CECZH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCIES PRAGUE

Faculty of Economics and Management

Department of Economics

Diploma Thesis

Analysis of poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic

Author: Tai Tan Nguyen

Supervisor: Ing. Zuzana Křístková, Ph.D.

CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

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DIPLOMA THESIS ASSIGNMENT

Nguyen Tan Tai

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Thesis title

Analysis of poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic

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Objectives of thesis

The main aim of the diploma thesis is to analyze poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic.

The main goal will be supported by various partial goals:

1. To make an overview of the concept of poverty and material deprivation and its measurement in the world and in the Czech Republic.
2. To compare the living standards of the Czech and the Vietnamese households living in the Czech Republic based on the questionnaire survey of the Vietnamese households and the Statistics of Households Account.
3. To analyze the factors influencing poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic and to derive respective policy-level recommendations.

Methodology

The practical part of the thesis will analyze and compare the livelihood purpose of Vietnamese community before and after coming to Czech Republic.

The analysis will be based on secondary data collected from Czech Statistical Office and the primary data collected from own from questionnaire surveys of the Vietnamese households living in the Czech Republic. The data will be processed by applying methods of quantitative analysis using software SPSS and Excel.

Schedule for processing

February - May 2013: literature review, design of questionnaire and collecting the secondary data.

June - September 2013: field survey- collection of primary data.

October 2013- March 2014: evaluation of the questionnaire results and elaboration of the final draft of the diploma thesis.

The proposed extent of the thesis

60-80 pages

Keywords

Poverty, material deprivation, Vietnamese households, Czech Republic, questionnaire survey

Recommended information sources

Townsend P.: Poverty in the United Kingdom – A survey of household resources and standards of living, Penguin Books, Great Britain, 1979, 1216 p., ISBN: 0-14-02.2139-5.
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Eurostat: Combating poverty and social exclusion, 2010
Eurostat: A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010, Luxembourg, 120p., ISBN 978-92-79-13443-2

The Diploma Thesis Supervisor

Křístková Zuzana, Ing., Ph.D.

Last date for the submission

March 2014

prof. Ing. Miroslav Svatoš, CSc.
Head of the Department

ČESKÁ ZEMĚDĚLSKÁ UNIVERZITA V PRAZE
Provozně ekonomická fakulta

prof. Ing. Jan Hron, DrSc., dr. h. c.
Dean

Prague September 16. 2013

Declaration

I hereby declare that I have myself worked out my diploma thesis which is named: "Analysis of poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic" and all of the sources used in this report are added at the end of itself.

In Prague Tai Tan Nguyen

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Sincerely, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Miss. Ing. Zuzana Křístková, Ph.D. I appreciated her consultancy, professional guidance and willingness during the time of guiding my diploma thesis.

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Abstract

The thesis: "Analysis of poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic" aims to research on, analyze and compare some ratios which are defined indicators of poverty and material deprivation of Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic. The content of the study focuses on three main points: 1) at-risk-of poverty, meaning below the poverty threshold, 2) at-risk-of material deprivation, and 3) the relationship between the Vietnamese household income and given socio- economic indicators such as gender, age, marital status, immigrant reason, length of the time living in the Czech land, education, Czech language skill, working place, dependent people, employment, visa status and material deprivation.

The data used for this report were mostly taken from the European statistics section Statistics on income and living conditions, (EU-SILC) and the results from a questionnaire survey which was prepared and carried out in Usti nad Labem, Opava, Ostrava, Plzen and Prague cities from July to September, 2013. The respondents were selected randomly at the age of no less than 18 years old that represented their own Vietnamese households to response to the questionnaire.

The primary data is carried out by using some functions of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, (SPSS); follow on the EU- SILC for comparing the secondary data with primary data and draw recommendation.

It was very useful to get a result of study. The result of survey was comparable to levels of in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate in the Czech Republic reported by Eurostat (Survey rate: 5% and Eurostat rate: 4.5%). At-risk-of severe material deprivation rate of the Vietnamese community was approximately twice as much as the national rate (Survey rate: 12.7 % and national rate: 6.6 %). All correlations between the household income and given socio-economic variables which are mentioned above are significant only with the exception of gender variable. Two of eleven factors such as gender and number of dependent people were not confirmed with their initial hypotheses. Naturally, the people who were found to be poor according to income at-risk-of poverty were also to be as classified at-risk-of severe material deprivation.

Key words: poverty, material deprivation, at-risk-of poverty, at–risk-of material deprivation, Czech Republic, Vietnamese households, questionnaire survey, SPSS, multinomial logistic regression.

Souhrn

Diplomová práce: "Analýza chudoby a materiální deprivace Vietnamských domácností v České republice" se zaměřuje na výzkum, analýzu a porovnání některých poměrů, které jsou definovány indikátory chudoby a hmotného nedostatku Vietnamských domácností v České republice. Obsah této práce se zaměřuje na tři hlavní body: 1) hranice chudoby, což znamená pod hranicí chudoby 2) hranice hmotného nedostatku 3) vztah mezi příjmem Vietnamské domácnosti a uvedenými socialně ekonomickými indikátory jako je pohlaví, věk, rodinný stav, důvody imigrace, doba pobytu na území České republiky, vzdělání, dovednosti českého jazyka, pracovní příležitosti, závislé osoby, zaměstnání, stav víz a materiální deprivace.

Údaje, která byla použita v této práci, byla vzata z Evropské statistiky, přesněji ze sekce statistiky příjmu a životních podmínek, (EU-SILC) a výsledky z dotazníkového šetření, které bylo připraveno a provedeno ve městech Ústí nad Labem, Opava, Ostrava, Plzeň a Praha za období červenec a září 2013. Respondenti byli vybráni náhodně z členů Vietnamských rodin ve věku více než 18 let.

Primární data byla zpracována pomocí softwaru SPSS a následně srovnána se sekundárníma datama EU-SILC a na základě toho zpracována doporučení.

Díky tomu byli získány relevantní výsledky studie, které byli následně porovnány s úrovněmi hranic chudoby v České republice používaných Eurostatem (míra v rámci výzkumu 5% a míra Eurostat 4.5%). Míra kritické hranice hmotného nedostatku Vietnamské komunity byla přibližně dvakrát tak větší než je národní úroveň (míra v rámci výzkumu 12.7% a národní míra 6.6%). Korelace proměných týkající se příjmu domácností a zahrnutých výše zmíněných socioekonomických proměných byli shledány významné, kromě proměné pohlaví. Hypotezy týkající se dvou z jedenácti zkoumaných faktorů jako pohlaví a počet závislých členů rodiny, nebylo potvrzeno. Respondenti, kteří byli klasifikováni jao chudí podle příjmu dle hranice chudoby, by také spadali pod kategorii kritické hranice hmotného nedostaku.

Klíčová slova: chudoba, hmotný nedostatek, hranice chudoby, hranice hmotného nedostatku, Česká republika, Vietnamské domácnosti, dotazníkové šetření, SPSS, multinominální logistická regrese.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviation

EU- SILC:	EU Statistics on income and living conditions
SPSS:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
CR:	Czech Republic
Eurostat:	Eurostat statistics
CZO:	Czech Statistical Office
p-value:	the significance level (0.05)
FEI:	the food energy intake
CBN:	the cost of basic needs
CI:	the consumption insufficiency method
BS:	the budget standard method
IL:	Income levels
IP:	Income positions

1. Introduction

On February 2nd, 1950, Diplomatic relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia were established[1]. Then, in the early 1960s, Vietnamese immigrants began settling in the Czech Republic and reached a population of over fifty two thousand by the year 2011[2], which is not a small number in comparison with more than ten million native people in the Czech Republic.[3]

There were some reasons the Vietnamese community did immigrate to and live in Czech Republic. First of all, some small groups were encouraged by the Vietnamese authorities, with the idea that the migrants would return with better skills and training. However, they decided to settle in the Czech country rather than return to their native country.

Secondly, the Vietnamese immigrations went on between the 1990s and 2000s by the Czech Republic's skilled migration program.

Finally, in recent years after the Czech Republic joined the European Union, the third immigration is significant due to the establishing of their owned businesses policy. (Brouček S., 2003.121pg)

It is said that most of the reasons for the Vietnamese community to immigrate to the Czech Republic are because of the poor economy and poverty. The poor easily leave their home to look for a better quality of life. To live in developed countries with high income is a dream of millions of people in the poor world, especially, the people in the north of Vietnam in the wartime and even today. After the Vietnam War, the former immigrants guided the latter, but not all people can find the happy ending that they are looking for.

One hard thing about living in a new country is trying to become a member of a new society. Without Czech language skill, working skill, high education and capital, the former had to study and work hard to relieve the poverty of themselves and of their family in Vietnam. By working differently from native people, the Vietnamese living in the Czech Republic were looked down on as the low class in the society. In fact, the Vietnamese

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[1] The Bilateral relations between Czech Republic and Vietnam, online, accessed on 22/01/2013. http://www.mzv.cz/hanoi/en/bilateral_relations_with_vietnam/index.html

2 The Vietnamese population living in Czech land, accessed on 22/01/2013.http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/engkapitola/ciz_pocet_cizincu

3 The Czech Population, accessed on 22/01/2013. http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/population

immigrants were the poor people. They came from a poor country and had low income, at the same time, as well. By working hard and saving money for the future, the settlers have changed their lives. The children born and brought up in the Czech Republic have higher degrees than their parents. As a result, their income can be equal to that of the native people.

Nevertheless, there are some questions that should be answered about their statuses: the Vietnamese immigrants have suffered their poor living conditions, gotten little leisure time and entertainment, little chance for access to scientific education, public services, good insurances, health care and ownership of private means of transportation and so on. Particularly, the latter have learned the lesson from the former by working hard and saving money, living in material deprivation with no leisure time and social activities, taking ten, twenty years or more to build up a desirable life.

There are a lot of different definitions of poverty and material deprivation. The general concept of poverty in a poor country is the lack of basic needs; in contrast, the notion of poverty in the developed countries is having no ownership of television or hi-tech durable equipment.

And this thesis particularly addresses the question whether the concept of poverty and material deprivation in European countries can still apply exactly to immigrants from the poor continents to Europe, especially the Vietnamese households living in the Czech Republic.

It is interesting to analyze poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic. The result of the research paper will show evidences for the answer.

2. Objective and Method

2.1. Objective

Throughout the history, there have been many conceptions about poverty and material deprivation in the world. Every definition is understood and applied differently from different areas, religions or objectives. However, it seems that the definitions are not for the immigrants from the developing country coming to live in the developed country, which is a subject of this research. To achieve the main objectives of the diploma thesis - to analyze the poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic, it is necessary to fulfill the following partial objectives:

- To give an overview of the concept of poverty and material deprivation and how to measure poverty and material deprivation in the world and in the Czech Republic.
- To analyze poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic.
- To draw a recommendation of poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic.

2.2. Methodology

A research process often goes through the following steps: an observation, generating explanations or theories, making predictions (hypothesis), collecting some data for testing predictions, analyzing those data, concluding the result and modifying.(Field A., 2009,P3). This methodological procedure is also applied in this thesis.

The paper follows on the EU- SILC (EU Statistics on income and living conditions) which is the main source of information used in the European Union to develop indicators monitoring poverty and social exclusion. Following indicators are analyzed in the thesis: household income, at – risk – of poverty rate, at – risk – of material deprivation rate and some factors may impact on the household income. (European Commission, 2010[a], 120p)

2.2.1. Hypothesis

Based on the Vietnamese migrant history and the theory of how to measure the poverty dimensions, the study concentrates on some factors which may impact on Vietnamese household income such as: gender, age, marital status, immigration reason, living time in the

Czech land, education, Czech language skill, dependent people, employment, working place, and visa status. (Howes S. and Lanjouw J. O.1997.35p) and (Grosh M. and Glewwe P. 2000. 338p)

The paper estimated the relationship between household income and these given socio-economic variables:

Gender: Men are physically stronger than women; therefore, men find a job easier than women and often have higher income.

Age: the younger's income may be higher in doing physical jobs but lower in doing private business.

Marital status: characteristically, the married Vietnamese households are able to save more money than the other status.

Immigrant reason: the Vietnamese who immigrated to the Czech land with great skills or higher education levels are able to get more income than the people who came to the Czech land with the reasons such as labor cooperation, marriage, illegally coming from other countries or doing private business.

Living time in the Czech land: the longer Vietnamese immigrants settle the higher income they are able to get.

Education: the higher education level the immigrants have, the higher income they are able to get.

Czech language skill: the more fluently Czech language the immigrants are able to speak the higher income they are able to get.

Working place: the Vietnamese are able to earn more money in the Czech environment than in the Vietnamese environment and others.

Dependent people: the less dependent people they have, the higher income the immigrants are able to get.

Employment: the immigrants who do their private business or professional jobs are able to get more money than people who are unemployed or unskilled.

Visa status: the migrants who have a nationality or permanent visa are able to get higher income than the migrants who have a long or short-term visa.

Household income definition

A household income, theoretically, is based on a concept which was defined by Antoufermo M. and Megli E. D. includes income from market sources and cash benefits. The current definition of the total household disposable income is calculated on presented indicators excluded imputed rent – i.e. money that one saves on full (market) rent by living in one's own accommodation or in accommodation rented at a price that is lower than the market rent. (Antuofermo M. and Megli E. Di, 2012, p.7)

The Vietnamese household income, practically, is determined similarly to the above conception.

At-risk-of-poverty rate in the Czech Republic

Theoretically, the definition of at-risk-of poverty rate will be explained on the literature overview. Practically, according to the Czech Statistical office, the gross wage was 27,170 CZK in year 2012. If a person whose income is less than 16,000 CZK per month, he/she is classified into the poor group.[4]

At-risk-of- material deprivation rate

As explained in the book: "Combating poverty and social exclusion - A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010", an at-risk-of material deprivation rate is determined by the percentage of the population with an enforced lack of at least three out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension (European Commission, a 2010, p55-57) ; and in the book: "Population and social conditions", at-risk-of severe material deprivation rate is determined by the percentage of the population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension. (Antuofermo M. and Meglio E. D., 2012, p7). The nine items will list below

- to face unexpected expenses;
- to have one week annual holiday away from home;
- to pay for arrears (utility bills or hire purchase instalments etc.);
- to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day;
- to keep home adequately warm;
- to have a washing machine;

[4] The median income: 16,200 CZK= 27, 000*60%. The gross wage of Czech Republic year 2012 was 27,000 CZK; data from the Czech Statistics office website online, accessed on 14/4/2013. http://notes.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/labour_and_earnings_ekon

- to have a colour TV;
- to have a telephone;
- to have a personal car;

2.2.2. Methods of data collection

This paper involves gathered method of both secondary and primary data. The secondary data was collected from the public of Eurostat statistics website in the section named the Statistics on income and living conditions. The primary data was collected from interviewing questionnaire which is included in the appendix. The study uses quantitative analysis by using both secondary and primary data. The methodological tools include the statistical method (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences- SPSS) and comparative analysis. The primary data is processed by the SPSS with some functions such as descriptive statistics; crosstabs and multinomial logistic regression. (Field A. 2009, P1-320). The comparative strategy reflects the rates of Vietnamese community poverty and material deprivation in comparison with the rates of the Czech ones.

2.2.3. Questionnaire survey

There was a questionnaire which was randomly answered by 418 Vietnamese respondents living in selected cities of the Czech land such as Usti nad Labem, Opava, Ostrava, Plzen and Prague, Brno and other cities. They were with short, long-term visa or nationality, aged no less than 18 years. They represented their own Vietnamese household. Most of all the interview cases were performed directly face to face or telephone from July to September, 2013. The respondents were not followed the given quota (age, gender, family size, employment, education etc.)(Map of Czech land source: Google map)

Practically, the author visited selected large Vietnamese markets in Ostrava, Opava and Prague cities where Vietnamese migrants often gather and trade every day. Especially, Sapa market, the largest Vietnamese market in

the Czech land; locates in Prague 4 district, Prague city; is presented the main central administration of the Vietnamese community. In the Sapa market, there are over five hundred small and large shops; and over one thousand Vietnamese people working every day. It is a reason why there were 64.4 % of the correspondents selected in Prague. In contrast, a hostel and a factory were chosen to contact and interview a lot of employees working at some electronic factories in Plzen zone.

Reported on the Czech Statistics Office site, up to 31.12.2012, there were 57,300 Vietnamese people living in the Czech land.

The table 2.1 showed the result of the survey.

Table 2.1 **The percentage of correspondents comparison with the Vietnamese population living in Czech land**

Location	**Praha**	**Opava**	**Brno**	**Usti nad Labem**	**Plzen**	**Ostrava**	**Cheb**	**Chomutov**	**Teplice**	**Pardubice**	**Karlovy Vary**	**Olomouc**	**Liberec**	**Jihlava**	**Horsovosky Tyn**
Population	10,877	341	2,797	1,181	2,160	3,195	3,980	1,543	1,682	692	2,550	502	894	303	950
Correspondent	269	42	6	14	40	27	3	1	3	1	1	4	1	2	4
% of Survey	64.4	10	1.4	3.3	9.6	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.5	1
% of Population	0.025	0.123	0.002	0.012	0.019	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.008	0.001	0.007	0.004

2.2.4. Data analysis

The study analyzes the Vietnamese household income rate, the Vietnamese household at-risk-of poverty rate, the Vietnamese household at-risk-of material deprivation rate and the relationship of some factors that impacted on their income throughout primary data. The secondary data was compared with the result of processed primary data to give a recommendation on at-risk-of poverty and severe material deprivation of the Vietnamese community in the Czech land.

The data is analyzed using by selected functions of SPSS which are descriptive statistics, crosstabs, and multinomial logistic regression.

According to the base system of the SPSS, the descriptive frequency procedure displays frequency counts, percentages, cumulative percentages, mode and sum, etc. However, this paper is carried out by some of these functions which are customized as the requiring of paper. Also following to the base system of the SPSS, the crosstabs procedure forms two-way

and multi-way tables are used in this thesis. These functions are Pearson chi-square, likelihood-ratio chi-square which found out the relationship between the given factors.

Assumedly, the result of chi-square test among given variables was carried out, $\chi 2$ = (*degree of freedom, Number of observation) = value, p* =Asymp.Sig. If the *p-value*>the significance level (0.05), the null hypothesis was not rejected; and no relationship was established between the given variables; in contrast, the *p-value*<the significance level (0.05), the null hypothesis was rejected; and the relationship was found between the given variables, the given variables were concluded to be significant. In a particular case, the significance value was so low that it is displayed as .000, which means that it seems that the two variables were strongly related.

Multinomial logistic regression is multiple regression but with an outcome variable that is a categorical variable and predictor variables that are continuous or categorical. For one hand, it means that we can predict which of two given categories is likely to belong to given certain other information.[5] (Field A., 2009, p 266)

It is necessary to carry out the relationship between the given factors and household income by using the multinomial logistic regression. The results are able to present in the linear regressions equation:[5]

$$\mathbf{Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_{1i} + b_2X_{2i} + \ldots + b_nX_{ni} + \varepsilon i}$$

- Yi: dependent variable
- Xi: independent given variable
- ε_i: random error
- bn is the regression coefficient of the corresponding variable *Xn* and their related values which were explained below:

B: these values display the estimated multinomial logistic regression coefficients for the models. An essential dimension of the multinomial logit- model is that it estimates n-*1* models, where n is the number of levels of the outcome variable. In this paper, SPSS is treating the reference category and therefore estimates a model for other categories to the

[5] The process and interpreting the result is based on the lecture and example accessed on 09/10/2013. http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss/output/mlogit.htm; http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss/dae/mlogit.htm, http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss/faq/oratio.htm

reference category. Therefore, since the estimative parameters are relative to the reference category, the standard interpretation of the multinomial logit is that for a unit change in the predictor variable, the logit of outcome *m* relative to the reference category is expected to change by its respective parameter estimate (which is in log-odds units) given the variables in the model are held constantly.[5]

Sig. These values display the p-values of the coefficients that, within a given model, the null hypothesis that a particular predictor's regression coefficient is zero given that the rest of the predictors are in the model. As mentioned above, if the *p-value*>the significance level (0.05), the null hypothesis was not able to reject; and no relationship was established between the given variables; in the contrast, the *p-value*<the significance level (0.05), the null hypothesis was rejected; and the relationship was found between the given variables, the given variables were concluded to be significant.[5]

Exp(B) - These values display the odds ratios for the predictors which indicates how the risk of the outcome falling in the comparison group compared with the risk of the outcome falling in the referent group changes with the variable in question. An odds ratio > 1 means that the risk of the outcome falling in the comparison group relative to the risk of the outcome falling in the referent group increases as the variable increases. In contrast, an odds ratio < 1 indicates that the risk of the outcome falling in the comparison group relative to the risk of the outcome falling in the referent group decreases as the variable increases.[5] (Field A., 2009, 857)

3. Literature Overview

What is the poverty and material deprivation? The answers are neither complicated nor simple. It depends on each individual's viewpoint.

3.1. Definitions in of poverty and material deprivation

Absolute and relative poverty definitions

As the professor Peter Townsend wrote in his book:" *Poverty, like beauty, lies in the eye of the beholder. Poverty is a value judgment; it is not something one can verify or demonstrate, except by inference and suggestion, even with a measure of error. To say who is poor is to use all sorts of value judgments. The concept has to be limited by the purpose which is to be served by the definition…*" (Townsend, 1979, p.37)

According to the Economist[6], being absolute poverty is stated on some conditions which are suggested that "*the poverty rate refers to the number of households whose income is less than three times what is needed to provide an adequate diet*." Others are being relative poor people whose incomes are less than half the average household income. Also in this site, another relative poverty line conception is defined as the level of income below which is the poorest 10% of household.

Looking at the "Impacts of policies on Poverty" of FAO, poverty is defined an object, not as same as a subject; it means: "*Poverty is not a self-defining concept*". Economists, scientists, experts and academics have suggested many definitions over time and gave examples: poverty is ability of lack of command over commodities in general, some basic goods (e.g., food and housing) or «capability» to function in a given society. In general, the poverty conceptions are pointed to some conditions in which a reasonable standard of living is not achieved. A synthesis of the various opinions has been made by the World Bank: "*Poverty is the lack of, or the inability to achieve, a socially acceptable standard of living".* (Bellù, L.G., Liberati, P, 2005[a], p2)

There are a lot of different concepts of poverty which are developed by various subjects. Therefore, as studying the poverty and material deprivation in a given country, if the given country is a less developed or developing country, it should be paid attention to the

[6] Poverty rate: The Economist magazine accessed on 10/8/2013. http://www.economist.com/economics-a-to-z/p#node-21529503

absolute poverty approach; if the country is a developed country, it should be based on the relative approach which may be responsive to a range of macro-economic policies. There are some basic definitions of poverty: absolute or extreme poverty, relative poverty, and people's at-risk-of poverty.

In simple terms of Townsend's words, the poverty definition can be understood: individuals, households and groups in the societies to which they belong, are able to be claimed to be poor as lacking of the sources to gain the food, participation in the social activities and possession of the basic living conditions which are approved. (Townsend, 1979, p.31)

The absolute or extreme poverty notion is explained at the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen in1995: "*a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information*" is able to mainly depend on accessing to range of service, On the other side, the EU's social kept the original concept of relative poverty that is defined by the European Council in 1975: "*people are said to be living in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living considered acceptable in the society in which they live. Because of their poverty they may experience multiple disadvantages through unemployment, low income, poor housing, inadequate health care and barriers to lifelong learning, culture, sport and recreation. They are often excluded and marginalized from participating in activities (economic, social and cultural) that are the norm for other people and their access to fundamental rights may be restricted*". (European Commission, 2010[a].p6)

At– risk–of poverty definition

National at–risk-of poverty is defined as the rates which compare the situations of different members of society within a Member State. Regarding to this concept, at-risk-of poverty rates relate to others within the same country, which in part the general approach are reflected to the social policy, namely that this area is on the responsibility of each Member State. Preventively misunderstanding, this relative situation must be kept in mind if intra-country comparisons of at-risk-of poverty need to be analysed. The poverty thresholds which commonly applied to at-risk-of poverty indicators in the EU is that of 60% of the median

equalised disposable income after social transfer. More deeply studying, the researchers are able to classify at-risk-of poverty rates by gender, age, education level, tenure status, household type, and activity. (European Commission, 2010[a].p 38-54)

Inequality

Also in his book, Mr. Townsend mentioned inequality in five broad categories, which are determined: "*cash income; capital assets; value of employment benefits in kind; value of public services in kind; and private income in kind*" (Townsend, 1979, p.116). He did not outline the inequality definition; however, he analyzed a lot of evidences to give examples in some countries as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Ceylon and Mexico. Through all examples, the inequality notion is able to be explained the proportion of total earnings, usually ten or twenty per cent of earnings recipients' earnings, taken by the poorest.

Similar to Mr. Townsend, European Commission-2010[a] showed the concept of inequalities which are an economic inequality and social inequality conceptions.

Economic inequality encompasses the gap between the poorest and the richest earnings in the distribution of monetary sources (incomes and assets) in a population. It could be explained in two approaches of inequality: income and consumption approaches.

Generally, the income inequality can be determined by comparing mean and median income levels to household's income within countries. As the survey was conducted, different averages incomes of various household sizes and a minimum salary correspond to average earnings are also paid attention to. And, comparing the household's earnings with the highest earnings with those the lowest earnings is a result of relative valuation. (European Commission, 2010[a].p 15-16)

The consumption inequality is an approach which covers household expenditure on commodities and services that required for satisfying the household needs. This method has some advantages to be used in developing countries. Statistics on the final household consumption expenditures, which includes 12 different headings according to the Divisions within the classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP), may be pointed out:

- Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- Clothing & footwear;
- Housing, water, electricity, gas;
- Education, etc.

The lower income households have to spend more shared their budget on basic needs and non-essential goods that are gradually increasing in price.

Social inequality comprises a range of disparities which mean that various groups in society do not have equal social status. Closely, social inequality is connected to social exclusion in which people are restricted from participating fully and equally in society. It could be formed in three approaches of inequality: employment, gender and among minority.

The employment inequality is disparity between employment and unemployment rates of labour market in the region of each country. The total employment rate is determined on fraction of the total employments aged 15 to 64 with the total population of the same age group.

The gender inequality is mentioned a gap between men and women in salary, discrimination on working environment and recruited decision. Naturally, a woman does not find it easy to look for a job as a male man, especially a job that requires physical strength, working outside. Women, usually, spend more time than men looking after their children and doing housework.

The inequality among minority is a gap between national residences and host or migrants. Historically, there were a lot of waves of skilled and unskilled migrant workers came to many European countries. The migrants need time and support to take part fully and equally in new communities. They had to face a lot of challenges more than national residences as earning and living in same society. (European Commission, 2010[a].p 18-37)

At-risk-of material deprivation

In order to comprehend the poverty and income related measures of poverty must be examined together with others such as material deprivation. These measures examine accumulated resources as durable equipment, savings and shelter that are not denoted by income measures. Inequalities in living standards between countries are able to examine when applying a common set of deprivation items.

As developed by Mr. Townsend in his book, the deprivation can be seen in many appearances in each society. As individuals or families do not have enough food, clothes, shelters, environment, education, working and social conditions, facilities and entertainment activities which are required at least commonly accepted in the communities where they are living, they can be said to be deprived. (Townsend, 1979, p .413)

The author listed tenwty indicators to sketch the material and social deprivation in British society in the 1970s, such as:

- Less than 6 items in a selected list of 10 durables in household (incl. TV and refrigerator),
- Not enough footwear for both wet and fine weather (incl. infants),
- Not enough money to have evening out in last fortnight, etc.

(Townsend, 1979, p .413-416)

All different indicators using in the investigation is principally explained the lack of material at work, housing and environment.

Deprivation at work is focused on investigating inequality among the working conditions and comparing between environments at work and environments outside work. This concept is developed based on account of the nature of job itself and its security, amenities and rewards, including welfare or fringe benefits and not only incomes. Particularly, the features of the job answer the questions as: working chiefly outside or inside; sitting, standing or moving all working time; day shift or night shift; and whether more than 50 hours a week. The characters of security are concentrated on those who are unemployed for more than two weeks in last 12 months and whether the employees were announced to a week or less. The conditions and amenities showed how poor the working environment is. The welfare or fringe benefit articles are reflected income and compensation in specific cases as salary during sickness time; bonus or wages on holiday time; subsidized by boss; and entitlement to occupational pension. (Townsend, 1979, p .433-439)

Social exclusion

Relating to being unable to enjoy levels of participation, the EU's social recommended the social exclusion which is defined as: "*a process whereby certain individuals are pushed to the edge of society and prevented from participating fully by virtue of their poverty, or lack of basic competencies and lifelong learning opportunities, or as a result of discrimination. This*

distances them from job, income and education opportunities as well as social and community networks and activities. They have little access to power and decision-making bodies and thus often feeling powerless and unable to take control over the decisions that affect their day to day lives". (European Commission, 2010[a].p 7)

3.2. Measurement of poverty

Absolute poverty lines

To define the poverty issues is to measure relevant conditions in which the human being are living.

The concept of "absolute" and "relative" poverty lines which built on methods that reflect the well-being position of each individual or household as if it was independent of the conditions of other individuals or households belonging to the same group in society.

Firstly, the absolute poverty line, particularly, will being discussed four following approaches:

- the food energy intake (FEI)
- the cost of basic needs (CBN)
- the consumption insufficiency method (CI)
- the budget standard method (BS)

An individual, who is finally examined under poverty line, is said to be poor. Most experts are able to use one of the above methods which determine an adequate standard of living and convert this adequate standard of living into monetary values.

(Bellu, L.G., Liberati P., 2005[b], p1-7)

Relative poverty lines

Secondly, the relative poverty line, particularly, will being discussed two following approaches:

- the income levels approach(IL)
- the income positions approach(IP)

Step by step, these different approaches are also explained what their procedures are and how they are employed by relying on determining a threshold that is relative to not only an extensively agreed method of welfare but also either income or expenditure. The main goal is determine a poverty line. In both approaches, the relative poverty conception may determine

the poverty line responsive to the way of income distribution among individuals as well as the mean income. (Bellù, L.G., Liberati P., 2005[c], p2-3). In this part, income will be taken as a reference variable. However, if expenditure is considered in place of income, its validity will be hold whatever will be said. In practical works, expenditure is occasionally taken as a more right welfare indicator than income; are thought to better reflect this level of permanent income and may be more appropriate if concerns rest primarily on the level of welfare attained by a given individual or household. But, the author also mentioned that Mr.Atkinson had argued on his book (1989) that a minimum level of income might be more appropriate than expenditure (based on consumption) as if poverty is concerned with the accurate to a certain level of participation in a society. (Bellù, L.G., Liberati P., 2005[c], p2-3)

3.3. Vietnamese migrant's history

Vietnamese migrant characteristic

The Vietnamese community in Czech Republic (CR) did not have an easy life. They have chosen this country because they have seen possibilities to improve their economic situation. They have not desired to learn anything from the new cultural environment. The immigrants often sacrifice themselves in order to pay for their livelihood and expenses in the new country of residence. It often took from eight to fifteen years for the new comers to integrate with the new places. In addition, the Vietnamese also have special duties that are; they must regularly send large sums of money to their kinship and relatives in their home country. They must even sometimes live in unbelievable conditions in hostels or even share a small room with a lot of people.

The first generation of Vietnamese immigrants would not seem to integrate deeper Czech society by taking part all of features of life. Most of all Vietnamese in the Czech lands are working hard without relaxing and entertainment. Their stay is maintained only through their earning activities. They devoted their all times to their business activities. They did not go to the theaters or cinemas. Within a little free time, they often celebrated traditional customs as wedding, daily prayed for their ancestors, parents and their achievements in doing business. The most important Vietnamese holiday is a Lunar New Year. (Brouček S, 2003, p1-90)

In contrast, their children, the second generation descendants, have fully integrated with Czech education system and society. As further as, they have been faced not only problems in communicating with their parents, but also integrating their parents' traditional customs or Vietnamese cultures. (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 10)

Many young Vietnamese workers[7] or businessmen along with their colleagues lose a large amount of money during any evening at the casino. Why? The answer is they do not feel like gamblers. Losing one hundred thousand Czech crowns is not the same as for each person, for some it is a big loss, for others not. Losing one month's salary for Vietnamese workers is a serious problem. Most Vietnamese unskilled workers can't keep their monthly salaries within a month. The reason is that because they do not know how to invest with their little money. They go to the casino and gamble in the hope they will win. They daily struggle how to have a large income. They sometimes have felt disappointed because they did not know how to manage their earnings. (Brouček S, 2003, p1-90)

Vietnamese migrant waves

There have been several immigration waves from Vietnam to the Czech Republic since the interstate agreement was signed in 1956. There were three periods:

- The age of bilateral agreements
- The age of freedom
- The age of Aliens Act

Each stage has its own specifics and paradoxes.

At the first age, the former Vietnamese trainees who did not go back to their native country and were accepted for staying longer in Czechoslovakia because of the need of laborers.

In 1956, one hundred children affected by war came to Czechoslovakia. Some of them chose this country for their new home and started their new lives.

In 1967, there were 2,100 trainees (majority workers) who were added to the existing group. The treaty was signed in 1973 and implemented in 1974 which allowed the new trainees mainly in some branches including: metal workers (4,600), construction workers

[7] The young Vietnamese workers might migrate after 1990's. The author Brouček S. only mentioned the young workers on his book.

(4,600), energy workers (1,400), chemical industry workers (660) and radio technology workers (45).

From 1975 to1980, this migration period was as the chaos in the migrant selection in Vietnam.

In 1979 and 1980, other agreement allowed new CNI, trainees and practitioners in various fields of engineering, metallurgy and consuming industries. In the early eighties, migration was considered to be well-organized. There was an attempt to select apprentices and trainees who were taught language in Vietnam and later in the Czechoslovakia. It was considered the best for the entire period. The stay was arranged for apprentices and trainees from four years to seven years with the possibility of extension. In the latter part of the eighties, Czechoslovakia factories increased the use of Vietnamese workers in unattractive production areas. The Vietnamese were noted for sending their earnings and goods from Czechoslovakia to Vietnam. The highest number was approximately 30,000 persons from 1980 to1983.

Then there was the intergovernmental agreement on the gradual reduction of the number. In 1985, there were 19,350 persons, among whom there were 14,973 men. At the end of the eighties, this number gradually decreased to about one-third at the termination of international agreements in 1990.

At the second age (nineties), the Vietnamese had a chance to freely conduct their business. A vast majority of migrants came to the Czech Republic. They took advantage of the Czech environment, earning money and spreading the word to their relatives.

1990-1991, there were some reasons for the changes in the political and economic transformation in the Czech Republic; therefore the Vietnamese migrants had to choose some options:

- To perform a secondary emigration to neighboring countries such as Germany, Holland, Austria or other countries in Europe.
- To stay in the Czech land, participate and do business, the migrants had to obtain a trade license and long term residence and later permanent residence in the Czech Republic.

At the third age, Age-law is a fundamental paradox that considers the new Aliens Act a cruel punishment but this law marks a new level of awareness of existence in Bohemia and the need to build rational organization within the Vietnamese community.

From 1992 to the present, it is able to be characterized as the creation and replenishment of the first local communities. The Vietnamese population in the Czech Republic is significantly increasing for some reasons:

- From Vietnam for the relationship with their kinship and relatives, (reunion)
- From Germany when Germany Democratic Republic ended the contract with the Vietnamese in 1993 and gave them the financial help to relocate.
- From other countries in Europe which were mainly Slovakia, Poland and Hungary.
- From Vietnam who illegally traveled to Russia, later to the Czech Republic through Hungary and Slovakia borders by boat or truck. It took some months during their stay in Moscow and several weeks in Budapest.
- From Vietnam by studying at college or university and post-graduated programs.

Especially, immigrants were mainly from rural areas and major cities of the former North Vietnam where there were mostly poor living conditions as Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Hung Yen, Hai Duong and Red River Delta.

There are only a few percent of their later comers who were ethnics and came from the mountain of the North Vietnam. Most of them are ethnic Kinh. [8](Brouček S, 2003, p1-90)

Differentiation in Vietnamese community

Vietnamese community in CR economic development has closely related to the Czech political regime.[9] According to the Czech law from the second age, 99 % of the economic activities in CR were run by business license holders. It was required to raise standard of living within the community, more and more professional careers as architects, IT experts, doctors, photographers, journalists, etc. were implemented by the Vietnamese. Vietnamese community was formed as a small state which was not in the government's management.

[8] There are 54 ethnics living in the Vietnam; the Kinh ethnic is the largest and takes 87 % of Vietnamese population. Accessed online 12,10,2013 at: http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/List_of_ethnic_groups_in_Vietnam.html

[9] Czechoslovakia and North Vietnam were communism countries before the Vietnam War. The Czechoslovakia was encouraged to support to the Vietnam. Accessed online 25,10, 2013 at :http://www.mzv.cz/hanoi/en/bilateral_relations_with_vietnam/index.html

There were a hierarchy structure with the high class, middle class and low class. (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 10)

The high class was some of the Vietnamese migrants who came to the Czechoslovak before 1989 had an important role not only in the Czech population but also in the Vietnamese community. They took some advantages to build up their careers as Czech language skill, knowledge of Czech culture, law and market. They organized and built up lot of markets for Vietnamese migrants to do business in some large cities in whole Czech land as Prague, Brno, Ostrava, and Cheb. They also work as a bridge between the Vietnamese community and the Czech government and business. They also set up job agencies to supply Vietnamese labor force to Czech labor market. Many of them are working as interpreters in the markets, courts to help the new comers who came to the Czech Republic after the first age without Czech language skill.

The middle class were mainly the people who came to CR in 1991when the Czech government did not have a perfect immigrant regulation and law. A large number of migrants have significantly developed in the poor management where bribes were normal in the society at that time. The migrants were easier to earn huge benefits from doing illegal and criminal business in the transformation stage of Czech politics and economy. The goods were jeans, feather jackets, digital watches, and cigarettes which they were sold at the Czech land borders. They gained a huge capital and joined the community with the middle class. Some of them joined the high class as well.

Moreover, the migrants who came after 1991 with capital supported from their kinship or friends, doing their own private business as in the Vietnamese market or stores in the Czech local communities were the middle, too.

The third class was the main labor force in the Vietnamese community in CR. Characteristically, there were divided into two groups:

The first group who came to CR without capital that had to work illegally in the factories. Because the migrants who got the long stay visa (more than 90 days) for business purpose were not allowed to work as employees, they had some Vietnamese job agencies help to find jobs. The Vietnamese workers had to work with lower salary agreement and rented hostels with poor conditions that the job agencies arranged for. They could face extremely

difficult living conditions. A report of Krebs and Pechora was a believable evident: "….*living in this country we*[10] *should abide by its laws, but workers have to abide by the laws of intermediaries*." (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 1)

The second group who came to CR from 2004 to 2007, as CR lacked 140,000 workers. The Czech government approved a proposal which allowed Czech business to look for the Vietnamese workers instead of Slovakia, Poland or Ukraine labor force. A large number of Vietnamese workers came to the Czech Republic with labor licenses or employment long term visa. As having no Czech language skill, the Vietnamese workers could not find a job by themselves. They had to work and live in some conditions similar to the first group. (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 8)

The middle class and low class were dependent on the high class. Although there was no legislation inside the Vietnamese community, the high class was running it by their knowledge of Czech culture, market, Czech law or regulation, Czech language skill and their own capital accumulated from their living time in the Czechoslovak. These factors have impacted directly to the Vietnamese migrant business activities in the Czech Republic until today.

If there were no low class, there could be a lack of the labor force. If there were no middle class, there could be no small distributors at local communities in the whole Czech land. But, if there were no high class, there could be no organization for Vietnamese community in CR.

Deprivation at work and environment

Similar to any developing society, there are definitely the poverty and material deprivation in the Vietnamese community in CR.

In this paper used some indicators reported on the Vietnamese Workers in Czech Factories- Research- Report- Excerpt which showed some reasons why the Vietnamese workers could tolerate the lack of material at work, housing and environment and bad living conditions. The author's objective was qualitative research. They designed 23 semi-structured interviews with the selected Vietnamese who worked in the CR employed by job agencies to

[10] The workers were asked by the Krebs and Pechova on the "Vietnamese Workers in Czech Factories- Research- Report- Excerpt".

be the principle data collection method. There were twenty three complete answers which took between a half hour to one and half hour. (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009. p18)

Some correspondents answered that they did not want to settle and live forever in the Czech Republic. Honestly, they came to Czech land for escaping the poverty in Vietnam. Innocently, they were not fully aware of the dishonesties of the interpreters and job agencies. As coming to the Czech Republic, they had no choice because of having no capital, no Czech language skill, no high education, no professional career and the huge loan in Vietnam; they desired to work in any job conditions with hoping paying off their debt as soon as possible. (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009. p1-35). There were some following correspondent answers which proved strongly the social exclusion of the Vietnamese community in the Czech land.

Answer 1by unidentified sex and age correspondent: "… ***Young boys who have never ventured far from their villages are very much interested in this adventure for USD 10,000.*** *They arrive in the CR indebted thinking that they will pay off the debts within a year and from then on will only make money. Not only are their lives but also the lives of their families expected to be brighter and happier*" (Krebs M. and Pechova E, 2009, p 12)

Answer 2 by unidentified sex and age correspondent: "***Usually the agency in Vietnam takes half of the money and the other half is for the agency in the CR***. *Besides official expenses stated in the contract including training, air ticket, insurance, Czech lessons, etc. both agencies also have to count with additional large expenses because they need to bribe a lot of people in Vietnam and in the CR.* ***At the Czech Embassy, at the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague, at various authorities issuing necessary documents in Vietnam, in companies in the CR... tons of money****…"* (Krebs M. and Pechova E, 2009, p 13)

Answer 3 by 29-year-old-male worker: "***In order to come here I had to take a loan from a bank*** *– most of everyone does it this way, takes a loan to be able to come. Then it is handled further, this paying off debts. I thought that I would be able to pay off my debts within first two years and then I should be able to start earning for myself. In this way* ***I paid USD 7,000 two years ago****...*" (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 13)

Answer by a young female student: "…***Those who arrived in the CR recently or who do not speak good Czech and do not have sufficient capital are not left with many opportunities***" (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 11)

Answer by male people who worked for Union of Vietnamese Businessmen :"…**In *short, these people get a passport, but after arrival they often do not know where they are or which agency they work for – they only know who to contact***, *that is the interpreter,*" (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 14)

Answer by the young student: "...***The Vietnamese do not intend to settle here,*** *those who arrived here in their adult age plan to earn money or to support their children during their schooling and then want to fly back and die in Vietnam, as a person from our community once said: "**No Vietnamese have come to die in the CR.**" It does not apply to all cases but for example my parents and I have not returned to Vietnam because my parents have not earned enough money yet (in fact, we have nothing) and moreover, **I have to finish my education here and then my parents can decide about the return**. For the next 8 years they will have to stay here with me"* (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 10)

Answer by unidentified people: "…***For Czech standards they earn poor money but it is 10 times more than they would have earned in Vietnam and so they work really hard, they take day and night shifts on working days and at weekends in order to be able to pay off the debts*** *and later save some money for themselves and their numerous hungry relatives in Vietnam"* (Krebs M .and Pechova E., 2009, p 12)

Answer by a 35-year-old- female worker: "***Recently I quit the job*** *at my cousin's to relieve the family and I am waiting to have a factory job arranged.* ***I am only a little concerned that not all or not majority of job agencies arranging this type of work are decent****. They tend to have high fees, unnecessarily*. ***But since I need this work I have to learn to live with it. I have heard about cases where factories employ workers only for a month or two or three and then fire them or that the work may be really difficult, even as long as 12 hours a day. But if others can make it I should too. I have no other option anyway***." (Krebs M. and Pechova E., 2009, p 11)

Staying in Czech land legal framework[11]

[11] Legal Framework for staying in the Czech Land, Accessed online 10/02/2014 at http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/third-country-nationals-permanent-residence.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d

According to the Czech law, a foreigner is nowadays able to stay in the Czech border with three types of visa: nationality, permanent residence and long or short term visa. There are some advantages and disadvantage among three types of visa.

- A foreigner who is the nationality citizens has the most advantages among them. They have rights and duties as same as the Czech citizen.
- A foreigner who is keeping the permanent residence visa has less advantage than the nationality. He will be not got allowance or payment as he is unemployment. He must expand the visa term and is able to force to come back his home country if he has done something illegally.
- A foreigner who is keeping the long or short term visa has the most disadvantages among them. He must have a job and pay tax or social insurance to the Czech government every month. If he does not fulfill his duties, he is not able to expand his new visa. Definitely, he is not able to get some social benefit as same as the others.

Conditions to get the permanent residence visa[11]

According to the minister of interior, there are some kinds of subject who are able to apply for the permanent residence visa. However, this paper is presenting the subject who stays in the Czech land by working purpose. If the legal status of a long-term resident meets some conditions such as:

- Staying 5 years continuously in the Czech Republic,
- Having no serious disturbance of public order or threats to national security of the CR or that of another EU Member State,
- Demonstrating his fund for permanent residence in the Czech republic
- Having the basic Czech language skill certificate (A1)
- Fully paying tax, social and health insurance

Language level standard[12]

The language is one of the restrictions for the emigrant to integrate in the new land. Not only has the Czech land followed the framework, but also other countries in Common

[12] Definition of language level, accessed online 10/02/2014 at : http://www.deutsch-als-fremdsprache.org/en/faq/323-what-does-language-level-a1-a2-b1-b2-c1-and-c2-mean.html

European have recommended the standard which drives learners into three broad divisions with six levels.

Basic speaker

The A1 level is named the beginner. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs.

The A2 level is named Waystage or elementary. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance.

Independent Speaker

The B1 level is named threshold or intermediate. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, entertainment or social activities.

The B2 level is named Vantage or upper intermediate. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics; especially is able to discuss in his/her field of specialization.

Proficient Speaker

The C1 level is named Effective Operational Proficiency or advanced. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand a wide range of requirement, longer texts, and easy to recognize implicit meaning.

The C2 level is named Mastery or proficiency. To achieve this level, a speaker must understand with ease virtually everything heard or read.

4. Practical work

4.1. Analysis of income at-risk-of poverty

Poverty rates of the Czech population in 2012 (%), at-risk-of-poverty rate by age group (total) was 9.6 %[13] in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate among people in employment (total) was 4.5 %.[14]

Practically, the result of primary data was carried out by using the descriptive statistics function of SPSS; measures of central tendency were computed to summarize the data for the household income variable. Measures of dispersion were computed to understand the variability of scores for the household income.

Table 4.1 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of household income variable**

Income level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 16,000	21	5.0	5.0	5.0
From 16,000 to 27,000	73	17.5	17.5	22.5
More than 27,000	324	77.5	77.5	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	100.0

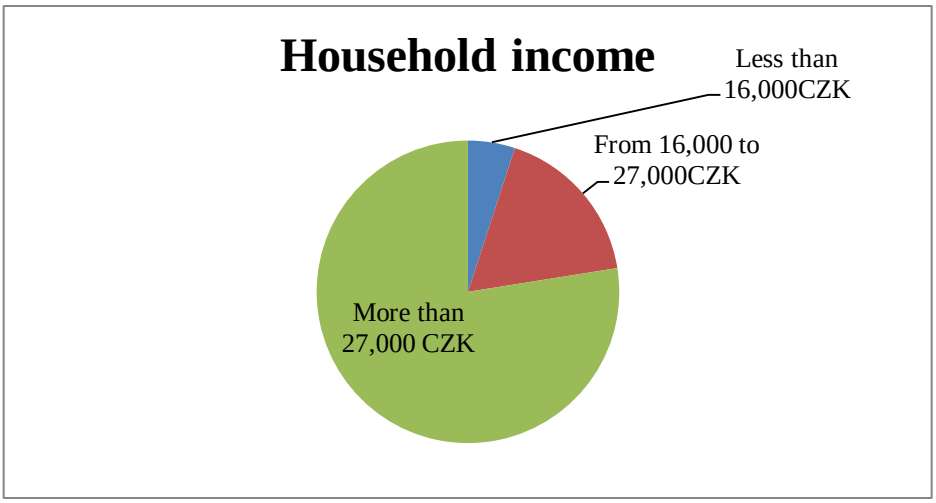

Chart 4.1: The household income variable, source the author.

The Vietnamese migrants had high income in average; there were 324 households in the survey showing that people earned more than 27,000 CZK per month, the highest income

[13]National at-risk-of poverty rate in total, accessed online 16/11/2013 at:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tessi012

[14]National at-risk-of poverty rate in work, accessed online 26/11/2013 at :
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tesov110 .

level, it took 77.5 % of the survey. There were 73 cases in which people could attain an amount of money from 16,000 to 27,000 CZK per month, the middle income level; it shared 17.5 % of the answers. Unfortunately, there were still 21 cases in which people could not get the amount of 16,000 CZK per month, the lowest income level, was 5 % of the total answers.

It was concluded that the Vietnamese household at-risk-of poverty rate was 5 %.

Table 4.2 **The comparison the at-risk-of-poverty rate between secondary and primary data**

	Rate (%)	Source
at-risk-of-poverty rate by age group (total)	9.6	Eurostat
in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate among people in employment (total)	4.5	Eurostat
at- risk- of poverty rate of the Vietnamese household	5	Author

4.2. Analysis of at-risk–of severe material deprivation

The table 4.3 provides comparison of the Czech population rate and Survey rate of given nine items.

Table 4.3 **The nine given items at missing rate by the secondary and primary data**

	Lack of durable				Economic strain				
Item	Television[15]	Washing machine[16]	Telephone [17]	Personal car[18]	Capacity to afford…		Pay for arrears[19]	Ability to …	
					Lacking Food[20]	One week holiday[21]		Heater[22]	Facing unexpected expenses[23]
Czech population rate (%)[24]	0.1	0.2	0.3	9.3	12.5	43.5	3.5	6.7	42.4
Survey rate (%)	6.9	2.9	0.2	18.9	16.3	20.6	6.2	0	21.5

[15]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddu02&lang=en
[16]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddu04&lang=en
[17]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddu01&lang=en
[18]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddu05&lang=en
[19]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdes06&lang=en
[20]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdes03&lang=en
[21]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdes02&lang=en
[22]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdes01&lang=en
[23]Accessed online 26/11/2013 at: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdes04&lang=en
[24] The Czech population (national) rate is the secondary data from the section SILC of Eurostat which was explained earlier.

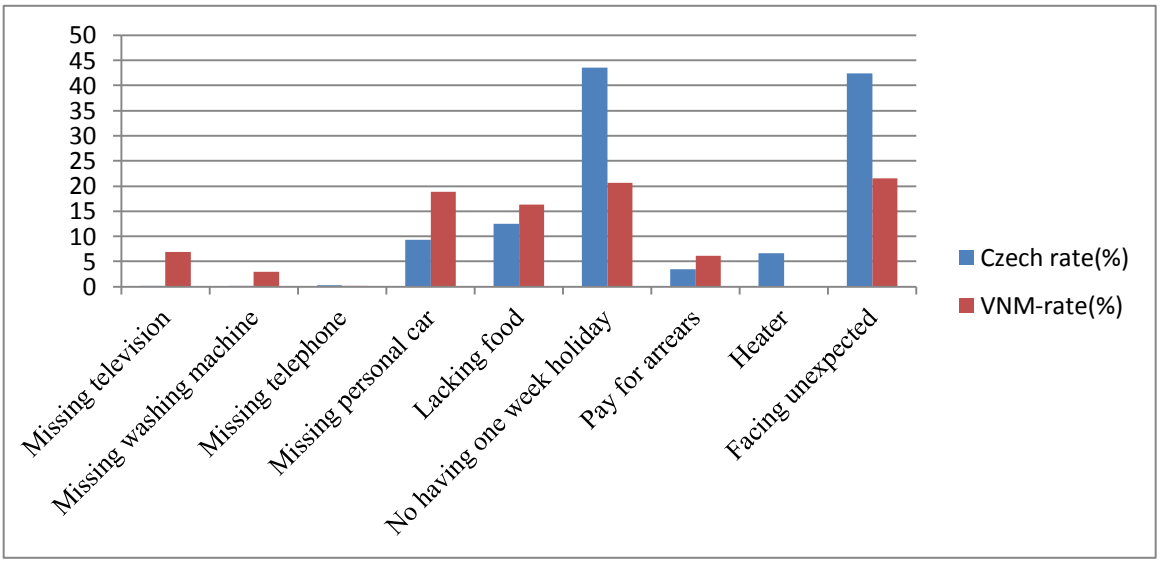

Chart 4.2: The comparison of nine given missing items between the secondary and primary data

The survey had shown that there were less Vietnamese households than Czech population in facing unexpected expenses and no having one week holiday. The Vietnamese's rate of item: "facing unexpected expenses" was half as many as the Czech population (Survey rate: 21.5% and national rate: 42.4%) and "inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home" was half as many as the Czech ones too (Survey rate: 20.6% and national rate data: 43.5%). The Vietnamese households always kept their home adequate warm. Most of Vietnamese people could not afford their durable equipment. The Vietnamese's rate of "missing personal car" was higher than the Czech's rate. The Vietnamese's rate was twice as much as the Czech ones (Survey rate: 18.9% and national rate: 9.3%). The Vietnamese's rate of "missing washing machine" and "missing television" were also too high. It was **14.5 times** as much as the Czech ones for "missing washing machine" (Survey rate: 2.9 % and national rate: 0.2 %) and **69 times** as much as for "missing television" (Survey rate: 6.9 % and national rate: 0.1 %).

The material deprivation survey result

Table 4.4 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of material deprivation variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No missing item	298	71.3	71.3	71.3
One missing item	25	6.0	6.0	77.3
Two missing items	18	4.3	4.3	81.6
Three missing items	24	5.7	5.7	87.3
Four and more missing items	53	12.7	12.7	100.0

Total	418	100.0	100.0	

The survey had shown that there were 298 cases without missing given indicators in the Vietnamese families; it took the highest share, 71% of the total survey. There were 43 cases in which the correspondents answered missing one or two indicators. Both of two case of missing totally shared 10 % of the survey. Unexpectedly, there were 24 cases in which the households lacked of three given items at the same time; there were 53 cases in which the people missed four or more than four given items at the same time; evenly the former took 5.7 % and the later took 12.7 % of the total. Following to the EU- SILC method, the Vietnamese households might be concluded 5.7 % at risk material deprivation and 12.7 % severe at risk material deprivation.[25]

4.2.1. Comparison national and Vietnamese survey's rate of at-risk-of severe material deprivation

Table 4.5 **The comparison the at-risk-of material deprivation between national rate and survey rate**

	Rate (%)	Source
at-risk-of-material deprivation given four missing items of the survey	12.7	Survey
at-risk-of- severe material deprivation of Czech population rate[26]	6.6	Eurostat

Comparison with at-risk-of material deprivation rate of the Czech population in 2012, it was able to conclude that the Vietnamese household severe at-risk-of material deprivation rate was approximately twice as much as the Czech ones.

Of the nine material deprivation items, looking at the chart 4.3, the severe at –risk- of material deprivation case most commonly experienced by the Vietnamese household in 2013 tended to concern not only an economic strain but also lack of durable. Within 53 cases of at-risk-of severe material deprivation, there were 58.9 % of people who were able to face unexpected expenses, 53.5 % of people who were unable to afford a one week holiday. No one was able to keep their home inadequately warm. There were 66.2 % of people who were

[25] See more on the literature overview part: people is enforced three missing given items is determined at-risk-of material deprivation; and people is enforced with four missing given item is said at-risk-of severe material deprivation.

[26] The Czech rate http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_sip8&lang=en accessed on 26/11/2013.

unable to eat meat or given food every other day. Regarding a lack of durables, there were 64.6 % people who could not charge a car, 86.2 % of people did not have a television, 91.7 % of people who did not use washing machine and 84.6 % of people faced with pay for arrears. As opposed to the heater category, there were 100 % of people in the survey who had no telephone felt into the four or more than four missing items.

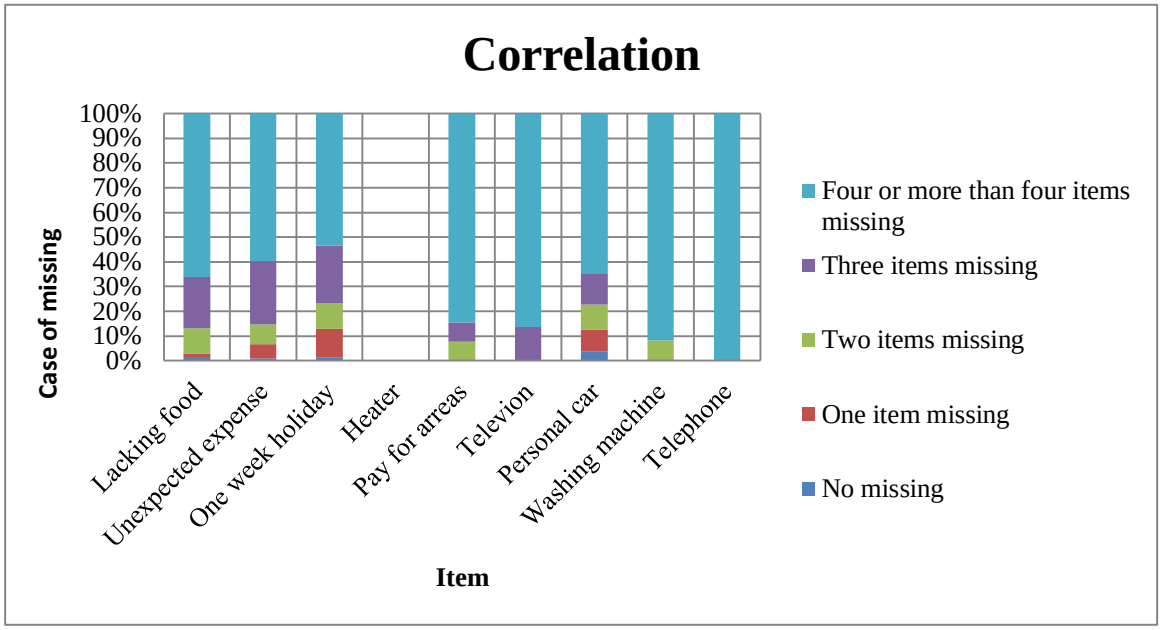

Chart 4.3: The correlation of given missing case and items, source: the author

4.3. Analysis of relationship between household income and given socio-economic factors

Generally, the relationship between income and given factors is analyzed in this paper by using the functions of SPSS. Consistently, each pair includes the household income and given factor correlation is carried out by using descriptive statistics, the crosstabs function and the multinomial logistic regression.

4.3.1. The role of gender

Table 4.6 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the gender variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	299	71.5	71.5	71.5
Female	119	28.5	28.5	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Looking at the table 4.6, it appears that most men were a main labor of the Vietnamese households living in the CR. There were 71.5% of the total answers.

A chi-square test between the household income and gender variable by crosstabs method resulted *p-value* = 0.411 > 0.05, the null hypothesis was not able to reject; and no relationship was found between household income and gender variable.

A chi-square test between the household income and gender variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted *p-value* = 0.393 > 0.05, the null hypothesis was not able to reject; and no relationship was found between household income and gender variable.

Table 4.7 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and gender variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-3.188	.000	
	Male	.597	.294	1.816
	Female	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-1.684	.000	
	Male	.267	.370	1.306
	Female	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

.

The regressions confirm that female category was significant at the lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level.

For females with zero male labor scores, the logit for presenting the female at the lowest income level comparing with the highest income level was – 3.188. It might infer there were more shares of female at the highest income level than at the lowest income level. In addition, if a man were to increase at the lowest income level, at the highest income level would be expected to increase ones by 0.597 people. It might prove that **female got higher income than male.**

4.3.2. The role of age

Table 4.8 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the age variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Aged between 18 and 34	118	28.2	28.2	28.2
Aged between 35 and 49	208	49.8	49.8	78.0
Aged between 50	90	21.5	21.5	99.5

and 64				
Aged over 65	2	.5	.5	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

The highest share was 49.8 % of the survey of which the correspondents aged between 35 and 49 years. The second highest rate was 21.5% of the survey of which the correspondents aged between 18 and 34 years. There were only two cases of the answer of which the people were over 65 years. The rest part was 28% of the survey of which people aged over 50 years.

A chi-square test between the household income and age variable by crosstabs method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and age variable.

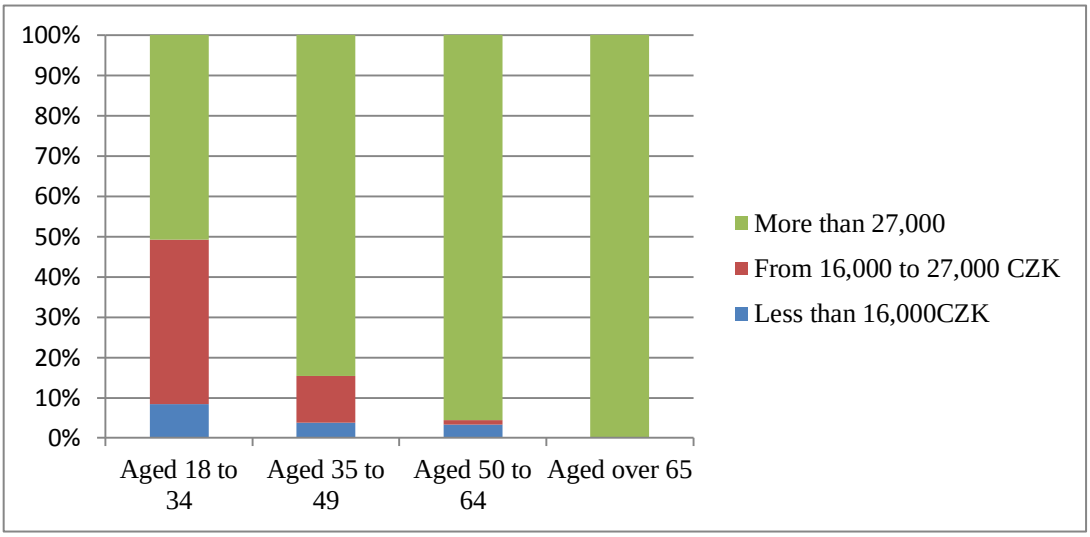

Chart 4.4: The correlation between the household income level and age variable, source the author

Looking at the chart 4.6, there were 100 % of people aged over 65 years who got the highest income level. There were also 95.6 % of people aged 50 to 94 years who got the highest income level, 1.1 % of these who got the middle income level and 3.3 % of these who got the lowest income level. Again, there were 84.6 % of people aged 35 to 49 years who got the highest income level, 11.5 % of these who got the middle income level and the rest small shares felt into the lowest income level. There were over 50 % of people aged between 18 and 34 years who got the highest income level, about 40 % of these who got the middle income level and about 10 % of these who got the lowest income level. Commonly, the older the migrants were the higher income they got.

A chi-square test between the household income and age variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and age variable.

Table 4.9 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and age variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-18.149	.000	
	Aged between 18 and 34	16.357	.000	12696767.539
	Aged between 35 and 49	15.058	.000	3462754.783
	Aged between 50 and 64	14.793	.	2657462.973
	Aged over 65	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-16.903	.996	
	Aged between 18 and 34	16.680	.996	17531974.574
	Aged between 35 and 49	14.910	.996	2988404.757
	Aged between 50 and 64	12.448	.997	254825.212
	Aged over 65	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that all age categories were significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level. In contrast, there was no age category which was significant at the middle income level relative the highest income level.

Regarding the people aged between 18 and 34 years category: if at the lowest income level were to increase one people aged between 18 and 34 years, at the highest income level would be expected to **increase ones by 16** people. (*)

Regarding the people aged between 35 and 49 years category: if at the lowest income level were to increase one people aged between 35 and 49 years, at the highest income level would be expected to **increase ones by 15** people. **(**)**

The one and two starts proved that **if a category at the lowest income level had higher values of B or Exp. than others, there would be fewer shares than other categories at the highest income level.** [27]

The B values of all categories decreased progressively comparing with the age of the categories increased progressively at two income level. The aged between 18 and 34 years category had the highest B value (16.357); the aged over 65 years was the lowest B value (-18.419). It might conclude that **the older people were, the higher income people got**.

4.3.3. The role of marital status

Table 4.10 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the marital status variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	49	11.7	11.7	11.7
Married	360	86.1	86.1	97.8
Divorced	8	1.9	1.9	99.8
Widow/er	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Basing on the table 4.10, most of Vietnamese immigrants in the survey were married; the married share reached 86.1% of the survey. There were 11.7 % of correspondents who had a single status. Rarely, there were 1.9 % of the correspondents who got divorced and one person who answered a widow.

A chi-square test the between household income and marital status variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; its relationship was significant.

Seeing on the chart 4.5, there were 100 % of the widow who got the middle income level. There were nearly 40 % of the divorced who earned the lowest income level, also nearly 40 % of these who shared the highest income level and 25 % of these who got the middle income level. There were 84.2 % of the married who had the highest income level; 12.5 % of the married who earned the middle income level and 3.3 % of these who got the lowest income level. There were 51 % of the single who took the middle income level; 37 % of these who got the highest income level and 12 % of these who earned the lowest income level.

[27] Due to limited space of the diploma thesis, the interpretation focuses on the most interesting results of the multinomial logistics regression.

Principally, the married got higher income level than others. The widow household always had the middle income in the community. It might conclude that the divorced households got less income than others.

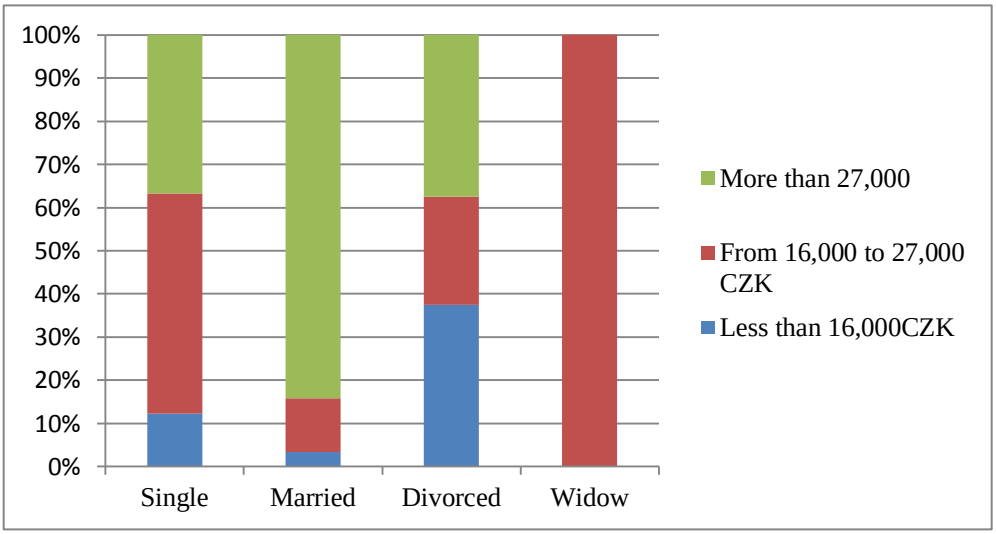

Chart 4.5: The correlation between the household income level and marital status variable, source the author

A chi-square test between the household income and marital status variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and marital status variable.

Table 4.11 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and marital status variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-2.736	.001	
	Single	1.638	.082	5.143
	Married	-.493	.570	.611
	Divorced	2.736	.	15.429
	Widow	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	16.007	.996	
	Single	-15.678	.996	1.55E-007
	Married	-17.914	.995	1.66E-008
	Divorced	-16.412	.995	7.45E-008
	Widow	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that the divorced category was strongly significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level. The widow category also was significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level.

Regarding the lowest income level relative the highest income level: the divorced category had the highest B value (2.736); the single category was second highest B value (1.638); the widow category got the lowest B value (-2.736); the married category got the second lowest B value. It seemed show that **the divorced had less income than the others**.

Regarding the middle income level relative the highest income level, the married category had the lowest B value and the all other status categories might be as a single status. **It might conclude that the married had higher income than others.**

4.3.4. The role of immigrant reasons

Table 4.12 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the immigrant reason variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Training skilled worker	78	18.7	18.7	18.7
Doing Private Business	264	63.2	63.2	81.8
Cooperation worker	6	1.4	1.4	83.3
Married	48	11.5	11.5	94.7
Illegal or from other countries.	10	2.4	2.4	97.1
Studying	12	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Seeing on the table 4.12: the Vietnamese mainly migrated to the Czech Republic with the doing business reason; the share of this reason was 63 % of the result, also the highest share. The second important reason was the training skilled worker; its share was 19 % of the result. It seemed that the cooperation worker reason was not an important reason; its rate only took 1% of the result. The studying and the illegal reason were both not as important as the doing business reason; the former rate took 3% and the later rate took 2% of the result.

A chi-square test the between household income and immigrant reason variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; its relationship was significant. The chart 4.6 shows that there were 93.6 % of people came with the training worker reason that could get the highest income level; only about 6 % of these who might share both the middle and lowest income level. Surprisingly, there were about 70 % of people migrated with the cooperation worker, the marriage and the illegally coming from other countries reason who could earn the highest income level. The rest 30 % of each share unluckily had to get the lowest income level which was taken by people who came with the cooperation worker and illegally coming from the other countries reason. But 30 % of people

settled with the married reason that got the middle income level. There were 75 % of people moved with the doing business reason that were able to earn the highest income level; 21 % of these who shared the middle income level and 4 % of these who were the lowest income level. There were 58 % of people who came to the Czech land with the studying reason that got the highest income level, 25 % of these who took the second income level and 17 % of the rest shares that felt into the lowest income level. Mostly, there were about 70 % of people who could get the highest income level with any reason exception the studying reason.

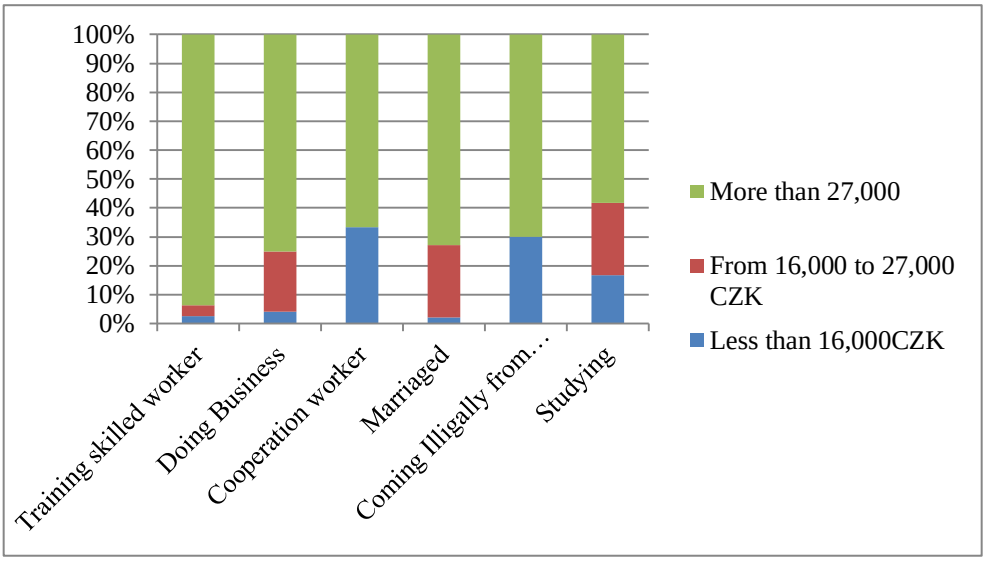

Chart 4.6: The correlation between the household income level and immigrant reason variable, source the author

A chi-square test the between household income and immigrant reason variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; its relationship was significant.

Table 4.13 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and immigrant reason variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-1.253	.118	
	Training S. W	-2.345	.029	.096
	Doing Business	-1.638	.057	.194
	Cooperation W.	.560	.635	1.750
	Marriage	-2.303	.075	.100
	Illegal fr. Ot. country	.405	.702	1.500
	Studying	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-.847	.220	
	Training S. W	-2.345	.010	.096
	Doing Business	-.434	.539	.648
	Cooperation W.	-19.635	.	2.97E-009
	Marriage	-.223	.771	.800

	Illegal fr. Ot. country	-19.505	.998	3.38E-009
	Studying	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that the training skill worker immigrant reason category was significant at both the lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level.

For the lowest income level relative the highest income level, the cooperation worker reason had the highest B value (0.560); the training skill worker got the lowest B value (-2.345). It might infer that the people who came to the Czech land with **the training skill worker reason got higher income than with other reasons**; the people who migrated to the Czech land with **the cooperation worker reason had lower income than with other reasons**.

Concerning the coming illegally from other countries reason category, its B value at the lowest income level was the second highest; in contrast, its B value was the second lowest at the middle income level. It might draw a conclusion that a lot of people who moved with this reason were **not only able to get the highest income level but also the lowest income level**.

4.3.5. The role of length of time living in the Czech land

Table 4.14 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the living time in the Czech land variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10 years	139	33.3	33.3	33.3
From 11 to 25 years	231	55.3	55.3	88.5
More than 25 years	48	11.5	11.5	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Looking at the table 4.14, the Vietnamese migrants were largely living from 11 to 25 years, its rate contributed to 55.3 % of the total answers. Although the first migrant wave had taken over 50 years ago, the share of people who were living more than 25 years was a small portion; it was only 11.5 % of the total answers. The newcomer rate took one third of the total answers.

A chi-square test between the household income and living time in the Czech land variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between two variables was found.

Reporting on the chart 4.7, there were 94 % of people living more than 25 years who could earn the highest income level; 4.2 % of these who could get the middle income level and 2.1 % of these who were able to have the lowest income level. There were 90.5 % of people living from 11 to 25 years who also got the highest income level; 6.5 % of these who earned the second income level and 3 % of these who got the lowest income level. There were 50 % of people living less than 10 years who got the highest income level; unhappily, 10 % of these who had to get the lowest income level; and 40 % of these who were able to get the middle income level. Largely, the longer the migrant were living the higher income level they were.

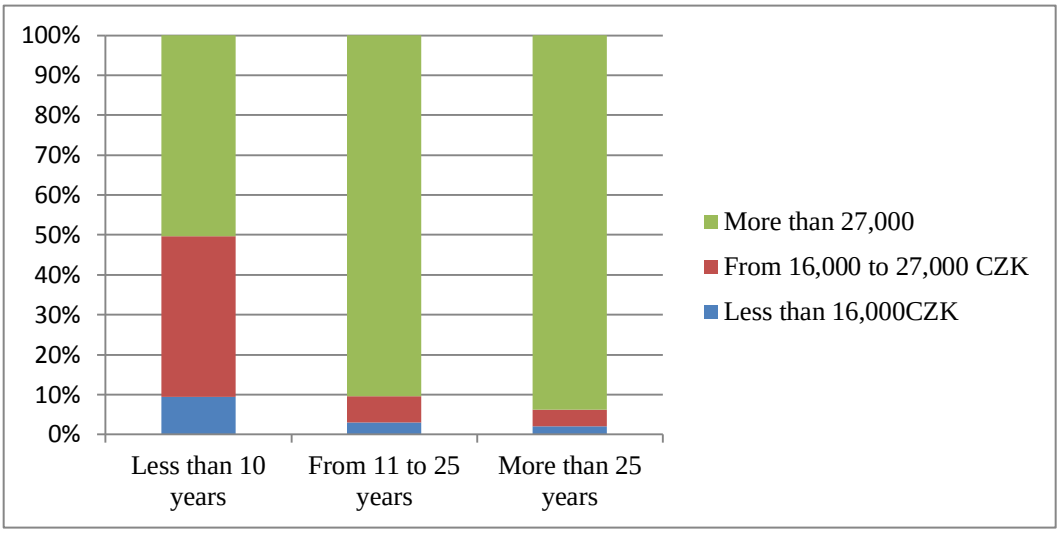

Chart 4.7: The correlation between the household income level and living time in the Czech land variable, source the author

A chi-square test between the household income and living time in the Czech land variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and living time in the Czech land variable.

Table 4.15 **Parameter Estimates between the household income & length of time living in the Czech land variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-3.807	.000	
	Less than 10 years	2.123	.044	8.357
	From 11 to 25 years	.410	.704	1.507
	Over 25 years	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-3.114	.000	
	Less than 10 years	2.890	.000	18.000
	From 11 to 25 years	.479	.534	1.615

	Over 25 years	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that the living time less than 10 years and over 25 years in the Czech land categories were significant at both the lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level.

With the lowest B values of the over 25 years category (-3.807 and -3.114) and the highest B value of the less than 10 years category (2.123 and 2.890) at two income level relative the highest income level, it evidenced that **the longer Vietnamese immigrants settled in the Czech land the higher income they got**.

4.3.6. The role of education

Table 4.16 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the education variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary school	1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Secondary , high school	370	88.5	88.5	88.8
College, university	32	7.7	7.7	96.4
Post university	15	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

The college or university category is defined the person who got the bachelor degree.

The post university category is defined the person who finished the master program or higher program.

Most of the Vietnamese migrants had got the secondary or high school level in the survey; its rate reached 88.5 % of the total answers. Rarely, there were 8 % of the correspondents who had finished the college or university program. More rarely than the third category, there were 15 people who had completed the post university program; it shared 3.6 % of the survey. Only a people got a primary school level, it was distributed 0.2 % of the shares.

A chi-square test between the household income and education variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between them was found.

At the chart 4.8, there were 100 % of people got the post university level that could take the highest income level. Differently, there were 100 % of people got the primary school

level that had to take the lowest income level. Surprisingly, there were 78.1 % of people got the secondary or high school level instead of 62.5 % of people got the college or university level that were able to get the highest income level. In a versus, there were more people who got a college or university degree had to take lower income level than people who got a secondary or high school degree. In this case, it was not exactly the higher education levels people got the higher income level they were.

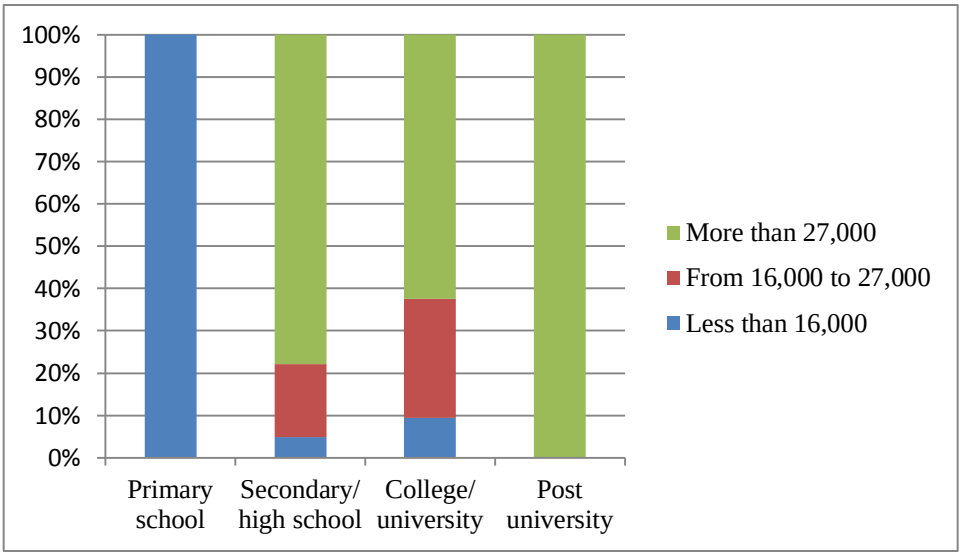

Chart 4.8: The correlation between the household income level and education variable, source: the author

A chi-square test between the household income and education variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted the *p-value* = 0.020 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between them was found.

Table 4.17 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and education variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-4.026	.047	
	Primary S.	21.195	.996	1602587522.596
	Secondary S.	1.197	.558	3.310
	College/ Uni.	2.350	.265	10.484
	Post Uni.	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-2.780	.012	
	Primary S.	1.290	.	3.633
	Secondary S.	1.273	.255	3.571
	College/ Uni.	2.094	.076	8.119
	Post Uni. degree	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that the post-university degree category was significant at the both lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level.

Due to the highest B value of the primary school category (21.195) at the lowest income level and the lowest B values of the post university educated category (-4.026 and -2.780) at two income level relative the highest income level, it might be deduced that **the higher education level the immigrants had the higher income they had**. However, the B values of the college/ university category were higher than the B values of the secondary school (2.350> 1.197 and 2.094> 1.273) at both income level relative the highest income level. It was able to presume that there were some Vietnamese migrants who had **higher income without attaining high education level**.

4.3.7. The role of Czech language skill

Table 4.18 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the Czech language skill variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No, I can 't speak Czech language	11	2.6	2.6	2.6
My Czech language skill is A1- A2	301	72.0	72.0	74.6
My Czech language skill is B1- B2	19	4.5	4.5	79.2
My Czech language skill is C and more	87	20.8	20.8	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Seeing on the table 4.18, it seems that although most of the Vietnamese had settled in the Czech land long time ago, they were not able to speak fluently Czech language. There were up 72 % of the total answers in which the people spoke Czech language with basic skills (A1- A2). Unbelievably, there were 2.6% of people who could not speak Czech language (only some words). A few of them believed in their Czech language skill was B1- B2 level, it shared 4.5% of the survey. Luckily, there were 20.8% of people who thought their Czech language skill was perfectly as C level and more.

A chi-square test the between household income and Czech language skill variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis could be rejected; its relationship was significant.

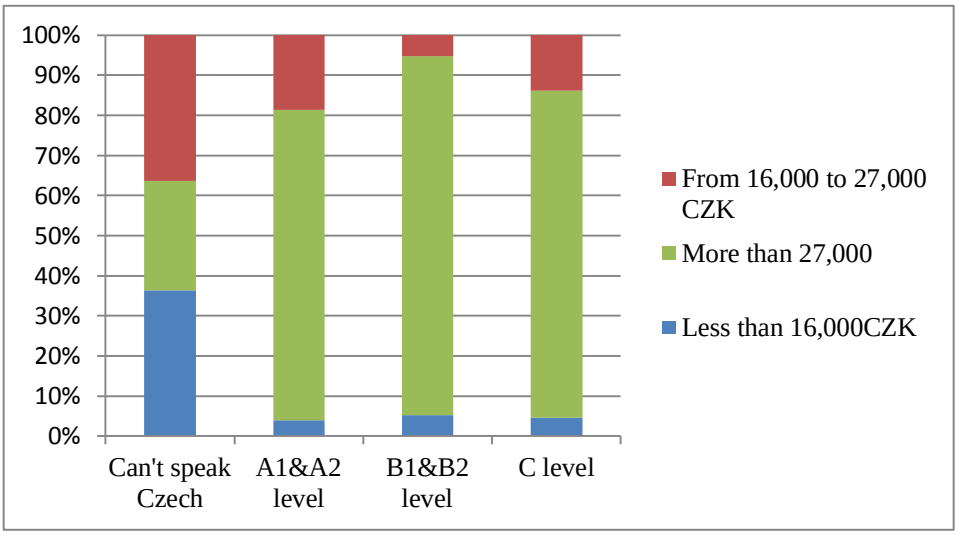

Chart 4.9: The correlation between the household income level and Czech language variable, source: the author

Seeing on the chart 4.9, incompletely the more fluently people were able to speak Czech language the higher income level they were able to get. There were still about 5 % of people got the C and B1/ B2 Czech language skill level that had to take the lowest income level. However, there were 80 % of people got the C Czech language skill level who had the highest income and 15 % of these who had to receive the lowest income level. There were 90 % of people got the B1/B2 Czech language skill level who were able to get the highest income level and 5 % of the rest felt into the middle income level. Rarely, there were 4 % of people got the A1/A2 Czech language skill level that had to accept the lowest income level; 77 % of these could get the highest income level and 19 % of these who were the second income level. Without speaking Czech language, the migrants were able to get highest income level; they shared up to 27.3 % of the level. The both rest levels shared the same portion, it was 36.3 % of each levels.

A chi-square test the between household income and Czech language skill variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted the *p-value* = 0.003 < 0.05, the null hypothesis could be rejected; its relationship was significantly.

Table 4.19 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and Czech language skill variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-2.876	.000	
	No speaking Cz.	3.164	.001	23.667
	A1- A2 level	-.090	.880	.914
	B1- B2 level	.043	.970	1.044
	C1 level	0(b)	.	.

The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-1.778	.000	
	No speaking Cz.	2.065	.012	7.889
	A1- A2 level	.352	.309	1.422
	B1- B2 level	-1.055	.326	.348
	C1 level	0(b)	.	.
a. The reference category is: More than 27,000 b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant c. Source: the author				

The regressions confirm that the no speaking Czech language and Czech language skill level C1 categories were significant at both the lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level.

As a result of analysis, the C level Czech language skill category had the lowest B values (-2.876 and -1.778) at both income level relative the highest income level; the B level Czech language skill category had the second lowest B value (-1.055) at the middle income level; the no speaking Czech language category got the highest B values (3.164 and 2.065) at both income level relative the highest income level. It might support that the hypothesis of "immigrants who can speak more fluently Czech language get higher income" was confirmed.

4.3.8. The role of working place

Table 4.20 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the working place variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Czech environment	113	27.0	27.0	27.0
Vietnamese environment	290	69.4	69.4	96.4
Other environments	15	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Czech environment category is defined the place with a Czech manager or boss. Vietnamese environment category is defined the place where the manager or boss is Vietnamese. Other environments category is defined the place where the manager or boss is not either Czech or Vietnamese.

Looking at the result on the table 4.20, the working place variable divided into three categories. The Czech environment received 27 % of the shares, the other environments took 3.6 % of ones and large rest parts was up to 69.4 % felt into the Vietnamese environment. Chiefly, Vietnamese migrant were working in the Vietnamese environment.

A chi-square test between the household income and working place variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.022 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between two variables was found.

Looking at the chart 4.10, there were 80 % of people working in the Czech environment that were able to get the highest income level, 19 % of these who got the middle income level and a tiny percentage of these had to take the lowest income level. Approximately with the former environment, there were 78 % of people working in the Vietnamese environment could get the highest income level. Nevertheless, there were 7 % of these could not get the middle income level and 15 % of these got the middle income level. In the other environments, the employees might get lower income than the Czech and Vietnamese environment. There were 53 % of these at the highest income level, 40 % of these at the middle income level and 7 % of these at the lowest income level. It might be concluded that an employee got more income as working in the Czech environment than in the other environments.

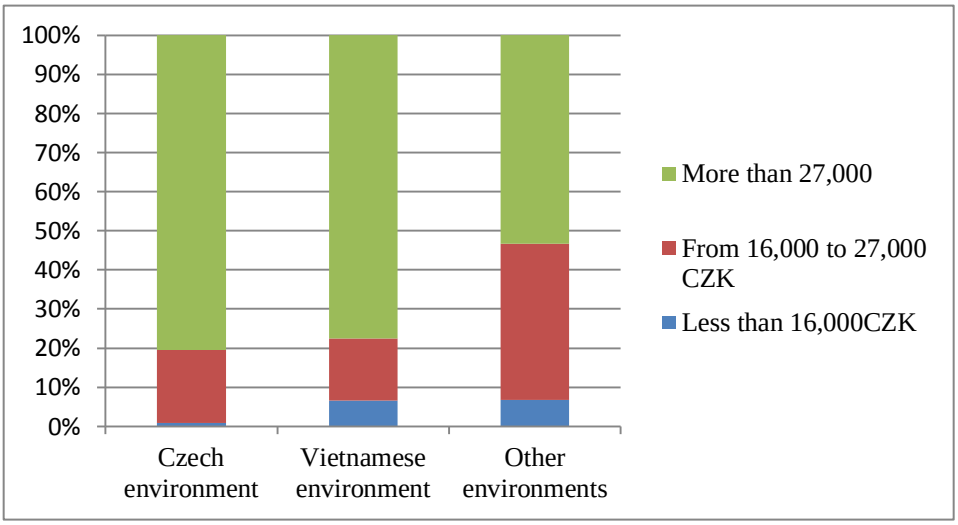

Chart 4.10: The correlation between the household income level and working place variable, source: the author

A chi-square test between the household income and working place variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.015 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and working place variable.

Table 4.21 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and working place variable**				
Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-2.079	.050	
	Czech environment.	-2.431	.096	.088
	Vietnamese environment	-.392	.718	.676
	Other environments	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-.288	.594	
	Czech environment.	-1.179	.046	.308
	Vietnamese environment	-1.300	.021	.273
	Other environments	0(b)	.	.
a. The reference category is: More than 27,000 b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant c. Source: the author				

The regressions confirm that the other environments category was significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level. In contrast, the Czech and Vietnamese environment categories were significant at the middle income level relative the highest income level.

By reason of **the lowest B values of the Czech environment category** (-2.431 and -1.179) at both income level relative the highest income level, **the hypothesis was proved convincingly**: "**the Vietnamese are able to earn more money in the Czech environment than Vietnamese environment and others".**

4.3.9. The role of number dependent people

Table 4.22 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the number of dependent people variable**				
Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No dependent	106	25.4	25.4	25.4
1 dependent	66	15.8	15.8	41.1
2 dependents	228	54.5	54.5	95.7
3 dependents	14	3.3	3.3	99.0
over 3 dependents	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

The table 4.22 showed that: largely the Vietnamese households had two dependent people; it shared 54.5 % of the total answers. The second highest rate was the family size without dependent people; it took 25.4% of the survey. There were 15.8% of the survey in which the household was with one dependent people; 3.3 % of the answers in which the household was three dependent people and 1 % of ones in which there were more than three dependent people.

A chi-square test between the household income and dependent people variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between two variables was found.

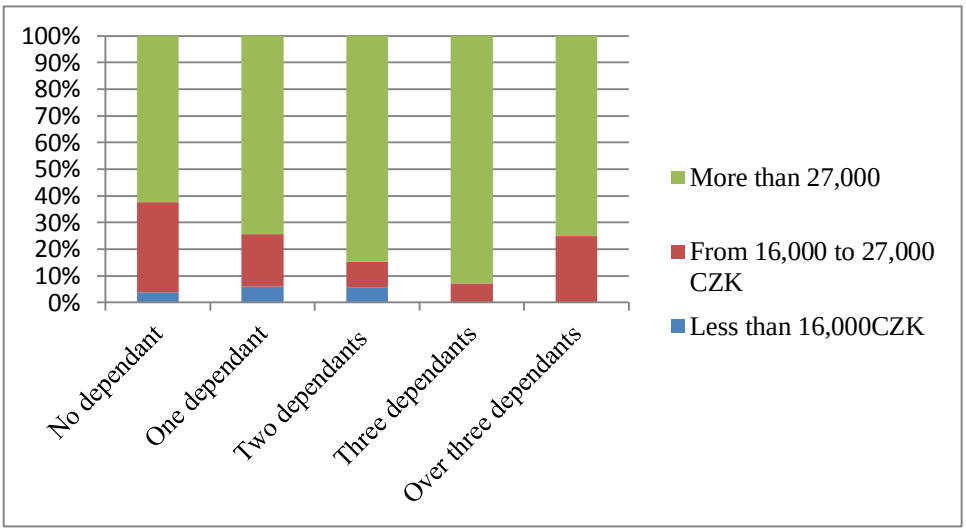

Chart 4.11: The correlation between the household income level and dependent people variable

Looking at the chart 4.11, the households without dependent people felt into the lower income level in the highest rate; it distributed 34 % at the middle income level and 4 % at the lowest income level. As against this case, the households with three dependent people took a highest share at the highest income level; it was 92.9 %. The rest 7 % of these households was at the middle income level. The households with two dependent people also had a high share at the highest income level; it reached 84.6 %. The 9.6 % of these households was at the middle income level and 5.7 % of these households shared at the lowest income level. The households with one dependent people and over three dependent people had the same share at the highest income level; it was about 75 %. However, there were 6 % of the households with one dependent people which felt into the lowest income level. The rest 25 % of the households with over three dependent people was totally at the middle income level. It was able to conclude that the Vietnamese household income would not depend on the dependent people.

A chi-square test between the household income and dependent people variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and dependent people variable.

Table 4.23 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and dependent people variable**				
Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-18.751	.000	
	No dependent P.	15.948	.000	8435607.895
	One dependent P.	16.246	.000	11362247.369
	Two dependent P.	16.054	.	9375325.873
	Three dependent P.	-.237	1.000	.789
	Four and more dependent P.	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-1.099	.341	
	No dependent P.	.492	.675	1.636
	One dependent P.	-.228	.849	.796
	Two dependent P.	-1.073	.362	.342
	Three dependent P.	-1.466	.345	.231
	Four and more dependent P.	0(b)	.	.
a. The reference category is: More than 27,000 b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant c. Source: the author				

The regressions confirm that all categories were significant at the lowest income relative the highest income level exception the three dependent people category. Among them, the two dependent people category was the most significant. In the contrast, there was no category which was significant at the middle income level relative the highest income level.

With **the lowest B values** of the four and more dependent people category (18.751 and –1.466) at both the income level relative the highest income level, **the hypothesis had to be rejected.** It might conclude that **the more dependent people they had the higher income the immigrants could get**.

4.3.10. The role of employment

Table 4.24 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the employment variable**				
Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Unemployment	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unskilled worker	61	14.6	14.6	15.6
Skilled worker	45	10.8	10.8	26.3
Private business	296	70.8	70.8	97.1
Professional	12	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

Looking at the table 4.24, characteristically, the Vietnamese migrants had chosen doing a private business for earning money; the 70.8% of the total answers was very high number in five categories. Also surprisingly, there were 14.6 % of people whose jobs were

without skills. There were 10.8 % of people whose jobs were with some skills. Luckily, there were only 1% of people who were unemployment. However, there were rarely 2.9 % of people who practiced with the professional jobs.

A chi-square test between the household income and employment variable by crosstabs resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; its relationship was strongly significant.

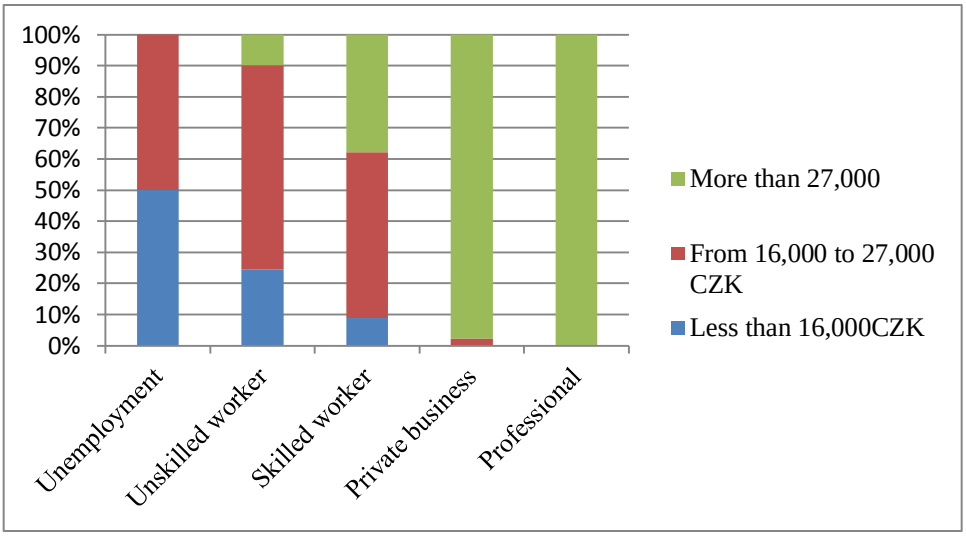

Chart 4.12: The correlation between the household income level and employment variable, source: the author

The chart 4.12 shows that total 100 % of people who worked professional job got the highest income level. There were also 98 % of 296 people who were doing private business could get the highest income level; the rest 2 % of this group was at the middle income level. There were 38 % of people who were skilled workers got the highest income level; 53 % of this group got the middle income level and 9 % of this group took the lowest income level. As opposed to the skilled worker group, there were 9 % of people who were unskilled workers got the highest income level; 24.6 % of this group got the lowest income level and 65.6 % of this group shared at the middle income level. Unfortunately, there was no people who was unemployment could get the highest income level. The shares were divided equally at both lower income levels. Assumedly, the households who were doing private business and professional job mostly got the highest income level.

A chi-square test between the household income and employment variable by multinomial logistics regression resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; its relationship was strongly significant.

Table 4.25 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and employment variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-4.826	.143	
	Unemployment	88.372	.	$2396605326620262x10^{24}$
	Unskilled W.	6.180	.064	483.166
	Skilled W.	3.377	.313	29.293
	Doing P. Business	.039	.991	1.040
	Professional	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	-3.580	.045	
	Unemployment	27.624	.	992684408119.842
	Unskilled W.	5.529	.003	251.914
	Skilled W.	4.178	.021	65.218
	Doing P. Business	.475	.793	1.608
	Professional	0(b)	.	.

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that all categories were significant at the middle income level relative the highest middle income level exception the doing private business. In contrast, there was only the unemployment category which was strongly significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level. The rest categories were not significant.

Attributable to the confirmation about the hypothesis: "The migrants who do their private business or professional jobs are able to get more money than people who are unemployment, unskilled or skilled workers", the **B values of the professional job category were the lowest** (-4.826 and -3.580); the **B values of doing private business category were the second lowest** (0.39 and 0.475); and the **B values of the unemployment category were the highest (88.372 and 27.624)**at two income level relative the highest income level.

4.3.11. The role of visa status

Table 4.26 source: the author **The descriptive statistics of the visa status variable**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nationality	19	4.5	4.5	4.5
Permanent residence	332	79.4	79.4	84.0
Long or short term	67	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	418	100.0	100.0	

The table 4.26 shows that most of Vietnamese households on this paper were living in the Czech land with a permanent residence visa. It shared 79.4 % of the total answers. There were only 4.5 % of people who were a nationality and 16 % of people who were still living in the Czech land with the long or short term visa.

A chi-square test between the household income and visa status variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between two variables was found.

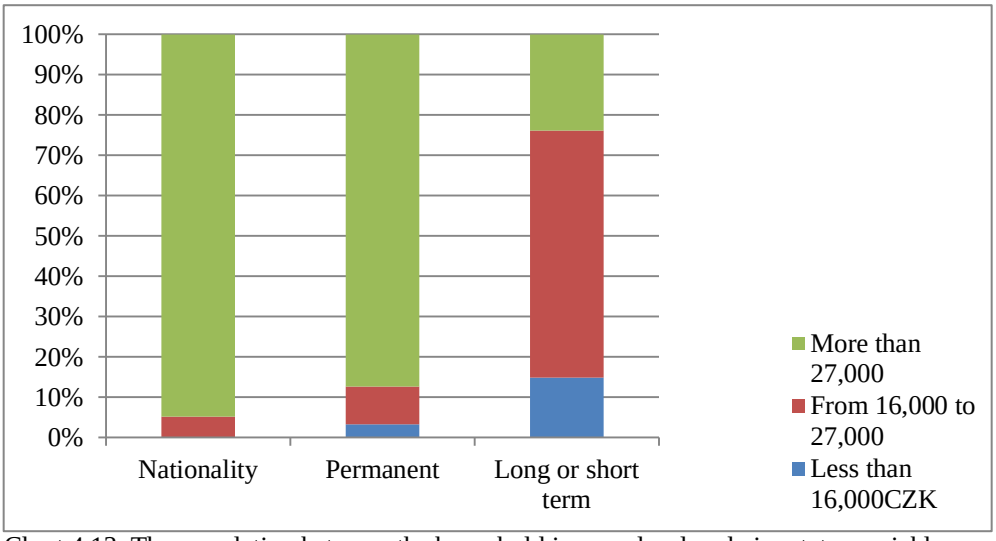

Chart 4.13: The correlation between the household income level and visa status variable, source: the author

Looking at the chart 4.14, there were 95.3 % of nationality citizens and 87 % of permanent citizens who were able to get the highest income level. The rest 5 % of the nationality category felt into the middle income level; 9.3 % of the permanent residence visa were also at the middle income level and 3.3 of this category shared at the lowest income level. People who kept the long or short term visa might be more difficult to earn money than the others. It took 15 % of this group whose income was at the lowest level and 61 % of this group whose income was at the middle level. There were only 15 % of this group whose income was at the highest level.

A chi-square test between the household income and visa status variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and visa status variable.

Table 4.27 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and visa status variable**				
Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	-.470	.244	
	Nationality	-21.553	.	4.36E-010
	Permanent residence visa	-2.802	.000	.061
	Long or short term visa	0(b)	.	.
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	.941	.001	
	Nationality	-3.831	.000	.022
	Permanent residence visa	-3.177	.000	.042
	Long or short term visa	0(b)	.	.
a. The reference category is: More than 27,000 b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant c. Source: the author				

The regressions confirm that all categories were significant at the lowest and middle income level relative the highest income level exception the long or short term visa category was not significant at the lowest income level relative the highest income level.

Owing to the B values of all categories, **the nationality category had the lowest values** (-21.553 and -3.831); **the long and short term visa category was the highest values** (-0.470 and 0.941) at both the income level relative the highest income level; it might believably confirm that **the migrants who had the nationality or permanent visa could to get higher income than the migrants who had the long or short term visa.**

4.3.12. The Material deprivation

A chi-square test between the household income and material deprivation variable by crosstabs method resulted the *p-value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; the significant relationship between two variables was found.

Looking at the chart4.14, most of Vietnamese people who were at the middle income or highest income level had all given items or missed one or two given items. However, there were quite high rate of people who missed four given items. At four missing items category, there were 69 % people who got income more than 16,000 CZK per month. Following to at-risk- of poverty definition, they were not the poor; but in this case they were said at-risk-of severe material deprivation; it took 42 cases of the survey. In contrast, there were ten households who got the lowest income level; they presented the poor of the survey. Nonetheless, in this case, they were not at-risk-of severe material deprivation. It took 4 % of the one missing item category, 16.7 % of the two missing category and 25 % of the three missing items category.

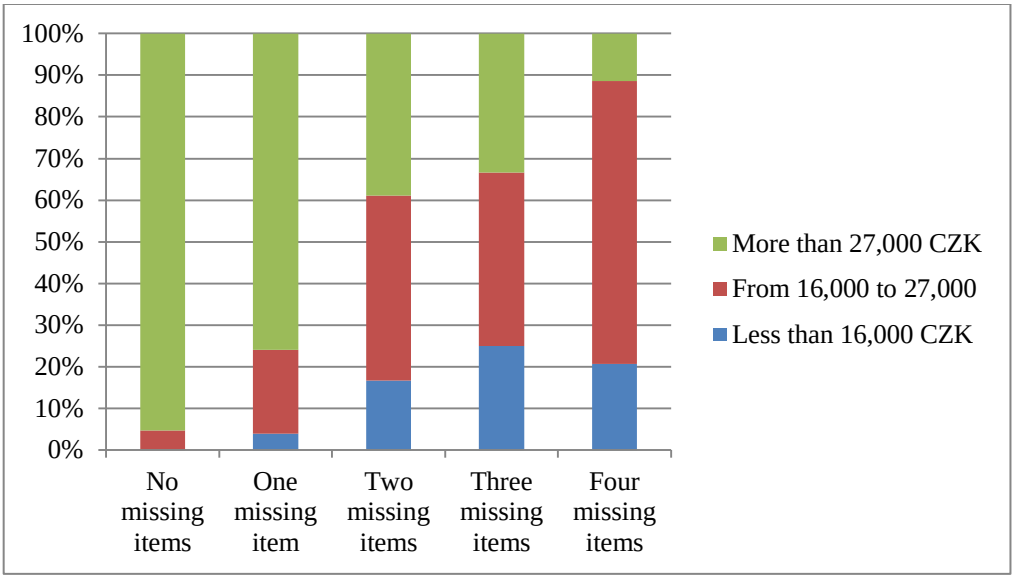

Chart 4.14: The correlation between the household income level and material deprivation variable, the author

A chi-square test between the household income and material deprivation variable by multinomial logistics regression method resulted p-*value* = 0.000 < 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected; it seemed that there was a strong relationship between household income and visa status variable.

Table 4.28 **Parameter Estimates between the household income and material deprivation variable**

Household income(a)		B	Sig.	Exp(B)
The lowest income level (less than 16,000 CZK/ M)	Intercept	.606	.232	
	No missing item	-25.641	.	7.32E-012
	One missing item	-3.551	.002	.029
	Two missing items	-1.453	.090	.234
	Three missing items	-.894	.228	.409
	Four missing items	0[b]		
The middle income level (From 16,000 to 27,000/ CZK/M)	Intercept	1.792	.000	
	No missing item	-4.802	.000	.008
	One missing item	-3.127	.000	.044
	Two missing items	-1.658	.015	.190
	Three missing items	-1.569	.015	.208
	Four missing items	0[b]		

a. The reference category is: More than 27,000
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant
c. Source: the author

The regressions confirm that all categories were significant at the middle income level relative the highest income level. For the lowest income level relative the highest income level, the no missing item and one missing item categories were found significant in the

model. Especially, the no missing item was the most significant in the relationship between the household income and material deprivation variable.

Suitably, all the B values of all categories increased progressively with the number of missing given item category. The no missing given item category had the lowest values (-25.641 and -4.802); the one missing given item category took the second lowest values (-3.551 and -3.127); the four missing given item category got the highest values (0606 and 1.792) at two income level relative the highest income level. It might conclude that **the more missing given items the households were the lower income the households got. On the other words, the people who were found to be poor according to income at-risk-of poverty were also to be as at-risk-of severe material deprivation.**

5. Discussion

5.1. Income at-risk-of poverty

The result of table 4.2 indicates that the Vietnamese household at-risk-of-poverty rate was approximately half as many as of at-risk-of-poverty rate by age groups (Survey rate: 5% and national rate: 9.6%). Why was the Czech population rate 1.92 times as much as the Survey rate? It was entirely accepted by the author because the Czech rate was performed in whole population. In comparison with the Vietnamese community, the Czech population had more allowances from the Czech government when the Czech citizens were unemployment - unemployment Rate in Czech Republic was 8.6 %in January of 2014[28], retirement -people age 65 and over of Czech land was 16 % year 2013[29], etc... As written in the Vietnamese migrant history, there were only one hundred children who were the first emigrants. There might be a few of the Vietnamese who were over 65 years. Moreover, as the law bound to migrants living in the Czech land with long or short term visa were unable to expand their new term visa without a job. There were only 1 % of people in the survey who were unemployment. Thus, that was a reason the Czech rate in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate among people in employment approximately equaled to the Survey rate (Survey rate: 5% and national rate: 4.5%).

However, in practice, measuring the Vietnamese household income by collecting data via questionnaire is not able to be an exact result if the study does not measure the total working hours which employees have to work per month. As the reason had been explained in the earlier part, there were 71 % of people who did private business; characteristically, the Vietnamese owners want to work more hours than the Czech people.[30] In addition, employees whose boss was a Vietnamese often got their income in cash and without signing a labor contract. The Vietnamese boss pays lower salary than the Czech boss.[31] Comparison between the Vietnamese and Czech rate, the survey rate must logically be higher than 5 %.

[28] Unemployment rate http://www.tradingeconomics.com/czech-republic/unemployment-rate accessed on 10/02/2014

[29] http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS accessed on accessed on10/2/2014

[30] See more explaining at the Vietnamese characteristic part.

31 See more reason at Deprivation at work and environment part

5.2. At–risk–of severe material deprivation

The result of table 4.5 shows that at-risk-of severe material deprivation rate of the Vietnamese community was approximately twice as much as the Czech rate. Once again, why were the Czech rate and the survey rate inequality? It was easy to find out the reasons. Looking back the table 4.3 and the chart 4.2, there were five out of nine missing item rates of the Vietnamese households were higher than the Czech ones. All of these were durable equipment, lacking of food and pay for arrears. As quoted on the literature review, the migrant had to suffer the bad living conditions for saving their money and sending back to their relatives in Vietnam. And especially, they had not wished to live in the Czech land forever, just being there for a short time. There were three missing item rates of the Vietnamese migrant that were less than Czech rates. Characteristically, totally the Vietnamese households kept a warm atmosphere in their house; it might be because they came from a tropical country. In addition, the Vietnamese migrants often visited their country at least one time in a few years that is why their "get a week holiday" item rate was higher than the Czech rate. The missing telephone item rates nearly equaled at the both Czech and Vietnamese rates. The faced unexpected expense rate of the Vietnamese household was also lower than Czech rate. It was simply because they had lived in the low conditions in their homeland. As cited in the literature overview part: "…*For Czech standards they earn poor money but it is 10 times more than they would have earned in Vietnam and so they work really hard, they take day and night shifts on working days and at weekends in order to be able to pay off the debts and later save some money for themselves and their numerous hungry relatives in Vietnam*". They themselves, their families and their relatives had numerous hungry experiences. Logically, with five of nine missing items were higher than three items, at-risk-of severe material deprivation rate of Vietnamese migrants was definitely higher than Czech rate. Nonetheless, the Vietnamese households seemed to accept these conditions.

Based on the result in the previous chapter, within 42 cases of at-risk-of severe material deprivation, there were 69 % of these people who had the middle income and 11 % of these people who had highest income level. In contrast, there were ten households who got the lowest income level; they presented the poor of the survey. Nevertheless, in this case, they were not at-risk-of severe material deprivation. It is not difficult to explain a reason that is

because there were 92.5 % of people at the four missing items who were living in the Czech land less than 10 years[32]. If these people represent all the result of Vietnamese community, the evaluation will be unconvinced.

5.3. Relationships between income and given socio- economic factors

Household income and gender

Hypothesis: Job-seeking is easier for men than women. Income of men is also higher income.

Result: Rejected. However, the income gap between males and females was not too big.

Explanation: There were 70.8 % of people who did private business. The other four categories shared within 29 %. The doing private business might not require physical strength, thus, men and women had a same chance to do their employment.

Household income and Age

Hypothesis: The younger's income may be higher in doing physical jobs but lower in doing private business.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: Most of Vietnamese households were doing private business; the doing private business might not mainly depend on physical strength and young age. It might depend on a capital, Czech market knowledge, and Czech culture. The former migrants had more conditions than the later migrants to save the capital, to be aware of Czech market rules and integrate the Czech culture.

Household income and marital status

Hypothesis: Characteristically, the married Vietnamese households are able to save more money than the other status.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: It is a Vietnamese distinction. A Vietnamese is said a successful man who has to get married and have children. Being married status, the Vietnamese tries to work hard and get high income as possible as his best for caring his family.

[32] Data from the author's processing.

Household income and immigrant reason

Hypothesis: The Vietnamese who immigrated to the Czech land with great skills or higher education levels are able to get more income than the people who came to the Czech land with the reasons such as labor cooperation, marriage, illegally coming from other countries or doing private business.

Result: Confirmed all categories exception the studying immigrant reason category.

Explanation: It might be explained they migrated by the studying reason but they were not able to find a job with their skills or they did not finish their schooling. One more reason, truly, the Czech companies seem not be openly to hire a foreigner working with the high position in their companies. These reasons made them more difficult to get a suitable job. Clearly, there were 12 people came to the Czech land with this reason; it shared 2.9 % of the survey. Of which, one person was unemployed; one person was unskilled worker; three people were skilled workers; three people were doing private business and four people did professional job.

Household income and length of time living in the Czech land

Hypothesis: The longer Vietnamese immigrants settle the higher income they are able to get.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: The former had more conditions to integrate and develop their careers than the later.

Household income and education

Hypothesis: The higher education level the immigrants have the higher income they are able to get.

Result: Confirmed with all categories. However, there were some people got the college / university had lower income than people got the secondary/ high school level.

Explanation: There were 88.5 % of people who were the secondary/ high school level. Of which there were 74.6 % of people who did the private business[33]. In contrast, there 5 people got the college / university that were working without skill. As explained earlier, these employees might not get suitable job. In the one hand, most of Vietnamese were doing a

[33] Data from the author's processing.

simple private business such as small store, small shop or vendors; it was not required the high education to run their business. Going back the migrant history, there were thousands of people who were young and low educated came to the Czech land with the trained program. Logically, they became the former. At the nineties, they got a chance to freely conduct their business as the Czech economy was transformed from central planned economy to the market economy.

Household income and Czech language skill

Hypothesis: Immigrants who can speak more fluently Czech language get higher income.

Result: Confirmed. However, there were still people who could not speak Czech language that earned the highest income; in contrast, some people spoke fluently Czech language that was said the poor.

Explanation: As quoted on the literature overview part, there were some people who had done as an interpreter and some people working in the Vietnamese community did not required high Czech language skill level; it took 69.4 % of these. Also related to the correspondent employment, the people without Czech language skill were doing private business; the people with fluent Czech language skill had an unsuitable job or worked lower hours.

Household income and working place

Hypothesis: the Vietnamese are able to earn more money in the Czech environment than Vietnamese environment and others.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: Truly, the Czech citizens were more formal than the Vietnamese citizens.

Household income and number of dependent people

Hypothesis: the less dependent people they have the higher income the immigrants are able to get.

Result: Rejected.

Explanation: It is a Vietnamese intellection. Vietnamese people have to follow their parent's advice even though they are not young until they live separately. If a Vietnamese household is running a small private store or shop, all people of his family has duty to work in

that shop without salary. Logically, they are the dependent people but they are really the employees without payment.

Household income and employment

Hypothesis: The migrants who do their private business or professional jobs are able to get more money than people who are unemployment, unskilled or skilled workers.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: Certainly, people who are unemployed, unskilled or skilled workers are not able to get as high income as the professional workers. The doing private business is a Vietnamese community distinction living in the Czech land. It was explained above.

Household income and visa status

Hypothesis: The migrants who have a nationality or permanent visa are able to get higher income than the migrants who have a long or short term visa.

Result: Confirmed.

Explanation: The migrant with long or short term visa has to pay more fee than two other given visas. They are also the newcomers. They are not able to get as advantage conditions as others.

5.4. Limitations

The survey was conducted in some large cities of the Czech land instead of the whole country and was also by random correspondents instead of by quotas.

The secondary data was of the year 2012, but the primary data was of the July to September year 2013.

The Vietnamese migrants who are staying in the Czech land with the long or short term visa usually face some problems with their jobs and their living conditions such as: unstable job, illegally working (working without contract or permit labor licenses) and regularly expanding their visa. They often worry about getting the new visa term. Because they have no knowledge of citizen rights or duties, they might not answer honestly the questionnaire about income, job or properties. Hence, individual examination of each respondent´s case would probably make the results more precise.

There were 99 % of the economic activities in CR which were from business license holders from the second age, and 71 % of the correspondents were doing private business. Thus, measuring household income is not exactly as some business transaction and salary are able to pay in cash.

The study did not measure quantity of working hour of a labor per month and the social exclusion and deprivation at work and environment.

6. Conclusion and recommendation

The study aimed to analyze poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic, focusing on three main points: 1) at-risk-of poverty, meaning below the poverty threshold, 2) at-risk-of material deprivation, and 3) the relationship between the Vietnamese household income and given indicators such as gender, age, marital status, immigrant reason, education, employment, etc. The data used for this report was mainly taken from the European statistics section Statistics on income and living conditions, (EU-SILC) and the results from the questionnaire survey. The primary data collection which was performed in Usti nad Labem, Opava, Ostrava, Plzen and Prague cities from July to September, 2013 and completed by the EU- SILC for comparing the secondary data with primary data. 418 respondents were randomly selected at the age of no less than 18 years old that represented their own Vietnamese households to response to the questionnaire. Fortunately, all survey questions were answered. The obtained results were in line with the stated hypotheses.

The Vietnamese rate reached approximately the national rate in measurement the income in work at-risk-of poverty. The Vietnamese rate at-risk-of severe material deprivation was twice as much as the national rate. There are three of eleven socio-economic factors which are rejected their hypothesis such as: gender and number of dependent people. However, the number of dependent people and nine other factors such as: age, material status, education, working place, employment, working environment, length of time living in the Czech land and immigrant reasons were very significant to the household income.

But, theory and practice is not the same. It is quantitative to measure the income at-risk-of poverty. Most transactions of the small Vietnamese business are in cash and report to the tax office by themselves. Of course, the Czech statistics office will not publish exact result if they collect the data via the Vietnamese reports. Furthermore, there were 93,059 foreigners living in the Czech land who were a trade license holder in year 2011[34]. Similarly to the Vietnamese, if all foreigners in the Czech land have the same way, the national income rate at-risk-of poverty will not be an exact number.

[34] Trade license holder rate. Accessed online 10/02/2014 at: http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/engkapitola/ciz_zamestnanost

To evaluate at-risk-of severe material deprivation at work, housing environment or social exclusion is also to be quantity and quality. Nevertheless, the EU- SILC which is designed to apply to the European may be incorrectly applied to the emigrants; especially, the emigrants came from the undeveloped or developing counties. In example, the Vietnamese rate at-risk-of severe material deprivation in this research was represented by a small group of migrants who was living in the Czech land less than ten years.

Certain bias in the results could be expected. As analysis as in the previous part[35], some people were said the poor by the income at-risk-of poverty method but they were not at-risk-of severe material deprivation by the EU-SILC, and vice versa, because they don't truly answer all the questions which relates to their income or properties.

The Vietnamese migrants who were born and grew up in Vietnam are still affected to their lives by the Vietnamese conditions. The others who were born and grew up in the Czech land are integrating deeply the Czech culture. Then, the result will be inaccurate as the selected correspondents are different from the living standards and styles.

Measuring the income at-risk-of poverty by a labor salary per hour, the method should determine the labor salary average per hour (labor salary) and national gross wage average per hour (national rate). Comparing the national rate and the labor salary by this method may give an exact conclusion. The national rate is calculated by dividing the gross wage average and gross working hour average per month of the same given year. The labor salary (per hour) is calculated by dividing the total income and total working hours per month. Linking to the scale of national rate, if the correspondent salary per hour is lower than the mean[36] of national gross wage average per hour, the correspondent is consider as the poor.

Measuring at-risk-of severe material deprivation is too complicated. The EU- SILC approach is still able to be applied and it gives an exact result if the selected correspondents are divided into two groups. The first group includes the first, second migrant waves and their children who were born and grew up in the Czech land. The result may be lower than the national rate. The second group includes those who were living less than 10 years in the Czech land. This method should be customized according to the real migrant's living conditions. The

[35]The explanation is in the limitation of chapter 5. Some correspondents do not answer honestly.
[36] MEAN equals 60 % of itself.

reaserch should not examine some given items such as: personal car, washing machine, and television. The employees have depended on their jobs which is an unstable job. The employees are not able to purchase this durable equipment for their current lives. Therefore, the nine given items should not include personal car, washing machine and television. With the new scale, if the household lack of at least three out of six given items, they are considered at-risk-of severe material deprivation.

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8. Appendix

The questionnaire was designed for surveying the poverty and material deprivation of the Vietnamese households in the Czech Republic. (From July to October 2013)

Q1	**Gender**		Single answer(SA)
Which is the gender of the main employment in your household?		Female	1
		Male	2

Q2	**Age**		Single answer
How old is the main employment in your household?		From 18 to 34	1
		From 35 to 49	2
		From 50 to 65	3
		Over 65	4

Q3	**Marital status**		Single answer
Which is your marriage status?(SA)		Single	1
		Marriage	2
		Divorced	3
		Widow, widower	4

Q4	**Immigration reasons**		Single answer
By which kind of visa did the main employment in your household get for coming to Czech Republic?		Training skilled worker	1
		Business man	2
		Cooperation worker	3
		Reunion	4
		Illegally from other countries.	5
		Studying	6

Q5	**Living time in Czech**		Single answer
How long has he/ she been living in the Czech Republic?		Less than 10 years	1
		From 11 to 25 years	2
		More than 25 years	3

Q6	**Education**		Single answer
Which is the highest achievement education of main employee in your family?		Primary school	1
		Secondary , high school	2
		College, university	3
		Post university	4

Q7	**Czech Language skill**		Single answer
Can you speak Czech language?		No, I can ‘t speak Czech language(only some words)	1
		My Czech language skill is A1- A2	2
		My Czech language skill is B1- B2	3
		My Czech language skill is C and more	4

Q8	**Dependent people**		Children and adults
How many dependent people are there in your family?		0	0
		1	1
		2	2
		3	3
		Over 3	4

Q9	**Employment**		Single answer
Which is the status of the main employee?		Unemployment	1
		Unskilled worker	2
		Skilled worker	3
		Private business	4
		Professional	5

Q10	**Which environment is the employment working in?**		Single answer
Where does your household income come from per month?(CZK)		Czech environment	1
		Vietnamese environment	2
		Other environments	3

Q11	**Household Income**	Amount /person/month(CZK)	Single answer
How much is your household income per person per month?(CZK)(calculation basing on number people of working; including full time and part time and all of source of incomes)		Less than 16,000	1
		From 16,000 to 27,000	2
		More than 27,000	3

Q12	**Nutrition**		Multi answers
Which kind of food does your household have in the second day of the meal?		Animal products(exc. Milk)	1
		Fish & seafood	2
		Vietnamese vegetable	3
		Vietnamese food	4

Q13	**To pay for arrears**		Single answer
Do you face some arrears?		Yes, I do	0
		No, I do not	1

Q 14	**Visa status**		Single answer
Which visa is the main employee getting?		Nationality	1
		Permanent residence	2
		Long and short term	3

Q15	**Unexpected expense**	Single answer

Have you ever faced unexpected expenses?	Yes	1
	No	0

Q16	**One week holiday**		Single answer
Do you have one week annual holiday away from house?		Yes	1
		No	0

Q17	**Durable equipment**	Multiple answer
Which kind of durable equipment do you have in your family?		
Heater		1
Colour television or Note book or personal computer		2
Telephone/ I pad, IPhone/ cell phone		3
Car is from 20,000 to 50,000 CZK		4
Car is from 50,000 to 200,000CZK with GPS		5
Car is >200, 000 CZK		6
Washing machine		7