVÁ, Zdeněk ČERMÁK, Eva JÁNSKÁ, Dita ČERMÁKOVÁ a Dagmar DZÚROVÁ. *The Czech Republic: on its way from emigration to immigration country*. 2009.

of irregular immigration in the Czech Republic, only 13% of all applicants for international protection granted the asylum in 2013. From long term perspective an average of asylum granted is 10% in last 10 years. The statistics of illegal stay shows slightly increasing trend since 2010, the average number of people staying illegally is 3730 since 2008 when the country joined the Schengen area.⁵³

2.3.1.3 Analysis of Selected Economic Indicators

In the following chapter will be briefly described selected economic indicators to show the contrast or agreement between the given countries in connection with immigration. The author has selected indicators as paid personal remittances, Gini index of immigrants and Lorenz curve.

Remittances

Remittances play a significant role in economic development of developing countries; in many cases the contribution on GDP is extensive, for example in Tajikistan more than 50% of GDP is formed by remittances. Figure 6 shows the volume of remittances paid by Czech Republic and Thailand back to countries of immigrants' origin.

According the statistics provided by World Bank and International Labour Organization (ILO) could be introduced a few interesting facts about remittances in given countries, the most important facts are as following:

- Immigrant workers in Thailand rather use informal channels for sending their money back because of the high costs and lack of information about the formal channels as Western Union or MoneyGram, contrasting this fact immigrants living in the Czech Republic use more the formal channels despite the cost for transfers
- The main driving forces behind the labour migration are the same for immigrants in both analysed countries – lack of job opportunities and low wages paid in their home country. In Thailand neighbouring countries the

⁵² Vývoj stárnutí. *Demografický informační portál* [online]. 2013 [cit. 2015-11-03]. Dostupné z: http://www.demografie.info/?cz_demstarnutivyvoj=

⁵³ Český statistický úřad [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-11-03]. Dostupné z: https://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci/2-ciz_rizeni_azyl

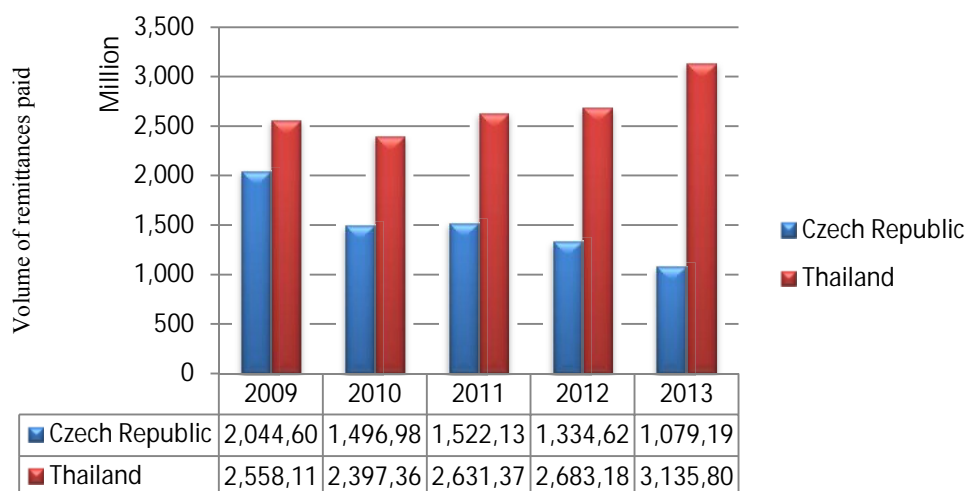
average family income is 1500 bath (approximately 1050 CZK) for a month, after some members of household migrate their monthly income raises up to 4000 bath. The information about living conditions for recipients of Czech remittances was not available.

- In Czech Republic, to a higher extent men usually send more money back to their home country as it is believed that they are “a head of family” and responsible for the family, to contrast in Thailand, men are supposed to send more money back as well but the reality is that higher amount of remittances is sent by women even though their income is lower.
- The amounts which are sent back to home countries depend on the job position and family situation of immigrant worker in that period of time. According the Tollarova’s study a single workers without children send back from 10 000 to 15 000 CZK per month from the Czech Republic to his/her home country. Comparing this with Thailand, there is very important their working status, if it is regularized or not, median income is around 6000 bath per month (approximately 4200 CZK).⁵⁴ According the survey average amount of remittances sent back in last two years was 25 000 bath, which is around 1000 bath per month which double the household income.⁵⁵
- The remittances are mostly used for expenses of daily needs (35%), transport (15%) and housing (20%), this trend is the same for both analysed countries.

⁵⁴ LINDA DEELEN, Vasuprasat Pracha a ILO/Japan Project on Managing Cross-border Movement of Labour in Southeast Asia [INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE]. *Migrant workers' remittances from Thailand to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar: synthesis report on survey findings in three countries and good practices*. Bangkok: ILO, 2010. ISBN 978-922-1228-844.

⁵⁵ REJŠKOVÁ, Tereza, Robert STOJANOV, Pavlína ŠOLCOVÁ a Blanka TOLLAROVÁ. *Studie: Remitence zasílané z České republiky a jejich rozvojový dopad* [online]. [cit. 2015-11-03]. Dostupné z: <http://www.migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/studie-remitence-zasilane-z-ceske-republiky-a-jejich-rozvojovy-dopad>

Figure 6 Development of Remittances in 2009 - 2013



Source: Author's own adaptation from World Bank (2015)

Gini Index and Lorenz Curve

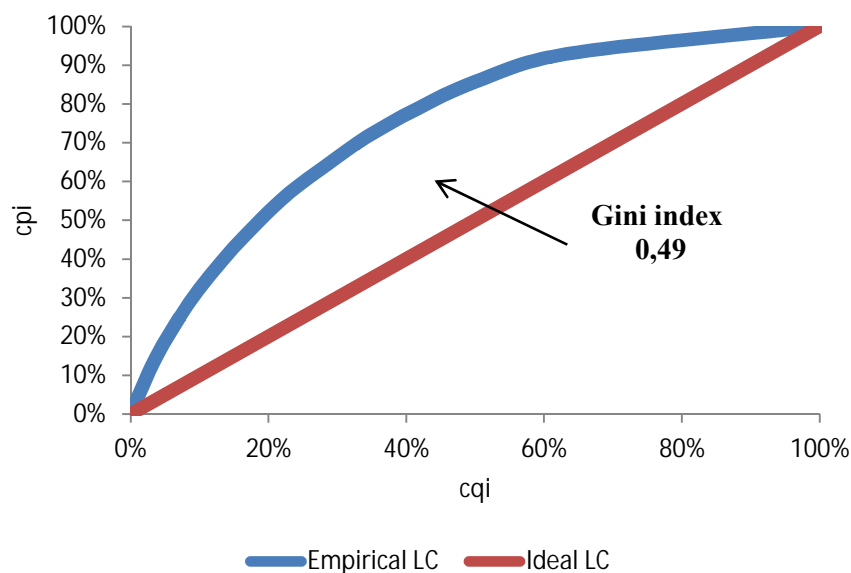
Gini index and Lorenz Curve are used to show the proportion of inequality in distribution of immigrants living in a particular country. There is seen on following figures higher inequality in distribution of immigrants in the Czech Republic than in Thailand. Gini index for the Czech Republic is equal to 0,4931. The median region has 16 819 immigrants. This implies medial is greater than median ($23\ 702 > 16\ 819$). The higher inequality could be caused of high concentration of immigrants in bigger cities like Prague, Brno, Plzeň, Ostrava and Ústí nad Labem. The author has calculated also the Gini index according to nationality of immigrants. See in following table. Home countries of immigrants are in descending order according the population share, the most equal distributions over all regions have Vietnamese immigrants, on the other hand the worst distribution has Russians and Ukrainians, which means they are centralized in particular regions or cities. Russians are mostly in Prague, Středočeský and Karlovarský region, Ukrainians live mostly in Prague, Středočeský and Jihomoravský region.

Table 4 Gini Index by nationality of immigrants

Ukraine	Slovakia	Vietnam	Russia	Poland
0,5751	0,4465	0,3972	0,7371	0,4827

Source: Author's own adaptation, dataset CSO Cizinci – 2013

Figure 7 Lorenz curve – the Czech Republic

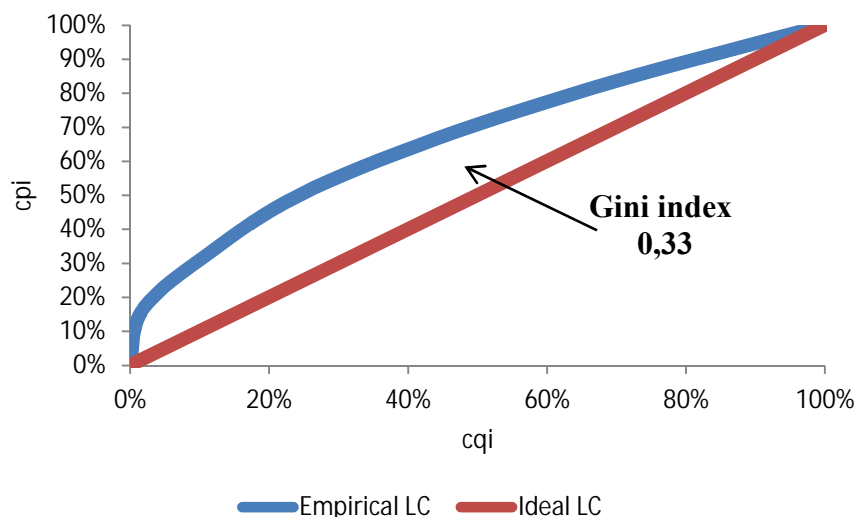


Source: Author's own adaptation, dataset CSO (2013)

To compare the results, Gini index for Thailand is equal to 0,3308. The median region has 149 209 immigrants. This implies medial is greater than median (298 628 > 149 209). The index shows higher equality in the distribution of immigrants over all regions in the country. This equality could be cause by good geographic layout of state contribute to low inequality in Thailand. Other aspect could be almost no unemployment in the country, the unemployment rate is under 1% in last 3 years and

the state contributes to high employment. The author wanted also to calculate the Gini index by nationality of immigrants, but unfortunately, the datasets was only available in Thai language, even Google translator did not work on it.

Figure 8 Lorenz Curve - Thailand



Source: Author's own adaptation, dataset UN (2013)

2.3.2 Immigration Policy of Given Countries

To analyze the immigration policy the author has chosen four indicators which will help to verify the hypothesis, the immigration policy will be discussed very briefly and the author will chose only the most important facts which will directly lead to reach the goal of the analysis because some of given information are detailed described in previous chapters.

Table 5 Comparison of Immigration Policy

No	Indicator	Thailand	Czech Republic
1	Irregular migration	No policy until 2003, MOU process	Frontex, Czech Alien Police

2	Irregular immigrants	69% of all immigrants (estimated)	0,91% of all immigrants
3	Permanent residency	100 persons per country, once a year, minimum 3 years of residence	No limitations, minimum 5 years of residence
4	Concepts of integration	None	Since 1990

Sources: Author's own adaptation, CSO 2013, Thailand Migration Report 2014, Ministry of Interior in the Czech Republic.

To explain the indicators given above, irregular migration seems to be a significant problem for Thailand, until 2003, there were no immigration policy in the country, as it is described in chapter 2.3.1.1. Thai government set up a process of registration called MOU but a long way from registration the majority of irregular immigrant workers. Contrary to 69% of irregular immigrants in Thailand, there is less than 1% of irregular immigrants in the Czech Republic. Country is part of the Schengen area since 2007 and the border is controlled by EU organization called Frontex. The author also would like to mention that there is no implemented integration processes for incoming migrants, the Thai Government was taken first steps to improve that fact but there is nothing implemented until nowadays. On the other hand, the Czech Government has effort to integrate incoming migrants to Czech society. The integration is also supported by EU, mostly by providing financial grants to NGO's who are helping foreigners to integrate in the Czech Republic.

To sum up overall information, the facts indicate that immigration policy of Thailand is more open than the policy of the Czech Republic. There is of course a space for improvements on both sides but the author would recommend implementing tighter policy in order to get more control over the immigrants in Thailand.

In the table 6 is seen the net migration in both countries. From the indicators given for Czech Republic is seen that the country was mostly emigration country until the Velvet Revolution. As for Thailand there are few years with very extreme values in years 1992, 2002, and 2007, these extreme numbers could cause a serious problems with unemployment and distribution of labour force. Nowadays in both countries the values of net migration are seemed to be normal, as unemployment shows stable values in last five years.

Table 6 Net migration from 1967 – 2012 in both countries

Year	CZE	TH
1967	-46 552	0
1972	-10 566	402 578
1977	19 746	287 226
1982	-28 182	341 913
1987	-19 672	504 673
1992	29 712	-1 107 538
1997	31 804	595 805
2002	67 480	1 102 862
2007	300 397	-710 068
2012	199 999	100 000

Source: Author's own adaptation, World Bank 2015

2.4 Analytical Findings of Conducted Survey

Firstly the author will introduce the motive for this hypothesis, as the topic of migration is considered as a very actual topic in both countries nowadays; the author has decided to verify the public opinion on the smaller sample. Based on information from the public opinion polls, the author has chosen to answer

the question “Do residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants?” The author will introduce the findings which will lead to verification of given hypothesis. To grasp the results, the author has used own research conducted in given countries, the methods are described in subchapter 2.2 Methodology.

2.4.1 Basic Information About a Target Group

Mentioning the fact that the research was conducted in two different countries where the distance between capital cities is around 8 500 kilometres, it was quite challenging for the author to arrange the whole process of the research which has taken almost two months all together. Target group for the research was young or middle age people between 15 – 42 years old with different social background, sex and occupation. The reason for choosing this particular age group was the author’s personal interest for opinions of young generation. Taking into consideration the fact that older generation has experienced different political regime, thus their opinions could be slightly distorted by the socialist era in history of the Czech Republic. Figure 9 shows the proportion of males and females in the target group in both countries. As it seen the proportion in both countries was almost equal, there were more female respondents, 60% in the Czech Republic and 59% in Thailand. Males were represented by 2/3 of respondents, as it seen 40% in Czech Republic and 41% in Thailand.

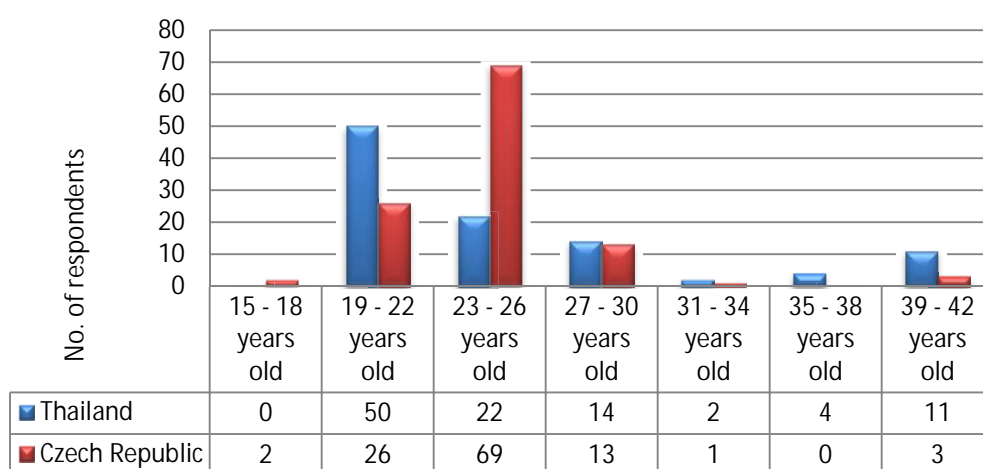
Figure 9 Proportion of male and female respondents in given countries



Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

Following Figure 10 shows the distribution of age groups in both countries. As it seen there are three groups significantly represented. People from 23 - 26 years old are the most represented group in the Czech Republic, second are younger people in age 19 - 22 years old, for these groups could be supposed that most of the respondents are studying university. For Thailand, the results show almost the same proportion of age groups. People in age 19 - 22 years old are represented the most, followed by group of respondents between 23 - 26 years old, so the order for Thailand is vice versa.

Figure 10 Division of Age Groups of the Respondents



Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

Analysing the level of education in target group, the most often answered the respondents whose studied university, in both countries is this level of education represented the most; there is 77% in Thailand and 52% in Czech Republic. As for the results in Thailand, the reason is that online survey has not worked well, so the author has done the field research by personal interweaving respondents at the Mahidol University in Bangkok and close surroundings. People with high school level of education are represented more in the Czech Republic, by 46% of whole target group. Basic level has the least proportion of answers. It could be caused by insufficient distribution of the questionnaires or by lack of language knowledge.

Table 7 Respondent's Level of Education

Level of Education	Thailand	Czech Republic
Basic	6%	2%
High school	17%	46%
University	77%	52%

Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

Following Table 8 shows the most frequent occupation of the respondents in both countries. The author has chosen top five for each country to keep the results in simple form. As it seen the most represented group in both cases are students. Thus sales make the second largest group with representation of 9%, followed by 6% of respondents who are employed in health care. Situation in Thailand is slightly different; respondents employed in education sector stands for 13% of the whole, followed by sales with 9%. The author would notice that 13% representation of education sector could be also caused by field research at Mahidol University.

Table 8 Respondent's Occupation

Occupation	Representation	Occupation	Representation
The Czech Republic		Thailand	
Student	51%	Student	57%
Sales	9%	Education	13%
Health Care	6%	Sales	9%
Marketing	5%	Administration	5%
Administration	4%	Design	4%

Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

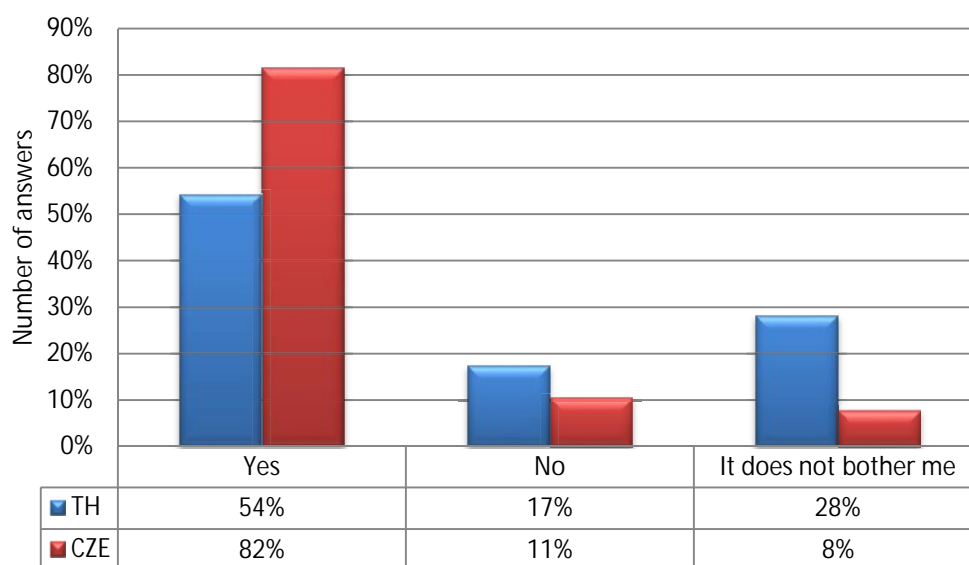
2.4.2 Interest in Current Situation about Migration

To be informed and follow latest news in home country and also world news is necessary nowadays. Lots of people keep themselves informed in general, on the other hand there are people who do not take any interest in current situation and keep their heads closed. The author supposed slightly negative answers, but from the following figure is seen that people are interested in current situation about

migration in both countries the responses reached relatively high numbers, there is 54% interested in Thailand a even more in Czech Republic where the number reached 82%. To compare results with latest national opinion polls, 74% of citizen in Czech Republic is interested, which could be taken as enormous phenomenon because of the highest public interests in last ten years.

On the other hand, third answer “It does not bother me” shows that more people in Thailand do not show any activity in interest of current situation, the difference between given countries is 20%, there is 28% in Thailand, which stands for quite significant number. The author would maybe suggest the deeper analysis why people do not care in terms of keeping themselves informed.

Figure 11 Respondent’s interest in current situation



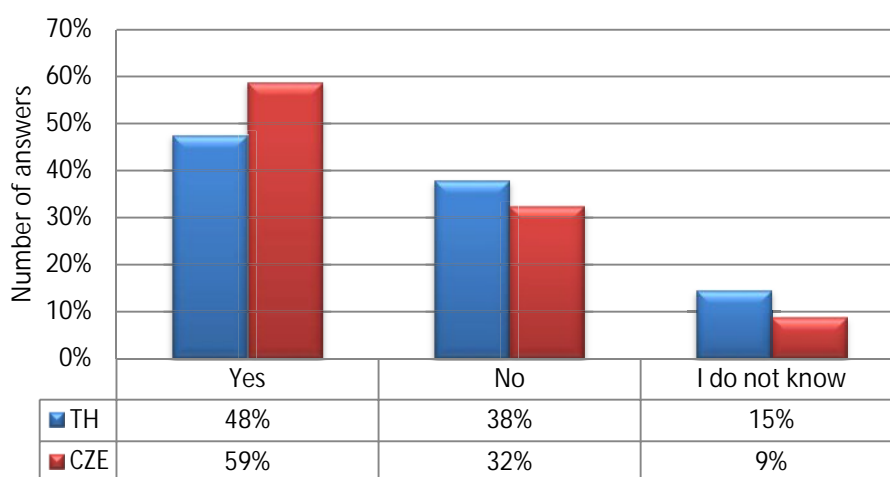
Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

2.4.3 Irregular Immigration

Are you afraid of stay of illegal immigrants in your country? That was an exact question in the survey, which shows the feelings of respondents towards the irregular immigrants. The term of irregular immigrants was explained in chapter 1.2 Migrant. To compare results in the Czech Republic, it could be considered that people in Czech

Republic are generally afraid, 59% of respondents answered positively. As the last national public opinion polls shows that almost 79% of citizens in the Czech Republic see the increasing irregular immigration as a threat for their country, but also for Europe, anyway 80% of citizens see this fact as a threat globally.⁵⁶ On the other hand, in Thailand, there is no official evidence of public opinion in general, but according to other facts from migration reports; the author was interested to find out the opinion of the target group. The result is that about 48% of respondents feel afraid, however 38% do not feel threaten by this group of immigrants, the difference is only 10%, in the Czech Republic the difference is more significant, 27% which is almost the half.

Figure 12 Respondent's opinion about irregular immigrants



Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

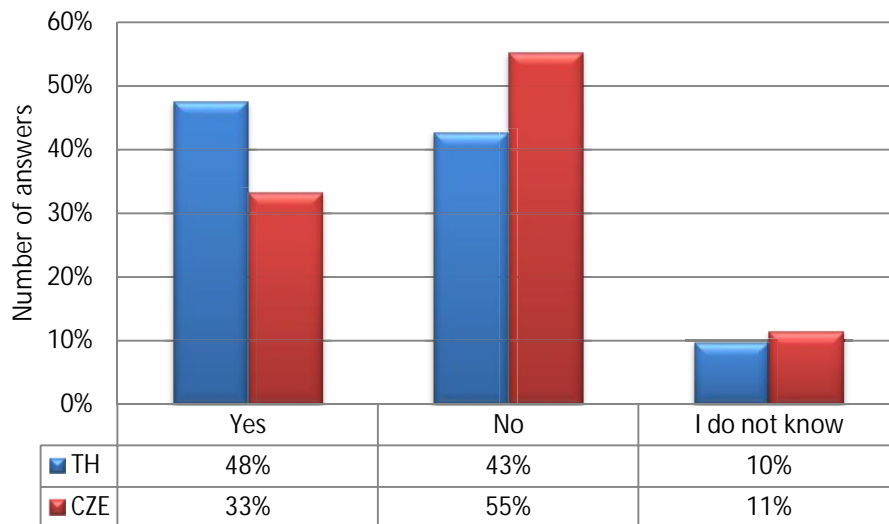
2.4.4 Fear of Economic Migrants

According the IOM, economic migrant is a person who moves from his/her home country to another one for a reason of gaining a degree at the university or finding a better job than in his/her home country. There could be different push factors which are taken into a consideration, but generally defined the economic migrant leaves his country of origin for gaining a better life conditions. As it seen in the Figure 13, the divergence between the Czech Republic and Thailand is significant. In case of Thailand, there was almost equal number of answers “yes” and “no”, but raising

⁵⁶ BUCHTÍK, Martin. *Postoj české veřejnosti k přijímání uprchlíků říjen a listopad 2015*. Praha: Centrum pro výzkum veřejného mínění Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v.v.i., 2015.

character is seen in first answer “yes”, represented by 48% agreement, whereas overall majority (55%) of Czech respondents answered in negative way.

Figure 13 Respondent’s opinion about economic migrants



Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

2.4.5 Concerns Linked with Incoming Migrants

All respondents were asked to answer the question about the biggest concerns in connection with immigrants generally; their reactions were very interesting in terms of different point of view in each country. The results show disparities in opinion of Thai and Czech people, see the Figure 12.

Thailand

The survey results indicate four most frequent fears or concerns for Thai citizens, in descending order the results are as following:

1. Increasing crime 40%,
2. Language barrier 17%,
3. Decreasing job opportunities for native citizens 14%,
4. Religious conflicts 14%.

It is estimated that in Thailand is 3, 5 million up to 4 million immigrants, except that work permit/regular visa is hold by 1, 1 million people, so the rest of the migrants are irregular migrants. Thus the author understands that first place is occupied by concerns from increasing crime, what is very interesting, comparing TH and CZE of answer about language barrier, this took second place in Thailand with 17%, in the Czech Republic same factor reach only 1%, the author would say this shows a particular level of openness of Thai people towards foreigners.

Czech Republic

The survey results indicate four most frequent fears or concerns for Thai citizens, in descending order the results are as following:

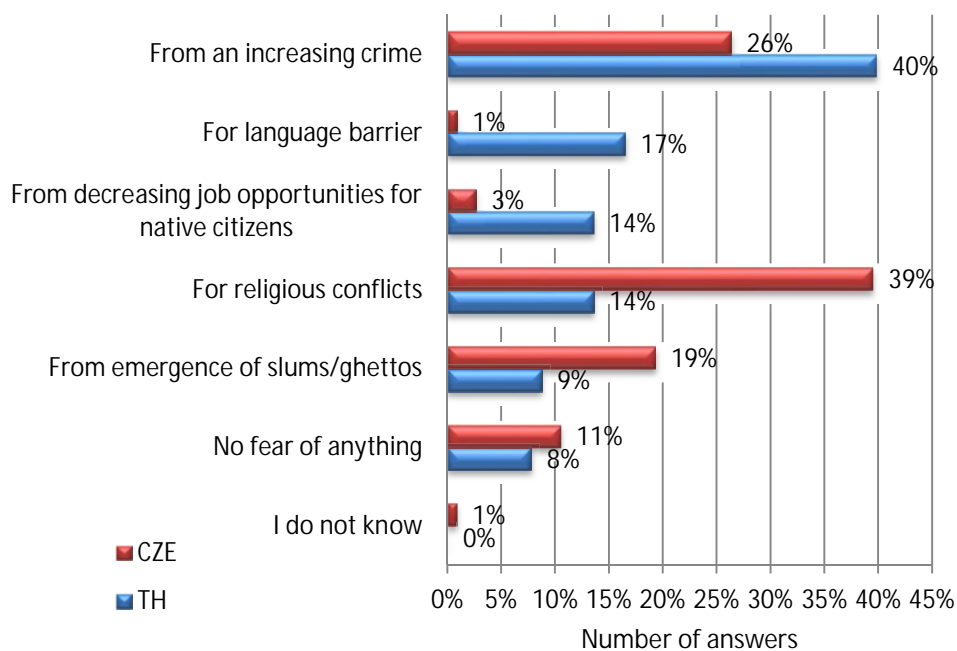
1. Religious conflicts 39%,
2. Increasing crime 26%,
3. Emergence of slums/ghettos 19%,
4. No fear of anything 11%.

The author has compared the results gained as primary data in her own survey with public opinion poll from July 2015. To emphasize the major points, the author must agree that opinion of Czech people towards concerns linked with immigration is stable.

SANEP public opinion poll presents that 25.9% of respondents are most concerned about the growing number of Muslims in the country. A further 23.6% of respondents had the biggest fear of rising crime and 19.4% of the domestic public has the greatest fear of terrorist attacks. The notion that refugees should return where they came from, what was also expressed the ex-president Vaclav Klaus, is agreed by in 80.9% of the respondents. To sum up, public poll confirms the majority indigenous population animosity towards illegal immigrants from the Middle East and Africa, where the biggest problem become Muslims and fear of an increase in crime and terrorists

attacks. This negative approach in relation to Muslims could be certainly related in particular to the Islamic state.⁵⁷

Figure 14 Respondent's major concerns of immigration



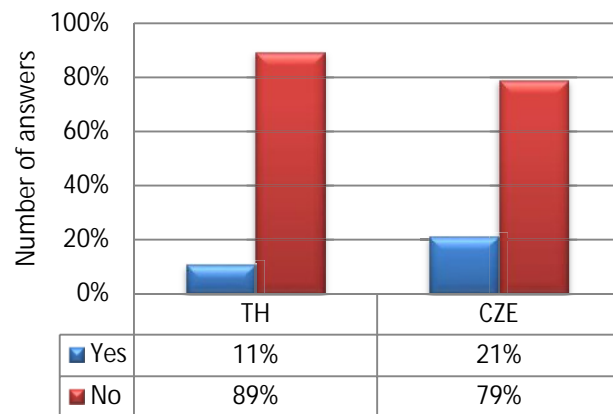
Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

2.4.6 Personal Experience with Immigrants

The author has asked the question about any negative personal experience with immigrants in respondent's town or city where he/she lives. In both countries there is very low evidence of negative personal experience with immigrants, 11% of respondents in Thailand and 21% in the Czech Republic. In connection with this question, there was an option to describe the experience in details, not all of the respondents who ticked "yes" filled the additional comments. Anyway some information was collected, the major experience had respondents when witnessed vandalism, crime or aggressive behaviour towards other people.

⁵⁷ Uprchlické kvóty (publikováno 31.7.2015). *SANEP* [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-11-03]. Dostupné z: <http://www.sanep.cz/pruzkumy/uprchlicke-kvoty-publikovano-31-7-2015/>

Figure 15 Respondent's negative personal experience



Source: Data from Author's Survey 2015.

3 PROPOSAL PART

Thailand is a main destination for immigrants from neighbouring countries such as Cambodia Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and major movement from Myanmar. As it was mentioned before, each potential migrant, family or household have different push and pull factors which are taken into a consideration before the process of migration, within most important factors can be included negative domestic situations in neighbouring countries, which could be caused by slow or almost no economic growth between these countries and Thailand. In region of South East Asia is Thai economy on very good level in comparing just with neighbouring and other countries in this region. The economic sustainability is probably caused also by central geographic location in the region of SEA.

In detailed look on migration, the author assumed quite a big problem with irregular immigration in the country. What is disconcerting fact about Thailand, there were no immigration policy until 2003, nowadays the situation is better but there are still approximately 2,5 million undocumented immigrants, it is about 69% of overall immigration into the country. Since the Royal Thai Government has achieved some improvements in migration policies and program over a past decade, the most significant changes are caused by establishment of MOU system with neighbouring countries and launch of nationality verification process, both policies helped to regularize the amount of undocumented immigrant workers in the country.

Verifying the hypothesis about openness of immigration policy, in exact wording of hypothesis, immigration policy of Thailand is more closed than policy of the Czech Republic, after comparing the facts about both countries, the author has to disprove this hypothesis because the real situation tend to be total opposite. Immigration policy of the Czech Republic is more closed than Thai immigration policy. The situation with Thai irregular immigration inclined to be mark of total openness of policy, to compare with Czech irregular immigration, there is working Czech Alien Policy and also European organization Frontex in controlling the border of CZE and whole EU, as irregular immigration is under 1% of overall migration into the Czech Republic. Other fact which contribute to disprove the hypothesis is integration processes in the

countries. The author would like to mention that in Thailand are no implemented integration processes for incoming migrants, the Thai Government was taken first steps to improve that fact but there is nothing implemented until nowadays. On the other hand, the Czech Government has effort to integrate incoming migrants to Czech society. The integration is also supported by EU, mostly by providing financial grants to NGO's who are helping foreigners to integrate in the country.

What should Thailand do to improve its situation? The author strongly suggest to strengthened border controls with neighbouring countries such as Cambodia, LPDR and Myanmar. Other suggestion which can help to improve the situation is invention of common registration database with access for all relevant agencies, because nowadays every agency has its own database and it is not linked together. Setting up a cooperation with neighbouring states could also help to prevent irregular migration.

The author has decided to verify the opinion of country citizens from public opinion polls by conducting the survey in both countries. The survey was put together in order to answer the main question "Do residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants?" The author has chosen target group consists of young age people with different social and educational background. According the results students between 19 -26 years old with university level of education created the major group of respondents in both countries. Proportion between men and women was 40/60. Generally said, people in both countries are afraid of incoming migrants, but the author would like to show the most interesting results which emerged from the survey.

Fear of irregular migrants is arising in both countries, but what is interesting is contrast between Thai and Czech approach to economic immigrants. Thai respondents are afraid of them, on the other hand Czech respondents answer no in 55%. In question of the biggest concerns in connection with immigrants generally, particular divergence is seen also there. Obviously Czech respondents have the biggest concerns in religious conflicts, increasing crime and emergence of slums or ghettos. The author assumed this negative approach is caused by actual situation in Europe. On the other hand, Thai respondents are mostly afraid of increasing crime, that is understandable, but second place is occupied by 17% fear of language barrier.

In contrast with 1% of Czech ignorance about language barrier is amusing. The survey confirmed the results of national opinion polls and by this verified the hypothesis.

The author assumed that to quell the concerns and fear within population would be good to integrate immigrants more into the society because what are the people generally afraid the most? Things they do not know. Thus it could be a way how to decrease a measure of fear from immigrants within population in the Czech Republic. In addition, people should take into account the quality of information which are consumed from Czech media.

CONCLUSION

This master thesis aim was to analyze contemporaneous state of immigration situation in Thailand and the Czech Republic, compare the results and propose appropriate recommendations for improvement. The thesis was divided into a theoretical and analytical part, in the first chapter the author used mostly the articles from Ravenstain, Lee and Massay to obtain a quality overview on migration theories, the basic terms were explained based on Glossary of International Organization for Migration, the global overview of migration was discussed thanks to reports and statistics of United Nations, and at last but not least basics of measuring concentration, Gini index and Lorenz curve were described in the end of the theoretical part of the thesis.

Second chapter was focused on analytical findings from comparison of immigration in Thailand and the Czech Republic and also on results of the author's survey conducted in both countries. There were two main hypotheses given by the author which are verified thanks to the particular analysis. To verify the first one about an openness of immigration policy in given countries helped secondary sources of information provided mostly by United Nations reports, information accessible from World Bank and Czech Statistical Office and also a report of Ministry of Interior in the Czech Republic. The brief results are as following, irregular migration seems to be a significant problem for Thailand, until 2003, there were no immigration policy in the country. Thai government set up a process of registration called Memorandum of Understanding but a long way from registration the majority of irregular immigrant workers. Contrary to 69% of irregular immigrants in Thailand, there is less than 1% of irregular immigrants in the Czech Republic. Country is part of the Schengen area since 2007 and the border is controlled by EU organization called Frontex and Czech Alien Policy. The author also would like to mention that in Thailand are no implemented integration processes for incoming migrants, the Thai Government was taken first steps to improve that fact but there is nothing implemented until nowadays. On the other hand, the Czech Government has effort to integrate incoming migrants to Czech society. The integration is also supported by EU, mostly by providing financial grants to NGO's who are helping foreigners to integrate in the country. In order

to verify the hypothesis, all the facts indicate that immigration policy of Thailand is more open than the policy of the Czech Republic, thus the total opposite of given hypothesis which is disproved by this argument.

The second hypothesis was going to be about answering the question “Do residents of given countries feel afraid of incoming migrants?” To collect the results, the author used own research conducted in both countries. The survey confirmed the results of national opinion polls and by this verified the hypothesis.

According the analytical findings the author would recommend implementing tighter immigration policy in order to get more control over the irregular immigrants in Thailand, and based on the results from the survey comparing with decreasing trend of asylum seekers applications, the author would recommend a mass media analysis and quality improvement of news provided to Czech population. Further the author see a space for deeper analysis in terms of fee movement in countries of ASEAN and also there is a space for detailed analysis of media in the Czech Republic.

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Appendix I. – Questionnaire for survey

Appendix I.

Master Thesis Research

Dear respondent,

I would be really grateful if you spent 2 minutes of your time by submitting this short survey about an immigration in Thailand. My name is Martina and I am working on my master thesis which topic is immigration, your answers will be very valuable input to my research.

The survey is determined for Thai residents only.

Thank you very much for your help.

Have a nice day!

Martina Martincova

Mendel University, Czech Republic

*Required

Do you interested in current situation about immigration in your country?

- Yes
- No
- It does not bother me

Are you afraid of stay of illegal immigrants in your country?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

Are you afraid of stay of economic immigrants in your country?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

In connection with immigrants generally, from what are your biggest concerns?

- For religious conflicts
- From an increasing crime
- From emergence of slums/ghettos
- No fear of anything
- From decreasing job opportunities for Thai/Czech people

- For language barrier
- I do not know
- Other:

Do you have any negative personal experience with immigrants in your city/country?

- Yes
- No

If you answer for previous question YES, please shortly describe your experience.

Your sex:

- Male
- Female

Your age group:

- 15 – 18
- 19 – 22
- 23 – 26
- 27 – 30
- 31 – 34
- 35 – 38
- 39 - 42

The highest level of education you have reached:

- Basic
- High school
- University

Your occupation:
