

OECD SOPEMI NATIONAL REPORT 2020
FOR SLOVAK REPUBLIC
PART II

**EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATIONS, MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR
MARKET, FOREIGN WORKERS AND MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Richard Heriban¹

Abstract

In this paper we describe the recent (2019) evolution of the foreign-born and foreign populations and main changes at the labour market and foreign workers in Slovakia and compare the data with previous years. Source data used in this paper come from The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS) by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Slovak Republic; the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information of the Slovak Republic.

Keywords

Slovakia, migration, immigration, policy, labour market, foreign workers, economic indicators

This paper is a part of the SAS VEGA project 2/0163/20 “Migration on the Slovak territory since its foundation - the dynamics of migration flows with EU and OECD countries”.

¹ Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, SAS, Sancova 56, 811 05 Bratislava, Slovakia. richard.heriban@savba.sk

I. Summary of main events

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 5.8 per cent in 2019 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia-substantially increased. Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 35 thousand and 49.5 thousand workers as of end 2016 and 2017, respectively. It further increased to 69 thousand workers by end 2018 and 78 thousand in 2019. Among these, approximately 32 thousand were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2020 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (8 thousand), Czech Republic (5.9 thousand) and Hungary (5 thousand).

Act No. 92/2017 adopted recently amends the Act on the Stay of Foreigners No. 404/2011. The amendment introduces the notion of receiving entity (hosting entity) that is defined as employer (or group of employers) to whom an employee is assigned and whose seat is in the Slovak Republic or another EU Member State. It also introduces the notion of mobility, which is defined as transfer of third country citizen from the territory of EU Member State to the Slovak Republic during the period of validity of his/her residence permit in the EU Member State and with the same reason for stay, or vice-versa (transfer from the Slovak Republic to another Member State). The amendment defines the intra-company transfer as temporary transfer for more than 90 days of third country citizen for the purposes of employment or professional training, who is at the time of submitting the request located outside Slovakia or EU Member States. His/her employer before and during transfer has the seat outside Slovakia or EU Member States and the employee is transferred to the same employer (or group of employers) with the seat in the Slovak Republic.

Act No 351/2015 on trans-border cooperation in posting employees to perform services was adopted to regulate the status of such employees and the rights and obligations of their employers, including the provision of information and the competencies of the National Inspectorate of Labour. The Act uses the terms of host employer and domestic employer.

Act No. 14/2015 amended the Labour Code mainly with regard to the status and rights of the employees of the temporary employment agencies. For example, the Act introduces the term “using employer” (uzivatelsky zamestnavatel) to whom the employee is temporarily assigned by the agency. The Act stipulates that the maximum period of assignment of the employee to the same employer is 24 months and it can be prolonged or renewed maximum 4 times during the period of 24 months. This is valid also in case of assignment of the same employee to the same employer by various agencies. The employee cannot be assigned by the using employer to another using employer. The Act also stipulates the wage entitlements (comparable to the entitlements of the own employees) and extends the Labour Code regulations of contract termination to the category of employees assigned by the agencies. Given that employment provided by temporary work agencies is relatively new form of employment in Slovakia, the workers assigned to employers by the temporary employment agencies or workers posted from abroad have been at risk of certain rights infringements as compared to their counterparts that are employed by own employers (e.g. in terms of access to permanent contracts). The Act on Employment Services regulates the status, rights and obligations of agencies. Recently (in 2015) new legislation was adopted that improves the access to regular contracts for this category of workers.

Employee can be send by national employer (based in Slovakia) to work to provide services in other EU Member State on the basis of written agreement. The agreement has to state at least:

- a) date of the start and end of the period of work abroad
- b) type of work to be performed abroad
- c) place of work abroad
- d) wage conditions during work abroad

The same applies to temporary agency workers who were assigned to an employer and posted to work abroad by this employer.

For employees posted to Slovakia by employer based in other EU/EEA Member State their working relationships are governed by the Labour Code, special laws or collective agreement that stipulate:

- a) length of working time and rest,
- b) length of leave,
- c) minimum wage, minimum wage entitlement and bonuses for overtime
- d) occupational safety and health
- e) working conditions of women, youth (under 18) and employees taking care of children younger than 3 years
- f) equal treatment of men and women and prohibition of discrimination,
- g) working conditions for temporary agency employment.

Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2020 represented about 5 % of the total Slovak employment.

The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 178 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 127 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand.

The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016 with a slight decrease in 2017 (150 thousand) and a further decline in 2018 and 2019 (140 thousand and 129 thousand). Approx. 2/3 were males. The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2020 were Austria (40 thousand), the Czech Republic (26 thousand), Germany (22 thousand), Hungary (11 thousand), and Netherlands (5 thousand).

The most recent legislative changes in the field include introduction of new rules as of 1 January 2016 for posted workers. Employers who are posting workers outside Slovakia have new obligations vis-à-vis the workers and the state organs. Before posting a worker, the employer is obliged to

provide to the employee information in writing about the working and employment conditions. The posting can be done only on the basis of written agreement that stipulates at least the following information: starting and ending date of the posting, type of work, place of work, wage conditions, working hours and leave entitlement. The same requirements apply to the agreement about temporary posting of workers in the framework of cross-border cooperation. The employer is also obliged to inform the National or regional Labour Inspectorate about the posting of workers. Labour Inspectorates inform their counterparts in the recipient countries of the posted workers. The state organs in the recipient countries can use this information to focus their activities on check-ups of the situation of the posted workers. Labour Inspectorate can issue administrative fine up to 100 thousand Euros for non-complying employers.

In 2015 Slovakia introduced a resettlement and integration program for Syrian Christians. 25 families (149 persons) arrived in December 2015 and were settled in the region of Nitra where they have started their integration process that is supposed to last up to 2 years. Of the 149 Iraqi (Asian Christian) citizens who entered the Slovak Republic at the end of 2015 as part of the voluntary contribution of the Slovak Republic to the current migration crisis, 70 of them have so far renounced asylum in the territory of the SR (the purpose for which the permanent residence was granted on the territory of the Slovak Republic was terminated). They subsequently applied for an assisted voluntary return to Iraq, which was carried out in cooperation with IOM. Act on Asylum has been amended in 2015, in order to reflect the new realities in terms of asylum, as well as the need to incorporate into domestic legislation the relevant EU regulations. Slovakia has entered the second phase of building a common European asylum system by transposing into its legal system two European Directives 2011/95/EU and 2011/51/EU effective as of 1 May 2013. The Government approved it in September 2013 and passed on to the Parliament. The proposed changes took effect as of January 2014. In relation to the adoption of the former Directive, it has been stipulated that the documents for a foreigner who were granted additional protection are issued for the period of two years. Legislation has been further amended to include the right for detention of applicant for asylum based on exactly defined reasons according to the EU requirements. Several other acts were amended, including the Act on residence of Aliens, Act on Employment Services, and Act on illegal employment and Act on social assistance for persons in need. In 2015 Slovakia was obliged to adopt further two Directives in the field of asylum 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013 stipulating the rules for accepting applicants for international protection, and 2013/32/EU of 26 June 2013 on joint procedures for granting and terminating international protection. Adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015 and several amendments to other laws (e.g. Act on the stay of aliens, Act on the social and legal protection of children, Rules for civil procedures, Rules for administrative procedures, Act on social assistants to persons in need, etc.). By transposing these Directives into its legal system Slovakia completed the second phase of building a common European asylum system. Further, as a part of the transposition of the EU's legislation on legal migration, the SR adopted two amendments to national acts. As of May 2017, the Amendment to Act on Residence of Aliens was adopted and as of May 2018 the Amendment to Act on Employment Services was adopted. In 2018, the Slovak employment rate was at its historic minimum – it amounted to an average of 5% which means less than 150 thousand unemployed per 5.5 million inhabitants. In Western Slovakia, the unemployment rate is even lower. The 2018 labour market situation according to the Association of Industrial Unions was such that 37.6% of companies had to refuse orders due to a shortage of labour. More than 1,200 companies in Slovakia employed people from outside of the EU in 2018. Transportation companies lacked approximately 2,500 drivers last year. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10th October 2018. It is a key change in legal migration in that year. It aims to make the system regulating the entry and residence of TCNs in the

territory of the SR for the purposes of employment more effective, fast and flexible, especially regarding the professions with identified lack of available labour.

From 20 July 2018, Act on Residence of Aliens reintroduced the law that a stateless person can obtain permanent residence for 5 years, not for an indefinite period of time as before. A stateless person may be granted permanent residence for 5 years as before without fulfilling the conditions defined in the Act if they prove that they do not have a citizenship of the state a) where they were born, b) where their previous domicile or residence was and c) whose citizenship their parents and other family members have. In 2018 Slovakia prepared a new national border control and management plan entitled “National Strategy of Integrated Border Management for 2019 – 2022. The document specifies new tasks that Slovakia will have to perform in the area of integrated European border management in the following period. Slovakia repeatedly recorded a decrease in the number of visas issued which is connected to the introduction of the visa-free regime with Ukraine effective from June 2017. On 6 November 2018, the Slovak Government approved the fifth National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019 – 2023. Its main aim is to introduce a coordinated system to limit the trafficking in human beings.

II. EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATIONS, MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR MARKET, FOREIGN WORKERS AND MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1 FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AGE AND GENDER

Foreign population in Slovakia has been continuously growing over the past few years. Total number of foreign population measured by the numbers of residence permits in Slovakia has a long-term increasing tendency. Total number of foreigners with residence permits in Slovakia increased from about 20 thousand in 2004 to almost 72 thousand in 2013, 77 thousand in 2014, 85 thousand in 2015, 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018 and 143 thousand in 2019. (Table 17).

Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years, but picked up in 2013. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12, reached almost 16.7 thousand in 2013, 17.2 thousand in 2014, 23.8 thousand in 2015, 24.7 thousand in 2016, 29.5 thousand in 2017, 38.6 thousand in 2018 and 50.8 thousand in 2019. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015 and 2016, almost 23 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018 and 43.6 thousand in 2019. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (40.7 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7238 in 2019). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 85 thousand in 2015, 93 thousand by the end of 2016 and 143 thousand in 2019. 40 per cent of them in 2019 were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2019 it reached almost 86 thousand persons (as compared to 65 thousand in 2018).

Two sources of data about foreign population are used in this section: the monitoring by State Statistical Office and the register of Ministry of Interior. The former is based on the Census data, surveys of population and reporting of changes of permanent address. The latter is essentially the register of residence permits issued to foreigners in Slovakia. Since 2008 the data by SSO are reported by country of origin as well as country of citizenship (the same distinction was presented for the flow data reported in Section II - tables 18a to 18e). Since 2014 it is not possible to monitor temporary permits in the case of EU nationals, as the stay of EU nationals and their family members at the Slovak territory is considered to be permanent. Therefore, the temporary residence and tolerated residence is only applicable to the third country nationals.

Regional distribution of foreign residents from third countries is rather uneven with high concentration in the region of the capital Bratislava. Table 1 provides details about the regional distribution of third country citizens with resident permits in Slovakia. Out of 85.8 thousand more than 31 thousand were in the capital Bratislava region in 2019. A relatively sizeable group of more than 10 thousand third country nationals resides in the eastern regions of Kosice followed by another western region of Trnava. These numbers are still very modest compared to the total population of the regions. Even for the region of Bratislava where the stock is largest, compared to the population of about 450 thousand, the stock of TCN represents less than 20 %.

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2019 the top 6 countries of citizenship were Ukraine, Serbia, Vietnam, Russia, China and Macedonia. This nationality structure remains very stable since 2011. The numbers of third country nationals from all these countries increased between 2015 and 2019, the most pronounced growth was in the case of Ukrainian nationals, whose number increased by 54 % between 2018 and 2019.

Among the EEA nationals residing in Slovakia with either temporary or permanent residence permit the traditionally leading countries of origin are the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Italy and Greece.

In addition to the stay of foreigners based on residence permits, there is also a short-term stay that does not exceed 90 days within half-year and its duration is determined by the visa or the duration of the period of stay based on the no-visa agreement. The purpose of the short-term stays is often tourism or visit.

Components of population change: net migration, naturalisations, and natural increase

In 2019 there were 57 054 live births, which was by 585 less than in 2018 (57639). Number of deaths decreased by 1 059 persons compared to the previous year and reached 53 234 persons. Number of marriages decreased by 1 513 to 29 664 in 2019 and number of divorces decreased by 94 to 9466 in 2019. Migration balance was 3 632 persons in 2019, gross inflow was 7 016 persons and gross outflow 3 384 persons. Migration balance decreased by 323 persons compared to the previous year. Total population increase in 2019 reached 7 452 persons, which was by 151 more than in 2018.

As of 31st December 2019 there were 5 457 873 inhabitants in Slovakia, the share of women was 51.1 %.

Data for 2011 are updated on the basis of the Population Census and represent the most accurate updated data on population in Slovakia. The components of population change over the period 1993 – 2020 are depicted in Table 3. According to the Census, the natural population change in 2011 was positive and reached almost 9 thousand persons, which represented an increase compared to 2 thousand persons as of the previous year. However, the year 2013 was already much more modest in terms of the population change: natural change decreased to about 2.7 thousand. In 2013 the natural increase reached only 2.7 thousand persons, in 2014 it increased to almost 3.7 thousand persons. However, 2015 witnessed a decline to 1.8 thousand persons and in 2016 increased to 5.2 thousand persons. 2017 had an increase to 4055 persons, 2018 3346 and 2019 3820 persons. Overall, the natural balance has been increasing while the net migration balance has been slightly decreasing over the past few years until 2014. This trend was reversed in 2015 when migration balance increased more substantially (to 3.1 thousand persons) in 2016 to 3.9 thousand persons (3632 in 2019) and it overtook the natural balance (of 1.8 thousand) in 2015.

Total population change started to pick up over the past years mainly due to the positive net migration balance, which has been growing year on year since 2002. During 2007 it has almost doubled as compared to the previous year. Although net migration figures have been always positive over the past decade², they picked up during the past few years, reaching in absolute terms close to 7 thousand in 2008, more than 4 thousand in 2009 and more than 3 thousand annually during the period 2010-2012. During the period 2014-2016 continuously increase from 1.7 thousand to 3.6 thousand persons in 2019.

As can be seen in Table 18a, the migration balance declined, too, from about 2.4 thousand in 2013 to about 1.7 thousand in 2014. The latter was mainly due to the increased emigration (emigration in 2013 was 2 770 persons while in 2014 it was 3 644 persons). In 2015, 3 870 persons and in 2016, 3801 persons emigrated. However, in 2015 immigration increased more substantially to 6 997 persons (as compared to 5 357 in the previous year), in 2016 to 7 686 which led also to increased net migration balance of 3 127 persons (2015) and 3 885 persons in 2016. 2017 had a net balance of 3722 people, 2018 a net balance of 3955 people and 2019 a net balance of 3632 people.

The methodology of recording births has been changed in 2012. While until 2011 the number of births included children born abroad to mothers with permanent residence address in Slovakia. As of 2012 the birth number includes only children born in Slovakia and those children born abroad that have been registered for permanent residence in Slovakia. Furthermore, under migration to and from abroad is understood any change of the country of permanent residence, disregarding the citizenship of migrants.

² In absolute terms the “transitional” net migration peaked between the years 1993-94, when the Czech and Slovak Federation was split into two separate republics (as of 1 January 2003), when in 1994 the net migration reached almost 5 thousand persons.

In 2019 the dependency ratio for the Slovak population (defined as the ratio of pre- and post-working age population to working age population) reached 47.95%. The overall trend of ageing continues and the retirement age has been gradually increasing. The expansion of working age brackets to 15-64 led to a share of working age population of 72.4 per cent in 2008 as compared to 67.6 per cent in 2019 and a share of 12.1 per cent in 2008 as compared to 16.6 per cent in 2019 in post-working age group). Average age of the Slovak population in 2019 was 41.06 years.

2 MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS

The most recent legislative changes in the field include introduction of new rules as of 1 January 2016 for posted workers. Employers who are posting workers outside Slovakia have new obligations vis-à-vis the workers and the state organs. Before posting a worker, the employer is obliged to provide to the employee information in writing about the working and employment conditions. The posting can be done only on the basis of written agreement that stipulates at least the following information: starting and ending date of the posting, type of work, place of work, wage conditions, working hours and leave entitlement. The same requirements apply to the agreement about temporary posting of workers in the framework of cross-border cooperation. The employer is also obliged to inform the National or regional Labour Inspectorate about the posting of workers. Labour Inspectorates inform their counterparts in the recipient countries of the posted workers. The state organs in the recipient countries can use this information to focus their activities on check-ups of the situation of the posted workers. Labour Inspectorate can issue administrative fine up to 100 thousand Euros for non-complying employers.

In general, granting of work permits for third country nationals in Slovakia is governed by the provision of the Act 5/2004. The permits are granted by labour offices, in some cases (e.g. for highly qualified occupations) by the National Centre for Labour. An amendment to the Act has been proposed recently with the aim to extend the competences of the Centre in terms of granting and revoking permissions to place a foreigner in a highly qualified job and to keep a central registry of such permissions. Another reason for amendment was the need to similarly extend the Centre's competences in relation to single permits. Thirdly, conditions for employment of third country nationals have been defined in a more precise manner. According to the new legislation, the following situations can arise that justify the employment of third country nationals (TCN) in Slovakia:

- TCN has a temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment and permission to occupy the vacancy;
- TCN is a Blue Card holder;
- TCN has work permit and temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment;
- TCN has work permit and temporary residence permit for the purposes of family reunification;
- TCN has work permit and long-term residence permit for the purposes of staying in EU member state;
- TCN is exempted from work permit requirement or the requirement to have permission to occupy a vacancy.

The new legislation also stipulates obligations for employers to notify the National Labour Centre about their vacancies before launching a request for issuing work permits for selected groups of

TCNs, for issuing temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment, or for issuing a Blue Card for TCN. There is also a new obligation for legal entities and physical persons before concluding agreements about posting TCNs to work in Slovakia to agree with the National Labour Centre on the list of professions and the duration of postings. Furthermore, the new legislation should help to clarify the obligations of employers of EU nationals and TCNs.

The definition of illegal work and illegal employment of TCNs should be also defined in a more precise manner to reflect the non-compliance with the conditions stipulated for their employment. These changes will also cause matching revisions in the act on illegal work and illegal employment (Act No. 82/2005 Coll.).

The Ministry of Labour prepared an assessment of the impact of opening the Slovak labour market for Croatian nationals. The Slovak government agreed to this labour market opening as of the date of entry of Croatia into the EU (while 13 member states introduced transitional measures: BE, DE, GR, ES, FR, I, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, SI and UK). Work permits for Croatian nationals granted before 1 July 2013 thus came to an end by the fact of expiration, or re-registration of the stay of Croatians and EU nationals. According to the data by the National Labour Centre, as of 30 June 2013 there were 148 Croatian citizens employed in Slovakia, of them 70 per cent with higher education. By end of 2013 the number of Croatians employed in Slovakia increased to 348 persons, by end of 2014 it increased to 381 persons, by end 2015 it reached 593 persons and by mid-2016 834 persons.

The dynamics of foreign workers from Croatia was much more modest than that of Bulgarian and Romanian Citizen. For comparison, the number of Bulgarian workers in Slovakia has increased by 3.5 times and that of Romanian workers by more than 9 times since their accession to the EU. Slovakia has opened its labour market towards these groups and has not implemented any protectionist measures. Therefore, the accession of Croatia has not been perceived as a threat to the labour market situation by the Slovak authorities.

Pursuant the adoption of the National Migration Policy document by the Slovak Government in 2011, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family adopted Action Plan for 2012-2013 aimed at the implementation of the National Migration Policy in the field of labour market and social affairs. The Action Plan included the evaluation of functioning of points-based systems in selected countries and of the applicability of PBS in the Slovak conditions in relation to all groups of economic migrants. However, the plans for investigation of the opportunities of PBS have been practically dropped in 2013.

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 5.8 per cent in 2019 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia in 2019 were at 55 098 persons which was an increase compared to 2016 (14 314 persons). Among them 28.5 thousand worked on the basis of a work permit and 49.7 thousand on the basis of information cards in 2019 (32.1 thousand EEA nationals, 17.6 thousand other countries).

Regional labour market characteristics are summarized in Table 7. There is a gradient of worsening labour market situation from the West to the East. This means that there is an inverse relationship between the regional share in total unemployment and the share in total number of foreign workers. Bratislava region has the lowest share in total unemployment and highest share of foreign workers. Numbers of foreign workers in Slovakia are summarized in table 8.

Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 17.8 thousand and 20.1 thousand workers as of end 2013 and 2014, respectively. It further increased to 25.5 thousand workers by end 2015, 35.1 thousand by end 2016, 49.4 thousand in 2017, 69.1 thousand in 2018 and 78.3 thousand in 2019. Among these, approximately almost half were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2020 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (8 thousand), Czech Republic (5.9 thousand), Hungary (5 thousand), Poland (2.3 thousand) and Italy (1.2 thousand).

Tables 10 to 10c provide data about foreign workers by detailed breakdowns, such as by duration of stay, gender, age group, education, occupation and sector of economic activity. Majority of work permits for third country nationals is given for long-term period (over 12 months). On the contrary, most of the EEA nationals seem to come mainly for short period (less than 3 months). Prevailing characteristics for the group of workers from third countries are: male, university degree holder, and age brackets 25 to 34 years. For the workers from EEA both age and educational brackets are more evenly distributed. Figures 6a to 6b show more detailed comparison of workers from third countries with their counterparts from EU/EEA according to the mentioned categories: length of stay, age brackets, highest attained degree of education, occupation (ISCO) and sector of economic activity (NACE).

Tables 11a and 11b summarize the development of foreign workers' stocks from the EEA and OECD countries, respectively. It can be seen that vast majority of foreign workers in this category in Slovakia in mid-2020 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Croatia.

Data about Slovaks working abroad (Table 30) provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2020 represented about 4.8 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 178 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016, 150 thousand in 2017, 140 thousand in 2018 and 128.6 thousand in 2019. (Almost two thirds of them were males).

The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2020 were Austria (40.2 thousand), the Czech Republic (26.2 thousand), Germany (22 thousand), Hungary (10.4 thousand), and Netherlands (5 thousand).

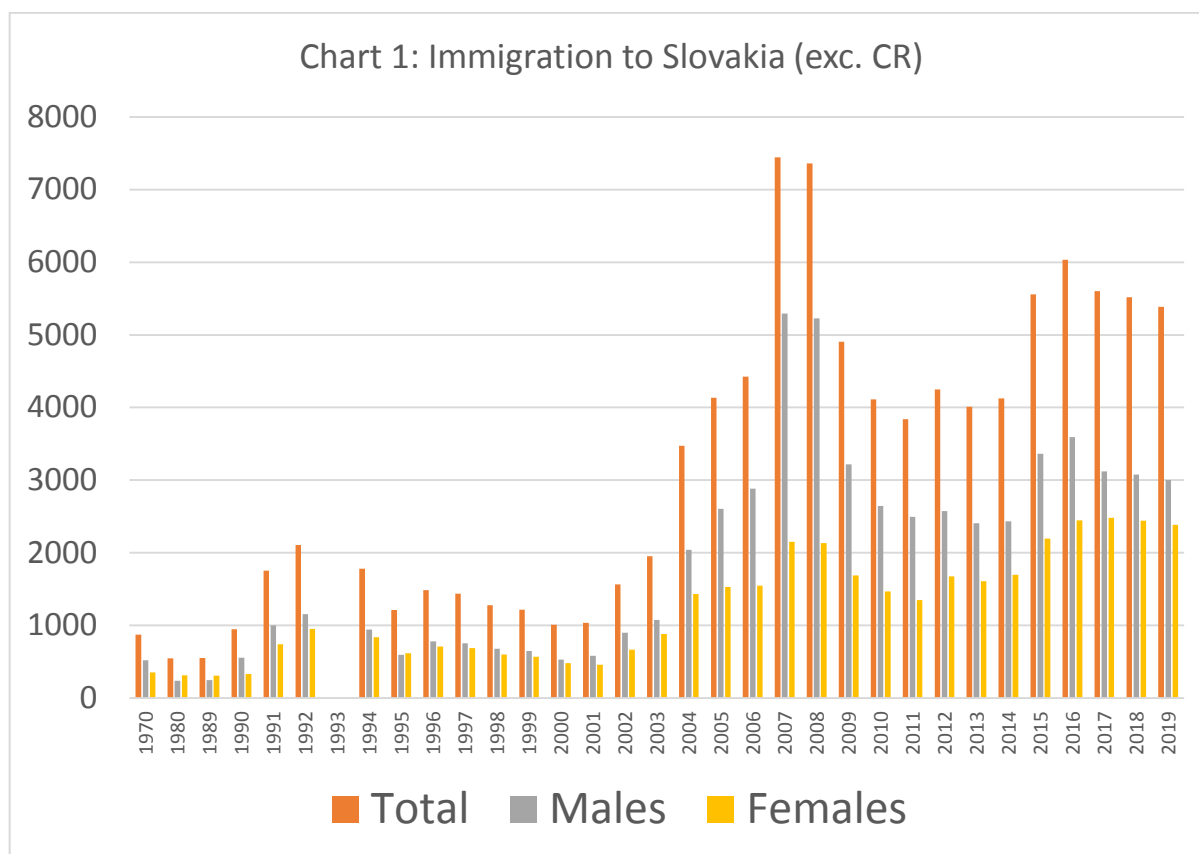
Internal mobility

Tables 14 and 15 summarize the development of internal mobility of population over the past three decades. In 2013 about 85 thousand persons migrated internally, which represented a slight increase as compared to the previous year. In 2014 the number of internal migrants increased more substantially to almost 94 thousand persons, in 2015 it reached 91 thousand persons, in 2016 it reached 96 thousand persons, in 2017 it reached 95.1 thousand persons, 2018 98.4 thousand persons and 98.7 thousand persons in 2019. It can be seen that the extent of internal mobility has been relatively low and it was even decreasing over the first transition decade when regional labour market differences started to grow. One would expect that the internal mobility would increase during the transition, as people would look for jobs in the better-off parts of the country. But paradoxically, absolute numbers of internal migrants were globally decreasing between 1980 and 2000 (with only a small upswing during the second half of the nineties). During the past decade the annual numbers of internal migrants fluctuated around 80 – 90 thousand persons (as compared to for example 115 thousand in 1980), which represents rather negligible share of total population (less than 2 per cent). The share of inter-regional mobility is still low as compared to mobility within regions. In 2019 43.4 per cent of mobility took place within the same district, and about 29 per cent among districts within the same region. Only about 27 per cent of the total mobility was inter-regional (Slovakia has 8 regions at NUTSIII level, see Annex 2 for the map of the Slovak regions and districts).

In terms of numbers of migrants per 1000 inhabitants, the figures for inter-regional mobility, inter-district mobility and within-district mobility in 2019 were 4.9, 5.3, 7.9 (as compared to 4.7, 5.3, 8.1 in 2018), respectively. Women are more represented among the internal migrants than men. Among the most frequently quoted reasons for low internal mobility are the housing barriers, transportation costs, and also traditional attitudes of people. Thus one can conclude that despite relatively large regional differences in terms of labour market conditions, internal mobility does not seem to play a more substantial role in mitigating these differentials. Monitoring by the Statistical Office shows that the overall share of migrants in total population is low and that internal migration prevails within districts rather than among districts or among regions. It also shows that the prevailing reasons for internal migration (changing the place of permanent residence) are connected to finding a place to live, following a family member, or marriage, rather than looking for a job.

It is also very interesting to note that the Slovak labour market over the past few years started to exhibit shortages of workers for certain professions, notably for skilled workers for industries (such as automotive and electro-technical industry), as well as for lower skilled workers in construction and agriculture. However, against the background of high unemployment, the authorities do not seem to plan undertaking measures aimed at encouraging immigration of foreign workers for these occupations. Rather, Slovakia strives to attract highly skilled foreign workers. New act on the stay of aliens that came into effect in January 2012 incorporated regulations of two European Directives: 2009/50/EC ('the Blue Card Directive') and the 2009/52/EC.

3 IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS

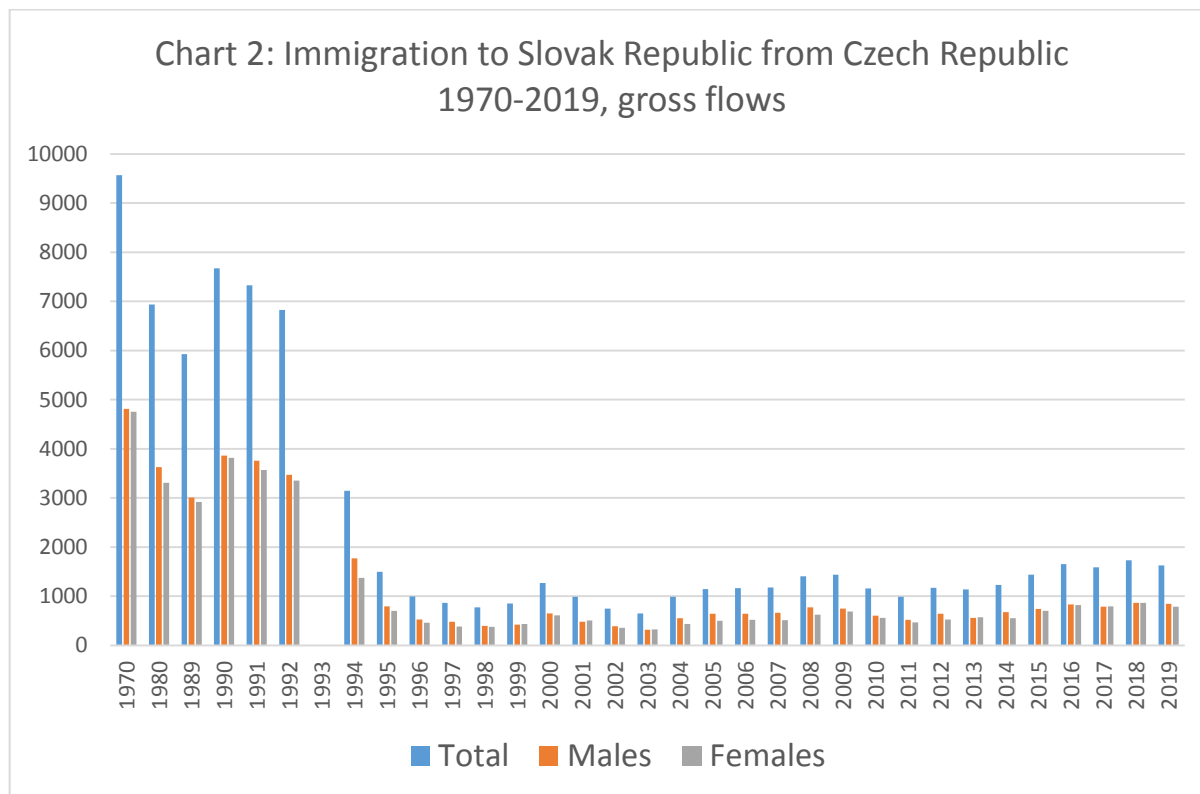
Chart 1: Immigration to Slovakia 1970-2019, gross flows (exc. Czech Republic)

Source: author's own work, data for 1993 not available for administrative reasons

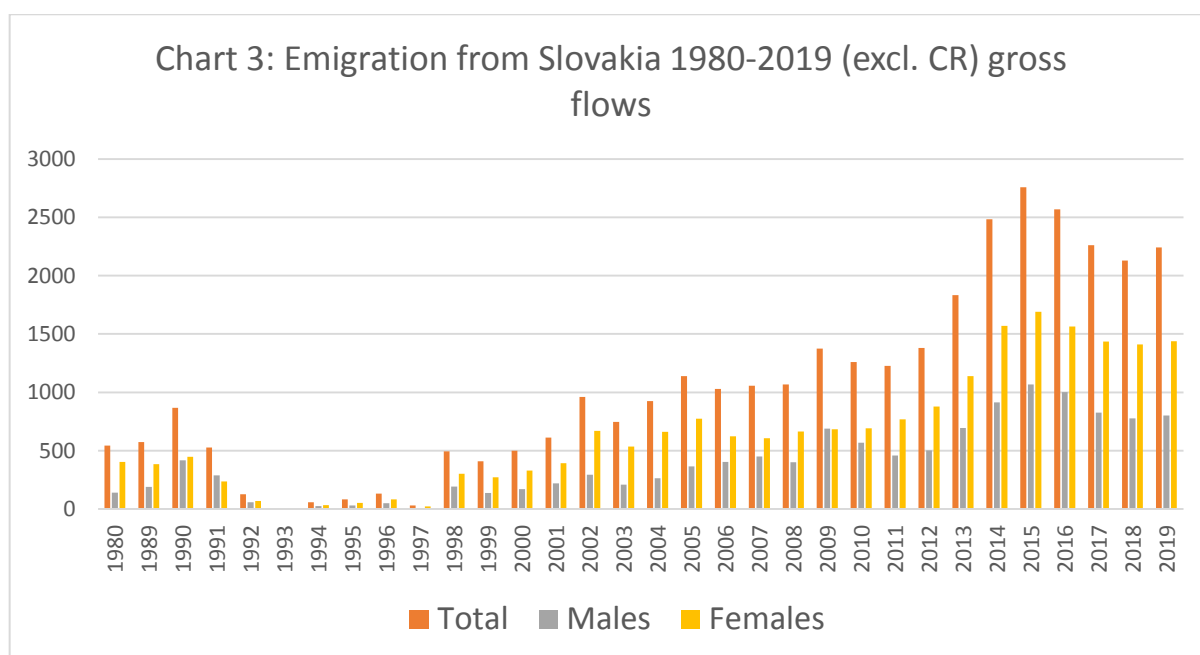
Slovak Republic historically has been a country from which people migrated and also which was a destination for migration.

Chart 1 depicts this in a graphic way. Immigration flows during the Iron Curtain period were limited by existence of the borders and migration within the country prevailed i.e. there were only 871 people from countries other than the Czech Republic to immigrate to Slovakia in 1970 (9570 persons from the Czech Republic). There were 2 main reasons to migrate: 1. Work reasons (including change of permanent residence and commuting) and 2. marriages. The numbers of males and females are more or less equal in numbers. The chart shows a significant peak in migrant flows to Slovakia during the economic crisis in 2008 (7360 persons from countries other than the Czech Republic). This can be attributed to numerous layoffs of working force both in the Czech Republic (Chart 1) and other EU countries (Chart 1) which resulted in people returning back home. In 1970 there has been a total number of 9570 persons immigration to Slovakia from the Czech Republic (see Chart 2). Back then this was an inter-state migration as both republics were a part of country – the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The ratio of males to females migrating remains relatively constant throughout the time at 1:1. This trend of approximately 3500-4800 persons migrating remained until the fall of the Iron Curtain and both countries becoming independent (and

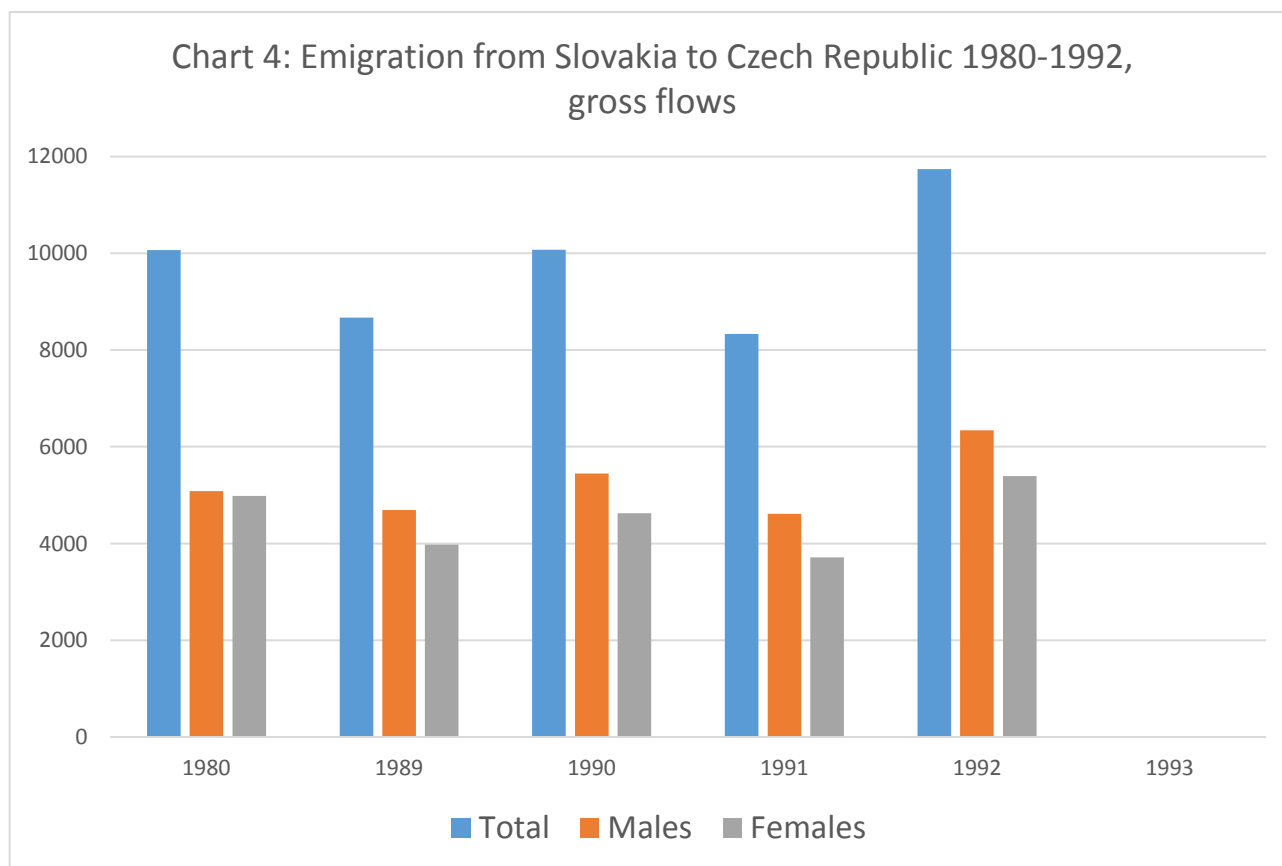
separating). This trend reduced to less than half in the following years (after separation) and reaches a number from 1144 in 2005 to 846 total in 2019. There is an observed slight increase each year.



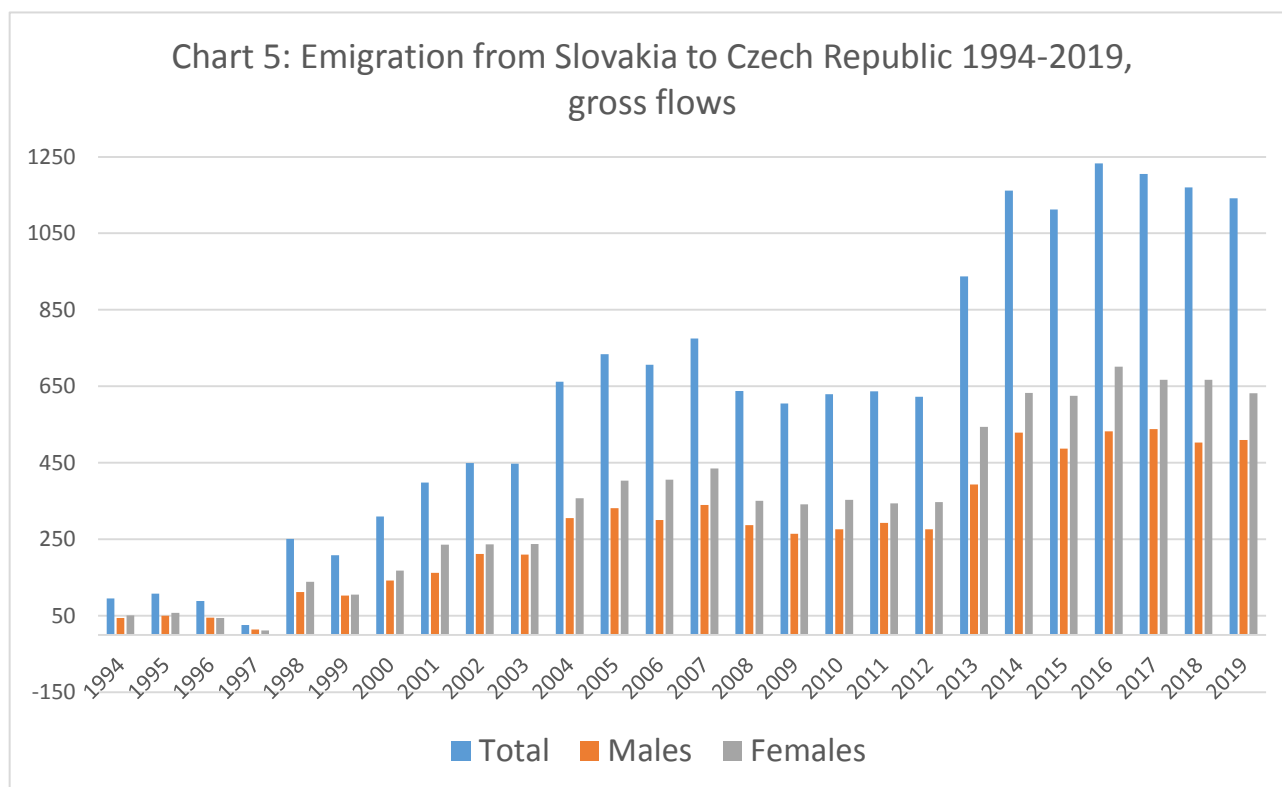
Source: author's own work, data for 1993 not available for administrative reasons



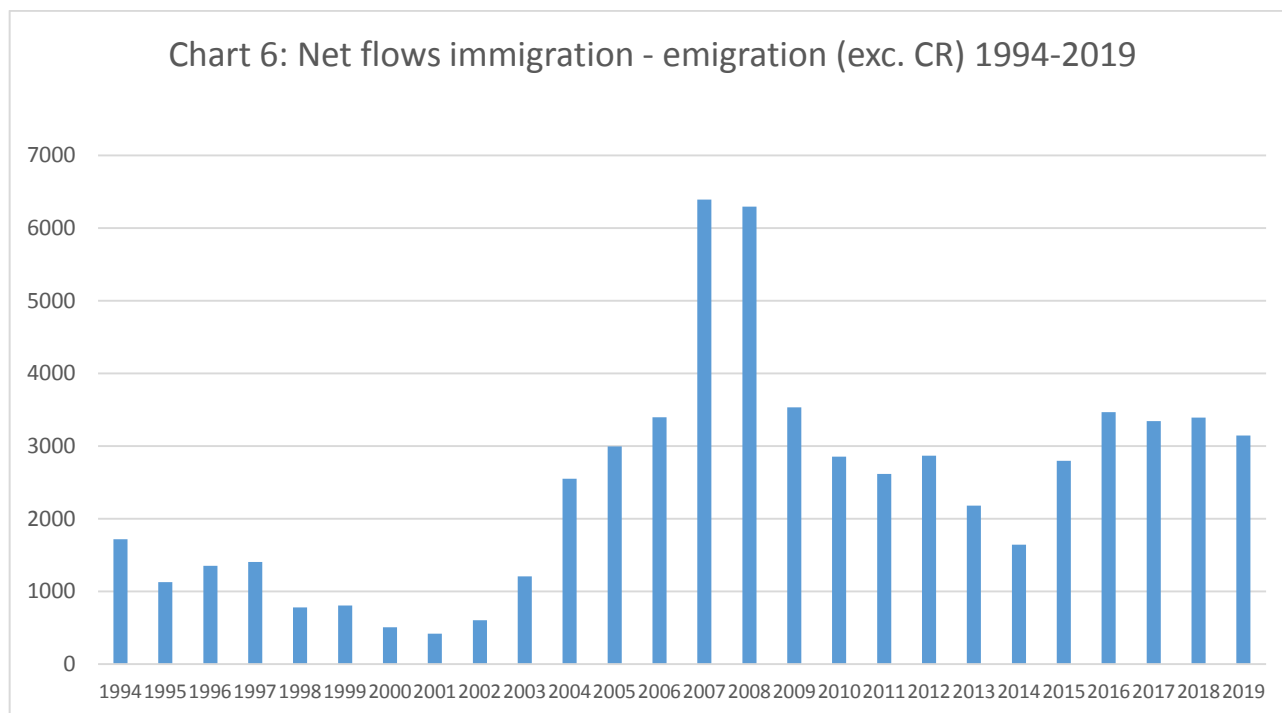
Source: author's own work, data for 1993 not available for administrative reasons



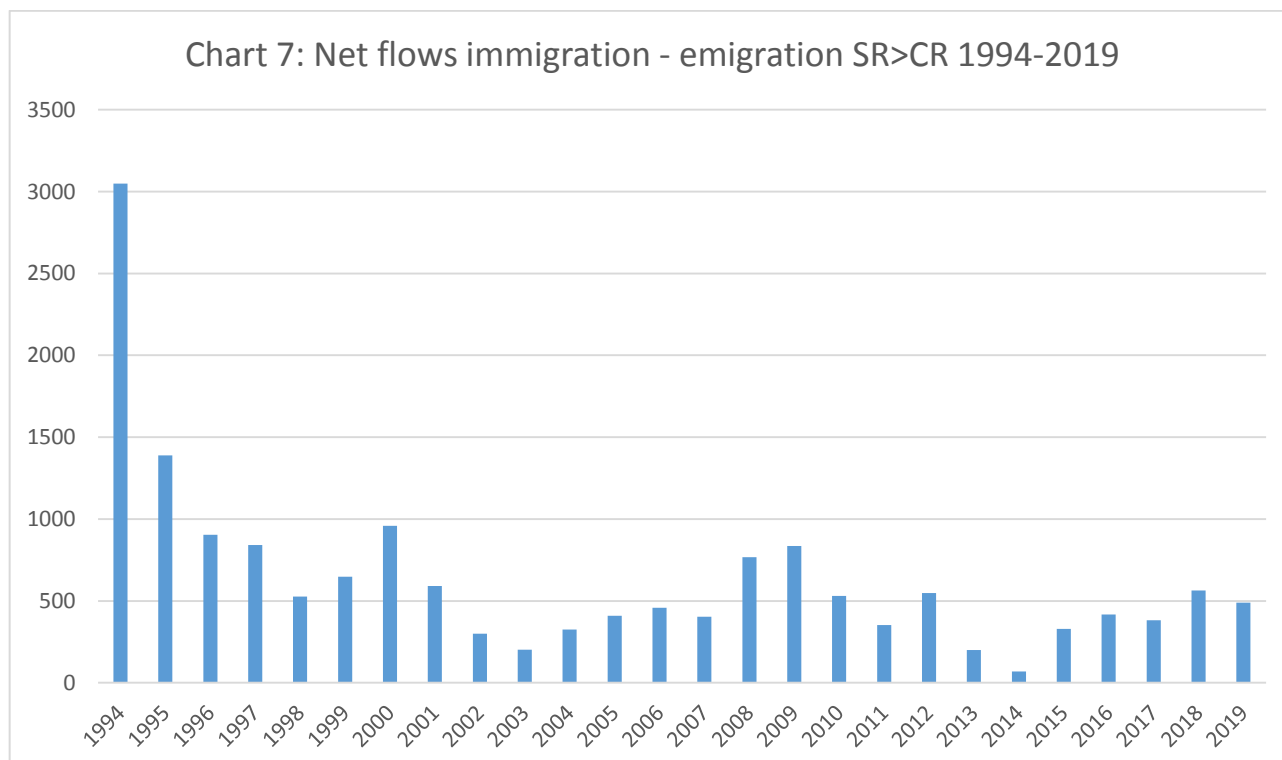
Source: author's own work, data for 1993 not available for administrative reasons



Source: author's own work



Source: author's own work



Source: author's own work

In the modern history there have been 3 significant migration waves of migration from the territory. The first wave started after WWI where people from Slovakia migrated mainly for economic reasons

(to find work). The most common overseas destination were the United States of America. This has continued until approximately 1924. The reasons were not as much an improving economic situation back home but rather a quota immigration system having started to be implemented by the USA.

The second wave was after WWII and after 1948 where the major migration flows were within the country towards the Czech Republic. Owing to the close of borders and the Iron Curtain being implemented the numbers of international migration dropped significantly.

The third wave was after the Prague Spring in 1968 where, for a short period of time when the borders were open, there has been an increase in numbers of migrants from the country. This however has ceased after the borders closed and the main migration flows were again directed towards the then Czech Socialist Republic for reasons of work – whether based on permanent residency or commuting.

The last wave of migration was after Slovak Republic became a member of the European union. This time the most significant factor were economic reasons owing to the common labour market. While some countries opened their labour markets for Slovak workers completely, some chose to implement transition periods up to 7 years before they opened their labour markets completely.

Chart 3 shows this in a graphic way. The emigration flows climbed slowly but steadily after the fall of the Iron Curtain peaking in 2015 (2758 persons). The interesting part is that there are higher numbers of females emigrating than males. This can be attributed to generally lower income for women than men in Slovakia thus making this a greater incentive to travel both for work and for permanent residence.

Charts 4 and 5 focus on emigration flows to the Czech Republic. For historical reasons (cultural, common history and language) the Czech Republic has been the most obvious destination to go to. The highest flows have historically been until the split of federation (1993 when Slovakia became independent) with numbers of approximately 10000 each year (10065 in 1980 and 11740 in 1992). After Slovakia became independent there is a visible down-fall in the numbers compared with the pre-1993 period yet there is a steady trend of rising numbers. This trend fell down slightly during the 2008 crisis but started to rise in 2013. The numbers peaked in 2016 with 1233 persons followed by a slight fall (1142 people in 2019).

Charts 6 and 7 show net flows of migrating numbers (immigration – emigration from the Slovak territory) for both Czech Republic and other countries as destination. Immigration to the Slovak territory has always been greater in numbers than the number of people emigration out of Slovakia. The high values for years 2007-2008 (Chart 6) can be attributed to a rise of people returning to Slovakia during the economic crisis. High number of returns can also be observed in Chart 7 for 1994 – where, after Slovakia became independent and split from the Czech Republic people chose to return to Slovakia as their home.

4 MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Chart 8 provides a comprehensive picture of evolution of selected macroeconomic indicators during the entire period of 1994-2019. Since founding of the Slovak Republic (1st January 1993) the first available data come from a year later – 1994 while some other indicators were available as of 1996

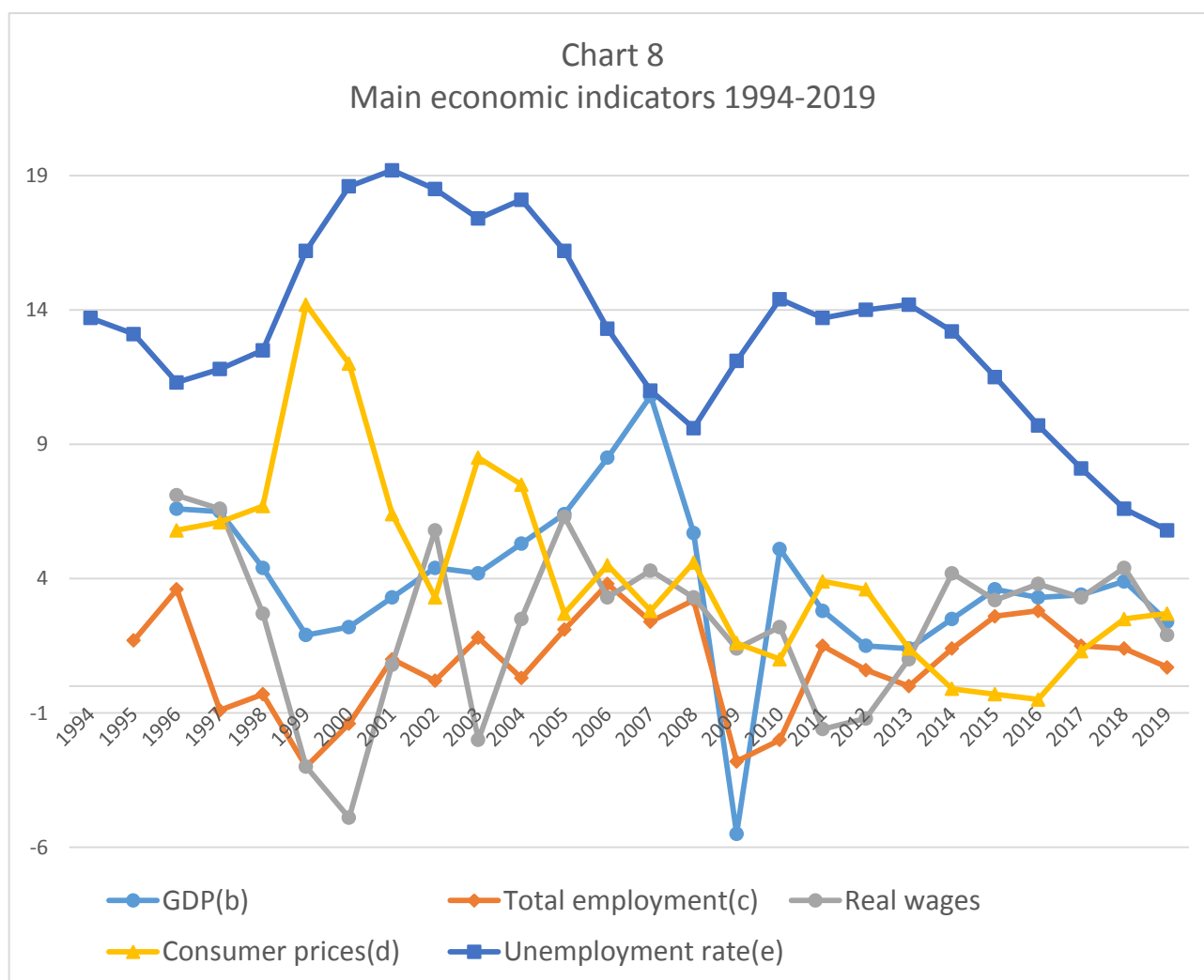
on. The GDP indicator describes real GDP in constant prices of year 2000. (as of 2012 ESA 95 method is used with index base 2005). For the 1996-2001 period the annual percentage changes are for the real GDP in constant prices of 1995. It is obvious to the naked eye that the GDP had been constantly rising since founding of the Slovak Republic with a peak in 1996. However, the arrival of the global economic crisis back in 2009 squeezed the numbers down considerably all over EU (also globally) and Slovak Republic was no exception. The GDP plummeted down to -5.5 %. Economic recovery took off already the next year, yet the growth hasn't been able to reach the pre-crisis levels.

The total employment indicator based on LFS also indicates annual average change. Initially the Slovak Republic has been witnessing a steady increase in the employment numbers. The decrease in 1999 relates to slowing down of economic performance and the growth of inflation. The Slovak Government adopted several measures in May 1999 to remedy the economic situation (i.e. limitation of expenditure and stimulation of income in the public budget). These measure show up in the graph in later years where the employment starts to rise after 1999 only to fall down again in the year 2009, as a result of increased turbulences on global financial markets and the perceived uncertainty. Conditions of the labour market deteriorated and there has been pressure on the wages that resulted in lowering of the real wages. After the 2009 crisis the employment numbers have been generally growing.

Real wages plummeted significantly twice (both 1999 and 2009 crises). The growth of negotiated wages slowed down significantly in this period of crisis. A result of a lessening influence of employees in the process of wage negotiation combined with worsening of labour market conditions eventuated into overall weakened economic activity. After 2009 there has been a steady increase in the real wages. In 2018 the wages increased the most in the public government and defence, commercial activities, industry, healthcare and civil engineering. The growth in real wages in 2017-2018 can be attributed to continuing demand for workforce with related pressure on wage increase in several sectors.

Consumer prices are an index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification with a base in year 2000. Consumer prices display similar properties to any other indicator in the chart. The sharp decline in 2009 due to the 2009 Crisis is followed by a shallower yet steady increase in the period later on which was a result of growth in commodities prices and a turn in base effects. The weakened economy prevented pressure on any significant increase in prices. At the end of reviewed period in 2018 the consumer prices kept growing. The accelerated inflation (HICP) had been influenced especially by the prices of energy and services.

The LFS rate of unemployment are annual averages with the data of 2011 having been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census. There are 2 significant trends noticeable. The crises in 1999 and 2009 both resulted in stopping the decreasing trend in unemployment numbers where after a slight delay the unemployment rates started going up again. The increase can be explained by a certain delay factor on the markets with employers hesitating to lay off their working force at the beginning but as the effects of the Crisis multiplied the employers started to lay off their employees.



Source: author's own work

III. Conclusion

It seems that over a protracted period of the existence of the Slovak Republic the basic macroeconomic variables that would constitute the backbone of the classical economic models, did not behave in the expected way. The long-term relationship between unemployment and inflation (known as Philips curve) does not seem to hold, mainly due to the sluggishness of the unemployment rate that has not been able to react to the more dynamic changes in consumer prizes. The reason may be in the structural embeddedness of the Slovak labour market, whereas the number of registered unemployed is more driven by administrative rules and programs rather than the market development.

Stocks of foreign workers with work permits as of end 2019 was close to 80 thousand, by mid-2020 it decreased slightly to less than 75 thousand. These figures are relatively low compared to the order of magnitude of the labour force (about 2 million), thus leading to the conclusion that the Slovak labour market is still relatively unattractive for foreign workers. At the same time, the rate of emigration of Slovak workers abroad as measured by the Labour Force Survey grossly underestimates the numbers of Slovaks working abroad.

Thus, from the labour market point of view, Slovakia is emigration country with net negative balance – emigration of Slovak workers abroad vastly prevails over immigration of foreign workers into Slovakia.

An attempt to estimate econometric model explaining numbers of foreign workers by the classical macroeconomic variables based on OLS regression and aggregate data did not lead to satisfactory results. Various empirical forms of the model were statistically insignificant or led to counterintuitive results. The reason might be in the high level of aggregation (whole republic) that does not allow enough variation, as well as the fact that the labour market seems to be driven more by administrative rules than by the market conditions. For a more refined analysis it would be more promising to use regionally disaggregated data at the level of districts, where the future research will be focused.

References

Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, online database, available at:

https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/statistiky.html?page_id=1247

EUROSTAT online database, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Lubyova, M. (2012a), 'Changing demographic, educational and migration patterns in new EU member countries', in Free Movement of Workers and Labour Market Adjustment: Recent Experiences from OECD Countries and the European Union, Paris: OECD Publishing

OECD, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK 2018 © OECD 2018, 42ND EDITION, ISBN 978-92-64-30194-8 81 2018 17 1 P

OECD, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK 2019 © OECD 2019, 43RD EDITION, ISBN 978-92-64-52834-5

Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police, Statistical Overview of Legal and Illegal Migration in the Slovak Republic 2015-2018, <http://www.minv.sk/?uhcp>; www.minv.sk/?year-2018.

Slovak Migration Office, Statistics on Migration, available at: <http://www.minv.sk/?migracny-urad-mv-sr> ; <http://www.minv.sk/?statistiky-20>

Annexes

List of tables

Table 1	Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2008-2020
Table 2	Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2019 (Top 40) and half 2020 (Top 20)
Table 2b	Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2018 and 2019 (Top 40)
Table 3	Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2020Q1
Table 4	Basic demographic trends over period 2003–2019
Table 5	Age structure of the Slovak population, 2004-2019
Table 6	Labour market performance, 2009–2019 and 2019Q2
Table 7	Regional labour market characteristics 2012–2018 and 2020Q2
Table 8	Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2020 (August)
Table 9	Foreign workers - total nationals in 2016-2020 by gender and form of access to the labour market
Table 10	Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 10.a	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 10.b	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 10.c	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 11	Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2016-2020 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Table 11.a	Employment of EU / EEA and Swiss nationals in 2016-2020 by gender and nationality
Table 11.b	Employment of OECD nationals in 2016-2020 by gender and nationality
Table 11.c	Employment of third country nationals (without 42 countries OECD and/or EU/EEA) in 2016 - 2020 in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)
Table 12	Slovaks employed abroad 2007-2018 and 2019 (2020Q2)
Table 13	Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2019
Table 14	Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2019
Table 15	Universities and colleges - public, private, state; students (Oct. 31.) and graduates (in calendar year); Slovak nationality, foreigners, 2006-2019
Table 16	Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings
Table 17	Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2015-2019
Table 18a	Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, 2008-2019
Table 18b	Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2008-2019
Table 18c	Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2016-2019
Table 18d	Top 10 countries for migration inflows in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship
Table 18e	Top 10 countries for migration outflows in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship
Table 19	Main economic indicators 1993-2019
Table 20	Immigration to Slovakia 1970-2019
Table 21	Emigration from Slovakia 1980-2019

List of figures

- Figure 1 Components of total population change, 1993 – 2019
- Figure 2 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category in 2015-mid 2020
- Figure 3 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2020 (August)
- Figure 4 Slovaks working abroad by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2008 – 2018 and 2nd Q2020
- Figure 5 Slovaks working abroad total numbers and as % of total employment, 2011 – 2018 and 2nd Q2020
- Figure 6 Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in second quarters 2018 and 2019

Maps

- Figure A2.1 Map of external borders
- Figure A2.2 Map of internal borders – 8 regions and 79 districts

Source data used in this paper come from The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS) by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Slovak Republic; the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information of the Slovak Republic.

Table 1 Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2008-2020

Type	Year	Total	Bratis-Lava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
Total	2008	19 472	7 128	1 800	1 170	1 808	1 413	1 183	1 945	3 025
	2009	21 492	8 258	2 063	1 262	1 822	1 394	1 308	2 170	3 215
	2010	22 932	8 960	2 044	1 352	1 924	1 520	1 366	2 349	3 417
	2011	24 333	9 395	2 173	1 353	2 049	1 747	1 525	2 381	3 710
	2012	25 019	9 615	2 018	1 473	2 098	1 895	1 378	2 477	4 065
	2013	26 157	10 234	2 061	1 468	2 162	2 127	1 468	2 514	4 123
	2014	29 171	11 944	2 201	1 568	2 332	2 391	1 642	2 676	4 417
	2015	35 261	15 232	3 264	1 718	2 535	2 700	1 969	2 844	4 999
	2016	41 232	18 132	3 682	1 983	2 951	2 965	2 588	3 453	5 478
	2017	50 395	20 539	5 812	2 473	4 289	3 509	3 455	4 033	6 285
	2018	65 381	24 929	8 776	3 928	5 658	4 394	4 492	5 553	7 661
	2019	73 870	27 405	9 917	4 956	7 175	5 181	4 648	6 172	8 415
30.6.	2019	85 827	31 210	11 527	5 767	8 964	6 151	5 080	6 991	10 137
30.6.	2020	88 245	32 174	12 114	6 302	8 899	6 530	4 831	7 002	10 393
Temporary	2008	11 553	4 752	1 248	636	1 076	653	601	1 033	1 554
	2009	12 986	5 672	1 418	708	1 018	670	682	1 211	1 607
	2010	13 610	6 106	1 288	726	1 037	810	699	1 226	1 718
	2011	14 368	6 313	1 350	707	1 099	1 017	765	1 164	1 953
	2012	14 080	6 161	1 113	752	1 063	1 082	564	1 139	2 206
	2013	14 561	6 477	1 034	742	1 078	1 248	618	1 120	2 244
	2014	16 642	7 650	1 120	780	1 179	1 420	762	1 242	2 489
	2015	21 089	10 411	1 457	893	1 303	1 683	1 024	1 386	2 932
	2016	26 590	12 835	2 423	1 119	1 530	1 904	1 570	1 900	3 309
	2017	34 570	14 710	4 409	1 553	2 685	2 373	2 348	2 527	3 965
	2018	48 316	18 512	7 229	2 935	4 036	3 195	3 338	3 880	5 191
30.6.	2019	55 953	20 624	8 302	3 911	5 482	3 916	3 445	4 425	5 848
	2019	66 964	23 947	9 815	4 700	7 226	4 798	3 856	5 154	7 468
30.6.	2020	68 676	24 585	10 285	5 169	7 133	5 120	3 568	5 178	7 638
Permanent	2008	7 694	2 265	502	525	720	757	568	910	1 447
	2009	8 246	2 473	573	543	791	714	607	958	1 587

Type	Year	Total	Bratis- Lava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
	2010	9 089	2 747	684	617	881	704	656	1 123	1 677
	2011	9 739	2 961	771	642	938	726	746	1 216	1 739
	2012	10 681	3 336	841	712	1 029	803	807	1 315	1 838
	2013	11 342	3 644	967	719	1 075	868	837	1 368	1 864
	2014	12 297	4 187	1 018	780	1 144	958	867	1 425	1 918
	2015	13 270	4 712	1 083	814	1 227	1 005	936	1 439	2 054
	2016	14 347	5 186	1 183	853	1 410	1 048	1 011	1 500	2 156
	2017	15 589	5 720	1 346	912	1 583	1 125	1 101	1 497	2 305
	2018	17 050	6 411	1 535	993	1 621	1 199	1 153	1 671	2 467
30.6.	2019	17 893	6 774	1 613	1 045	1 693	1 264	1 202	1 736	2 566
	2019	18 812	7 258	1 710	1 067	1 737	1 353	1 221	1 799	2 667
30.6.	2020	19 548	7 582	1 827	1 133	1 765	1 410	1 262	1 814	2 755
Tolerated	2008	225	111	50	9	12	3	14	2	24
	2009	260	113	72	11	13	10	19	1	21
	2010	233	107	72	9	6	6	11		22
	2011	226	121	52	4	12	4	14	1	18
	2012	258	118	64	9	6	10	7	23	21
	2013	254	113	60	7	9	11	13	26	15
	2014	232	107	63	8	9	13	13	9	10
	2015	902	109	724	11	5	12	9	19	13
	2016	295	111	76	11	11	13	7	53	13
	2017	236	109	57	8	21	11	6	9	15
	2018	15	6	2		1		1	2	3
	2019	24	7	2		1	1	1	11	1
30.6.	2019	51	5	2		1		3	38	2
30.6.	2020	21	7	2		1		1	10	

Source: Author's own work

Table 2 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2019 (Top 40) and half 2020 (Top 20)

2019	Stocks (31.12.)				2020	Stocks (30.6.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	38307	33247	5058	2	Ukraine	39578	34096	5481	1
Serbia	16604	15784	820		Serbia	16659	15793	866	
Vietnam	5565	3732	1831	2	Vietnam	6413	4545	1867	1
Russia	5257	2821	2433	3	Russia	5317	2771	2540	6
China	2709	926	1783		China	2707	890	1817	
Macedonia	1614	1012	602		Macedonia	1683	1063	620	
Korea	1608	983	625		Korea	1515	888	627	
Iran	1400	1221	179		Iran	1288	1088	200	
United States	1064	398	666		United States	1049	389	660	
India	967	778	189		India	1042	847	195	
Bosnia&Herz.	887	747	140		Bosnia&Herz.	951	805	146	
Turkey	801	483	318		Turkey	802	484	318	
Georgia	597	547	50		Georgia	769	719	50	
Belarus	529	309	220		Kazakhstan	538	400	138	
Kazakhstan	524	400	124		Belarus	519	299	220	
Thailand	485	280	205		Thailand	498	280	218	
Afghanistan	390	223	135	32	Israel	363	276	87	
Syria	387	228	159		Egypt	355	116	239	
Egypt	359	117	242		Syria	346	185	161	
Israel	357	274	83		Philippines	308	193	115	
Brazil	286	159	127		Others	5545	2549	2983	13
Moldova	277	201	76		Total	88245	68676	19548	21
Albania	264	101	163						
Philippines	237	127	110						
Iraq	232	95	137						
Mexico	232	85	147						
Japan	216	129	87						
Kyrgyzstan	201	180	21						

Canada	184	75	109	
Libya	174	98	76	
Tunisia	170	5	165	
Nigeria	159	45	114	
Armenia	148	80	66	2
Lebanon	143	45	98	
Australia	132	14	118	
Azerbaijan	131	100	31	
Kosovo	120	34	86	
Palestine	104	53	51	
Mongolia	99	77	22	
Montenegro	95	78	17	
Others	1812	673	1129	10
Total	85827	66964	18812	51

Source: Author's own work

Table 2b Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2018 (Top 40) and half 2019 (Top 20)

2018	Stocks (31.12.)				2019	Stocks (30.6.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	24 913	20 543	4 369	1	Ukraine	30 447	25 735	4 711	1
Serbia	14 208	13 477	730	1	Serbia	15 522	14 748	774	
Russia	4 698	2 444	2 250	4	Russia	4 896	2 548	2 345	3
Vietnam	4 008	2 264	1 744		Vietnam	4 505	2 714	1 791	
China	2 561	898	1 663		China	2 614	896	1 718	
Korea	1 618	1 041	577		Korea	1 586	995	591	
Iran	1 426	1 287	139		Macedonia	1 464	888	576	
Macedonia	1 301	736	565		Iran	1 369	1 212	157	
United States	1 010	397	612	1	United States	1 026	391	635	
Turkey	691	402	289		Bosnia&Herz.	799	666	133	
Bosnia&Herz.	674	543	131		India	711	534	177	
India	627	460	167		Turkey	696	390	306	

Belarus	503	296	207		Belarus	491	277	213	1
Thailand	439	265	174		Thailand	470	278	192	
Kazakhstan	416	309	107		Kazakhstan	435	323	112	
Syria	399	256	143		Georgia	409	364	45	
Israel	384	303	81		Syria	397	246	151	
Egypt	337	105	232		Israel	376	293	83	
Brazil	277	151	126		Egypt	354	115	239	
Afghanistan	239	122	116	1	Brazil	300	172	128	
Iraq	225	90	135		Others	5 003	2 168	2 816	19
Japan	224	137	86	1	Total	73 870	55 953	17 893	24
Mexico	218	83	135						
Moldova	209	135	74						
Georgia	205	159	46						
Philippines	188	96	92						
Albania	181	47	134						
Canada	172	70	102						
Libya	169	104	65						
Tunisia	161	8	153						
Lebanon	144	55	89						
Nigeria	144	39	105						
Armenia	135	76	57	2					
Kyrgyzstan	117	99	18						
Australia	115	17	98						
Azerbaijan	111	93	18						
Palestine	103	57	46						
Kosovo	90	18	72						
South Africa	83	26	57						
Algeria	77	12	65						
Others	1 581	596	981	4					
Total	65 381	48 316	17 050	15					

Source: Author's own work

Table 3 **Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2020Q1**

	Population beginning of year	Natural increase	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration
1993	5 314 155	20 549	1 751	9 106	7 355
1994	5 336 455	14 984	4 768	4 922	154
1995	5 356 207	8 741	2 842	3 055	213
1996	5 367 790	8 887	2 255	2 477	222
1997	5 378 932	6 987	1 731	2 303	572
1998	5 387 650	4 426	1 306	2 052	746
1999	5 393 382	3 821	1 454	2 072	618
2000	5 398 657	2 427	1 463	2 274	811
2001	5 402 547	-844	1 012	2 023	1 011
2002	5 378 951	-691	901	2 312	1 411
2003	5 379 161	-517	1 409	2 603	1 194
2004	5 380 053	1 895	2 874	4 460	1 586
2005	5 384 822	955	3 403	5 276	1 873
2006	5 389 180	603	3 854	5 589	1 735
2007	5 393 637	568	6 793	8 624	1 831
2008	5 400 998	4 196	7 060	8 765	1 705
2009	5 412 254	8 304	4 367	6 346	1 979
2010	5 424 925	6 965	3 383	5 272	1 889
2011	5 392 446	8 910	2 966	4 829	1 863
2012	5 404 322	3 098	3 416	5 419	2 003
2013	5 410 836	2 734	2 379	5 149	2 770
2014	5 415 949	3 687	1 713	5 357	3 644
2015	5 421 349	1 776	3 127	6 997	3 870
2016	5 426 252	5 206	3 885	7 686	3 801
2017	5 435 343	4 055	3 722	7 188	3 466
2018	5 443 120	3 346	3 955	7 253	3 298
2019	5 452 257	3 820	3 632	7 016	3 384
2020*	5 457 873	627	1 636	2 631	995

Note: 2011 figures are based on the results of the Population Census

2020 = January to June 2020 (population change)*

Source: Author's own work

Table 4 Basic demographic trends over period 2003 – 2019

<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Marriages	4,8	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,81	4,71	4,94	5,3	5,5	5,8	5,7	5,4
Divorces	1,99	2,02	2,14	2,36	2,26	2,34	2,34	2,21	2,06	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7
Live births	9,6	10,0	10,1	10,0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1	11,3	10,3	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,5
Deaths	9,7	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,5	9,9	9,6	9,9	10,0	9,8
Abortions	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5
Natural population increase	-0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,5	1,3	1,7	0,57	0,51	0,68	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,7
Net migration	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Total population increase	0,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,2	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,4

Source: Author's own work

Note: Number of permanent residents as of 30.6. (1.7.) in Slovak demographic statistics was used up to 2010 inclusive. From 2011, it is counted as the arithmetic average of the states.

Table 5 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2004-2018

% shares (a)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-working	17.06	16.59	16.14	15.76	15.45	15.32	15.28	15.41	15.35	15.32	15,31	15.33	15.46	15.61	15.74	15.83
Working	71.31	71.67	72.00	72,27	72.46	72.42	72.34	71.81	71.52	71.14	70.73	70.22	69.55	68.87	68.22	67.59
Post-working	11.62	11.74	11.86	11.98	12.09	12.26	12.38	12.78	13.13	13.54	13.96	14.45	14.99	15.52	16.04	16.58
Ratio: (Pre-and	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.4	43.8	45.2	46.59	47,95

post-working age) / (Working age)																
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	68.1	70.7	73.5	76.0	78.3	78.8	81.0	83.0	85.5	88.3	91.2	94.2	97.0	99.4	101.9	104.8
Average age	37,13	37,41	37,71	37,99	38,25	38,49	38,73	39,05	39,32	39,60	39,87	40,13	40,37	40,59	40,82	41,06

Notes: (a) Pre-working 0 to 14 years, **working 15 to 64, post-working 65+**

Aging index: Since 2011 changed the calculation of the *index of aging*.

Source: Author's own work

Table 6 Labour market performance, 2009 – 2020

(%) Annual averages	2009	2010	2011 ⁺	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1-2Q 2020
Employment rate (20-64)	66.4	64.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4	73,4	72,4
Employment development (y-o-y)	-2.8	-2.0	-0.1	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	-2.0
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.4	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.3
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	25.9	20.0	-6.3	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.4	-15.3	-15.8	-19.9	-12.1	7,8
Number of vacancies (average)	17310	13424	14165	14072	15048	16046	17198	20054	21123	25088	21920	17007

Note: In 2012 all data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

⁺ In 2011 data have been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Source: Author's own work

Table 7 Regional labour market characteristics 2012 – 2020

Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	65.2	61.8	72.2	77.0	5.2	5.18
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	61.9	55.0	64.6	70.0	11.3	8.52
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.3	61.1	66.2	9.2	9.61
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	58.3	51.0	60.9	65.9	12.6	12.78
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.9	58.0	63.7	13.9	11.66
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.1	49.2	57.9	63.0	18.1	19.09
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.1	46.9	54.2	60.4	17.9	19.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.2	46.4	53.8	59.1	18.9	18.64
SR total	5 404,3	4 571,8	59.1	51.1	59.8	65.2	13.6	13.34
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.2	59.1	66.7	72.8	13.3	12.32
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.6	43.5	52.9	57.6	14.0	14.60
Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	64.2	60.4	71.0	75.6	5.9	5.72
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	62.2	54.5	64.2	69.5	12.3	9.43
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.7	61.4	66.5	8.6	10.89
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	57.6	49.6	59.2	64.2	13.9	14.08
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.3	57.3	62.9	15.0	12.79
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.8	49.4	58.3	63.1	18.7	20.81
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.6	46.7	54.0	60.0	18.9	20.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.6	46.2	53.7	58.8	19.7	19.58
SR total	5 404,3	4 571,8	59.1	50.6	59.4	64.6	14.4	14.44
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.4	58.8	66.4	72.5	14.0	13.73
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.5	42.9	52.3	56.8	15.0	15.30
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.3	60.4	71.0	75.5	6.2	6.22
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	62.5	55.1	65.1	70.2	11.8	9.81

Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	56.0	50.6	60.4	65.3	9.6	11.06
Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	57.6	50.2	60.2	65.0	13.0	13.95
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.8	50.2	58.7	64.2	13.1	12.63
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.8	48.5	57.5	62.3	20.3	19.46
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.6	47.9	55.5	61.7	18.2	20.10
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.6	46.3	54.0	59.1	18.2	18.64
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.1	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.0	14.25
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	68.2	58.8	66.6	72.5	13.7	13.30
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	50.7	43.4	53.0	57.5	14.4	15.44
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.5	60.2	70.7	75.0	6.6	6.17
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	61.6	53.3	62.9	67.9	13.5	9.16
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	57.9	52.6	62.7	67.8	9.2	10.74
Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	58.1	50.8	60.8	65.7	12.6	12.52
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.5	49.4	57.9	63.4	13.9	12.51
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.9	48.4	57.5	62.0	20.5	18.26
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.1	47.4	54.9	60.7	18.4	19.35
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.8	46.9	54.8	60.0	17.4	17.23
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.2	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.2	13.50
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	67.8	58.1	65.8	71.5	14.4	12.69
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	51.2	44.0	53.8	58.3	14.1	14.50
Region	Population as of 1.1.2014		2014, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	618,4	526,9	63.5	60.2	71.4	75.3	5.2	6.10
Trnavsky	557,6	480,3	62.1	54.5	64.8	69.4	12.2	8.52
Trenciansky	592,4	513,4	57.6	52.4	62.6	67.3	9.1	10.15
Nitriansky	686,7	594,7	58.5	51.6	62.2	66.8	11.8	11.58
Zilinsky	690,4	582,3	57.5	49.6	58.3	63.6	13.7	11.41
Banskobystricky	656,8	560,7	59.4	48.3	57.6	62.1	18.8	17.73
Presovsky	818,9	670,7	58.7	48.5	56.5	62.3	17.3	17.98

Kosický	794,8	657,1	56.7	47.8	56.0	61.2	15.7	16.87
SR total	5 415,9	4 586,0	59.1	51.3	60.7	65.7	13.2	12.78
SR Men	2 639,1	2 213,3	68.0	59.2	67.4	72.8	12.9	11.81
SR Women	2 776,9	2 372,7	50.8	43.9	54.1	58.4	13.4	13.98
Region	Population as of 1.1.2014		2014, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	618,4	526,9	64.2	60.3	71.4	75.4	6.0	6.13
Trnavsky	557,6	480,3	62.9	54.9	65.1	69.8	12.7	8.03
Trenciansky	592,4	513,4	58.0	53.6	64.3	69.1	7.6	9.56
Nitriansky	686,7	594,7	58.4	52.2	62.8	67.4	10.6	11.21
Zilinsky	690,4	582,3	58.6	50.9	59.8	65.1	13.2	10.91
Banskobystricky	656,8	560,7	61.4	50.4	60.0	64.7	17.9	17.22
Presovsky	818,9	670,7	58.1	48.4	56.3	62.1	16.8	17.45
Kosický	794,8	657,1	57.1	48.8	57.2	62.3	14.5	15.92
SR total	5 415,9	4 586,0	59.7	52.1	61.7	66.6	12.6	12.29
SR Men	2 639,1	2 213,3	68.5	60.3	68.6	74.2	11.9	11.48
SR Women	2 776,9	2 372,7	51.4	44.5	54.7	59.0	13.5	13.29
Region	Population as of 1.1.2015		2015, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	625,2	529,6	63.3	60.1	71.3	75.1	5.0	5.90
Trnavsky	558,7	481,0	63.0	55.7	66.4	71.2	11.7	7.48
Trenciansky	591,2	512,6	56.7	52.8	63.7	68.3	6.9	8.55
Nitriansky	684,9	593,4	57.9	51.8	62.6	67.1	10.5	10.42
Zilinsky	690,4	583,1	58.2	52.6	62.1	67.6	9.6	9.83
Banskobystricky	655,4	559,9	60.7	51.0	61.0	65.8	15.9	15.97
Presovsky	820,0	672,7	58.8	49.0	57.2	63.0	16.7	16.62
Kosický	795,6	658,8	56.8	50.2	59.1	64.3	11.7	15.60
SR total	5 421,3	4 591,2	59.3	52.6	62.5	67.5	11,2	11.55
SR Men	2 642,3	2 216,4	67.6	60.8	69.4	75.0	10,0	10.45
SR Women	2 779,0	2 374,8	51.5	45.0	55.6	59.9	12,7	12.88
Population			2015, (4Q) Rates (%)					

Region	as of 1.1.2015		Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	625,2	529,6	64,6	60,8	72,4	76,0	5,9	5,34
Trnavsky	558,7	481,0	63,4	57,4	68,6	73,4	9,6	6,71
Trenciansky	591,2	512,6	57,9	53,8	65,0	69,6	6,9	7,71
Nitriansky	684,9	593,4	58,8	52,8	63,6	68,4	10,3	9,71
Zilinsky	690,4	583,1	59,5	53,4	63,1	68,5	10,2	8,86
Banskobystricky	655,4	559,9	61,3	52,9	63,3	68,3	13,7	14,94
Presovsky	820,0	672,7	59,2	49,6	57,7	63,4	16,2	15,50
Kosicky	795,6	658,8	56,7	49,1	57,8	62,8	13,4	14,39
SR total	5 421,3	4 591,2	60,0	53,4	63,5	68,4	11,0	10,63
SR Men	2 642,3	2 216,4	68,0	61,5	70,1	75,7	9,6	9,73
SR Women	2 779,0	2 374,8	52,6	45,9	56,7	61,1	12,7	11,74
Region	Population		2016, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	as of 1.1.2016		Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	633,3	533,9	66,2	63,1	75,9	79,8	4,6	4,92
Trnavsky	559,7	481,5	64,4	58,5	70,3	75,2	9,2	5,43
Trenciansky	589,9	511,5	58,6	55,0	66,9	71,6	6,1	6,70
Nitriansky	682,5	591,3	58,5	53,2	64,7	69,3	8,9	8,13
Zilinsky	690,4	583,5	59,0	54,0	64,2	69,6	8,5	7,34
Banskobystricky	653,0	558,2	59,8	51,7	62,4	67,1	13,5	13,55
Presovsky	820,7	674,0	59,2	50,7	59,4	65,2	14,4	14,47
Kosicky	796,7	660,2	56,0	50,1	59,3	64,6	10,5	13,15
SR total	5 426,3	4 594,2	60,0	54,2	64,9	69,9	9,6	9,45
SR Men	2 646,1	2 219,1	68,1	62,3	71,6	77,2	8,5	8,43
SR Women	2 780,2	2 375,1	52,4	46,7	58,1	62,5	10,9	10,69
Region	Population		2016, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	as of 1.1.2016		Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	633,3	533,9	65,6	62,7	74,8	78,6	4,4	4,51
Trnavsky	559,7	481,5	62,7	57,9	69,5	74,2	7,7	4,41
Trenciansky	589,9	511,5	58,4	55,4	67,3	71,7	5,2	5,85

Nitriansky	682,5	591,3	60,1	55,4	66,9	71,5	7,8	6,96
Zilinsky	690,4	583,5	59,6	54,5	64,7	70,1	8,5	6,92
Banskobystricky	653,0	558,2	60,8	53,3	64,3	69,1	12,4	12,80
Presovsky	820,7	674,0	59,6	51,4	60,3	66,1	13,7	13,91
Kosicky	796,7	660,2	56,1	49,5	58,6	63,8	11,8	12,76
SR total	5 426,3	4 594,2	60,2	54,7	65,3	70,3	9,1	8,76
SR Men	2 646,1	2 219,1	68,3	62,4	71,7	77,2	8,6	7,81
SR Women	2 780,2	2 375,1	52,6	47,5	58,9	63,3	9,8	9,92
Region	Population as of 1.1.2017		2017, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	641,9	537,9	65,9	62,9	75,7	79,8	4,5	3,60
Trnavsky	561,2	481,9	62,5	58,6	70,4	74,9	6,3	3,11
Trenciansky	588,8	509,7	58,9	56,2	68,9	73,7	4,6	4,09
Nitriansky	680,8	589,1	58,6	54,9	67,0	71,4	6,2	4,99
Zilinsky	690,8	583,5	59,0	55,3	66,3	71,6	6,2	5,43
Banskobystricky	651,5	556,5	60,1	52,4	63,5	68,2	12,9	10,07
Presovsky	822,3	675,3	59,2	51,7	61,0	66,9	12,6	11,31
Kosicky	798,1	661,3	56,0	50,2	59,8	65,2	10,4	11,08
SR total	5 435,3	4 595,1	59,8	55,0	66,1	71,1	8,1	6,90
SR Men	2 651,7	2 220,8	67,8	62,4	72,0	77,5	8,0	5,85
SR Women	2 783,7	2 374,3	52,4	48,1	60,1	64,6	8,3	8,16
Region	Population as of 1.1.2017		2017, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	641,9	537,9	65,1	62,4	74,8	78,8	4,2	3,05
Trnavsky	561,2	481,9	61,5	58,0	69,8	74,2	5,7	2,60
Trenciansky	588,8	509,7	59,0	57,0	69,5	74,2	3,5	3,53
Nitriansky	680,8	589,1	58,7	55,6	67,9	72,4	5,2	4,05
Zilinsky	690,8	583,5	58,4	54,6	65,4	70,5	6,4	4,70
Banskobystricky	651,5	556,5	61,1	54,2	65,7	70,4	11,4	8,67
Presovsky	822,3	675,3	59,8	52,5	62,1	68,0	12,2	9,68
Kosicky	798,1	661,3	56,8	50,3	59,8	65,0	11,4	9,94

SR total	5 435,3	4 595,1	59,9	55,3	66,4	71,3	7,7	5,94
SR Men	2 651,7	2 220,8	67,5	62,7	72,3	77,7	7,2	5,10
SR Women	2 783,7	2 374,3	52,8	48,4	60,5	64,9	8,4	6,95
Region	Population as of 1.1.2018		2018, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	650,8	542,1	65,8	63,6	76,4	80,1	3,3	2,89
Trnavsky	562,4	481,9	60,0	56,8	67,7	72,0	5,4	2,58
Trenciansky	587,4	507,4	59,5	57,7	71,0	75,7	3,1	3,19
Nitriansky	678,7	586,5	58,0	55,2	67,4	71,6	4,8	3,51
Zilinsky	691,0	583,1	59,1	55,7	67,0	72,1	5,7	4,19
Banskobystricky	649,8	554,5	60,1	54,0	66,1	71,0	10,1	7,50
Presovsky	823,8	676,1	58,1	52,5	62,5	68,4	9,5	9,11
Kosicky	799,2	661,8	57,3	51,6	62,0	67,1	10,0	8,88
SR total	5 443,1	4 593,5	59,6	55,6	67,1	72,0	6,6	5,43
SR Men	2 656,5	2 220,7	67,8	63,6	73,6	79,0	6,2	4,40
SR Women	2 786,6	2 372,7	51,9	48,2	60,5	64,8	7,2	6,64
Region	Population as of 1.1.2018		2018, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	650,8	542,1	65,6	64,2	76,6	80,5	2,2	2,62
Trnavsky	562,4	481,9	59,8	56,8	69,1	73,7	5,0	2,31
Trenciansky	587,4	507,4	59,4	57,8	71,3	76,0	2,7	2,93
Nitriansky	678,7	586,5	58,9	56,3	69,3	73,5	4,5	3,12
Zilinsky	691,0	583,1	59,4	56,7	68,2	73,6	4,5	4,04
Banskobystricky	649,8	554,5	59,9	54,5	66,9	71,9	9,0	7,03
Presovsky	823,8	676,1	59,8	54,0	64,3	70,0	9,7	8,61
Kosicky	799,2	661,8	57,8	52,2	62,6	68,0	9,6	8,17
SR total	5 443,1	4 593,5	60,0	56,4	68,2	73,1	6,1	5,04
SR Men	2 656,5	2 220,7	67,9	64,1	74,4	79,8	5,5	4,13
SR Women	2 786,6	2 372,7	52,7	49,1	61,9	66,3	6,7	6,10
Region	Population as of 1.1.2019		2019, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic	Employment			Unemployment	

	Total	15+	activity	15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	659,6	546,4	65,6	64,0	76,9	81,0	2,4	2,84
Trnavsky	563,6	482,0	59,8	56,9	69,9	74,5	4,8	2,58
Trenciansky	585,9	505,2	59,0	57,2	71,3	75,9	3,0	3,03
Nitriansky	676,7	584,1	58,3	55,5	68,8	73,3	4,7	2,95
Zilinsky	691,4	582,7	58,8	56,2	67,8	73,0	4,4	3,89
Banskobystricky	647,9	552,6	59,4	54,6	67,0	71,9	8,1	6,65
Presovsky	825,0	676,8	58,6	53,1	63,6	69,3	9,4	8,54
Kosicky	800,4	662,7	56,2	51,8	62,5	67,9	7,7	7,81
SR total	5 450,4	4 592,4	59,3	56,0	68,1	73,0	5,7	4,97
SR Men	2 661,1	2 220,9	67,4	63,6	74,1	79,5	5,7	3,95
SR Women	2 789,3	2 371,4	51,8	48,8	61,9	66,5	5,7	6,18
Region	Population as of 1.1.2019		2019, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	659,6	546,4	65,8	64,3	76,9	81,3	2,3	2,83
Trnavsky	563,6	482,0	60,1	57,7	70,8	75,3	4,0	2,63
Trenciansky	585,9	505,2	58,4	56,9	70,8	75,4	2,6	3,20
Nitriansky	676,7	584,1	58,4	55,6	69,1	73,7	4,7	2,93
Zilinsky	691,4	582,7	59,8	56,9	68,6	73,7	4,9	3,96
Banskobystricky	647,9	552,6	60,4	56,1	68,6	73,6	7,3	6,69
Presovsky	825,0	676,8	59,7	53,4	63,6	69,6	10,6	8,19
Kosicky	800,4	662,7	56,5	52,4	63,1	68,7	7,2	7,57
SR total	5 450,4	4 592,4	59,8	56,4	68,5	73,6	5,6	4,92
SR Men	2 661,1	2 220,9	67,6	64,0	74,5	80,1	5,3	4,10
SR Women	2 789,3	2 371,4	52,5	49,3	62,5	67,0	6,0	5,90
Region	Population as of 1.1.2020		2020, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	669,6	552,6	63,8	61,9	75,3	79,6	3,1	4,45
Trnavsky	564,9	482,6	58,9	55,9	69,4	74,0	5,0	5,08
Trenciansky	584,6	503,3	58,0	56,1	70,4	75,1	3,4	5,46
Nitriansky	674,3	581,5	56,3	53,5	66,9	71,2	5,0	5,86

Zilinsky	691,5	582,2	58,5	55,2	67,3	72,4	5,6	6,27
Banskobystricky	645,3	550,5	58,7	53,7	66,1	70,8	8,5	9,60
Presovsky	826,2	677,6	58,5	51,5	61,7	67,3	12,0	11,18
Kosicky	801,5	663,7	55,1	50,2	60,9	66,3	8,9	9,93
SR total	5 457,9	4 594,2	58,4	54,5	66,8	71,7	6,6	7,40
SR Men	2 665,4	2 222,5	66,1	61,7	72,5	77,9	6,7	6,54
SR Women	2 792,5	2 371,7	51,1	47,8	61,0	65,5	6,6	8,41

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment: 30.6.2012, 31.12.2012, 30.6.2013, 31.12.2013, 30.6.2014, 31.12.2014, 30.6.2015, 31.12.2015, 30.6.2016, 31.12.2016, 30.6.2017, 31.12.2017, 30.6.2018, 31.12.2018, 30.6.2019, 31.12.2019, 30.6.2020.

Regions correspond to territorial level II.

In 2012 all LFS data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Source: Author's own work

Table 8 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2020 (August)

Ye ar	Janu ary	Febru ary	Mar ch	Apri l	May	June	July	Aug ust	Septem ber	Octo ber	Novem ber	Decem ber	Avera ge
20 13	11 056	10 856	11 231	11 587	11 995	12 444	12 699	12 640	13 099	13 248	13 379	13 400	12 303
20 14	13 144	13 508	14 505	14 910	15 352	17 028	18 833	19 499	19 742	20 027	20 320	20 055	17 244
20 15	20 070	20 662	21 310	21 792	22 505	22 865	22 780	22 992	23 645	24 281	24 856	25 537	22 775
20 16	25 484	26 600	27 349	28 375	29 507	30 222	31 172	32 143	33 266	34 237	34 999	35 090	30 704
20 17	36 231	37 536	39 110	40 202	41 578	42 405	43 245	44 135	45 922	47 871	49 287	49 478	43 083
20 18	49 519	50 498	51 860	53 690	56 109	57 998	60 136	62 463	64 449	65 259	66 610	69 116	58 976
20 19	68 887	69 519	70 793	71 845	72 090	73 080	72 9 61	73 405	74 510	76 946	78 375	78 298	73 392
20 20	77 759	78 159	77 920	76 198	74 774	74 298	73 932	73 337					75 797

Source: Author's own work

Table 9 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2016-2020 by gender and by form of access to the labour market

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total national s working on the basis:	35 091	8 564	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	78 298	19 863	18 674	5 0 40	74 298	19 113
1. of the authoriz ation granted at work	3 6 86	869	8 9 37	1 8 46	17 064	3 2 36	30 490	7 2 20	28 578	6 2 92	11 190	2 7 36	27 536	6 041
2.a of informa tion cards (EU/EEA)	24 054	5 6 13	27 726	6 4 08	36 265	8 9 15	11 880	3 3 71	32 114	8 0 57	4 5 35	1 3 19	30 530	7 874
2.b of informa tion cards (other countrie s)	7 3 51	2 0 82	12 815	3 4 87	15 787	4 7 19	12 728	4 0 63	17 606	5 5 14	2 9 49	985	16 232	5 198

Source: Author's own work

Table 10 Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14654	78298	19863	18674	5040	74298	19113
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	2951	725	4202	1228	26989	8340	4486	1359	7920	2521	1679	533
short-term (3 – 6 months)	3222	761	4557	1363	788	172	4956	1504	343	107	3708	1165
long-term (6 – 12 months)	10380	2 493	12784	3062	5071	1458	10812	3062	2488	662	9422	2834
long-term (over 12 months)	32923	7761	47572	11216	22250	4684	58043	13937	7923	1750	59488	14580
Age groups:												
- 19	764	248	1074	353	2230	819	1339	483	675	227	920	310
20 – 24	5790	1460	7478	2144	8710	2670	8735	2733	2773	886	7600	2409
25 – 29	7670	1899	11038	2694	8959	2106	14451	3185	3040	748	11617	3104
30 – 34	7650	1873	10691	2500	8012	1631	12014	2894	2685	581	11337	2804
35 – 39	6830	1488	9	2	729	1715	107	2471	247	594	104	2497

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	782 98	1986 3	186 74	5040	742 98	1911 3
			313	045	9		43		0		20	
40 – 44	6407	1409	9199	2071	7138	2119	10445	2599	2423	694	9977	2502
45 – 49	5503	1264	7740	1815	6113	1739	9112	2297	2150	606	8853	2231
50 – 54	3947	886	5770	1327	3748	1002	6446	1414	1327	369	6372	1438
55 – 59	2500	564	3507	843	1779	475	3796	857	711	190	3877	893
60 – 64	1304	367	1885	561	648	206	1812	442	258	87	1933	465
65 +	598	215	945	440	316	141	1004	410	140	56	1042	393
Not identified	515	68	476	77	146	31	401	78	22	2	350	67
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	107	10	308	21	165	36	260	36	44	13	252	40
Basic	7562	1694	8254	2016	5638	1693	7003	1831	2034	629	6664	1806
Secondary vocational without maturita	3704	903	4665	1223	2122	668	3815	935	872	274	3695	955
Secondary vocational with	11158	2023	17978	3256	19735	4263	23954	4759	6548	1392	22936	4691

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	782 98	198 63	186 74	5040	742 98	191 13
maturita												
Secondary specialised with maturita	8438	2164	12 209	3 191	109 17	2974	150 62	3938	374 1	1028	140 75	3693
Secondary general with maturita	4218	1402	6 154	1 982	399 2	1269	638 8	2008	137 5	409	574 4	1788
Higher professional	175	53	439	144	654	236	730	256	191	68	719	256
University – Bachelor degree	1545	417	3 196	914	358 3	1077	464 6	1466	121 9	426	452 1	1454
University – Master degree	7404	2153	10 515	3 133	612 0	1864	116 70	3654	213 2	669	112 58	3554
University – PhD. Degree	181	62	299	77	286	75	429	107	88	26	432	104
Not identified	4986	860	5 099	913	188 6	499	434 1	873	430	106	400 2	772
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	2318	358	2 797	428	820	151	288 8	481	281	64	282 7	487
2 Professional	4465	1343	6 139	1 888	283 8	913	680 5	2188	107 5	372	691 1	2234

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	78 298	19 863	186 74	5040	742 98	1911 3
Is												
3 Technicians and associate professionals	3056	1038	3 804	1 364	167 5	635	358 3	1166	477	212	362 1	1263
4 Clerical support workers	1630	600	3 014	1 113	181 2	639	375 2	1478	978	443	377 5	1512
5 Service and sales workers	3148	1843	4 968	3 153	382 8	2013	566 3	3266	149 5	722	554 3	3177
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	250	81	298	93	247	66	392	120	166	69	383	128
7 Craft and related trades workers	4442	774	7 972	1 184	901 2	789	108 12	1279	257 8	327	101 20	1241
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1743 3	2468	25 971	3 887	248 44	5681	313 25	5712	834 3	1656	289 07	5091
9 Elementary occupations	9879	2689	11 891	3 358	988 7	3727	117 18	3867	325 1	1169	109 77	3696

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en	Tota l	Wom en
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14654	78298	19863	18674	5040	74298	19113
Not identified	2857	547	2262	402	135	40	1360	306	30	6	1234	284
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	793	211	820	228	1191	380	1107	301	548	218	1219	336
B Mining and quarrying	81	2	190	4	52	4	163	6	11		149	4
C Manufactur ing	11596	2974	18836	4705	19935	5501	23451	6398	4938	1340	21634	5893
D Electricity, gas supply	136	14	146	13	24	3	167	17	18	5	169	18
E Water supply, waste	111	5	180	8	64	6	151	13	27	1	151	13
F Constructio n	2559	97	3733	201	3914	142	5778	252	1111	62	5688	237
G Wholesale, retail trade	3928	1298	5718	1809	3750	1216	5651	1876	1304	431	5153	1830
H Transportat ion, storage	7837	341	11997	665	7185	586	12920	817	3068	209	12384	780

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	782 98	198 63	186 74	5040	742 98	191 13
I Accommod, food services	1069	333	1 290	444	174 9	748	216 5	852	580	196	229 1	890
J Information , communica tion	943	206	1 475	358	878	262	173 6	480	705	333	287 0	957
K Financ., insur. activities	218	68	332	107	63	29	312	116	63	26	415	150
L Real estate activities	533	149	613	200	404	102	794	223	219	66	767	215
M Profession., techn. activ.	4864	1593	5 563	1 977	227 5	777	540 7	1781	758	242	427 6	1334
N Administrat ive services	9130	2512	9 579	3 432	878 0	2985	104 57	3443	398 3	1315	969 7	3463
O Public admin., social secur.	66	25	108	33	47	19	135	57	29	7	136	58
P Education	817	318	2 295	678	636	216	149 3	504	209	62	147 9	493
Q Health, soc. work	852	376	1 244	641	757	405	195 0	1195	385	218	176 0	1023

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	49 478	11 741	69 116	16 870	55 098	14 654	782 98	1986 3	186 74	5040	742 98	1911 3
activ.												
R Arts, recreation	232	101	321	157	440	215	427	204	108	62	432	212
S Other service activities	518	322	725	440	480	374	108 6	635	155	105	941	504
T Activities of households	3	3	5	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	112	107
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	2	1	6	3			4	3			4	3
Not identified	3190	792	3 940	762	247 3	683	294 0	687	454	141	257 1	593

Source: Author's own work

Table 10.a Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by**gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2017-2020 (persons)												
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	745	161	329	100	2408	918	211	101	443	219	63	37
short-term (3 – 6 months)	173	29	225	70	773	161	431	101	343	107	267	86
long-term (6 – 12 months)	2604	553	3587	738	5064	1458	3704	1057	2482	661	3678	1043
long-term (over 12 months)	5415	1103	12923	2328	22245	4683	24232	5033	7922	1749	23528	4875
Age groups:												
-19	178	57	216	53	741	241	384	121	219	50	263	69
20 – 24	1241	291	2298	566	4471	1321	3661	1038	1464	450	3291	930
25 – 29	1711	395	3326	653	5342	1172	5108	1130	1954	466	4846	1127
30 – 34	1574	304	2932	492	4843	844	4688	819	1770	369	4476	817

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
35 – 39	1347	240	2514	413	4361	912	4250	800	1656	370	4151	785
40 – 44	1129	233	2289	460	4121	1139	3977	984	1559	414	3831	933
45 – 49	857	181	1756	339	3547	922	3369	806	1322	349	3370	785
50 – 54	521	89	1115	195	2007	478	1974	412	773	176	2027	395
55 – 59	247	29	463	46	825	161	893	154	369	73	965	164
60 – 64	79	16	118	10	187	23	210	19	79	16	249	27
65 +	17	4	19	5	27	4	44	5	17	1	48	6
Not identified	36	7	18	4	18	3	20	4	8	2	19	3
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	4	1	6	1	13	2	11	2	16	7	22	6
Basic	769	205	1052	270	1472	385	1362	334	520	171	1194	303
Secondary vocational without maturita	429	95	512	106	493	92	587	115	201	48	549	124
Secondary vocational with	2710	351	6107	808	13740	2724	12167	2075	4884	942	11931	2007

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
maturita												
Secondary specialised with maturita	1527	283	2798	517	5774	1490	5232	1279	2268	574	5180	1238
Secondary general with maturita	836	203	1921	342	1962	515	2129	478	675	169	1807	375
Higher professional	99	26	198	60	265	85	298	93	106	29	269	77
University – Bachelor degree	883	199	1543	354	2374	681	2398	677	898	303	2310	693
University – Master degree	1566	456	2810	747	4081	1194	4111	1192	1511	476	3992	1179
University – PhD. Degree	29	16	29	12	26	11	34	13	12	3	37	13
Not identified	85	11	88	19	290	41	249	34	99	14	245	26
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	519	91	495	87	334	73	478	89	130	36	455	96
2 Professionals	1174	390	1246	444	1124	391	1437	520	532	210	1542	578

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
3 Technicians and associate professionals	253	76	341	111	498	171	501	150	151	50	440	133
4 Clerical support workers	147	57	390	119	688	216	668	215	347	142	748	253
5 Service and sales workers	672	330	964	466	1588	751	1690	778	702	321	1815	839
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	46	15	124	45	202	55	200	69	126	59	188	74
7 Craft and related trades workers	639	66	2062	156	5093	351	4319	321	1625	161	4223	311
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5039	679	10348	1499	17136	3678	16238	3021	6540	1301	15418	2709
9 Elementary occupations	446	140	1093	308	3825	1532	3044	1126	1035	456	2703	1046

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
Not identified	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2		4	2
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	69	17	165	58	505	171	394	116	300	139	468	139
B Mining and quarrying			97	1	43	3	79	3	11		69	1
C Manufacturing	3291	711	8175	1718	13104	3655	11484	3022	3701	1037	10188	2622
D Electricity, gas supply	0	0	4		6	3	8	3	4	4	9	4
E Water supply, waste	6	0	8		21		21		2		16	
F Construction	413	16	824	24	2139	49	2025	51	683	41	2018	64
G Wholesale, retail trade	417	111	670	150	1583	510	1383	365	589	220	1229	374
H Transportation, storage	2366	103	4233	195	5510	239	6142	266	2504	152	6215	236

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
I Accommod, food services	288	63	484	126	1101	433	1086	380	395	113	1191	394
J Information, communication	173	38	246	71	393	107	477	138	297	106	659	217
K Financ., insur. activities	16	7	12	5	14	7	15	6	30	6	102	27
L Real estate activities	12	6	112	25	226	46	230	42	104	29	209	49
M Profession., techn. activ.	385	156	507	211	1115	368	999	367	286	92	873	298
N Administrative services	604	148	581	115	3665	1049	3056	861	1771	526	3015	882
O Public admin., social secur.	2	0	1		5	1	4	1	2	1	5	2
P Education	72	45	66	43	130	40	126	49	82	15	135	49
Q Health, soc. work activ.	426	168	499	219	532	268	605	289	241	118	620	291
R Arts,	35	11	38	21	95	50	83	40	63	38	91	45

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	8937	1846	17064	3236	30490	7220	28578	6292	11190	2736	27536	6041
recreation												
S Other service activities	248	211	287	236	250	213	345	288	111	92	376	325
T Activities of households	3	3	5	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	9	9
U Extraterritorial org. activ.			2									
Not identified	111	32	48	13	52	7	13	2	13	6	39	13

Source: Author's own work

Table 10.b Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia	Stock 31.12.2017	Stock 31.12.2018	Inflow 2019	Stock 31.12.2019	Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)	Stock 30.6.2020

2017-2020 (persons)	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	1603	388	1 894	563	118 56	3360	196 6	544	452 9	1318	119 9	342
short-term (3 – 6 months)	2216	478	2 722	803	15	11	252 4	728			204 1	560
long-term (6 – 12 months)	3889	961	6 312	1 537	6		408 5	1122	5		303 4	883
long-term (over 12 months)	2001 8	4581	25 337	6 012	3		235 39	5663	1	1	242 56	6089
Age groups:												
- 19	328	84	396	121	446	143	276	79	145	45	202	52
20 – 24	1743	433	2 303	670	142 6	430	196 7	611	583	197	164 2	506
25 – 29	3492	956	4 632	1 261	164 2	422	419 4	1192	624	157	382 9	1118
30 – 34	4076	1030	5 422	1 382	157 1	371	480 2	1311	566	125	452 0	1279
35 – 39	3944	875	4 785	1 066	140 0	361	419 7	1020	520	140	406 2	1077
40 – 44	3966	761	5 171	1 034	160 5	413	448 0	957	596	163	430 4	946
45 – 49	3612	729	4 615	1 001	134 4	366	406 3	921	541	144	387 0	888
50 – 54	2710	572	3 698	814	107 7	321	340 8	679	411	135	332 2	706
55 – 59	1832	413	2 469	615	642	233	223 8	508	269	96	224 3	535
60 – 64	1071	313	1 530	485	389	165	132 7	354	162	66	139 7	370
65 +	529	195	858	412	263	129	868	373	111	51	885	353

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
Not identified	423	47	386	54	75	17	294	52	7		254	44
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	87	7	280	17	111	23	189	21	26	6	187	23
Basic	2575	536	3 511	835	202 4	587	310 4	710	687	203	307 7	715
Secondary vocational without maturita	2376	402	3 251	708	116 3	396	254 0	608	600	204	248 8	609
Secondary vocational with maturita	6945	1287	9 314	1 749	297 4	663	823 2	1733	115 1	304	774 5	1775
Secondary specialised with maturita	5335	1486	6 190	1 785	221 2	624	559 3	1499	937	270	507 0	1424
Secondary general with maturita	2603	895	3 081	1 190	887	345	268 6	911	355	116	250 7	859
Higher professional	47	15	112	28	153	63	208	76	43	14	224	72
University – Bachelor degree	414	120	1 159	379	351	120	123 5	392	143	51	124 2	371

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
University – Master degree	4602	1290	5 885	1 748	966	302	522 3	1590	350	95	502 9	1529
University – PhD. Degree	128	39	224	55	207	47	290	66	63	17	293	63
Not identified	2614	331	3 258	421	832	201	281 4	451	180	39	266 8	434
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	1559	217	1 996	281	346	65	203 5	326	126	22	198 8	320
2 Professionals	2583	705	3 635	1 000	107 7	310	374 2	1065	336	77	371 2	1035
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2399	856	2 893	1 092	815	385	224 5	767	276	140	237 2	886
4 Clerical support workers	1151	405	2 089	764	810	243	215 1	814	494	229	211 0	807
5 Service and sales workers	1723	1130	2 877	2 074	107 7	625	227 2	1549	423	213	205 2	1399
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and	138	42	98	23	20	3	105	24	32	6	109	24

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2017-2020 (persons)												
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
fishery workers												
7 Craft and related trades workers	3142	633	4 411	758	199 7	225	446 6	724	738	117	414 8	734
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	9108	1042	11 996	1 446	304 3	642	968 5	1323	109 7	211	879 3	1217
9 Elementary occupations	3337	905	4 319	1 161	260 0	850	430 2	1229	996	303	424 0	1234
Not identified	2586	473	1 951	316	95	23	111 1	236	17	1	100 6	218
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	590	150	512	125	620	188	540	128	217	64	573	132
B Mining and quarrying	81	2	91	2	6		78	1			75	1
C Manufacturing	4477	1402	5 629	1 746	227 4	602	610 9	1867	676	182	589 9	1874
D Electricity,	130	14	134	13	14		147	14	13		149	13

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
gas supply												
E Water supply, waste	100	5	167	8	40	5	124	13	23	1	127	13
F Construction	1948	69	2 499	148	962	65	260 4	146	352	6	254 7	115
G Wholesale, retail trade	2243	514	3 217	741	111 6	250	239 2	684	439	91	221 7	684
H Transportation, storage	5090	192	7 026	347	872	90	577 1	348	422	27	524 0	337
I Accommodation, food services	484	151	336	124	154	71	348	128	43	23	386	149
J Information, communication	633	131	935	183	272	91	891	219	308	168	156 3	477
K Financial, insurance, activities	175	47	274	73	34	13	239	73	24	14	251	86
L Real estate activities	185	29	127	37	102	22	167	37	91	24	167	26
M Professional, technical activities	3985	1275	4 352	1 517	637	189	333 8	989	392	111	258 2	707

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	118 80	3371	321 14	8057	453 5	1319	305 30	7874
N Administrative services	3968	1382	6 160	2 567	266 3	1080	476 2	1708	926	398	461 5	1828
O Public admin., social secur.	49	14	89	23	30	10	85	28	22	4	87	29
P Education	618	216	899	308	394	126	879	297	92	26	859	287
Q Health, soc. work activ.	203	114	439	277	102	66	909	674	101	74	701	499
R Arts, recreation	154	68	193	87	90	38	198	82	32	16	194	85
S Other service activities	168	47	293	118	191	142	479	251	29	8	325	92
T Activities of households											94	89
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	2	1	4	3			4	3			4	3
Not identified	2443	585	2 889	468	130 7	323	205 0	367	333	82	187 5	348

Source: Author's own work

Table 10.c Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in**2017-2020 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	603	176	1 979	565	127 25	4062	230 9	714	294 8	984	417	154
short-term (3 – 6 months)	833	254	1 610	490			200 1	675			140 0	519
long-term (6 – 12 months)	3887	979	2 885	787	1		302 3	883	1	1	271 0	908
long-term (over 12 months)	7492	2078	9 313	2 877	2	1	102 73	3242			117 05	3617
Age groups:												
- 19	258	107	462	179	104 3	435	679	283	311	132	455	189
20 – 24	2806	736	2 877	908	281 3	919	310 7	1084	726	239	266 7	973
25 – 29	2467	548	3 080	780	197 5	512	314 9	863	462	125	294 2	859
30 – 34	2000	539	2 337	626	159 8	416	252 4	764	349	87	234 1	708

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u>) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
35 – 39	1539	373	2 014	566	153 8	442	229 6	651	294	84	220 7	635
40 – 44	1312	415	1 739	577	141 2	567	198 8	658	268	117	184 2	623
45 – 49	1034	354	1 369	475	122 2	451	168 0	570	287	113	161 3	558
50 – 54	716	225	957	318	664	203	106 4	323	143	58	102 3	337
55 – 59	421	122	575	182	312	81	665	195	73	21	669	194
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	154	38	237	66	72	18	275	69	17	5	287	68
65 +	52	16	68	23	26	8	92	32	12	4	109	34
Not identified	56	14	72	19	53	11	87	22	7		77	20
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	16	2	22	3	41	11	60	13	2		43	11
Basic	4218	953	3 691	911	214 2	721	253 7	787	827	255	239 3	788
Secondary vocational without maturita	899	406	902	409	466	180	688	212	71	22	658	222

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u>) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
Secondary vocational with maturita	1503	385	2 557	699	302 1	876	355 5	951	513	146	326 0	909
Secondary specialised with maturita	1576	395	3 221	889	293 1	860	423 7	1160	536	184	382 5	1031
Secondary general with maturita	779	304	1 152	450	114 3	409	157 3	619	345	124	143 0	554
Higher professional	29	12	129	56	236	88	224	87	42	25	226	107
University – Bachelor degree	248	98	494	181	858	276	101 3	397	178	72	969	390
University – Master degree	1236	407	1 820	638	107 3	368	233 6	872	271	98	223 7	846
University – PhD. Degree	24	7	46	10	53	17	105	28	13	6	102	28
Not identified	2287	518	1 753	473	764	257	127 8	388	151	53	108 9	312
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	240	50	306	60	140	13	375	66	25	6	384	71

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u>) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
2 Professionals	708	248	1 258	444	637	212	162 6	603	207	85	165 7	621
3 Technicians and associate professionals	404	106	570	161	362	79	837	249	50	22	809	244
4 Clerical support workers	332	138	535	230	314	180	933	449	137	72	917	452
5 Service and sales workers	753	383	1 127	613	116 3	637	170 1	939	370	188	167 6	939
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	66	24	76	25	25	8	87	27	8	4	86	30
7 Craft and related trades workers	661	75	1 499	270	192 2	213	202 7	234	215	49	174 9	196
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3286	747	3 627	942	466 5	1361	540 2	1368	706	144	469 6	1165

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u>) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
9 Elementary occupations	6096	1644	6 479	1 889	346 2	1345	437 2	1512	122 0	410	403 4	1416
Not identified	269	72	310	85	38	15	246	67	11	5	224	64
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	134	44	143	45	66	21	173	57	31	15	178	65
B Mining and quarrying	0	0	2	1	3	1	6	2			5	2
C Manufacturing	3828	861	5 032	1 241	455 7	1244	585 8	1509	561	121	554 7	1397
D Electricity, gas supply	6	0	8		4		12		1	1	11	1
E Water supply, waste	5	0	5		3	1	6		2		8	
F Construction	198	12	410	29	813	28	114 9	55	76	15	112 3	58
G Wholesale,	1268	673	1 831	918	105 1	456	187 6	827	276	120	170 7	772

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u>) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
retail trade												
H Transportation, storage	381	46	738	123	803	257	100 7	203	142	30	929	207
I Accommodation, food services	297	119	470	194	494	244	731	344	142	60	714	347
J Information, communication	137	37	294	104	213	64	368	123	100	59	648	263
K Financial, insurance, activities	27	14	46	29	15	9	58	37	9	6	62	37
L Real estate activities	336	114	374	138	76	34	397	144	24	13	391	140
M Professional, technical activities	494	162	704	249	523	220	107 0	425	80	39	821	329
N Administrative services	4558	982	2 838	750	245 2	856	263 9	874	128 6	391	206 7	753
O Public administration, social security	15	11	18	10	12	8	46	28	5	2	44	27
P Education	127	57	1 327	327	112	50	488	158	35	21	485	157

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	127 28	4063	176 06	5514	294 9	985	162 32	5198
			330									
Q Health, soc. work activ.	223	94	306	145	123	71	436	232	43	26	439	233
R Arts, recreation	43	22	90	49	255	127	146	82	13	8	147	82
S Other service activities	102	64	145	86	39	19	262	96	15	5	240	87
T Activities of households											9	9
Not identified	636	175	1 003	281	111 4	353	878	318	108	53	657	232

Source: Author's own work

Table 11 Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2016-2020 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Afghanist	58	2	70	2	83	4	33	2	10	6	14		10	4

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
an									0				0	
Albania	20	8	21	8	30	11	56	5	71	11	9	3	66	10
Algeria	9	1	9	1	14	1	3	1	18	3			16	1
Angola	3		3		5		1		4				4	
Argentina	7	2	7	2	10	2	18	4	21	5	3		15	5
Armenia	18	4	29	10	33	11	9	3	29	10	6	4	29	8
Australia	17	4	19	3	17	3	2	1	17	4	2		15	3
Austria	295	40	326	41	453	61	78	22	384	71	31	5	386	68
Azerbaijan	7	1	14	1	24	4	17	5	30	5	8	1	34	6
Bangladesh	4		5		6		4		9		18		23	
Barbados							1	1	1	1			1	1
Belarus	149	31	207	44	269	56	126	22	278	71	60	10	253	75
Belgium	117	8	130	9	148	12	20	5	105	10	9		100	8
Benin	2		4		5		1		7		1		7	
Bolivia	1		2		4				2				2	
Bosnia&Herzeg	104	16	341	60	902	153	844	133	952	153	271	36	900	143
Brazil	56	17	83	26	111	38	67	20	134	45	31	16	128	49
Bulgaria	111	158	1527	209	2381	491	874	260	2300	451	288	90	2288	494
Burundi			3	1	9	2	2		10	2			7	1
Cambodia	1	1	2	1	2	1			1	1				
Cameroon	6	1	8	2	8	2	3	1	11	3	1		12	3

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Central Africa									3				2	
Canada	19	7	22	9	24	8	13	6	27	10	10	2	30	10
China	188	51	194	46	234	67	132	31	280	78	84	17	306	85
Chile	8	1	10		12	2	3	3	11	3	1	1	11	4
Colombia	11	3	12	2	17	4	8	3	25	8	3	1	28	9
Congo	3		4		4		1		4				4	
Costa Rica	2		6	1	9	3	16	7	18	8	3		14	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1		2		2		1		4	2			3	2
Croatia	962	288	1284	343	2053	626	520	137	1317	372	200	67	1223	358
Cuba	10	1	19	1	20	2	14	2	33	2	2	2	29	1
Cyprus	14	3	17	3	20	4	4	2	15	6	4		17	5
Czech Republic	4134	1374	4635	1500	6062	2104	1818	666	5979	2096	970	432	5895	2086
D.R. Congo	1	1	2	1	3	1			3	1	1		4	1
Dem. R. Korea	3	1	3	1	2	1			1	1			1	1
Denmark	43	1	45	4	52	2	10	1	46	5	4		42	4
Dominica n Rep.	2		4		6				6		3	2	8	1
Ecuador	14	7	14	6	17	7	3		18	8	2		16	6
Egypt	45	2	62	3	77	4	55	7	108	7	19	4	105	9
Eritrea	1		1		3				3	1	2	1	3	1
Estonia	10	3	10	3	16	6	14	8	25	14	2	1	26	14

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Ethiopia	2		2		3		4	1	3	1			2	
Finland	38	19	39	21	50	26	28	5	42	12	4	1	45	13
France	336	45	391	52	594	102	265	24	608	84	33	4	480	76
Gambia					1									
Georgia	14	4	23	7	365	40	1020	105	846	77	362	48	864	95
Germany	624	84	688	88	829	115	196	25	601	78	86	9	618	80
Ghana					10	3	6	2	13	5	10	3	19	5
Greece	147	34	174	41	361	82	116	22	402	91	21	4	377	90
Guatemala	3	1	4	1	4	1	1		2				2	
Guinea			1		2									
Guinea Bissau									1				1	
Haiti					2		1		3		1		2	
Honduras	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		2		3		4	
Hungary	3696	806	4786	1118	5933	1501	2631	866	5502	1376	962	260	5075	1252
Iceland	1	1			1		1		3				1	
India	155	17	187	27	245	42	408	44	505	69	147	19	512	69
Indonesia	34	14	24	12	17	12	18	13	23	18	6	4	28	21
Iran	18	5	24	9	40	17	21	5	54	20	8	7	61	30
Iraq	10		12	1	17	2	21	7	29	6	7	3	29	7
Ireland	37	10	39	10	61	15	12	1	55	11	2		56	11
Israel	23	5	25	5	35	9	12	2	38	10	7	3	33	10
Italy	753	86	94	120	1	240	30	53	12	233	14	18	12	226

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
			3		417		8		64		0		56	
Jamaica	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2
Japan	85	14	90	7	95	8	38	7	84	15	17	4	89	17
Jordan	12		11		10		2	1	12				13	
Kazakhstan	10	7	31	14	91	22	87	24	126	55	77	28	142	64
Kenya	6	1	18	2	43	9	30	6	48	15	12	4	51	16
Korea	643	40	643	45	739	50	607	28	816	47	126	15	764	49
Kuwait	2													
Kyrgyzstan	9	2	62	3	99	5	94	1	156	8	128	11	207	17
Laos	9	3	9	3	7	1	32	31	27	21	42	37	62	51
Latvia	105	21	87	22	88	28	16	5	83	24	5	1	75	24
Lebanon	5	2	7		12		5	1	14	1	2	1	16	2
Lesotho			1											
Libya	2		7	1	6	1	6		9	1			8	2
Lithuania	68	26	82	34	105	51	23	4	100	48	8	4	102	45
Luxembourg	1		1		1		1		1				1	
Macedonia	152	29	237	40	695	129	735	126	873	149	220	50	809	138
Madagascar	1		1		1									
Malawi			1		3				2				2	
Malaysia	8	3	7	3	7	4	8	3	13	4	1	1	12	4
Mali											1			
Malta	1		1		2		2		7	1			7	1
Mauritania									1				1	

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Mauritius	2	2	6	4	4	3	2	1	7	4			7	4
Mexico	57	20	81	29	100	32	48	18	112	37	16	8	104	34
Moldova	32	10	52	13	157	23	361	33	384	37	84	8	373	34
Mongolia	8	3	9	3	18	9	78	28	74	25	44	16	96	32
Montenegro	16	3	41	7	64	14	93	13	87	19	28	6	85	17
Morocco	9	2	13	4	18	4	14	5	29	8	6	2	30	8
Myanmar					1						1	1	1	1
Namibia									1				1	
Nepal	6	2	9	1	11	2	11		14	2	6	1	18	3
Netherlands	67	6	87	10	130	15	27	5	108	13	17	6	113	15
New Zealand	8	1	8	2	6	1	1	1	6	2			6	2
Nicaragua					1		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Niger									1		1		1	
Nigeria	8		11	1	20	2	22	4	40	4	9	2	45	5
Norway	11	4	13	4	18	6	1	1	9	3			9	3
Pakistan	6		10		10		6	1	19	2	6		20	2
Palestine a.a.	17	1	18	1	25	1	13		34	1	2		32	1
Panama	2		2		2	1	2	1	4	2			3	2
Peru	10		14	2	15	1	9	3	19	7			15	6
Philippines	56	25	83	28	112	46	95	35	142	59	142	19	222	62
Poland	3204	858	2667	703	2539	748	1372	273	2539	782	443	116	2366	756

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Portugal	138	21	164	26	285	40	86	14	285	47	39	4	274	45
Romania	7395	1545	8692	1846	11072	2299	3027	889	8664	1904	1153	284	8044	1888
Russia	324	175	370	194	448	249	306	141	593	327	165	74	625	336
El Salvador	1		1		1				1		1		2	
Saudi Arabia	12		9		7		1		5				5	
Senegal					3		2		2				3	
Serbia	5410	1362	12259	2957	13561	3442	9193	2313	13335	3428	3218	706	12380	3199
Serbia&M-negro	10	4	9	4	7	3			6	2			5	2
Slovenia	80	26	78	17	214	34	46	8	167	32	10	5	153	33
Singapore					1		1	1	1		2	2	2	2
Somalia	113	2	13		23	5	9	1	25	4	3		15	2
South Africa	9	2	12	1	23	4	8	2	24	3	5	2	26	5
South Sudan	2		3		5	1			5				5	
Spain	298	77	378	98	697	162	208	42	741	161	42	6	734	156
Sri Lanka	8	4	4	1	6	1	4		5		2		3	
Sudan	4		5		5		1		7				7	
Sweden	32	6	35	7	56	11	11	2	57	11	9		61	9
Switzerland	26	4	26	4	28	4	6	1	27	3	2		28	3

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Syria	15	2	21	3	37	3	21	2	39	6	11	2	41	7
Taiwan	16	6	23	9	31	18	25	20	37	29	12	9	39	30
Tajikistan	1		4		5	1	6		11	3	2		12	3
Thailand	223	205	256	234	301	276	230	223	330	314	111	110	341	329
Tanzania			1				1		1				1	
Trinidad& Tobago	3		3		3		1		1				1	
Tunisia	29		41	1	55	2	16	2	60	1	12		63	1
Turkey	111	11	138	14	204	24	178	22	284	38	94	13	326	41
Turkmeni stan			1				1		1		2	1	3	1
Uganda			1		1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	2257	684	4626	1125	11842	2760	26597	7549	22932	6190	7916	2332	21411	5772
UK	311	59	381	76	599	130	159	30	678	118	51	2	678	111
United Arab Emir	1		1		1				1				1	
United States	167	54	194	59	180	63	116	39	229	64	46	14	222	65
Uruguay	1		2											
Uzbekista n	9		18	3	23	7	15	3	31	11	8	2	32	8
Venezuel a	10	2	11	5	11	5	10	6	15	9	5	4	14	9
Vietnam	134	46	696	202	915	189	1039	128	1210	176	420	41	1138	152
Yemen	2		2		8		8		14		2		13	
Zambia	2	1	3	1	3	2			1	1			1	1

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Zimbabwe	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	8	6
Not stated	46	9	55	11	62	15	76	20	59	14	19	2	51	9
Total world	35 091	8 564	49 478	11 743	69 116	16 870	55 098	146 54	78 298	198 63	18 674	504 0	74 298	191 13

Source: Author's own work

Table 11a Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals (information cards) in 2016 - 2020 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Austria	295	40	326	41	453	61	78	22	384	71	31	5	386	68
Belgium	117	8	130	9	148	12	20	5	105	10	9		100	8
Bulgaria	111	158	152	209	238	491	874	260	2300	451	288	90	2288	494
Croatia	962	288	1284	343	2053	626	520	137	1317	372	200	67	1223	358
Cyprus	14	3	17	3	20	4	4	2	15	6	4		17	5
Czech Republic	4134	1374	4635	1500	6062	2104	1818	666	5979	2096	970	432	5895	2086
Denmark	43	1	45	4	52	2	10	1	46	5	4		42	4

[illegible]

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

+ authorisation access to work)

[illegible]

Nation ality	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Total world	35 091	8 56 4	49 47 8	11 743	69 116	16 8 70	55 09 8	146 54	78 29 8	198 63	18 67 4	504 0	74 29 8	191 13
OECD 37	15 721	3 779	17 44 7	4 183	22 166	5 699	84 79	221 1	21 46 0	556 1	32 12	939	20 57 9	537 2
Austral ia	17	4	19	3	17	3	2	1	17	4	2		15	3
Austria	295	40	32 6	41	453	61	78	22	38 4	71	31	5	38 6	68
Belgiu m	117	8	13 0	9	148	12	20	5	10 5	10	9		10 0	8
Canada	19	7	22	9	24	8	13	6	27	10	10	2	30	10
Chile	8	1	10		12	2	3	3	11	3	1	1	11	4
Colom bia (2020)	11	3	12	2	17	4	8	3	25	8	3	1	28	9
Czech Republ ic	4 134	1 374	4 63 5	1 500	6 062	2 104	18 18	666	59 79	209 6	97 0	432	58 95	208 6
Denma rk	43	1	45	4	52	2	10	1	46	5	4		42	4
Estonia	10	3	10	3	16	6	14	8	25	14	2	1	26	14
Finland	38	19	39	21	50	26	28	5	42	12	4	1	45	13
France	336	45	39 1	52	594	102	26 5	24	60 8	84	33	4	48 0	76
Germa ny	624	84	68 8	88	829	115	19 6	25	60 1	78	86	9	61 8	80
Greece	147	34	17 4	41	361	82	11 6	22	40 2	91	21	4	37 7	90
Hungar y	3 696	806	4 78 6	1 118	5 933	1 501	26 31	866	55 02	137 6	96 2	260	50 75	125 2

Nation ality	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Iceland	1	1			1		1		3				1	
Ireland	37	10	39	10	61	15	12	1	55	11	2		56	11
Israel	23	5	25	5	35	9	12	2	38	10	7	3	33	10
Italy	753	86	94 3	120	1 417	240	30 8	53	12 64	233	14 0	18	12 56	226
Japan	85	14	90	7	95	8	38	7	84	15	17	4	89	17
Korea			64				60		81	47	12	15	76	49
	643	40	3	45	739	50	7	28	6		6		4	
Latvia (2016)	105	21	87	22	88	28	16	5	83	24	5	1	75	24
Lithua nia (2018)	68	26	82	34	105	51	23	4	10 0	48	8	4	10 2	45
Luxem bourg	1		1		1		1		1				1	
Mexico									11	37	16	8	10	34
	57	20	81	29	100	32	48	18	2				4	
Nether lands	67	6	87	10	130	15	27	5	10 8	13	17	6	11 3	15
New Zealan d									6	2			6	2
	8	1	8	2	6	1	1	1						
Norwa y	11	4	13	4	18	6	1	1	9	3			9	3
Poland	3 204	858	2 66 7	703	2 539	748	13 72	273	25 39	782	44 3	116	23 66	756
Portug al	138	21	16 4	26	285	40	86	14	28 5	47	39	4	27 4	45
Slovaki a	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sloveni a	80	26	78	17	214	34	46	8	16 7	32	10	5	15 3	33
Spain	298	77	37	98	697	162	20	42	74	161	42	6	73	156

Nation ality	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
			8				8		1				4	
Swede n	32	6	35	7	56	11	11	2	57	11	9		61	9
Switzer land	26	4	26	4	28	4	6	1	27	3	2		28	3
Turkey	111	11	13 8	14	204	24	17 8	22	28 4	38	94	13	32 6	41
UK	311	59	38 1	76	599	130	15 9	30	67 8	118	51	2	67 8	111
United States	167	54	19 4	59	180	63	11 6	39	22 9	64	46	14	22 2	65

Source: Author's own work

Table 11c Employment of third country nationals (without 42 countries OECD and /or EU/EEA) in 2016 - 2020 in Slovakia

by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)

Nationali ty	Stock 31.12.201 6		Stock 31.12.201 7		Stock 31.12.201 8		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.201 9		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
(persons)	Tot al	Wo men	To tal	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men	Tot al	Wo men
Afghanist an	58	2	70	2	83	4	33	2	10 0	6	14		10 0	4
Albania	20	8	21	8	30	11	56	5	71	11	9	3	66	10
Algeria	9	1	9	1	14	1	3	1	18	3			16	1
Angola	3		3		5		1		4				4	
Argentina	7	2	7	2	10	2	18	4	21	5	3		15	5
Armenia	18	4	29	10	33	11	9	3	29	10	6	4	29	8
Azerbaija n	7	1	14	1	24	4	17	5	30	5	8	1	34	6
Banglade sh	4		5		6		4		9		18		23	

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Barbados							1	1	1	1			1	1
Belarus	149	31	207	44	269	56	126	22	278	71	60	10	253	75
Benin	2		4		5		1		7		1		7	
Bolivia	1		2		4				2				2	
Bosnia&Herzeg	104	16	341	60	902	153	844	133	952	153	271	36	900	143
Brazil	56	17	83	26	111	38	67	20	134	45	31	16	128	49
Burundi			3	1	9	2	2		10	2			7	1
Cambodia	1	1	2	1	2	1			1	1				
Cameroon	6	1	8	2	8	2	3	1	11	3	1		12	3
Central Africa									3				2	
China	188	51	194	46	234	67	132	31	280	78	84	17	306	85
Colombia	11	3	12	2	17	4	8	3	25	8	3	1	28	9
Congo	3		4		4		1		4				4	
Costa Rica	2		6	1	9	3	16	7	18	8	3		14	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1		2		2		1		4	2			3	2
Cuba	10	1	19	1	20	2	14	2	33	2	2	2	29	1
D.R. Congo	1	1	2	1	3	1			3	1	1		4	1
Dem. R. Korea	3	1	3	1	2	1			1	1			1	1
Dominican Rep.	2		4		6				6		3	2	8	1
Ecuador	14	7	14	6	17	7	3		18	8	2		16	6
Egypt	45	2	62	3	77	4	55	7	10	7	19	4	10	9

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
									8				5	
Eritrea	1		1		3				3	1	2	1	3	1
Ethiopia	2		2		3		4	1	3	1			2	
Gambia					1									
Georgia	14	4	23	7	365	40	10 20	105	84 6	77	36 2	48	86 4	95
Ghana					10	3	6	2	13	5	10	3	19	5
Guatemala	3	1	4	1	4	1	1		2				2	
Guinea			1		2									
Guinea Bissau									1				1	
Haiti					2		1		3		1		2	
Honduras	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		2		3		4	
India	155	17	18 7	27	245	42	40 8	44	50 5	69	14 7	19	51 2	69
Indonesia	34	14	24	12	17	12	18	13	23	18	6	4	28	21
Iran	18	5	24	9	40	17	21	5	54	20	8	7	61	30
Iraq	10		12	1	17	2	21	7	29	6	7	3	29	7
Jamaica	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2
Jordan	12		11		10		2	1	12				13	
Kazakhstan	10	7	31	14	91	22	87	24	12 6	55	77	28	14 2	64
Kenya	6	1	18	2	43	9	30	6	48	15	12	4	51	16
Kuwait	2													
Kyrgyzstan	9	2	62	3	99	5	94	1	15 6	8	12 8	11	20 7	17
Laos	9	3	9	3	7	1	32	31	27	21	42	37	62	51
Lebanon	5	2	7		12		5	1	14	1	2	1	16	2
Lesotho			1											
Libya	2		7	1	6	1	6		9	1			8	2

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Macedonia	152	29	237	40	695	129	735	126	873	149	220	50	809	138
Madagascar	1		1		1									
Malawi			1		3				2				2	
Malaysia	8	3	7	3	7	4	8	3	13	4	1	1	12	4
Mali											1			
Mauritania									1				1	
Mauritius	2	2	6	4	4	3	2	1	7	4			7	4
Moldova	32	10	52	13	157	23	361	33	384	37	84	8	373	34
Mongolia	8	3	9	3	18	9	78	28	74	25	44	16	96	32
Montenegro	16	3	41	7	64	14	93	13	87	19	28	6	85	17
Morocco	9	2	13	4	18	4	14	5	29	8	6	2	30	8
Myanmar					1						1	1	1	1
Namibia									1				1	
Nepal	6	2	9	1	11	2	11		14	2	6	1	18	3
Nicaragua					1		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Niger									1		1		1	
Nigeria	8		11	1	20	2	22	4	40	4	9	2	45	5
Pakistan	6		10		10		6	1	19	2	6		20	2
Palestina a.a.	17	1	18	1	25	1	13		34	1	2		32	1
Panama	2		2		2	1	2	1	4	2			3	2
Peru	10		14	2	15	1	9	3	19	7			15	6
Philippines	56	25	83	28	112	46	95	35	142	59	142	19	222	62
Russia	324	175	370	194	448	249	306	141	593	327	165	74	625	336

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
El Salvador	1		1		1				1		1		2	
Saudi Arabia	12		9		7		1		5				5	
Senegal					3		2		2				3	
Serbia	5 410	1 362	12 259	2 957	13 561	3 442	91 93	231 3	13 335	342 8	32 18	706	12 380	319 9
Serbia&M-negro	10	4	9	4	7	3			6	2			5	2
Singapore					1		1	1	1		2	2	2	2
Somalia	113	2	13		23	5	9	1	25	4	3		15	2
South Africa	9	2	12	1	23	4	8	2	24	3	5	2	26	5
South Sudan	2		3		5	1			5				5	
Sri Lanka	8	4	4	1	6	1	4		5		2		3	
Sudan	4		5		5		1		7				7	
Syria	15	2	21	3	37	3	21	2	39	6	11	2	41	7
Taiwan	16	6	23	9	31	18	25	20	37	29	12	9	39	30
Tajikistan	1		4		5	1	6		11	3	2		12	3
Thailand	223	205	256	234	301	276	230	223	330	314	111	110	341	329
Tanzania			1				1		1				1	
Trinidad&Tobago	3		3		3		1		1				1	
Tunisia	29		41	1	55	2	16	2	60	1	12		63	1
Turkmenistan			1				1		1		2	1	3	1
Uganda			1		1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	2 257	684	4 62	1 125	11 842	2 760	26 59	754 9	22 93	619 0	79 16	233 2	21 41	577 2

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow (Jan-June) 2020		Stock 30.6.2020	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
			6				7		2				1	
United Arab Emir	1		1		1				1				1	
Uruguay	1		2											
Uzbekistan	9		18	3	23	7	15	3	31	11	8	2	32	8
Venezuela	10	2	11	5	11	5	10	6	15	9	5	4	14	9
Vietnam	134	46	69 6	202	915	189	10 39	128	12 10	176	42 0	41	11 38	152
Yemen	2		2		8		8		14		2		13	
Zambia	2	1	3	1	3	2			1	1			1	1
Zimbabwe	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	8	6
Total 3 rd countries	9 952	2 785	20 46 7	5 150	31 377	7 740	42 12 4	111 36	44 50 1	115 62	13 80 1	365 9	42 11 7	109 95
Total world	35 091	8 56 4	49 47 8	11 743	69 116	16 8 70	55 09 8	146 54	78 29 8	198 63	18 67 4	504 0	74 29 8	191 13

Source: Author's own work

Table 12 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 - 2019 (mid 2020)

(ths. persons)	Annual averages													2019		2020	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2. Q	1.-2. Q	2. Q	1.-2. Q
Employed total	23 57, 3	24 33, 8	23 65, 8	23 47, 8	23 51, 4	23 29, 0	23 29, 2	23 63, 0	24 24, 0	24 92, 1	25 30, 7	25 66, 7	25 83, 7	25 69, 9	25 79, 2	25 04, 5	25 28, 4

Employed abroad	17 7,2	16 7,6	12 9,0	12 6,7	11 6,5	12 0,7	13 6,4	13 4,0	14 8,0	15 9,7	14 9,3	13 9,6	12 8,6	12 7,7	12 7,1	11 9,8	12 2,9
Males	11 9,3	12 2,0	92, 8	89, 5	77, 4	83, 3	91, 6	90, 8	96, 9	10 3,4	95, 1	91, 5	87, 1	87, 8	88, 5	79, 0	81, 1
Females	57, 9	45, 6	36, 3	37, 3	39, 1	37, 4	44, 8	43, 2	51, 1	56, 3	54, 2	48, 1	41, 5	40, 0	38, 7	40, 8	41, 8
Destination country																	
Czech Republic	72, 1	70, 2	49, 9	52, 4	43, 9	44, 9	43, 5	38, 1	38, 8	39, 5	36, 5	31, 7	29, 1	29, 2	29, 3	24, 4	26, 2
United Kingdom	29, 0	20, 2	14, 1	10, 6	9,9	7,5	10, 6	10, 1	8,6	7,4	4,2	3,9	4,0	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,4
Hungary	19, 5	18, 9	14, 5	11, 6	10, 0	7,3	6,1	4,9	5,9	6,6	8,7	8,3	9,3	10, 2	9,4	9,7	10, 7
Austria	15, 1	17, 7	19, 9	23, 9	26, 0	29, 3	37, 9	39, 3	42, 1	51, 0	54, 6	48, 6	42, 2	40, 2	40, 4	37, 5	40, 2
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,4	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,3	1,1	1,1
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	5,8	9,8	14, 8	17, 3	24, 9	27, 7	24, 0	26, 8	23, 2	23, 9	23, 9	24, 3	21, 9
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,3	3,4	2,5	3,6	3,8	2,5	1,6	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,9
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	5,0	5,9	6,4	5,2	5,7	3,2	4,8	5,0	3,1	5,9	5,9	5,3	4,1	5,0
France	.	.	1,7	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,6	1,4	3,1	3,4	1,4	2,0	1,0	1,5	1,5	0,8	0,8

e																	
Spain	.	.	1,8	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2
Other	14,4	11,6	7,3	8,2	7,0	7,2	9,8	11,3	16,3	14,4	10,1	12,2	11,5	11,6	11,7	12,2	11,5
Age brackets																	
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,9	12,6	12,6	13,3	13,7	14,2	14,7	13,8	15,0	11,4	10,8	10,8	9,7	11,4
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	42,5	41,4	45,7	47,8	46,1	52,0	50,5	38,9	37,1	34,8	35,2	34,8	29,3	30,2
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	27,3	28,7	37,5	36,1	38,2	44,3	43,1	39,0	31,9	30,8	32,7	30,3	30,2
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	29,0	26,3	26,5	27,2	25,0	29,5	34,1	32,4	30,2	31,2	31,2	31,0	29,2	30,3
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	8,1	8,9	7,2	10,6	13,2	14,1	16,2	21,1	18,3	19,5	19,7	17,9	21,4	20,8
Educ ation																	
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,8	3,4	2,7	2,6	3,3	4,2	5,3	5,0	5,1	6,1	6,5	6,4	4,3	4,4
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	57,1	48,1	50,8	54,5	60,0	64,4	67,9	56,5	47,1	41,9	41,4	41,8	40,6	41,4
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,2	53,9	57,2	64,2	55,3	58,8	63,5	71,5	69,1	63,8	63,6	62,7	56,6	59,0
Unive rsity	15,0	11,8	7,8	8,5	11,1	10,0	15,2	15,5	20,6	23,0	16,3	18,3	17,0	16,3	16,3	18,3	18,1

Note: In 2012* all data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Source:

Author's

own

work

Table 13 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2019

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of migrants (ths)	115.6	102.2	100.8	68.3	80.2	82.5	84.8	79.0	76.9	79.9	89.6	84.2
of which % shares:												
Within districts	56.5	57.0	59.4	55.8	50.0	43.5	44.4	45.2	45.8	46.0	46.7	46.4
Within regions	24.0	23.3	22.5	23.5	50.0	33.4	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.3	30.7	29.7
Among regions	19.5	19.7	18.1	20.7	-	23.1	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.9
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of migrants (ths.)	85.0	87.2	91.5	89.7	89.1	80.5	87.9	85.3	83.1	84.6	94.0	90.8
of which % shares:												
Within districts	46.9	46.8	46,4	46.6	47.6	45.5	45.8	46.2	45.8	46.2	45.7	44,1
Within regions	29.1	29.8	29.9	29.3	27.5	29.5	29.7	29.5	29.4	28.8	29.3	29,8
Among regions	24.0	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.9	25.0	24.5	24.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	26,1
	2016	2017	2018	2019								
Number of migrants (ths.)	95.8	95,1	98.4	98,7								
of which % shares:												
Within districts	44,4	44,8	44.9	43,4								
Within regions	29,6	29,2	29.3	29,2								
Among regions	26,0	26,0	25.8	27,3								

Source: Author's own work

Note: Numbers of migrants in thousands. Migration defined as the change of permanent address. “-” data for regions for 1996 are not available (administrative-geographical reform was enacted in 1996).

Table 14 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2019

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	16 714	18 529	35 243	11 419	12 902	24 321	7 961	9 373	17 334
2001	17 397	19 360	36 757	11 709	13 286	24 995	8 350	9 779	18 129
2002	20 008	21 809	41 817	12 816	14 698	27 514	9 366	10 909	20 275
2003	18 491	20 569	39 060	11 566	13 414	24 980	9 179	10 996	20 175
2004	18 803	21 112	39 915	11 387	13 315	24 702	9 293	11 110	20 403
2005	19 252	21 512	40 764	12 009	14 016	26 025	9 274	11 107	20 381

2006	20 017	22 409	42 426	12 556	14 785	27 341	9 912	11 825	21 737
2007	19 440	22 332	41 772	12 190	14 095	26 285	9 822	11 839	21 661
2008	19 459	23 009	42 468	11 582	12 918	24 500	10 093	12 036	22 129
2009	17 199	19 451	36 650	11 016	12 739	23 755	9 197	10 872	20 069
2010	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
2011	18 336	21 065	39 401	11 527	13 665	25 192	9 324	11 430	20 754
2012	17 731	20 332	38 063	11 208	13 243	24 451	9 402	11 211	20 613
2013	18 136	20 934	39 070	11 220	13 102	24 322	9 555	11 616	21 171
2014	20 193	22 833	43 026	12 855	14 671	27 526	10 779	12 708	23 487
2015	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
2016	19 846	22 763	42 609	13 038	15 303	28 341	11 384	13 502	24 886
2017	19 906	22 684	42 590	12 889	14 911	27 800	11 367	13 375	24 742
2018	20 694	23 528	44 222	13 393	15 416	28 809	11 625	13 758	25 383
2019	19 966	22 871	42 837	13 495	15 359	28 854	12 610	14 376	26 986
per 1 000 inhabitants									
2000	6,4	6,7	6,5	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,0	3,4	3,2
2001	6,6	7,0	6,8	4,5	4,8	4,6	3,2	3,5	3,4
2002	7,7	7,9	7,8	4,9	5,3	5,1	3,6	3,9	3,8
2003	7,1	7,4	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,6	3,5	4,0	3,8
2004	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,4	4,8	4,6	3,6	4,0	3,8
2005	7,4	7,8	7,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	3,6	4,0	3,8
2006	7,6	8,1	7,9	4,8	5,3	5,1	3,8	4,3	4,0
2007	7,4	8,0	7,7	4,7	5,1	4,9	3,7	4,3	4,0
2008	7,4	8,3	7,9	4,4	4,6	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,1
2009	6,5	7,0	6,8	4,2	4,6	4,4	3,5	3,9	3,7
2010	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
2011	7,0	7,6	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,8
2012	6,7	7,3	7,0	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,6	4,0	3,8
2013	6,9	7,5	7,2	4,3	4,7	4,5	3,6	4,2	3,9
2014	7,6	8,2	7,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,1	4,6	4,3
2015	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4
2016	7,5	8,2	7,8	4,9	5,5	5,2	4,3	4,9	4,6
2017	7,5	8,1	7,8	4,9	5,4	5,1	4,3	4,8	4,5

2018	7,8	8,4	8,1	5,0	5,5	5,3	4,4	4,9	4,7
2019	7,5	8,2	7,9	5,1	5,5	5,3	4,7	5,2	4,9

Source: Author's own work

Table 15 Universities and colleges - public, private, state, students (Oct. 31.) and graduates (in calendar year), Slovak nationality, foreigners, 2006-2019

Year		Students, Full-time study (31.10.)				Graduates, Full-time study in calendar year			
		Slovak nationality		Foreigners		Slovak nationality		Foreigners	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2006	Public	121058	66293	1877	924	20628	11015	307	148
	Private	2251	1148	27	10	42	26	1	0
	State	1188	581	0	0	435	196	0	0
	Total	124497	68022	1904	934	21105	11237	308	148
2007	Public	126325	71070	2659	1074	23990	13106	308	154
	Private	3479	1762	36	11	241	140	0	0
	State	1389	703	4	3	202	115	0	0
	Total	131193	73535	2699	1088	24433	13361	308	154
2008	Public	131048	74683	2848	1189	34431	20189	468	243
	Private	4909	2564	62	27	546	302	1	0
	State	1390	791	5	5	423	195	0	0
	Total	137347	78038	2915	1221	35400	20686	469	243
2009	Public	130273	74462	3159	1323	41187	24492	584	235
	Private	8843	5137	172	91	972	537	5	1
	State	1564	931	7	7	349	194	0	0
	Total	140680	80530	3338	1421	42508	25223	589	236
2010	Public	125501	71537	3391	1433	41843	25264	703	274
	Private	8957	5017	199	105	1548	838	6	2
	State	1663	987	5	5	481	281	2	2
	Total	136121	77541	3595	1543	43872	26383	711	278
2011	Public	123283	70649	3652	1593	40158	24085	657	300
	Private	9749	5513	336	184	2029	1055	25	10
	State	1715	1039	7	5	466	271	1	1
	Total	134747	77201	3995	1782	42653	25411	683	311
2012	Public	121024	69957	4014	1839	38367	23082	605	283
	Private	8527	4710	409	225	3633	2238	43	23
	State	1755	1034	7	5	493	316	1	
	Total	131306	75701	4430	2069	42493	25636	649	306

Year		Students, Full-time study (31.10.)				Graduates, Full-time study in calendar year			
		Slovak nationality		Foreigners		Slovak nationality		Foreigners	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2013	Public	117820	68830	4388	2123	37348	22451	718	334
	Private	8039	4567	518	316	2778	1540	64	33
	State	1790	1049	47	23	573	322	3	2
	Total	127649	74446	4953	2462	40699	24313	785	369
2014	Public	112449	65984	4968	2463	36369	22169	754	389
	Private	7160	4159	561	361	3054	1725	145	90
	State	1838	1086	101	46	530	336	1	1
	Total	121447	71229	5630	2870	39953	24230	900	480
2015	Public	105577	62138	5092	2558	34962	21321	788	415
	Private	5810	3419	411	308	2754	1630	148	74
	State	1824	1099	142	60	555	322	0	0
	Total	113211	66656	5645	2926	38271	23273	936	489
2016	Public	99140	58233	5796	2967	33580	20816	859	459
	Private	4721	2816	416	315	2302	1374	120	86
	State	1827	1108	192	89	545	335	1	0
	Total	105688	62157	6404	3371	36427	22525	980	545
2017	Public	92444	54217	6865	3545	31164	19313	946	510
	Private	4834	2880	704	432	1749	1023	113	88
	State	1906	1177	214	99	530	327	2	1
	Total	99184	58274	7783	4076	33443	20663	1061	599
2018	Public	88774	51738	8098	4163	29258	18115	1035	544
	Private	5042	2976	1131	789	1533	941	190	129
	State	2014	1283	199	98	506	294	26	14
	Total	95830	55997	9428	5050	31297	19350	1251	687
2019	Public	86837	50159	9530	4815	26877	16454	1338	751
	Private	5141	3131	1562	1118	1728	1029	306	216
	State	2143	1337	180	92	529	329	26	12
	Total	94121	54627	11272	6025	29134	17812	1670	979

Source: Author's own work

Table 16 Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings

Geographic indicators		Length of border				Border crossings ^(b)	
			[km]	water	land	Total	126
Total area	49 034,1 sq.km	Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR	23 ^(bi)

Population density	111,3 pers./sq.km ^(c)		CR	251,8	71,1	180,7	Austria	8 ^(int)
Number of regions	8		Austria	107,1	76,8	30,3	Hungary	26 ^(ext)
Number of districts	79		Hungary	654,9	355,0	299,9	Ukraine	5 ^(ext)
Number of towns ^(a)	141	53.5% ^(c)	Ukraine	97,9	2,1	95,8	Poland	56 ^(int)
Number of villages	2 890	46.5% ^(c)	Poland	541,1	105,0	436,1	Airports	8

(a) Municipalities with the status of town, declared by the National Council of the Slovak Republic

(b) Border crossings until joining the Schengen area 21 December 2007:

^(ext) External borders mean sections of the state border of the Slovak Republic, which represent the common land border with a non EU Member State, and airports for external routes (extra-Schengen); they include the land border – the state border of SR with the Ukraine, and the air border – Bratislava Airport, Poprad Airport and Košice Airport.

^(int) Internal borders mean sections of the state border of the Slovak Republic, which represent the common land border among the EU Member States of the Schengen area – they include the sections of the state border of SR with Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland and the airports for intra- Schengen flights.

(c) 1.1.2020; % of total population from 2012 – after 2011 Population and Housing Census

Source: Author's own work

Table 17 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2016-2019

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Temporary	14 452	20 480	29 474	40 728	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	14 452	20 480	29 474	40 728	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964
<i>EEA citizens</i>									
Permanent residence	9 543	8 883	9 174	10 075	62 796	66 362	69 645	72 933	76 060
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 244	2 282	2 541	2 837	13 270	14 347	15 589	17 050	18 812
<i>EEA citizens</i>	7 299	6 601	6 633	7 238	49 526	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248
Tolerated residence	738	150	33	71	902	295	236	15	51
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	738	150	33	71	902	295	236	15	51
<i>EEA citizens</i>									
Total	24 733	29 513	38 681	50 874	84 787	93 247	104451	121264	143075
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	17 434	22 912	32 048	43 636	35 261	41 232	50 395	65 381	85 827
<i>EEA citizens</i>	7 299	6 601	6 633	7 238	49 526	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248

Note: Granted residence permit – includes granted, renewed residence permits and validity extensions of residence permits within the period from 1st January to 31st December of respective year.

Source: Author's own work

Table 18a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, ^(a) 2008-2019

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384
Europe	8126	1506	5849	1809	4756	1701	4294	1685	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	6936	3445	6522	3186	6624	3071	6343	3108
Albania	6		9	1	4		4	2	1		3	1	2				11		9	1	4		13	
Andorra															1	1						1		
Austria	340	196	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760
Belarus	10	1	11		4		4		7		7		8	2	6		3	1	11		7		6	
Belgium	58	5	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13
Bosnia & Herz.	9		3		9		4	1	4		2		3	1	9		9	4	5	2	6		2	
Bulgaria	352	5	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4
Croatia	6	6	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4	110	15	83	3	67	2	35	3
Czech Republic	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142
Cyprus*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8	19	5	11	2	17	5	10	4
Denmark	31	11	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Estonia	7		5		8		7		5		5	1	4		2		6		1		2		1	
Finland	17	1	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7
France	173	16	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31
Germany	902	218	517	44	355	304	288	176	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407	448	327	494	261	484	295	499	241
Greece	32	2	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10
Hungary	924	17	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61	497	73	346	84	372	64	267	76
Iceland			2		1		2		5		14	1	17			1	9		9		10	1	7	
Italy	202	47	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131	295	100	328	110	204	89	187	107
Ireland	47	63	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63	131	43	132	40	163	65	145	36
Latvia	9	3	12	1	32	3	15		16	2	10		9		17		20		8	2	6		13	1
Liechtenstein		1												1		1			1	2		1		
Lithuania	14	1	17	1	10	2	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5
Luxembourg	4	5	4			3	1	3	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5
Macedonia	22		18		14	1	16		12		19		25	2	19		12	1	21		21	4	11	
Malta	2		1		5	4		1	5	3	3	5	6	7	5	1	7	1	7	1	6	5	7	4
Moldavia	5		2	1	3		1		1	1	7		1		6		3		1		4		9	
Monaco	5				2		1	3			1	1		3		6	1	1		2	3	1		1
Montenegro	6		2		1		1						1	3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	3	
The	69	14	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	31

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Netherlands																								
Norway	58	6	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19
Poland	394	11	382	30	286	44	191	11	128	19	170	4	135	16	220	12	226	28	171	20	196	11	155	27
Portugal	18	3	34	1	14		28		18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2
Romania	2133	25	586	45	416	14	465	14	286	15	275	3	298	2	491	2	479	10	246	1	366	1	170	8
Russia	42	2	54		65	1	40	2	37	1	4		41	3	63	5	59	3	64	2	79	2	68	
Serbia ^(b)	122	9	84	3	61	3	50		46	8	68	4	51	3	90	1	102	8	103	5	102	2	71	9
Slovenia	25	3	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3	16	3	8	3	14	2	11	
Spain	78	17	119	21	81	22	86	16	97	14	69	29	73	21	119	41	117	44	112	40	91	26	104	45
Sweden	37	2	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16
Switzerland	87	53	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89	75	143	96	182	84	195	152	177	166	189	201	152	211	160
Turkey*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2	13	1	15		6	5	12	1
Ukraine	163	6	119	1	119	3	116	1	114	3	148	2	234	3	374	4	325	4	366	1	401		469	
United Kingdom	317	119	279	104	177	118	224	125	548	163	617	260	706	351	792	405	953	285	1029	217	998	296	1165	329
Asia	261	45	184	50	223	56	263	46	248	45	263	61	198	106	254	95	354	154	213	80	230	63	224	67
America	267	126	227	102	197	114	202	112	220	126	241	158	259	194	271	250	289	161	339	170	312	128	343	172
Canada	67	38	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
a																								
United States	168	75	136	66	124	80	101	70	151	85	154	107	153	150	161	179	91	206	98	203	70	215	88	
Africa	70	5	57	4	51	2	45	5	43	7	47	5	31	1	53	5	41	3	53	11	30	9	44	8
Australia and Oceania	41	23	29	14	45	16	25	15	38	19	45	39	39	41	50	43	66	38	61	19	57	27	62	29

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. * Cyprus and Turkey from 2012 in the framework of Europe; 2003-2006 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2007 Serbia. Gibraltar "In=1 person" (2016) incl to UK

Source: Author's own work

Table 18b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2008-2019

Conti nent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Count ry	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut	In	O ut
Total	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5344	3697	3870	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384	
Europ e	8436	1677	6080	1938	4966	1845	4507	1843	5141	1995	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866	7384	3735	6989	3446	7063	3292	6855	3367
Albani a											3	1	1				12		8	1	5		14	
Austri a	244	10	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1	51		30	1	49	
Belaru s	9	1	6		3		4				5		4	2	6		2	1	7		5		6	
Belgiu m	53	1	62	4	51	1	53	1	28		41		21		26	1	21	2	11	1	15		8	
Bosnia Herz.	6		2		9		3				2		3	1	5		4				3		1	
Bulgar ia	350	5	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6	51		54	4	146		140		82		66	2	44	2

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019												
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out											
Croatia	4		5		10		7	1	10	1	13	6		72	2	15	3	13	1	5	90		67		39										
Czech Republic	10	37	15	37	10	43	78	54	60	30	46	2	16	40	2	4	41	4	58	9	7	54	18	47	5	3	48	6	9	40	8	3			
Cyprus										2		1		3		2		3		1					3										
Denmark	29	4	39	3	37	3	14	4	6		7			9		7		5	2	5	1	11			1										
Estonia										4		3		2		1		4		1		2			1										
Finland										10	1	8		3		12		10	1	7		13			2										
France	15	4		16	3	1	11	8	2	10	0		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1	68		43		46								
Germany	75	4	33	38	28	0	24	14	19	2	1	10	90	4	76	1	14	7		13	1	4	14	9		10	6	4	98						
Greece	33			50	3	42	1	26		15		16		19		57		48	2	40		20			32										
Hungary	90	4	1	78	3	46	67	17	66	2	15	70	6	37	9	5	51	0	8	56	0	2	60	5	44	9	1	45	7	1	36	9			
Ireland	19			26		23	1	25	1	10	1	10		7				10		14		11			9										
Italy	17	1	1	21	4	7	20	12	17	5	3	16	4	2	15	0		10	7	1	21	1	10	20	0	3	21	8	1	11	8	2	10	9	2
Iceland											4		14		17		7		5		8		9			2									
Latvia	10	3	11	1	31		15		16	2	9		7		17		19		9		3		13												
Lithuania	13			17	1	11	2	19		11		9	3	10		19		11	1	15		6	1	8											
Luxembourg	2			3																4				2											
Macedonia	20			16		14		14		10		16	1	18	1	18		9		17		19	2	10											
Malta									1		1		4		2		2		1		1		2												
Moldova	1			1		3		1				4		1		1								3											

[illegible]

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Asia	208	20	157	37	195	36	224	10	204	5	203	9	130	27	163	2	241	62	114	15	124	5	116	17
America	59	6	57	2	57	8	54	7	35	2	35		41	2	54	1	32	4	40		39	1	23	
Canada	5		2	2	1		4		3		2		4		1		3		5		3		1	
United States	27	3	28		30	6	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1	13	3	17		19		12	
Africa	58	2	44	2	50		39	3	36	1	38	1	23	1	41	1	25		38	4	24		22	
Australia and Oceania	4		8		4		5		3		5	1	3		7		4		7		3			

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. Cyprus and Turkey up to 2011 in the framework of Asia; from 2012 in Europe; (b) 2006-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia

Source: Author's own work

Table 18c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2016-2019

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384	Total	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384
Europe	6936	3445	6522	3186	6624	3071	6343	3108	Europe	7384	3735	6989	3446	7063	3292	6855	3367
EU						2885	5404	2918	EU without						22	1885	20

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
									SR								
OECD 36	6021	3605	5911	3356	5848	3197	5835	3315	OECD 36	6413	3751	6288	3457	6224	3292	6216	3374
OECD 37							5838	3315	OECD 37							6218	3374
Australia	58	31	54	14	49	21	55	27	Australia	3		6		2			
Austria	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760	Austria	61	1	51		30	1	49	
Belgium	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13	Belgium	21	2	11	1	15		8	
Canada	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75	Canada	3		5		3		1	
Chile	1	1		1	4		3		Chile	1				3		1	
Colombia 2020							3		Colombia 2020							2	
Czech Rep.	1651	1233	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142	Czech Rep.	545	18	475	3	486	9	408	3
Denmark	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11	Denmark	5	2	5	1	11		1	
Estonia	6		1		2		1		Estonia	4		1		2		1	
Finland	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7	Finland	10	1	7		13		2	
France	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31	France	78	1	68		43		46	
Germany	448	327	494	261	484	295	499	241	Germany	131	4	149		106	4	98	
Greece	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10	Greece	48	2	40		20		32	
Hungary	497	73	346	84	372	64	267	76	Hungary	605	4	449	1	457	1	369	
Iceland	9		9		10	1	7		Iceland	5				9		2	
Ireland	131	43	132	40	163	65	145	36	Ireland	10		14		11		9	
Israel	9		14	1	5	1	6	2	Israel	1		3				2	
Italy	295	100	328	110	204	89	187	107	Italy	200	3	218	1	118	2	109	2
Japan	4	2	2	3	10	3	8		Japan	1		2		3			
Korea	20	26	26	14	16	6	16	17	Korea	17	26	26	14	15	5	15	17
Latvia	20		8	2	6		13	1	Latvia	19		9		3		8	
Lithuania	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5	Lithuania	11	1	15		6	1	13	
Luxembourg	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5	Luxembourg			4				2	
Mexico	22	3	10	5	11	1	11	1	Mexico	3		3		6		3	

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Netherlands	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	59	Netherlands	18		17		9		19	
New Zealand	7	7	7	5	8	6	6	2	New Zealand	1		1		1			
Norway	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19	Norway	36		29		34		6	
Poland	226	28	171	20	196	11	155	27	Poland	208	4	151	1	170	1	151	4
Portugal	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2	Portugal	19		26		12		28	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	4076	3674	4277	3434	4384	3266	4530	3345
Slovenia	16	3	8	3	14	2	11		Slovenia	13		8		9		10	
Spain	117	44	112	40	91	26	104	45	Spain	85	5	81	1	57		65	1
Sweden	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16	Sweden	21		12		12		17	
Switzerland	152	177	166	189	201	152	211	160	Switzerland	14		5		15		18	
Turkey	13	1	15		6	5	12	1	Turkey	8		9		4	1	10	
UK	953	285	1029	217	998	296	1165	329	UK	130	1	109		136	1	171	2
United States	179	91	206	98	203	70	215	88	United States	13	3	17		19		12	
Non-OECD									Non-OECD								
Bulgaria	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4	Bulgaria	140		82		66	2	44	2
Romania	479	10	246	1	366	1	170	8	Romania	471	6	238		366		181	6

Source: Author's own work

Table 18d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow
1	Czech Republic	1631	1142	1	Czech Republic	408	3
2	United Kingdom	1165	329	2	Hungary	369	
3	Austria	640	760	3	Ukraine	283	
4	Germany	499	241	4	Romania	181	6
5	Ukraine	469		5	United Kingdom	171	
6	Hungary	267	76	6	Poland	151	4
7	United States	215	88	7	Italy	109	2
8	Switzerland	211	160	8	Germany	98	
9	Italy	181	107	9	Spain	65	1
10	Romania	170	152	10	Russia	59	
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	4530	3345
	Total	7016	3384		Total	7016	3384
	Europe	6343	3108		Europe	6855	3367
	EU 28	5404	3078		EU without SK	1885	22

Source: Author's own work

Table 18e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank
Czech Republic	1631	1142	1	Korea	15	17	1
Austria	640	760	2	Romania	181	6	2
United Kingdom	1165	329	3	Poland	151	4	3
Germany	499	241	4	Czech Republic	408	3	4
Switzerland	211	160	5	Bulgaria	44	2	5
Italy	181	107	6	United Kingdom	171	2	6

United States	215	88	7	Serbia	26	2	7
Hungary	267	76	8	Italy	109	2	8
Canada	90	75	9	Spain	65	1	9
Spain	104	45	10				
				Slovakia	4530	3345	<i>Memo</i>
Total	7016	3384		Total	7016	3384	
Europe	6343	3108		Europe	6855	3367	
EU 28	5404	3078		EU without SK	1885	22	

Source: Author's own work

Table 19 Main economic indicators 1993-2019

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP ^(b)				6.6	6.5	4.4	1.9	2.2
Total employment ^(c)	x	x	1.7	3.6	-0.9	-0.3	-3	-1.4
Real wages				7.1	6.6	2.7	-3	-4.9
Consumer prices ^(d)				5.8	6.1	6.7	14.2	12
Unemployment rate ^(e)	.	13.7	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.6
thousands	.	2110.2	2146.8	2224.9	2205.9	2198.6	2132.1	2101.7
Total employment ^(c)	x	x	1.7	3.6	-0.9	-0.3	-3	-1.4
Gross flows emigration from Slovakia (CR excluded)		59	82	133	31	495	410	501
Gross flows immigration to Slovakia (CR excluded)		1778	1210	1484	1436	1275	1216	1006

Net flows immigration - emigration (exc. CR)		1719	1128	1351	1405	780	806	505
Gross flows emigration from Slovakia to CR		95	108	89	26	251	208	310
Gross flows immigration to Slovakia from CR		3144	1497	993	867	777	856	1268
Net flows immigration - emigration SR>CR		3049	1389	904	841	526	648	958
Gross flows residence permits								
Residence permits total		16946	21909	21482	26424	28415	29498	28801
Gross flows work permits - inflow								
Foreign workers total								4721

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3.3	4.4	4.2	5.3	6.4	8.5	10.8	5.7	-5.5
1	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	3.8	2.4	3.2	-2.8
0.8	5.8	-2	2.5	6.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	1.4
6.4	3.3	8.5	7.5	2.7	4.5	2.8	4.6	1.6

19.2	18.5	17.4	18.1	16.2	13.3	11	9.6	12.1
2123.7	2127	2164.6	2170.4	2216.2	2301.4	2357.3	2433.8	2365.8
1	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	3.8	2.4	3.2	-2.8
613	962	746	924	1139	1029	1056	1067	1374
1033	1563	1953	3473	4132	4425	7446	7360	4906
420	601	1207	2549	2993	3396	6390	6293	3532
398	449	448	662	734	706	775	638	605
990	749	650	987	1144	1164	1178	1405	1440
592	300	202	325	410	458	403	767	835
						15159	16553	11790
29418	29505	29219	22108	25635	32153	41214	52706	58322

4401	4717	4983	2679	5497	6546	10988	13738	13978

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.9	2.4
-2	1.5	0.6	0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7
2.2	-1.6	-1.2	1	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
1	3.9	3.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	1.3	2.5	2.7
14.4	13.7	14	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.6	5.8
2317.5	2315.3	2329	2329.3	2363	2424	2492.1	2530.7	2566.7	2583.7
-2	-0.1	0.6	0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7
1260	1226	1380	1833	2482	2758	2568	2261	2128	2242
4112	3840	4247	4012	4125	5556	6035	5602	5520	5385
2852	2614	2867	2179	1643	2798	3467	3341	3392	3143
629	637	623	937	1162	1112	1233	1205	1170	1142

1160	989	1172	1137	1232	1441	1651	1586	1733	1631
531	352	549	200	70	329	418	381	563	489
9535	10064	9803	16675	17178	23785	24733	29513	38681	50874
62584	66191	67877	71649	76715	84787	93247	104451	121264	143075
		4608	3317	8018	9328	14314	20065	34709	55098
16675	22185	14342	17797	20090	25561	35091	49478	69116	78298

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes. (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000. as of 2012 ESA 95 method chain index base 2005; 2016 (ESA 2010); 1996-2001 Annual percentage changes. real GDP in constant prices 1995 (c) LFS employment. annual average change. (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification. base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate. annual averages (data UnR 2011 have been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census).

Source: Author's own work

Table 20 Immigration to Slovakia 1970-2019

Immigration						
Year	To Slovakia			From the Czech Republic		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1970	871	518	353	9570	4815	4755
1980	546	236	310	6933	3626	3307
1989	549	244	305	5926	3007	2919
1990	944	552	329	7674	3861	3813
1991	1752	1001	741	7325	3759	3566
1992	2106	1154	952	6823	3471	3352
1993						
1994	1778	942	836	3144	1769	1375
1995	1210	593	617	1497	793	704

1996	1484	778	706	993	528	465
1997	1436	752	684	867	480	387
1998	1275	679	596	777	399	378
1999	1216	647	569	856	420	436
2000	1006	527	479	1268	654	614
2001	1033	578	455	990	480	510
2002	1563	897	666	749	393	356
2003	1953	1075	878	650	322	328
2004	3473	2040	1433	987	552	435
2005	4132	2606	1526	1144	645	499
2006	4425	2880	1545	1164	646	518
2007	7446	5294	2152	1178	662	516
2008	7360	5229	2131	1405	777	628
2009	4906	3219	1687	1440	751	689
2010	4112	2644	1468	1160	603	557
2011	3840	2492	1348	989	521	468
2012	4247	2572	1675	1172	646	526
2013	4012	2405	1607	1137	562	575
2014	4125	2431	1694	1232	678	554
2015	5556	3361	2195	1441	741	700
2016	6035	3590	2445	1651	832	819
2017	5602	3122	2480	1586	789	797
2018	5520	3077	2443	1733	869	864
2019	5385	3002	2383	1631	846	785

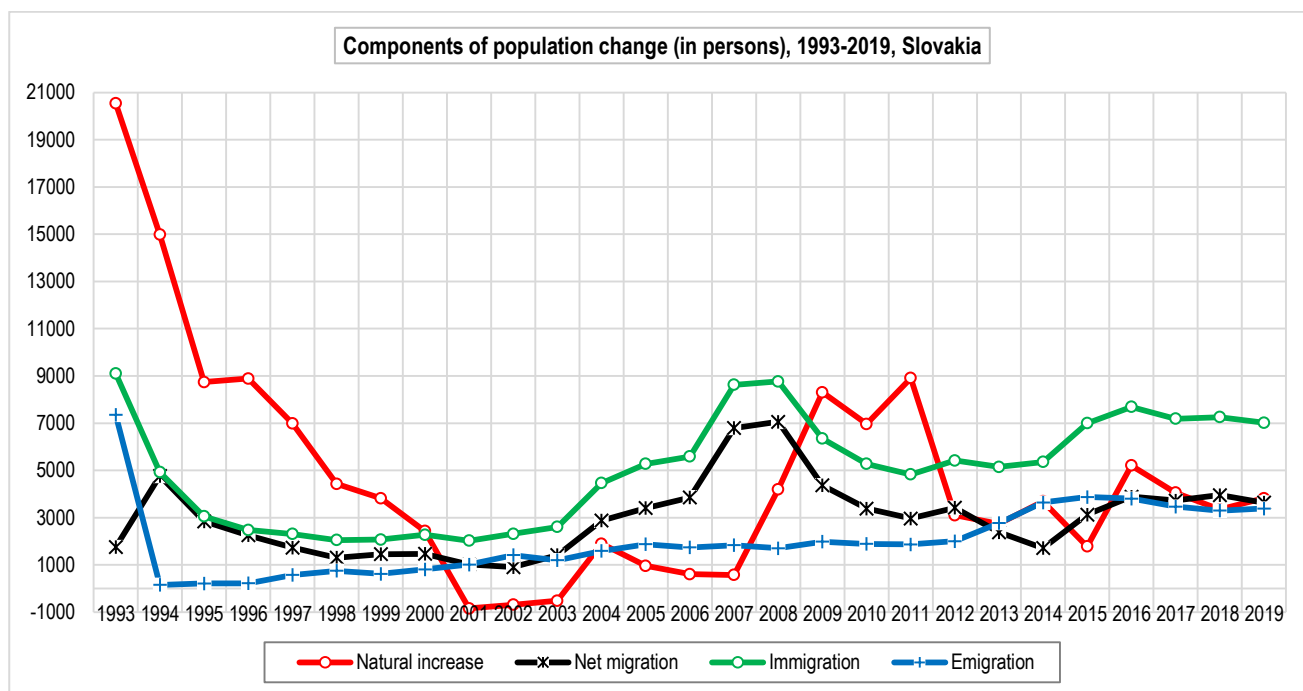
Table 21 Emigration from Slovakia 1980-2019

Emigration						
Year	From Slovakia			To Czech Republic		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1980	543	140	403	10065	5084	4981
1989	575	190	385	8671	4692	3979
1990	867	418	449	10073	5444	4629
1991	527	290	237	8331	4616	3715
1992	128	58	70	11740	6343	5397
1993 (b)						
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
1996	133	49	84	89	45	44
1997	31	9	22	26	14	12

1998	495	192	303	251	112	139
1999	410	138	272	208	103	105
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
2001	613	221	392	398	162	236
2002	962	293	669	449	212	237
2003	746	210	536	448	210	238
2004	924	263	661	662	305	357
2005	1139	366	773	734	331	403
2006	1029	405	624	706	300	406
2007	1056	450	606	775	340	435
2008	1067	402	665	638	287	351
2009	1374	689	685	605	264	341
2010	1260	568	692	629	276	353
2011	1226	458	768	637	293	344
2012	1380	502	878	623	276	347
2013	1833	695	1138	937	393	544
2014	2482	913	1569	1162	529	633
2015	2758	1067	1691	1112	487	625
2016	2568	1003	1565	1233	532	701
2017	2261	827	1434	1205	538	667
2018	2128	777	1411	1170	503	667
2019	2242	803	1439	1142	510	632

(a) For comparability, since 1993 includes foreign countries other than the Czech Republic (until 1992 the Czech Republic was a part of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic).

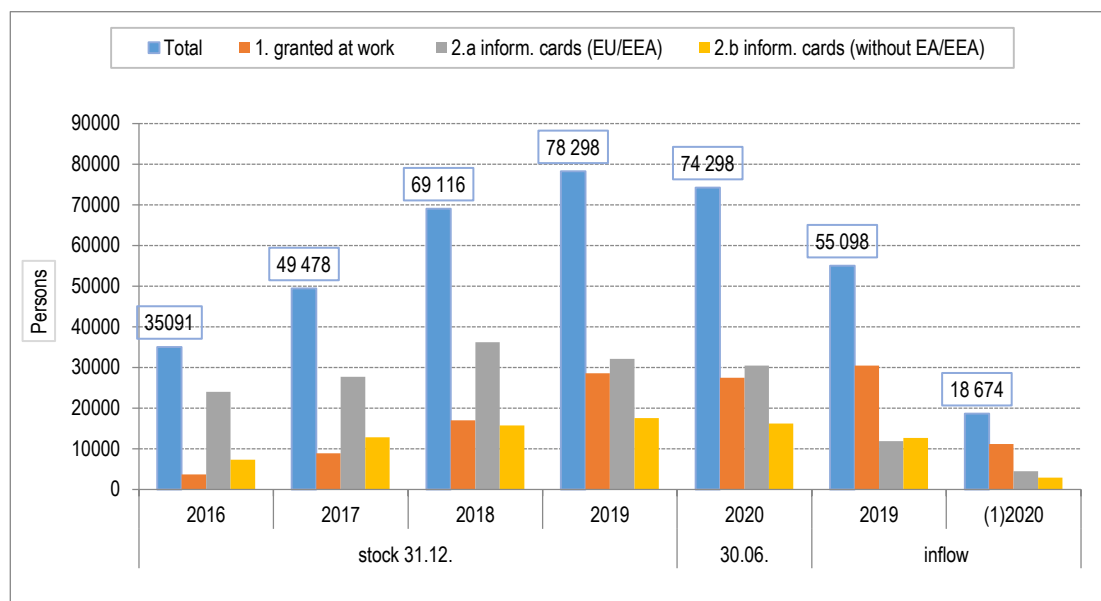
Source: Author's own work

Figure 1 Components of total population change (in persons), 1993 – 2019

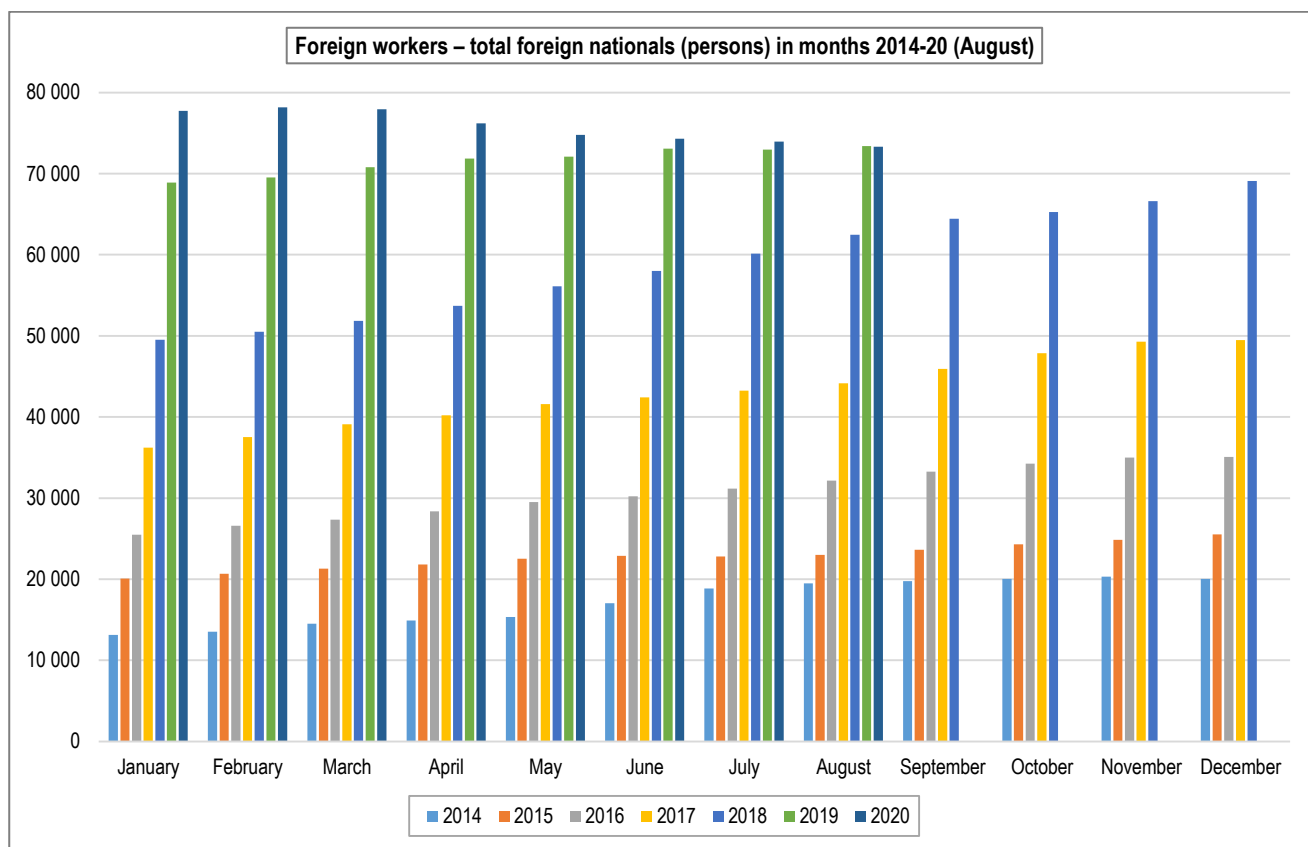
Source: Author's own work

Figure 2 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category, 2016-mid 2020: Total nationals

working on the basis: 1. of the authorization granted at work; 2.a of information cards (EU/EEA & Switzerland); 2.b of information cards (other countries)

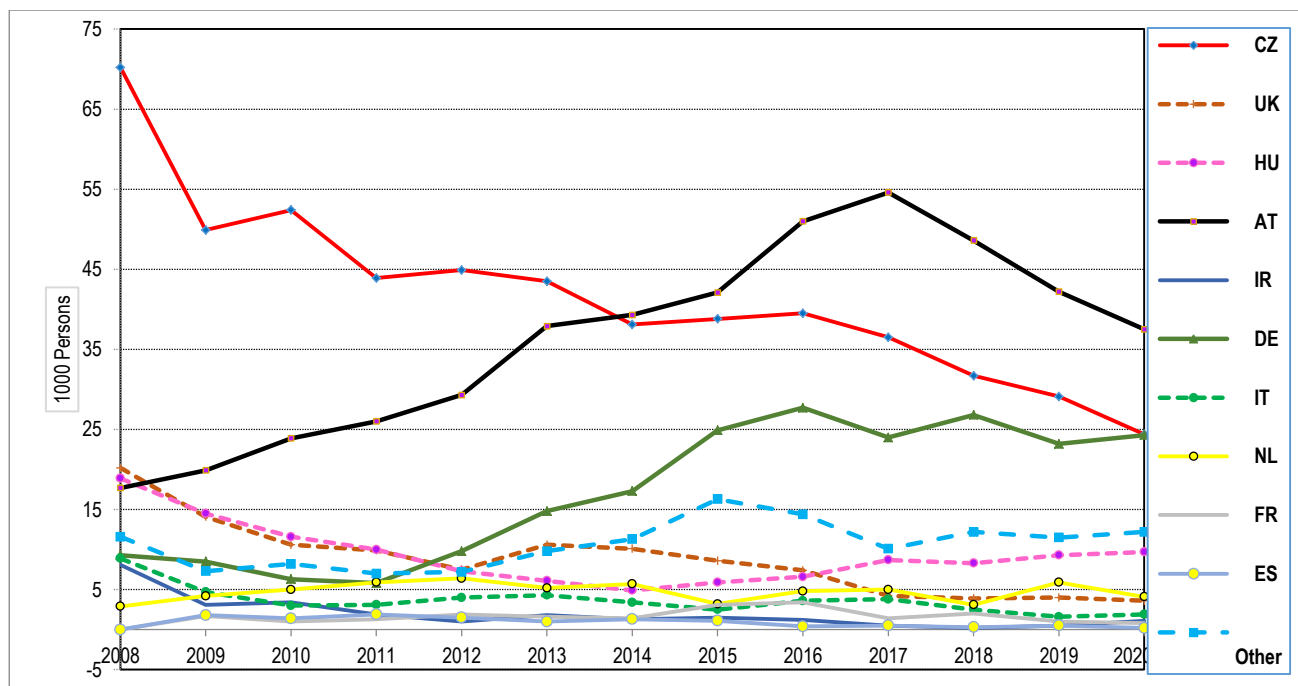


Source: Author's own work.

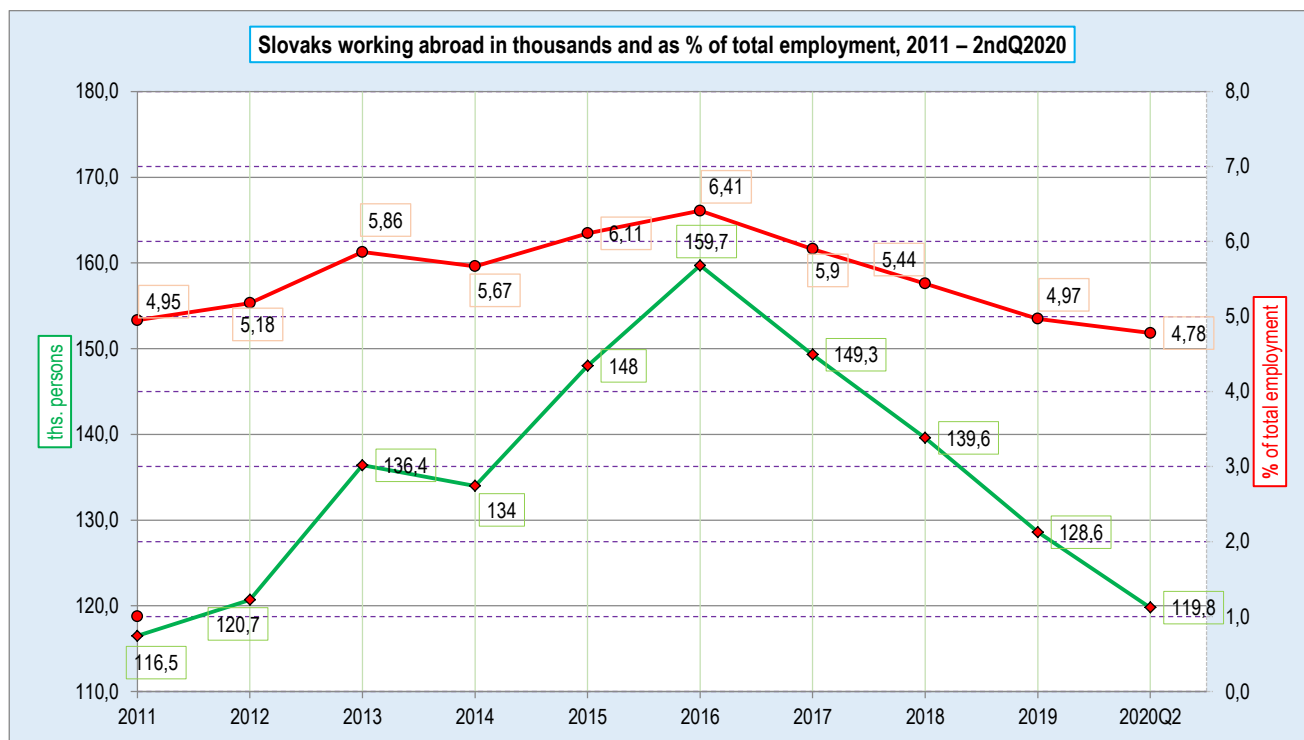
Figure 3

Source: Author's own work

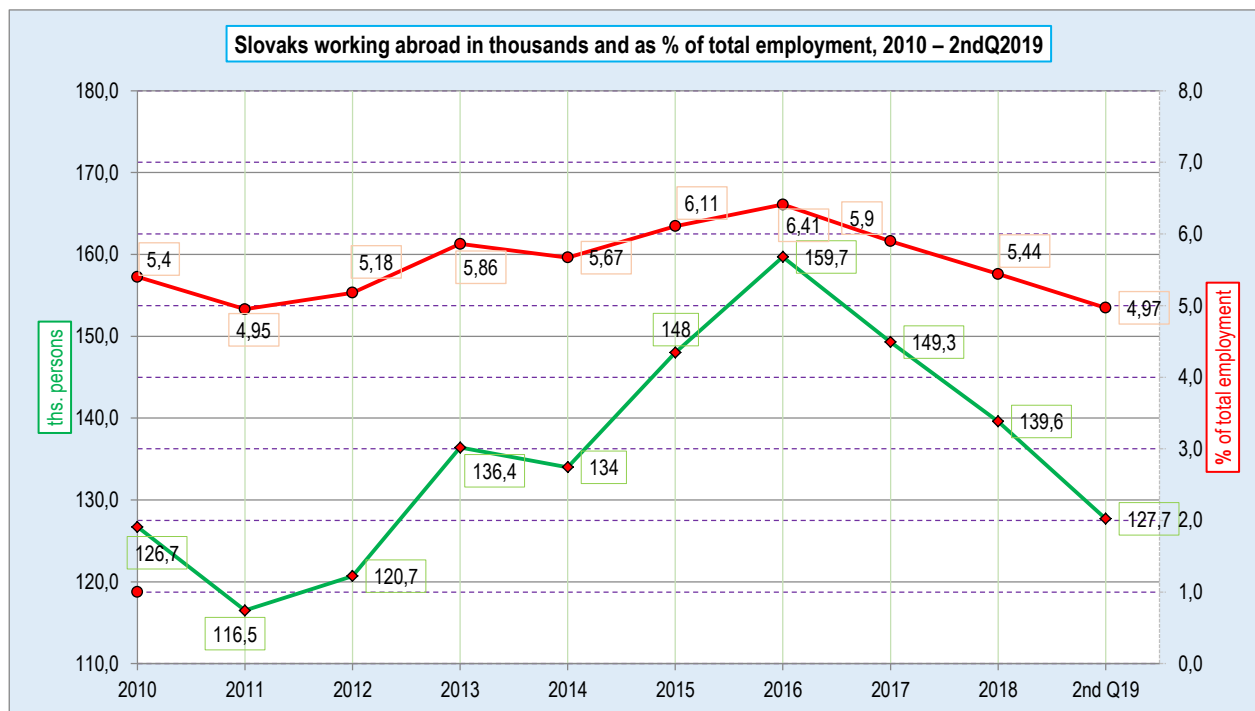
Figure 4 Slovaks working abroad (in ths.) persons by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2008 – 2019 and 2nd Q2020



Source: Author's own work

Figure 5a Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2011 – 2019 and 2nd Q2020

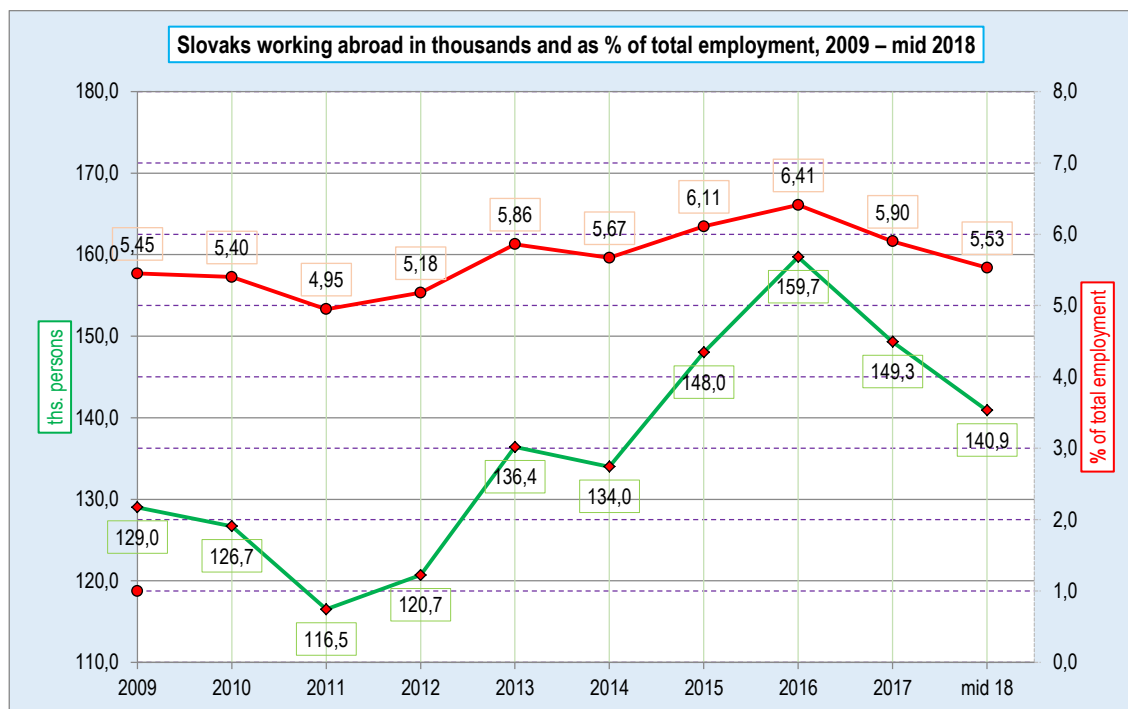
Source: Author's own work

Figure 5b Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2010 – 2018 and 2nd Q2019

Note: Y axis in thousands of workers, annual averages, right axis in %

Source: Author's own work

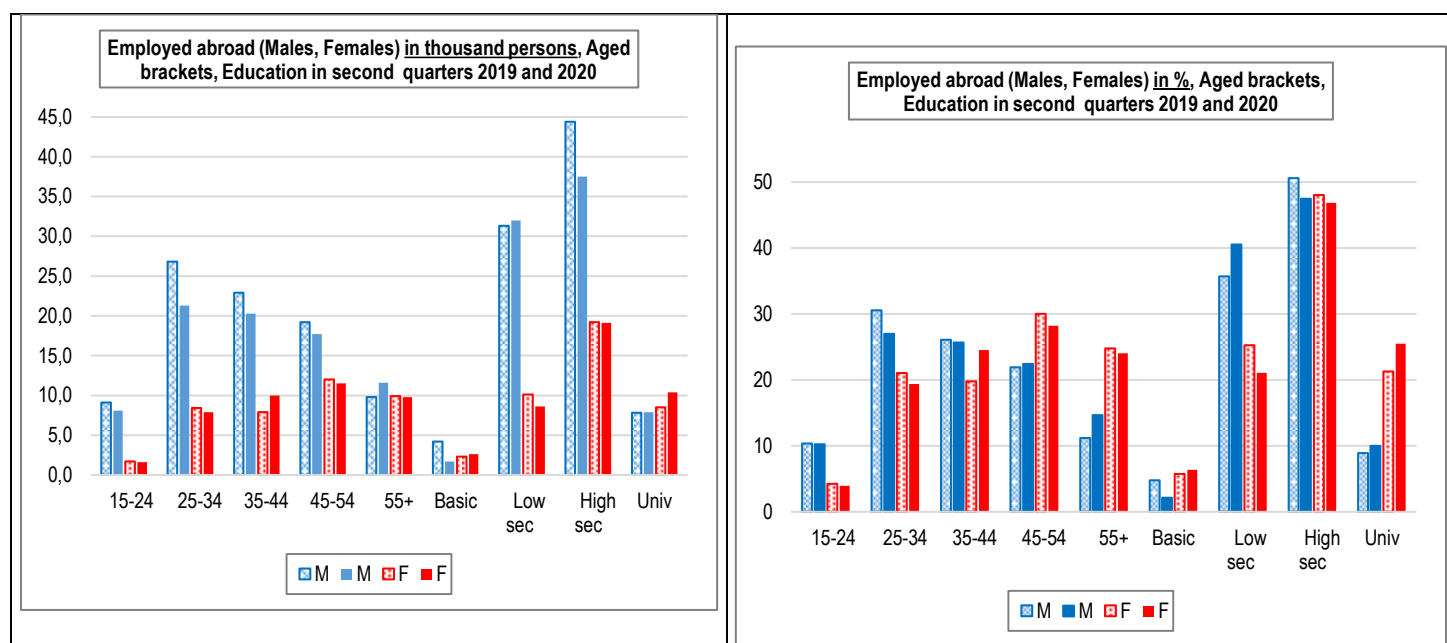
Figure 5c



Note: Y axis in thousands of workers, annual averages, right axis in %

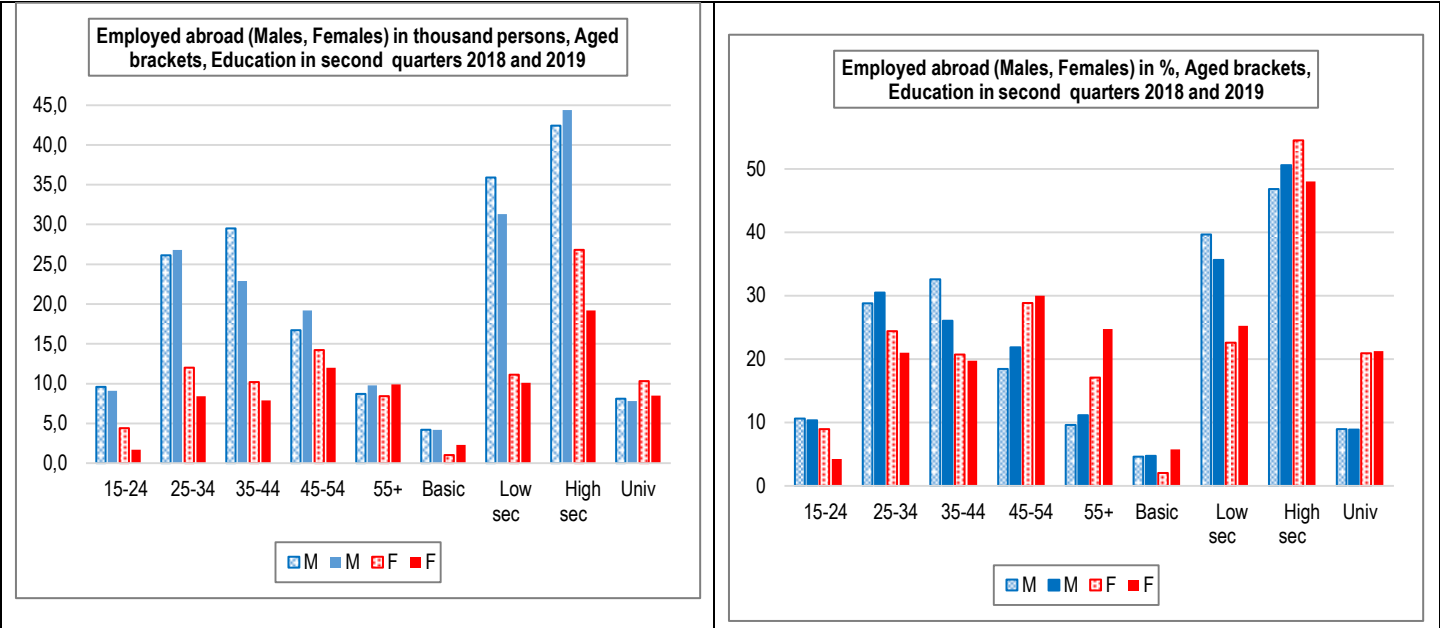
Source: Author's own work

Figure 6a Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in second quarters 2019 and 2020



Source: Author's own work

Figure 6b **Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in second quarters 2018 and 2019**



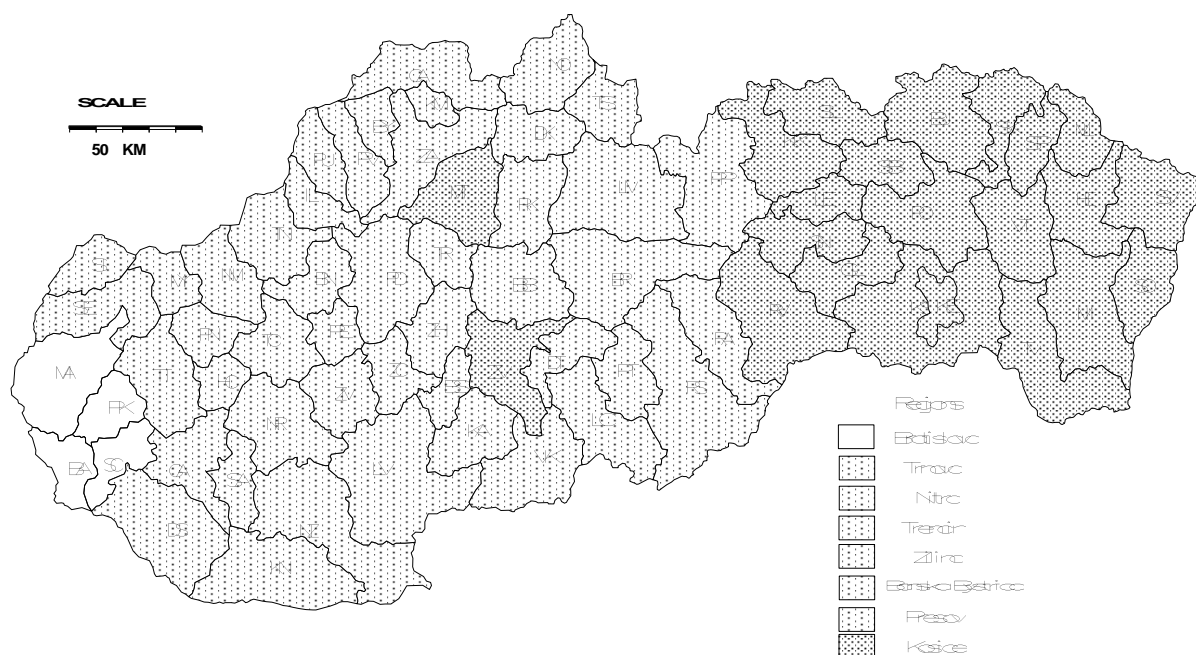
Source: Author's own work

MAPS

Figure A2.1 Map of external borders



Source: Schengen Action Plan of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of SR

Figure A2.2 Map of internal borders – 8 regions and 79 districts

Notes: Before 1996 there were 4 administrative regions: Bratislava, Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia, Eastern Slovakia. These were replaced by 8 new administrative regions: Bratislavský, Trenčiansky, Trnavský, Nitriansky, Žilinský, Banskobystrický, Košický and Prešovský.

Source: OECD, *International Migration Outlook*