



The Czech Republic

**Population**

10,694,000

Area

78,871 km²

Capital

Prague

3 largest cities

Prague (1,324,000)

Brno (381,000)

Ostrava (288,000)

Neighboring countries

Austria, Germany,

Poland, Slovakia

1. Migration history
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1. Migration history

Migration has had a great influence on Czech society for centuries. The first large influx of migrants (from Germany) occurred during the 13th and 14th centuries. German immigration played a central role until the 1940s. Between 1850 and 1914 (note that from 1867 the Czech Republic was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), about 1.5 million people emigrated first to the US and later to Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Hungary, the Russian Federation, and Yugoslavia [1]. At the beginning of the 20th century and during the First World War, there were two waves of large-scale immigration of Ukrainians [2]. In the 1920s and 30s, many people from the newly founded Czechoslovakia emigrated to the US, Germany, and France. Despite 40,000 people from the Czech Republic returning from the US and about 100,000 from Austria, emigration was the predominant phenomenon of the interwar years. During the occupation of Czech territory by Nazi Germany, about 80,000 Jews died in concentration camps. Of the remaining 13,000 Jews, approximately half emigrated to Israel by 1950. Between 1945 and 1946 about 2.8 million people from Germany were expelled [1]. However, about 200,000 people from Czechoslovakia returned in the post-war period [3]. During the communist era (1948–89) approximately 500,000 people from Czechoslovakia left the country (mainly to Germany, Canada, Australia, and the US). From the 1950s onwards,

temporary workers immigrated from Angola, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, and especially Vietnam, and there were migration movements from Slovakia [1-3]. Since regaining independence in 1989 and secession from the Slovak Republic in 1993, the Czech Republic has developed from an emigration country to a country of transit migration and increasing immigration. Especially the accession to the EU in 2004 led to a considerable influx of foreign workers. After stagnating in the wake of the financial crisis in 2008, the immigration of foreign workers increased again from 2013 onwards. The system upheaval in 1990 and EU accession in 2004 also led to the emigration of smaller groups of citizens (especially Czech students) [1]. Currently, two parallel trends can be observed: 1. a significant increase in the immigration of labour migrants (from Ukraine, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, and other Asian countries) 2. a stagnating and comparatively low number of asylum seekers with falling acceptance rates [4]. In 2013, the largest migrant groups were from Ukraine (127,200), Slovakia (73,400), Vietnam (61,700), the Russian Federation (33,000), and Poland (19,000) [5]. Between 1990 and 2019, the migrant population (born abroad) almost quintupled (110,400 to 512,700) and the proportion of migrants in the total population more than quadrupled (1.1 to 4.8%) [6]. As of 2020, the net migration rate is 2.1 [7].



2. Estimated number of people with a migration background with dementia

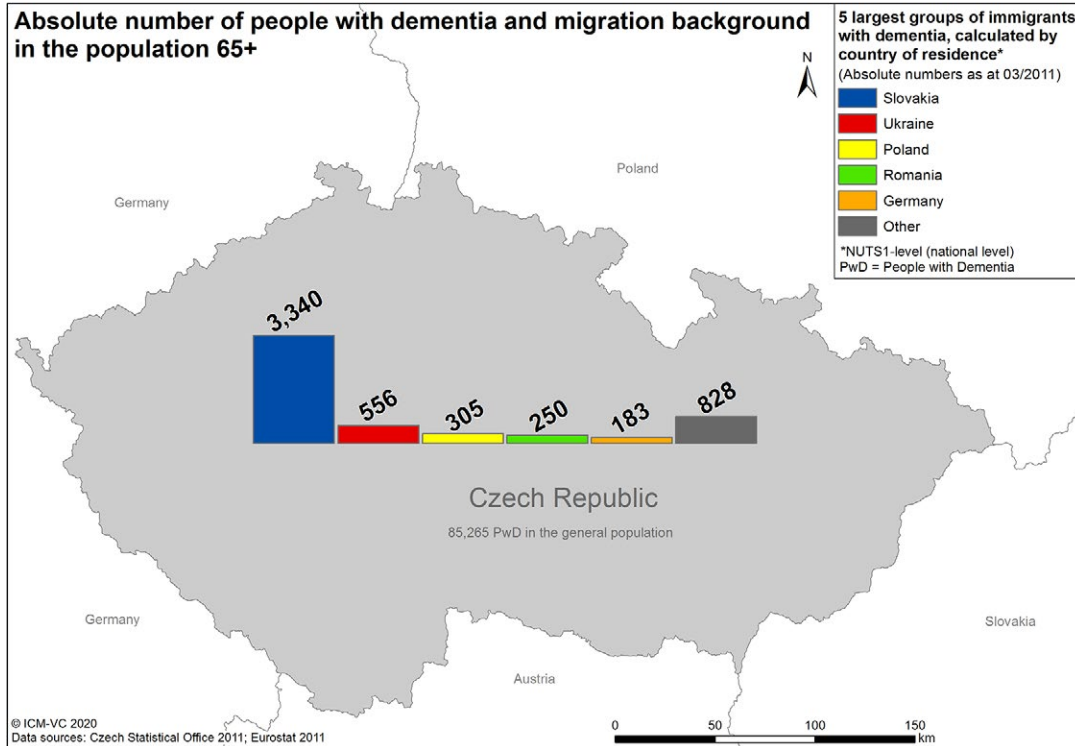


Fig. 3.7.6.1: Absolute number of PwM with dementia in the population 65+ (The Czech Republic – Nation)

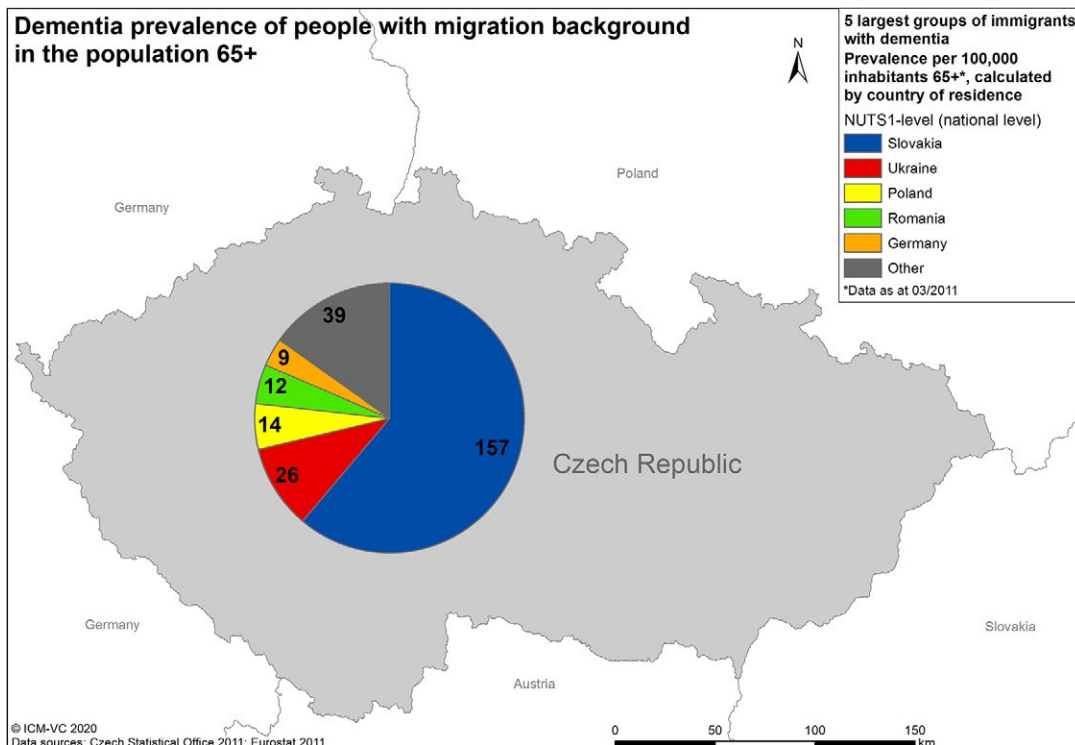


Fig. 3.7.6.2: Dementia prevalence of PwM in the population 65+ (The Czech Republic – Nation)



Tab. 13: PwM with dementia: Absolute numbers, prevalence among PwM aged 65+, and prevalence among overall population aged 65+ (The Czech Republic – NUTS-2)

NUTS	Total	CZ	1. largest group	2. largest group	3. largest group	4. largest group	5. largest group	Other
Absolute Numbers								
The Czech Republic	85,265	79,805	SK 3,340	UA 555	PL 304	RO 250	DE 183	828
Prevalence/10,000 inhabitants with migration background 65+								
The Czech Republic	6,246	-	SK 245	UA 41	PL 22	RO 18	DE 13	61
Prevalence/100,000 inhabitants 65+								
The Czech Republic	4,000	3,744	SK 157	UA 26	PL 14	RO 12	DE 9	32

Data source: Czech Statistical Office (2011)

There are 136,500 PwM aged 65 or older. Of those, approx. 5,500 are estimated to exhibit some form of dementia. Figure 3.7.6.1 shows the most affected migrant groups presumably originate from Slovakia (approx. 3,300), Ukraine (approx. 600), Poland (approx. 300), Romania (approx. 300), and Germany (approx. 200). The second graph highlights the number of PwM with dementia in the Czech

Republic per 100,000 inhabitants aged 65 or older (figure 3.7.6.2). Table 13 displays the values depicted in the maps on the national level. The following maps show the distribution of non-migrants with dementia and PwM with dementia from Slovakia, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, and Germany throughout the country in NUTS2 regions (figures 3.7.6.3 – 3.7.6.8).

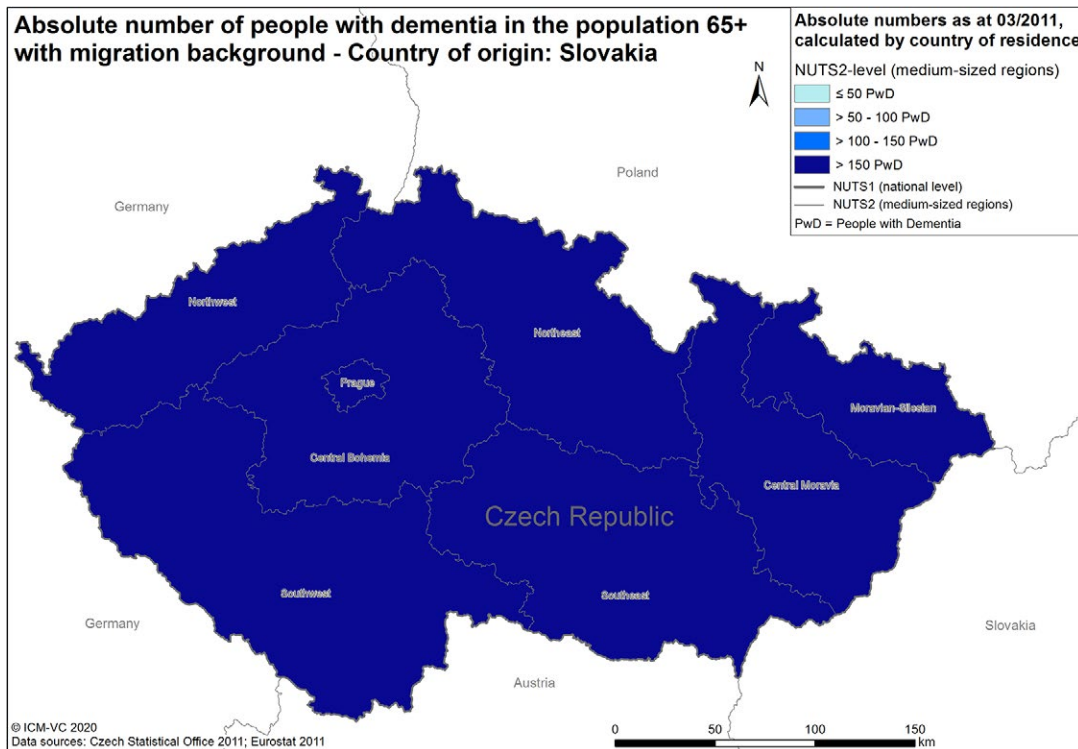


Fig. 3.7.6.3: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: Slovakia (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

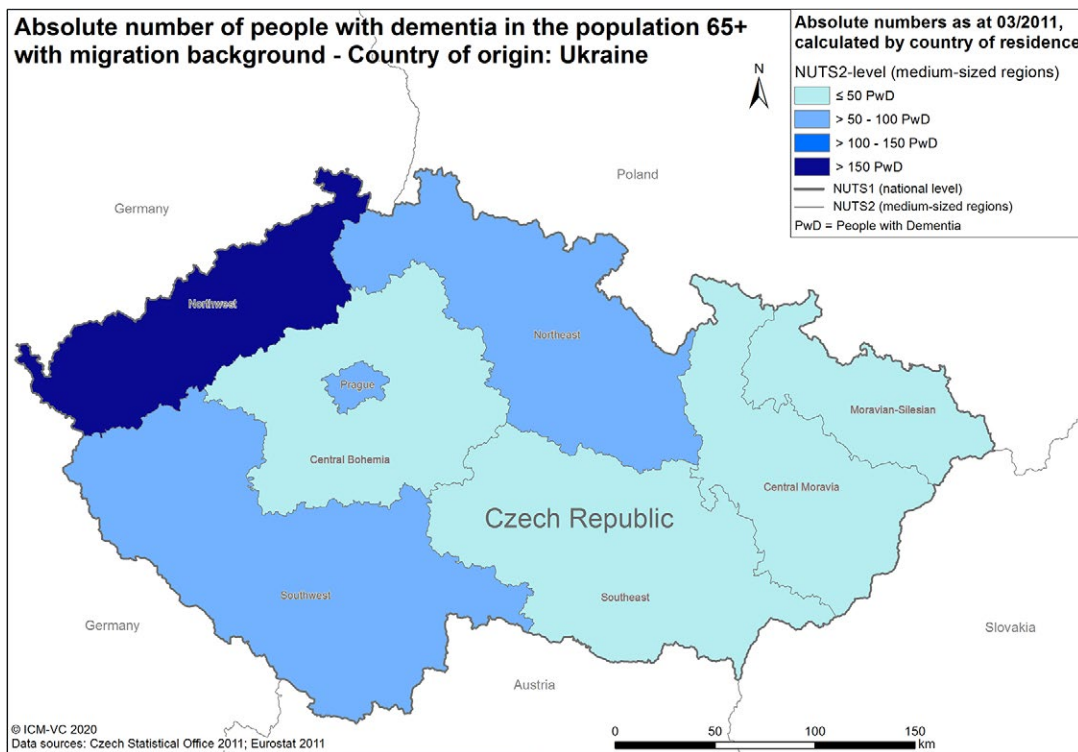


Fig. 3.7.6.4: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: Ukraine (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)



The Czech Republic

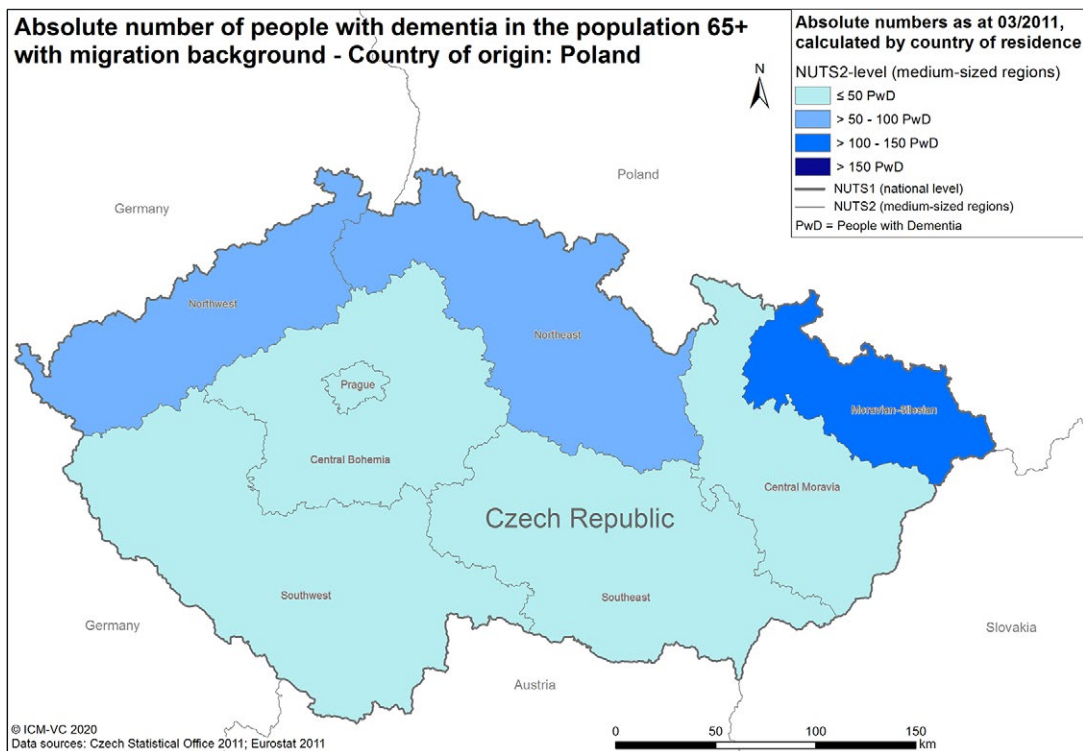


Fig. 3.7.6.5: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: Poland (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

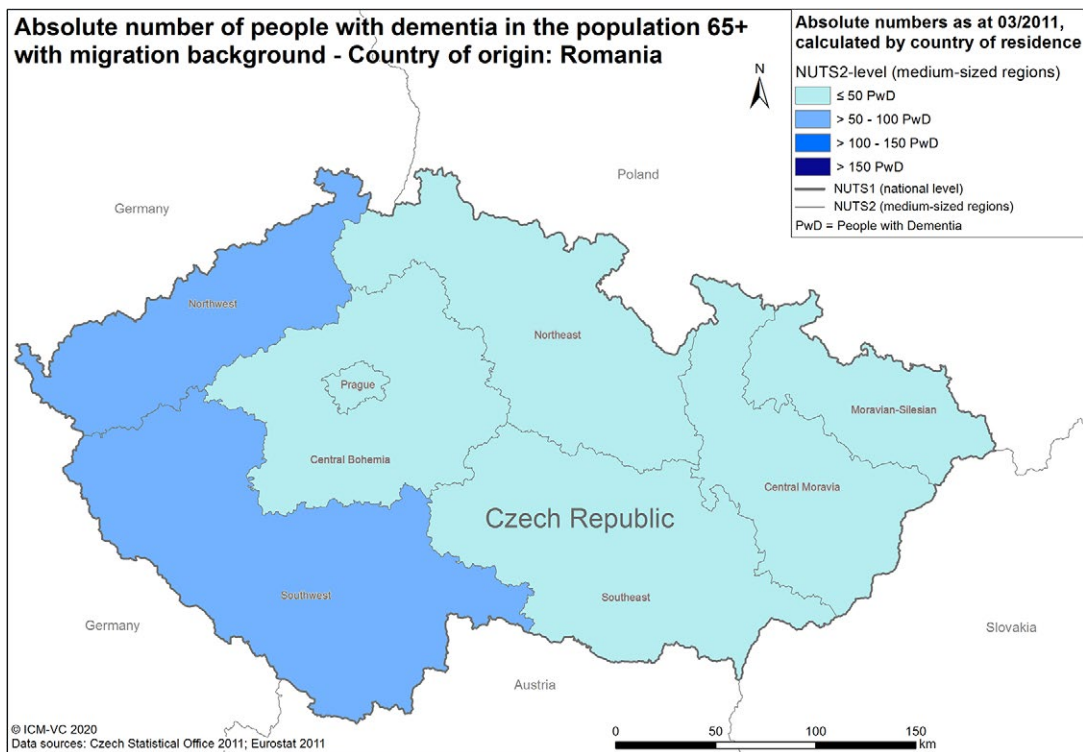


Fig. 3.7.6.6: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: Romania (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

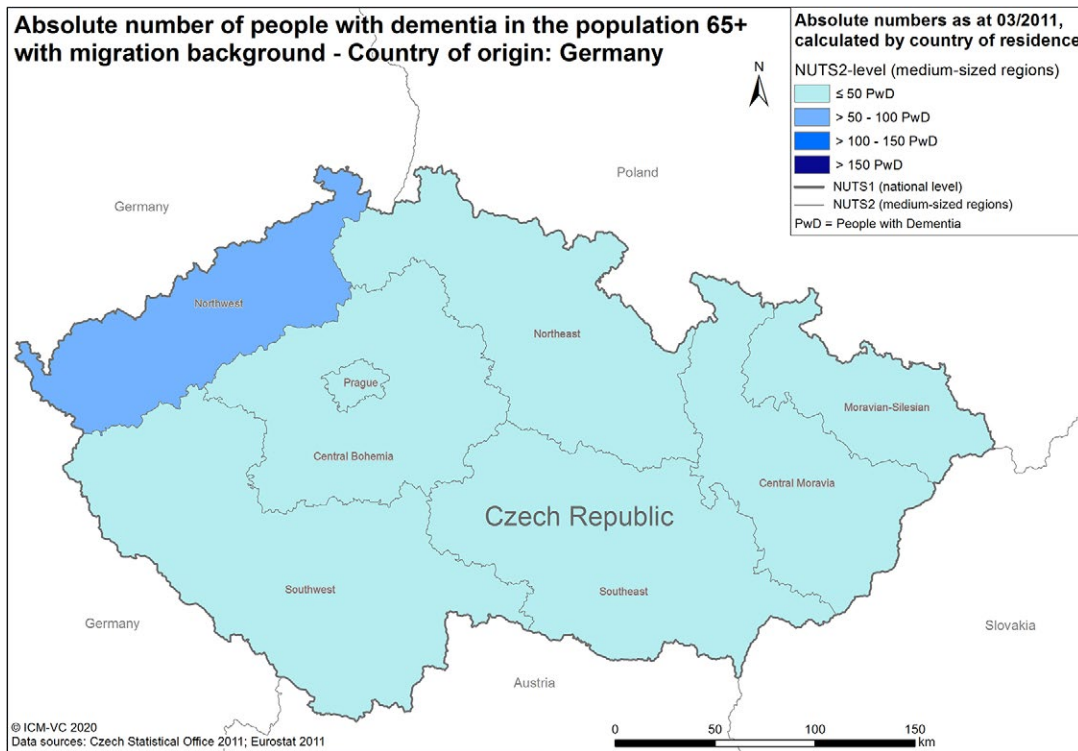


Fig. 3.7.6.7: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: Germany (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

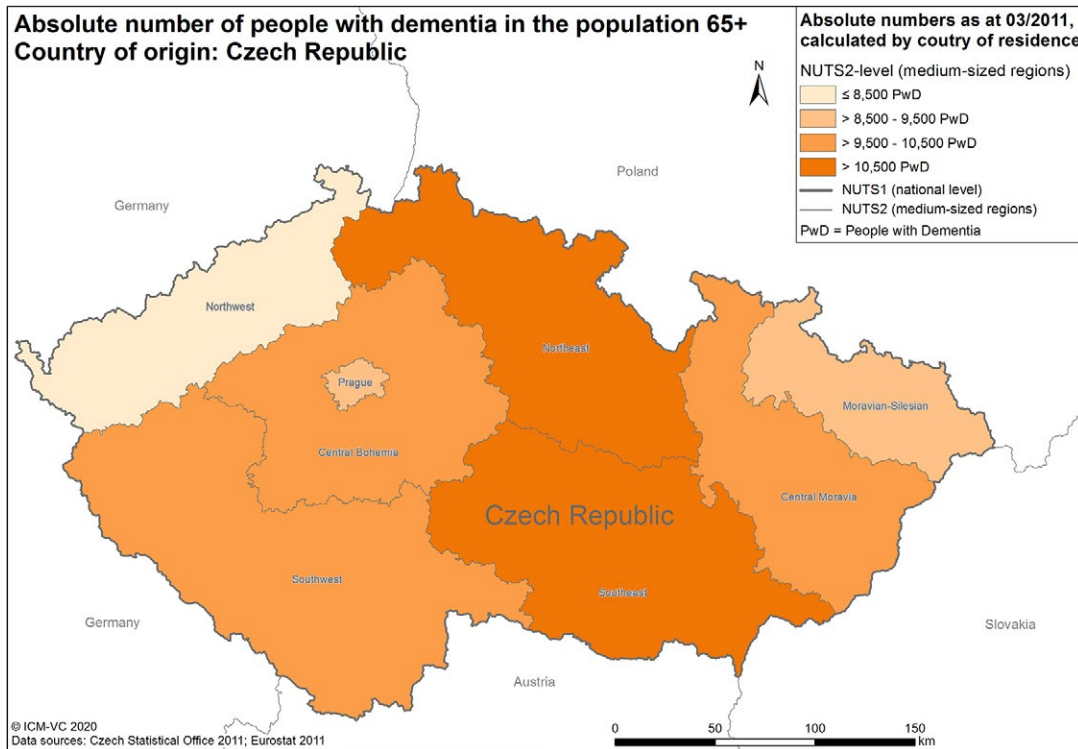


Fig. 3.7.6.8: Absolute number of PwM with dementia aged 65+. Country of origin: The Czech Republic (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)



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The graphics below highlight which immigrant groups are estimated to be the most affected at the NUTS2 level. The first map illustrates the absolute numbers of PwM with dementia in the NUTS2 regions (figure 3.7.6.9). The

second graph shows the number of PwM with dementia per 100,000 inhabitants aged 65 or older in the NUTS2 regions (figure 3.7.6.10). The values from the NUTS2 level can be found in table 14 [8, 9].

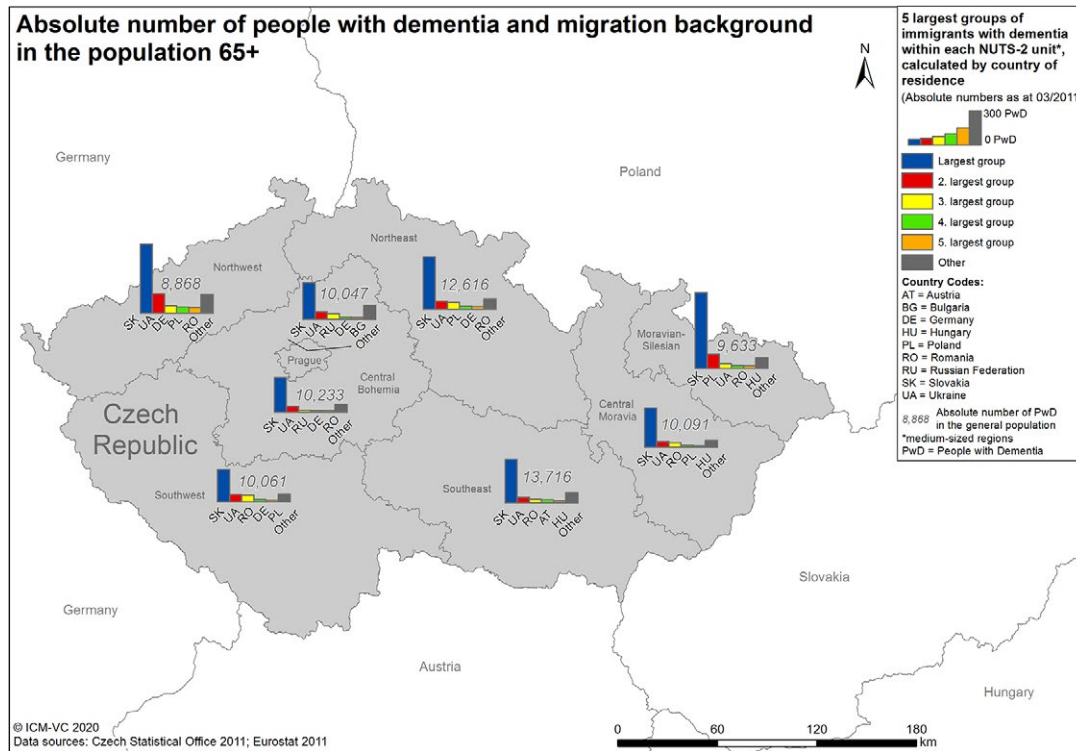


Fig. 3.7.6.9: Absolute number of PwM with dementia in the population 65+ (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

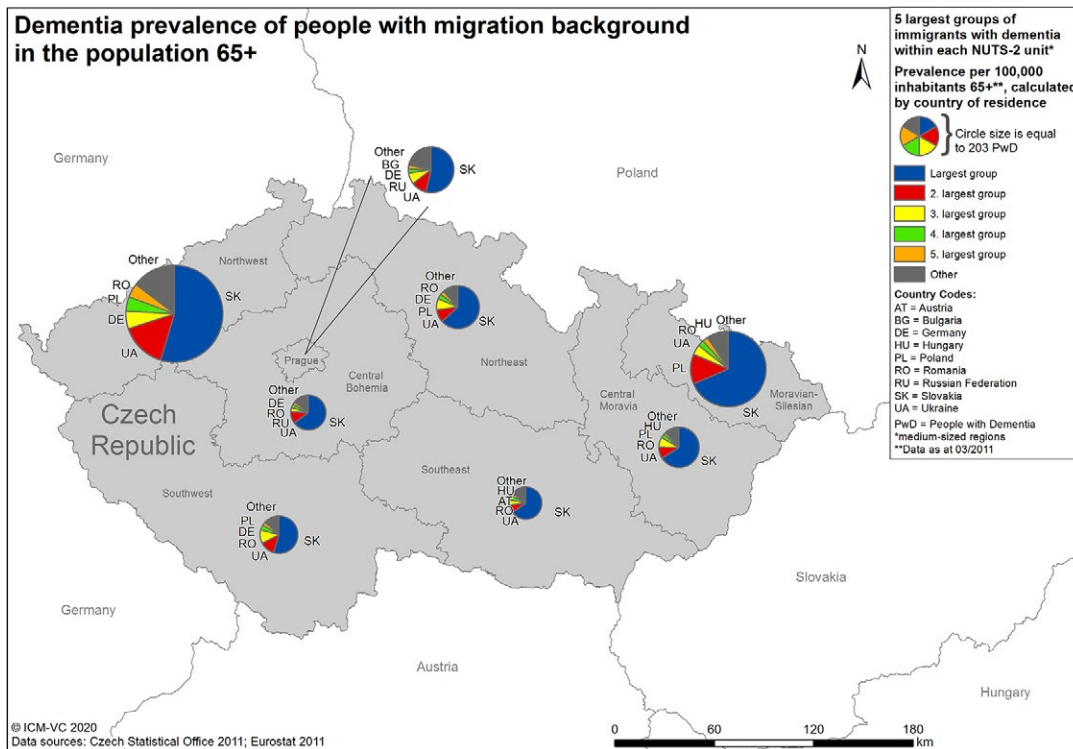


Fig. 3.7.6.10: Dementia prevalence of PwM in the population 65+ (The Czech Republic – NUTS2)

Tab. 14: PwM with dementia: Absolute numbers, prevalence among PwM aged 65+, and prevalence among overall population aged 65+ (The Czech Republic – NUTS 2)

NUTS	Total	CZ	1. largest group	2. largest group	3. largest group	4. largest group	5. largest group	Other
Absolute Numbers								
Prague	10,047	9,451	SK 321	UA 65	RU 47	DE 18	BG 15	130
Central Bohemia	10,233	9,779	SK 294	UA 50	RU 17	RO 13	DE 13	67
Southwest	10,061	9,550	SK 280	UA 65	RO 60	DE 22	PL 16	68
Northwest	8,868	7,754	SK 609	UA 171	DE 65	PL 53	RO 52	164
Northeast	12,616	11,904	SK 450	UA 68	PL 58	DE 26	RO 22	88
Southeast	13,716	13,124	SK 384	UA 48	RO 30	AT 25	HU 15	90
Central Moravia	10,091	9,573	SK 343	UA 48	RO 40	PL 17	HU 10	60
Moravian-Silesian	9,633	8,669	SK 660	PL 124	UA 41	RO 25	HU 22	92



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NUTS	Total	CZ	1. largest group	2. largest group	3. largest group	4. largest group	5. largest group	Other
Prevalence/10,000 inhabitants with migration background 65+								
Prague	6,743	-	SK 215	UA 43	RU 32	DE 12	BG 10	88
Central Bohemia	9,025	-	SK 259	UA 44	RU 15	RO 12	DE 11	59
Southwest	7,872	-	SK 219	UA 51	RO 47	DE 18	PL 12	53
Northwest	3,183	-	SK 218	UA 61	DE 23	PL 19	RO 19	60
Northeast	7,090	-	SK 253	UA 38	PL 33	DE 15	RO 12	49
Southeast	9,268	-	SK 260	UA 33	RO 20	AT 17	HU 10	60
Central Moravia	7,797	-	SK 265	UA 37	RO 31	PL 13	HU 7	47
Moravian- Silesian	3,998	-	SK 274	PL 52	UA 17	RO 11	HU 9	37
Prevalence/100,000 inhabitants 65+								
Prague	4,000	3,763	SK 128	UA 26	RU 19	DE 7	BG 6	42
Central Bohemia	4,000	3,823	SK 115	UA 19	RU 7	RO 5	DE 5	20
Southwest	4,000	3,797	SK 111	UA 26	RO 24	DE 9	PL 6	23
Northwest	4,000	3,497	SK 275	UA 77	DE 29	PL 24	RO 24	68
Northeast	4,000	3,774	SK 143	UA 22	PL 18	DE 8	RO 7	23
Southeast	4,000	3,827	SK 112	UA 14	RO 9	AT 7	HU 4	22
Central Moravia	4,000	3,795	SK 136	UA 19	RO 16	PL 7	HU 4	19
Moravian- Silesian	4,000	3,600	SK 274	PL 52	UA 17	RO 11	HU 9	33

Data source: Czech Statistical Office (2011)



3. National dementia plan

The 'National Action Plan for Alzheimer's Disease and Other Similar Diseases for 2016–2019' from 2016 is 23 pages long and covers the following topics: 1. Problem definition: dementia, its symptoms and causes, number of people living with dementia, care for people with dementia, and economic impacts of dementia; 2. Tasks: improving access to diagnosis and ensuring timely and correct diagnosis of dementia, improving access to appropriate care (ensuring appropriate care and its coordination), increasing support for

carers, ensuring the education of informal carers, development of educational programs for professional caregivers, preventive measures in health and social services, raising dementia awareness among the general public, coordinated research efforts (including the use of already available results), organisation of epidemiological monitoring, and involvement of the Czech Republic in European cooperation. None of these topics contain any reference to migration [10].

4. National dementia care and treatment guidelines

At the national level, three guidelines or recommendations for the diagnosis of dementia and the treatment of people with dementia (from 2007 [11], 2008 [12], and 2018 [13]) were identified for the Czech Republic. These documents are 6 [11], 8 [12], and 16 pages [13] long and comprise the following topics: 1. pharmacological treatment and non-pharmacological interventions for various forms of dementia such as Alzheimer's disease and vascular de-

mentia [11]; 2. information on the diagnosis of dementia, imaging methods and their use in the diagnosis of dementia, evaluation of clinical diagnosis, evaluation of behavioural and psychiatric symptoms, and evaluation of daily life activities [12]; 3. types of dementia and etiology, diagnostic procedure, and therapeutic procedure [13]. None of the three documents discuss migration [11-13].



5. References

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