

Classification of the quality of estimates (see also WP1)

I. High quality	II. Medium quality	III. Low quality	IV. Low quality with plausibility warning
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Abbreviations

IFR: Irregular Foreign Residents	IFW: Irregular Foreign Workers	Incl. EU: Estimate includes EU-citizens	FTE: Full-time equivalents	Abs.: Estimate of absolute numbers	Rel.: Estimate subgroup in % of total
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Groups	Definition	Year	Estimate			Main data source	Short explanation	Reference
			minimum	central	maximum			
Total stocks of irregular foreign residents								
IFR – estimate 1	IFR incl. EU	2000		195 000		migrant survey	Academic expert estimate on the basis of migrant survey and other indicators, multiplier 1 to regular workers, plus assumed number of dependents	Drbohlav 2003
IFR – estimate 2	IFR	2005			100 000	unknown	Director of the Prague IOM office, based on international experiences, no explanation	Pospíchalová 2006
Total stocks of irregular foreign workers								
IFW – estimate 1	IFW	2000		200 000		unknown	Academic expert estimate: assumed multiplier 1 applied to work permits and business authorization holders, no explanation	Wallace and Stola 2001
IFW – estimate 2	IFW incl. EU	2002	20 000		40 000	enforcement data	Academic expert estimate on the basis of labour inspection and police enforcement data, no closer explanation	Horáková and Kux 2003
IFW – estimate 3	IFW incl. EU	2004		17 000		enforcement data	Academic expert estimate on the basis of labour inspection data: Multiplier applied to the overall number of employed foreigners	Horáková 2005
IFW – estimate 4	IFW incl. EU	2007		240 000		unknown	Minister of Labour and Social Affairs estimate, multiplier 1 to regular foreign workforce, no explanation	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008
IFW – estimate 5	IFW incl. EU	2006	40 000		200 000	expert survey	Scientific study estimate: estimates of migration experts in the framework of a Delphi study on irregular work	Drbohlav and Lachmanová 2008.
Total stocks for specific cities or regions								
Prague – estimate 1	IFR	2000		80 000		migrant survey	Academic expert estimate on the basis of migrant survey and other indicators, multiplier 1 to regular workers, plus assumed number of dependents	Drbohlav 2003
Prague – estimate 2	IFW	2006	40 000		90 000	administrative data	Academic expert estimate: multiplier 1 from IFR1 applied to number of legally working foreigners	Burcin et al. 2008

Groups	Definition	Year	Estimate			Main data source	Short explanation	Reference	
			minimum	central	maximum				
Gender composition									
abs.	/								
rel.	m	IFW	2006			68%	enforcement data	CLANDESTINO country expert presented labour inspection data as indicator for gender composition, assessment as min/ max by HWWI	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008, WP1 2008
	f			32%					
Age composition									
abs.	Children	IFR	2000			30 000	unknown	Academic expert estimate based on plausibility assumptions in the framework of an estimation of the total irregularly resident population (IFR1), no explanation	Drbohlav 2003
rel.	Children	IFR	2006	5%			enforcement data	CLANDESTINO country expert presented Alien Police data on apprehended illegal residing foreigners as indicator for age composition, assessment as min/ max by HWWI	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008, WP1 2008
	Youths and adults					93%			
	Aged people			3%					

Groups	Definition	Year	Estimate			Main data source	Short explanation	Reference	
			minimum	central	maximum				
Nationality composition									
abs. 1	Ukraine	IFW	2002		100 000		unknown	Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, unspecified information from embassy in the Czech Republic	Karpachova 2003
abs. 2	Moldova	IFW	2007		4 000		migrant survey	CLANDESTINO country expert estimate: residual between estimate on all long-term Moldovan workers, based on survey in Moldavia in 2003-2005, and legally working Moldovans	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008
rel. 1	Ukraine	IFR	2007		62%		enforcement data	CLANDESTINO country expert presented Alien Police data on apprehended persons because of illegal stay as indicator for nationality composition, calculation of percentages by HWWI	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008
	Vietnam				7%				
	China				4%				
	Mongolia				4%				
	Russia				3%				
	Other				20%				
rel. 2	Ukraine	IFW incl. EU	2002-2006		46%		enforcement data	CLANDESTINO country expert presented data of labour force controls on detected illegally employed foreigners in 2002-2006 as indicator for nationality composition, calculation of percentages by HWWI	CLANDESTINO Czech Rep. 2008
	Slovakia				35%				
	Vietnam				3%				
	Romania				2%				
	Moldova				2%				
	Bulgaria				2%				
	Other				10%				

Groups		Definition	Year	Estimate			Main data source	Short explanation	Reference
				minimum	central	maximum			
Economic sector composition									
abs.	/	IFW							
rel.	Construction	IFW	2006		41%		expert survey	Scientific study estimate: sectoral distribution of illegal employment according to migration experts in the framework of a Delphi study on irregular work	Drbohlav and Lachmanová 2008
	Hospitality and accommodation services				13%				
	Domestic services				12%				
	Agriculture				11%				
	Wholesale/ retail				11%				
	Textile industry				9%				
	Food processing industry				8%				
	Other				/				
Other subgroups									
	/								

References

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- WP1 (2008): Vogel, Dita and Vesela Kovacheva (2008): Classification report: Quality assessment of estimates on stocks of irregular migrants, Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI), Database on Irregular Migration, Working paper No.1, http://www.irregular-migration.hwwi.net/Working_papers.6113.0.html.

Annotations

Total stocks of irregular foreign residents: [back to table](#)

IFR – estimate 1: Careful estimate; medium quality as migrant survey data for estimation of the number of irregular resident workers was not fully adequate and the number of dependents depended on plausibility assumptions (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 27).

IFR – estimate 2: Low quality as there is no explanation for estimate. We assumed that the reference refers to IFR and does not include regular residents that work in breach of labour conditions, but this is not quite clear (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 33).

Total stocks of irregular foreign workers: [back to table](#)

IFW – estimate 1: Low quality due to a lack of documentation, particularly no explanation of multiplier (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 32).

IFW – estimate 2: Low quality due to a lack on documentation, mainly on applied method (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 28).

IFW – estimate 3: Low quality due to an inadequate method application. While multiplier calculations from labour inspection data are in principal adequate to reach at least medium quality estimates, the method does not seem to be appropriately applied. There is no indication how labour inspection data may be biased and as the multiplier seems to assume that all foreign workers in breach of labour regulations have a regular residence status (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 29).

IFW – estimate 4: Low quality due to a lack of documentation, particularly no explanation for multiplier (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 33).

IFW – estimate 5: Minimum value of 40 000 irregular foreign workers as 89% of 27 migration experts agree on it; maximum value of 200 000 as 81% of experts agreed with this value (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 28). Low quality as Delphi survey is an inadequate method for estimating the size of irregular migrant populations in a country (WP1).

Total stocks for specific cities: [back to table](#)

Prague 1: Careful estimate; medium quality as migrant survey data for estimation of the number of irregular resident workers was not fully adequate and the number of dependents depended on plausibility assumptions (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 27).

Prague 2: Low quality due to insufficient data (use of multiplier derived from studies in the 1990s) and a lack of documentation, particularly on the asymmetric range (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 33).



Gender composition: [back to table](#)

Relative estimate: For minimum and maximum assessment logic, see WP1. Low quality due to a lack of information on degree of under- and overestimation (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 34).

Age composition: [back to table](#)

Absolute estimate: Low quality due to a lack of explanation (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 34).

Relative estimate: For minimum and maximum assessment logic, see HWWI 2008. Low quality due to a lack of information on degree of under- and overestimation (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 35).

Nationality composition: [back to table](#)

Absolute estimate 1: Low quality due to a lack of documentation, mainly on applied method (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 38).

Absolute estimate 2: Low quality as there are no arguments about extrapolation of estimate in time (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 40).

Relative estimate 1: Low quality due to unclear bias (no information whether there are unequal apprehension likelihoods for different nationalities) (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 22).

Relative estimate 2: Low quality due to unclear bias (no information whether there are unequal apprehension likelihoods for different nationalities) (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 23).

Economic sector composition: [back to table](#)

Relative estimate: Low quality due to an inadequate method. A Delphi study with general migration expert estimates on a specific sector is not adequate with regard to the experts' expertise for this area. The percentages do not add up to 100% as the mean value for individual sectors are taken (CLANDESTINO Czech Republic Report: 41).

Comments on the table are welcomed by the HWWI-team: [Dita Vogel](#) and [Vesela Kovacheva](#).

Suggested quotation: HWWI (2009): Stocks of Irregular Migrants: Estimates for the Czech Republic, last change October 2009, Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI), Database on Irregular Migration.

[Back to top](#)