

## LABOUR MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN SLOVAKIA

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### Abstract

This paper presents a report on migration within the Slovak Republic prepared for the annual OECD Expert Group on Migration conference which took place at the beginning of October 2019 in Paris. This report's structure conforms to the OECD requirements. OECD recommends publication of particular national reports in their home countries. In this paper we introduce an overview of current development in the area of migration and migration policies in Slovak Republic in 2018 and the first half of 2019 with a focus on the context of the past 5 – 10 years. This paper is also updated with the trends for the period until the end of October 2019. In the introductory chapter we describe the main parameters of the macroeconomic development for the period of the past years and we bring it to context with the development on the labour market.

### Keywords

Migration, OECD Expert Group on Migration, labour market, population structure, Slovak Republic

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## I. Introduction

In 2018 in Slovak Republic the dynamics of economic performance growth remained unchanged. It was accompanied by positive developments in the labour market - overall employment in the economy increased (by 1.4%), the number of unemployed decreased and also the unemployment rate decreased to 6.6% (reaching 8.1% on average in 2017); in the second quarter of 2019 it reached 5.7%. The average monthly wage increased in both nominal and real (by 3.6%) terms; in the second quarter of 2019 the nominal wage increased by 9.7% (reaching EUR 1101), taking into account the inflation rate, real wage growth reached 7%. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices increased by 4.1%, which was by 0.7 pp. b. more than in the previous year (according to ESA 2010 national accounts methodology); In the second quarter of 2019, the year-on-year growth rate GDP slowed to 2.0%. See Table 1 and Graph 1.

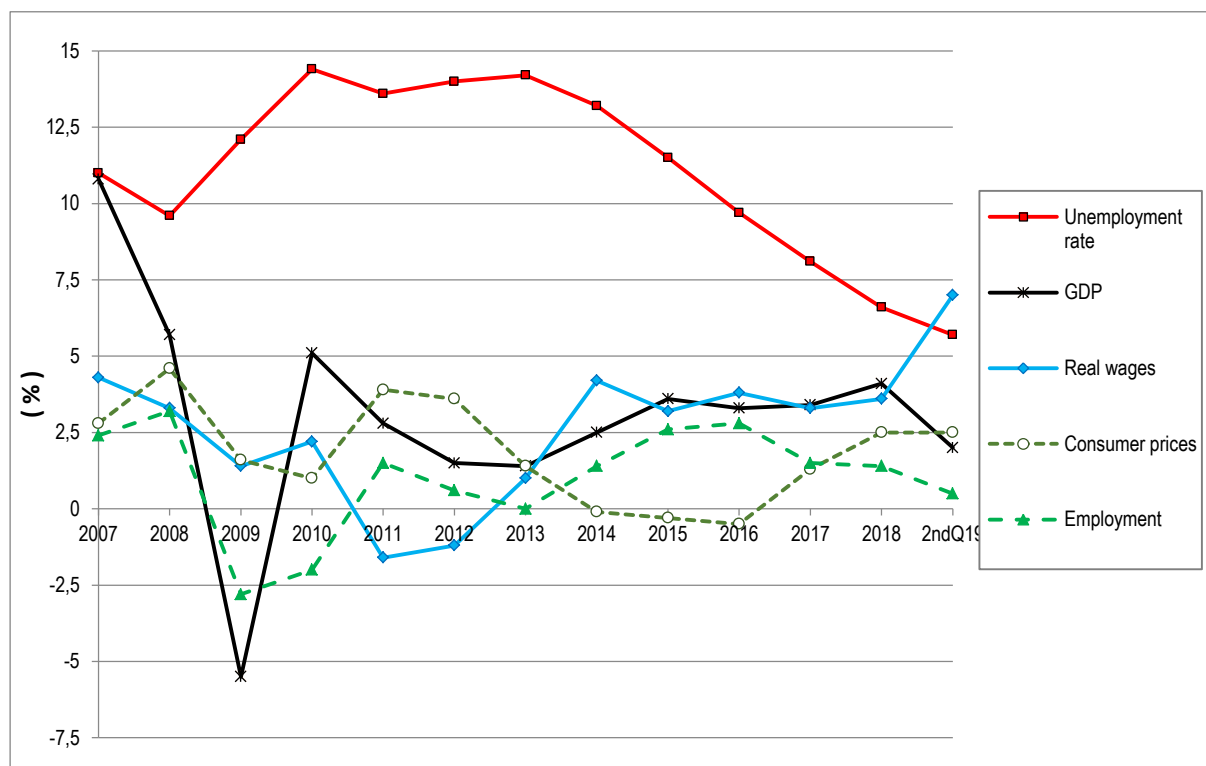
Table 1: Main economic indicators 2011-2019Q2

Main economic indicators <sup>(a)</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
GDP <sup>(b)</sup>	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,1	2,0
Total employment <sup>(c)</sup>	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6	2,8	1,5	1,4	0,5
Real wages	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2	3,8	3,3	3,6	7,0
Consumer prices <sup>(d)</sup>	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	-0,5	1,3	2,5	2,8
Unemployment rate <sup>(e)</sup>	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5	9,7	8,1	6,6	5,7

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); (c) LFS employment, annual average change, (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification, base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages, 2019\*: GDP, Employment, Real wages: 2019Q2 / 2018Q2; Consumer prices: August 2019; Unemployment rate 2019Q2.

Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Graph 1: Main economic indicators 2007-2019Q2 (%)



Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

For 2019 (respectively 2020), a minimum monthly wage of 520 euros (580 €) and an hourly wage of 2.989 euros (3.333 €) has been approved.

GDP at current prices in 2018 reached 90.2 billion euros, an increase of 6.3% compared to 2017. In the first half of 2019 GDP at current prices reached 45.5 billion EUR, a year-on-year increase by 5.7%.

The year-on-year inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, reached 2.5% on average in 2018. Compared to 2017, the rate of growth of prices increased by 1.2 percentage points. b. Consumer prices increased year-on-year in all months of last year and regulated prices also rose (1.3%). In the first 7 months of 2019 the consumer prices increased by 2.5% while in January - August 2018 they were at 2.6%.

Along with the growth rate of economic growth, the labour market situation improved further in 2018. This concerns both the growth of total employment (in 2017 by 1.5%, in 2018 by 1.4% and in the 2nd quarter of 2019 year-on-year by 0.5%) measured according to both methodologies of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (according to the LFS and statistical reporting) as well as the decrease in the unemployment rate (it reached 8.1% on average annually in 2017, 6.6% in 2018 and 5.7% in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2019) surveyed by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (LFS). The registered unemployment rate (it reached 5.4% on average annually in 2018 and 7.2% in 2017) as well as the total average number of registered unemployed (182 thousand persons in 2018, 228 thousand in 2017) maintained the downward trend from the previous year, while the long-term unemployment reduction contributed significantly to the positive development. At the end of August 2019, the registered unemployment rate reached 4.97%; 5.02% on average over 8 months in 2019.

The deficit of general government finances in Slovakia decreased by 0.1 p.p. year-on-year in 2018 to 0.7% of GDP, reaching its historical low and was comparable to the EU28 average deficit (0.6%). The main reason for the improvement was an increase in budget revenues supported by rapid economic growth.

## II. Population

At the end of 2018 (or early 2019) there were 5 450 421 inhabitants in the Slovak Republic, of which 2 661 077 were men and 2 789 344 were women (51.2%). The average age reached 40.82 years (men 39.21; women 42.36), 40.59 years in 2017.

The population increased by 7 301 compared to 2017, of which 4 563 were men and 2 738 were women. The share of men in the total population growth was 62.5%.

At the end of 2018, 4 444.8 thousand inhabitants of the Slovak **nationality** lived in the Slovak Republic, which accounted for 81.55% of the total population. The second largest nationality on the territory of Slovakia was the Hungarian nationality (8.29%; 451.9 thousand), which was followed by the Roma nationality (2.05%; 111.9 thousand). Compared to the previous year, the number of the Slovak nationals increased by 11.2 thousand. Increases in the number of national minorities are minimal, with most Roma (0.8 thousand), Ukrainian (0.5 thousand), Czech, Moravian and Silesian (0.4 thousand), Polish (0.2 thousand) and German (0.1 thousand). The decrease was reflected in the number of the Hungarian (1.7 thousand) and Ruthenian national minorities (0.4 thousand). The year-on-year differences in structure are minimal.

At the end of 2018, the population structure of the Slovak Republic **by citizenship** consisted of 5 374 305 Slovaks (98.6%) and 76 116 foreigners (1.4%). The share of foreigners has been gradually increasing by 0.1 p.p. since 2011 (when data are available). (99.0% in 2011, 98.7% in 2017).

The total population of the Slovak Republic at the end of 2018 increased by 0.8% compared to 2011 (men by 1.1% and women by 0.6%). The number of foreigners with non-Slovak citizenship grew dynamically by 42.5% (men by 45.6%, women by 37.6%). Number of foreigners, i.e. citizens with non-Slovak citizenship increased by 3 233 persons year-on-year (an increase of 3 188 persons in 2017).

Male foreigners accounted for 62.3% and women 37.3% of foreigners. The composition of the Slovaks is more balanced, in 2018 men accounted for 48.6% and women 51.4%. By age, almost 82% of foreigners are aged 15-64, only 5% are 0-14 and 13% are over 65. For Slovak citizens, the composition of the main age groups is (16%; 68%; 16%).

76.6% (58 308 persons) of foreigners are citizens of EU countries, 21.4% are non-EU citizens and 2% are non-citizens. The largest group of foreigners with permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic were persons with Czech citizenship - 14 021 persons - which is 18.4% (in 2017 the number was 13.5 thousand, 18.6%) of the total number of foreigners, followed by Hungarian citizenship 10 713, i.e. 14.1% (in 2017: 10.2 thousand; 14.1%), Romanian 6 923, i.e. 9.1% (2017: 6.5 thousand; 8.9%), Polish 5 931, i.e. 7.8% (2017: 5.8 thousand; 7.9%) and with German citizenship 4 195 persons, i.e. 5.5% (almost 4.1 thousand

in 2017; 5.5%). Out of the EU, the number of Ukrainian citizens is 3 745 persons, 4.9% (in 2017: 3 482 persons; 4.8%).

The largest groups of male foreigners by citizenship are Czech, Hungarian, Romanian, German and Polish. The largest groups of female foreigners by citizenship are Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Ukrainian and Romanian.

In the population structure of the SR by **country of birth**, 96.4% (5 256 032 persons) were born in Slovakia and 194 389 persons (3.6%) abroad. The year-on-year increase in the number of births abroad was 4 081 persons. The share of births abroad increased slightly by 0.1 p.p. from 3.5% in 2017, when the increase was 4 091 persons. In 2017, the Slovak Republic was the country of birth for 96.5% of the population, while 3.5% of the Slovak population were born abroad.

Of the total number of births abroad in 2018, 81.8% (159 024 persons) were born in EU countries and 18.2% outside the EU countries.

The largest group of inhabitants born outside the territory of Slovakia were inhabitants born in the Czech Republic (88 123 persons), who accounted for 45.3% of those born abroad (in 2017 it was 46.2% with a slightly lower absolute number of 88 017). 16 058 people from Slovakia were born in Hungary (8.3%), 11 418 (5.9%) in Ukraine, 9 624 (5%) in Romania and 9 057 (4.7%) in the United Kingdom.

The largest population groups of men born abroad by country of birth are: Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, United Kingdom and Ukraine. The largest groups of women in the country of birth are: Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Poland.

Men accounted for 51.4% and women 48.6% of the number of births abroad. The composition of births in Slovakia is only slightly higher in favour of women, in 2018 men accounted for 48.7% and women 51.3%. By age, 59% of foreign-born people are 15-64 years old, 15% are 0-14 years old and 26% are over 65 years old. For citizens born in Slovak Republic the composition of the main age groups is (16%; 69%; 15%).

According to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in 2018, 721 persons were **granted citizenship of the Slovak Republic**, including 335 men and 386 women. According to age, citizenship was granted to 90 persons (12.5%) aged 0-14, 597 persons (82.8%) aged 15-64 and 34 persons (4.7%) aged 65+. Of the EU countries, 307 were granted citizenship of the Slovak Republic, most from the Czech Republic 119, the United Kingdom 60, Germany 41, Romania 25 and Hungary 15. Out of the EU 413, most from Ukraine 127, Vietnam 54, Serbia 42, USA 39, Russia 27 and Canada 19 persons.

In 2018 there were 98 414 (95 132 in 2017) internal residents-migrants and 10 551 (10 654 in 2017) residents by international migration. The largest share (44.9%) in the volume of **internal migration** was due to inhabitants migrating between municipalities within the district (44.8% in 2017), from district to district in the region accounted for 29.3% (29.2% in 2017). Approximately a quarter of the internal migration volume was made up of persons who changed the region's borders with migration (25.8% in 2018 and 26%) in 2017. The share of women in the volume of internal migration was 53.6% in both 2017-2018; in the volume of foreign migration 50.5% in both years. See Table 2.

**Table 2: Internal mobility by type and gender (in persons; %), 2014 – 2018**

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
<b>2014</b>	20 193	22 833	43 026	12 855	14 671	27 526	10 779	12 708	23 487
<b>2015</b>	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
<b>2016</b>	19 846	22 763	42 609	13 038	15 303	28 341	11 384	13 502	24 886
<b>2017</b>	19 906	22 684	42 590	12 889	14 911	27 800	11 367	13 375	24 742
<b>2018</b>	20 694	23 528	44 222	13 393	15 416	28 809	11 625	13 758	25 383
Per 1 000 inhabitants									
<b>2014</b>	7,6	8,2	7,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,1	4,6	4,3
<b>2015</b>	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4
<b>2016</b>	7,5	8,2	7,8	4,9	5,5	5,2	4,3	4,9	4,6
<b>2017</b>	7,5	8,1	7,8	4,9	5,4	5,1	4,3	4,8	4,5
<b>2018</b>	7,8	8,4	8,1	5,0	5,5	5,3	4,4	4,9	4,7

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

In 2018 - compared to the previous year - the volume of internal migration increased by 3.3 thousand persons (by 3.4%) and there was a slight decrease in the volume of foreign migration by 0.1 thousand (1%); In 2017, compared to 2016, there was a slight year-on-year decrease of 0.7 thousand persons (0.7%) and a decrease in the volume of foreign migration by 0.8 thousand (7.3%). The year-on-year increase in internal migration increased more in women by 1732 cases, in men by 1550 (in 2017 compared to 2016 a decrease in women by 598 cases, in men the decrease was by 106 cases).

According to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 57 639 (10.6‰) **live children were born** in 2018, which is 330 less than in 2017 (10.7‰). Numbers of live births in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in the Slovak Republic continuously increased with the highest level in 2009-2011 in an annual average of 61 thousand. After the statistical decrease in 2012 to 55.7 thousand (since 2012, the number of births does not include children born abroad to mothers with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic) the number of births increased until 2017. The average age of mother at all live births has been continuously increasing (reaching 29.68 years in 2018) and the average age of mother at 1<sup>st</sup> live births has been increasing also (27.98 years); both indicators have increased by 1 year over the past 10 years. The **number of deaths** increased to 54 293 persons (10.0‰), which is an increase of 379 persons compared to the previous year (9.9‰).

**Marriages** after growth in 2017 decreased slightly and disrupted the upward trend from 2013-2017. Divorce rate continued the downward trend from 2009 to 2016 and decreased slightly compared to the previous year 2017. In 2018, 31 177 (5.7‰) marriages were entered into and there were 9 560 (1.8‰) married couples divorced. Compared to 2017, the number of marriages was lower by 132 and the number of divorces was lower by 58. This development was reflected in a drop in the divorce index, with 30.66 divorces per 100 marriages concluded. See Table 3.

**Table 3: Basic demographic trends (in ‰) over the period 2009 – 2018**

<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Marriages</b>	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.81	4.71	4.94	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7
<b>Divorces</b>	2.34	2.21	2.06	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
<b>Live births</b>	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.6
<b>Deaths</b>	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.6	9.9	10.0
<b>Abortions</b>	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
<b>Natural population increase</b>	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.57	0.51	0.68	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
<b>Net migration</b>	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Total population increase</b>	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.3

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, *Population movement in the Slovak Republic*.

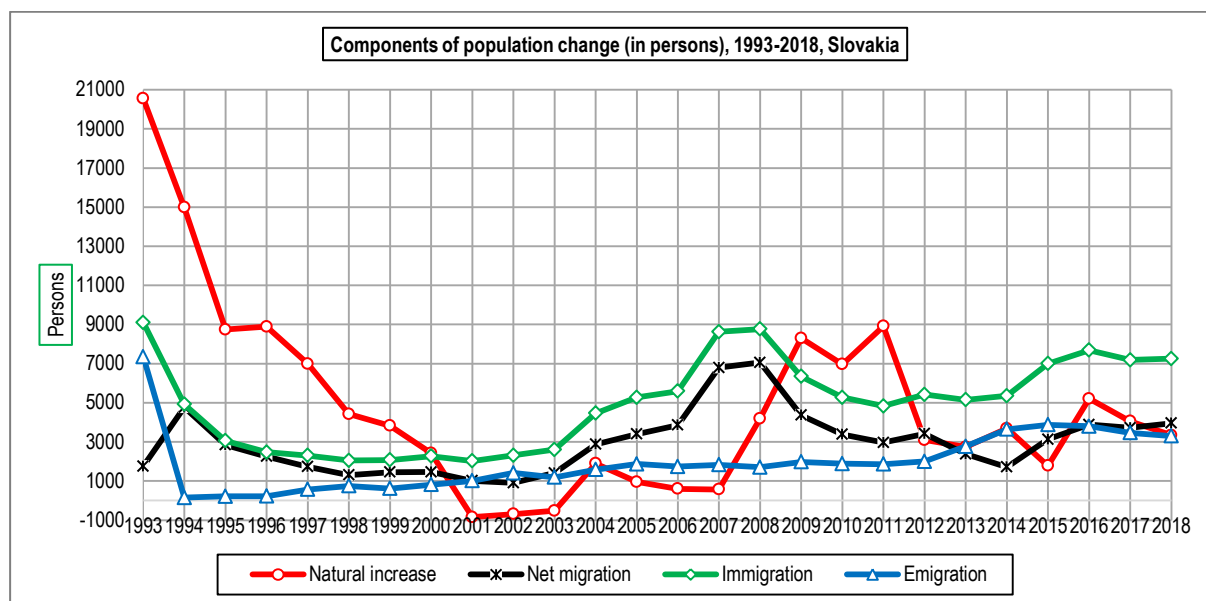
Note: Number of permanent residents as of 30.6. (1.7.) in Slovak demographic statistics was used up to 2010 inclusive. From 2011 on, it is counted as an arithmetic average of the states.

As a result of the increase in mortality and the decrease in birth rate, in 2018 the **natural population increase** decreased to 3 346 persons (0.6‰), which means a decrease by 709 compared to 2017 (0.8 ‰). In 2017, the natural population increase was 4 055 persons. In the first half of 2019, the natural increase was 382 persons (27 344 children were born and 26 962 persons died).

The Slovak Republic gained 3 955 foreign migrants (0.7‰), while 7 253 immigrated and 3 298 emigrated. Net migration increased year-on-year by 233 persons. In the first half of 2019, 3 020 immigrated and 1 566 emigrated - there was an 1 454 net migration increase.

The **total population increase** (natural plus net migration) thus decreased by 476 persons compared to 2017 (7 777 persons, i.e. 1.4 ‰) to 7 301 persons (1.3 ‰). In the first half of 2019 the total population increase was 1836 persons. See Graph 2.

Graph 2: Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2018, Slovakia



Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of SR

In 2018, the **population density** in the Slovak Republic was 111.2 inhabitants per 1 km<sup>2</sup>, the population lived in an area with a total area 49 034.1 km<sup>2</sup>. Since 1996, the Slovak Republic has been divided into 8 regions and 79 districts, while Bratislava is divided into five districts and Košice into four districts. In 2018, the total number of municipalities, including three military districts, was 2,890. 140 municipalities had the status of a town. In 2018, no village or military district was established or perished. Compared to the previous year, in terms of area and population density, there were no significant changes, the density increased only minimally (by 0.3).

**More than half of the population lives in cities.** In 1993, 53% of the population lived in cities and 47% in rural areas. Since 1996, when the proportion of urban population has reached its maximum (57%), the proportion of urban population has been steadily decreasing. In 2018, 53.4% of the population (2912.1 thousand) lived in cities (53.6% in 2017), in the countryside 2538.4 thousand, i.e. 46.6% (46.4% in 2017).

51.9% of women and 48.1% of men in towns lived in cities; their proportion did not change compared to the previous year.

50.3% of women (50.4% in 2017) and 49.7% of men (49.6% in 2017) lived in rural areas at the end of 2018.

Population density since the establishment of the Slovak Republic, i.e. since 1993 slightly increased. Compared to 1993, it is almost three inhabitants per 1 km<sup>2</sup> more. During the period under review, the number of municipalities in Slovakia increased by 37, from 2 853 in 1993 to the current 2 890.

### III. Migration



Data on **residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior** show that the dynamics of granted permits to foreigners is growing dynamically. The number of newly granted permits to aliens was 23.8 thousand in 2015, 24.7 thousand in 2016, 29.5 thousand in 2017 and 38.7 thousand in 2018. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 17.4 thousand in 2015-2016 to 22.9 thousand in 2017 and more than 32 thousand in 2018. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (29.5 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (more than 6.6 thousand in 2017-2018). See Tables 4 and 5.

**Table 4: Newly granted permits and stocks (in persons) by type in 2015-2018**

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Temporary</b>	14 255	14 452	20 480	29 474	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	14 255	14 452	20 480	29 474	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316
<b>Permanent residence</b>	8 430	9 543	8 883	9 174	62 796	66 362	69 645	72 933
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 042	2 244	2 282	2 541	13 270	14 347	15 589	17 050
<i>EEA citizens</i>	6 388	7 299	6 601	6 633	49 526	52 015	54 056	55 883
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	1 100	738	150	33	902	295	236	15
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 100	738	150	33	902	295	236	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 785</b>	<b>24 733</b>	<b>29 513</b>	<b>38 681</b>	<b>84 787</b>	<b>93 247</b>	<b>104451</b>	<b>121264</b>
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	<b>17 397</b>	<b>17 434</b>	<b>22 912</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>35 261</b>	<b>41 232</b>	<b>50 395</b>	<b>65 381</b>
<i>EEA citizens</i>	<b>6 388</b>	<b>7 299</b>	<b>6 601</b>	<b>6 633</b>	<b>49 526</b>	<b>52 015</b>	<b>54 056</b>	<b>55 883</b>

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

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

**Table 5: Newly granted permits and stocks (in persons) by type in 2016-2019–1<sup>st</sup> half years**

By type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Temporary</b>	6 176	8 603	11371	17123	22871	29554	38 039	55 953
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	6 176	8 603	11371	17123	22871	29554	38 039	55 953
<b>Permanent residence</b>	4 653	4 420	4 548	5 089	64618	68129	71 177	74441
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 132	1 082	1 243	1 360	13869	14942	16 237	17 893
<i>EEA citizens</i>	3 521	3 338	3 305	3 729	50749	53187	54 940	56 548
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	555	93	17	22	477	251	17	24
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	555	93	17	22	477	251	17	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>11384</b>	<b>13116</b>	<b>15936</b>	<b>22234</b>	<b>87966</b>	<b>97934</b>	<b>109233</b>	<b>130418</b>
<i>Third-country</i>	<b>7 863</b>	<b>9 778</b>	<b>12631</b>	<b>18505</b>	<b>37217</b>	<b>44747</b>	<b>54 293</b>	<b>73 870</b>

<i>nationals</i>								
<i>EEA citizens</i>	<b>3 521</b>	<b>3 338</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>3 729</b>	<b>50749</b>	<b>53187</b>	<b>54 940</b>	<b>56 548</b>

*Notes: \* Slovak nationals residing abroad (the so-called foreign Slovaks) constitute a special category of aliens. They are not granted temporary residence permit; however, their residence results from Article 17 (2) of the Act on Stay of Aliens, which stipulates that alien who was granted the status of foreign Slovak (as specified under Act No 474/2005 Coll.) is not required to hold temporary residence permit and can stay on the territory of Slovak Republic for unlimited period.*

*Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.*

Out of the total number of newly granted permits for third-country nationals in the first half of 2019, more than half (52%) were for 9 612 nationals of Ukraine. In 2018 Ukrainian nationals accounted for 46.5% (14 917 persons), 35.1% (8 036 persons) in 2017. The number of granted permits for nationals of Serbia also increased dynamically (6 327 in 2018, 4 654 persons in 2017). Numbers of granted stays for other top countries grew less dynamically for nationals of Russia (1 882 in 2018, 1 835 persons in 2017) and Vietnam (1 501 in 2018, 1 473 persons in 2017). See Table 6.

**Table 6: Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2018–2019 (Top 20)**

2018	Inflows (new permits)				2019 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	<b>14 917</b>	14 235	682		Ukraine	<b>9 612</b>	9 152	460	
Serbia	<b>6 327</b>	6 156	168	3	Serbia	<b>3 087</b>	3 016	71	
Russia	<b>1 882</b>	1 616	264	2	Vietnam	<b>1 172</b>	1 115	57	
Vietnam	<b>1 501</b>	1 402	96	3	Russia	<b>919</b>	790	128	1
Korea	<b>735</b>	631	104		Macedonia	<b>346</b>	328	18	
Iran	<b>687</b>	650	37		Korea	<b>315</b>	277	38	
Macedonia	<b>634</b>	561	73		Bosnia & Herz	<b>281</b>	273	8	
China	<b>576</b>	440	135	1	Georgia	<b>250</b>	250		
Bosnia&Herz	<b>532</b>	514	18		China	<b>250</b>	185	65	
Turkey	<b>433</b>	393	40		Iran	<b>223</b>	203	20	
U.S.	<b>324</b>	216	107	1	Turkey	<b>200</b>	172	28	
India	<b>317</b>	290	27		India	<b>185</b>	170	15	
Belarus	<b>231</b>	196	35		U.S.	<b>141</b>	93	47	1
Kazakhstan	<b>225</b>	202	23		Thailand	<b>119</b>	97	22	
Thailand	<b>219</b>	180	39		Philippines	<b>81</b>	62	19	
Syria	<b>191</b>	148	43		Moldova	<b>80</b>	74	5	1
Georgia	<b>149</b>	143	6		Belarus	<b>78</b>	67	10	1
Moldova	<b>118</b>	112	6		Kazakhstan	<b>78</b>	70	8	
Brazil	<b>117</b>	100	17		Brazil	<b>71</b>	64	7	
Mexico	<b>114</b>	83	31		Syria	<b>69</b>	51	18	
Others	<b>1 819</b>	1 206	590	23	Others	<b>948</b>	614	316	18

<b>Total</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>29 474</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18 505</b>	<b>17 123</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>22</b>
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Notes: Temp = temporary, Perm = permanent, Toler = tolerated

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

In 2018, a total of 878 persons were **granted residence permit – includes granted, renewed residence permits and validity extensions of residence permits to third-country nationals** of which previous permission granted to 171 persons for family reasons, 412 for education reasons, 225 for remunerated reasons and to 70 persons for other reasons.

Previous permission granted to 412 persons for **education reasons** were granted to 50 persons for family reasons, 331 for remunerated reasons and to 70 persons for other reasons. Almost three quarters (73%) of the status change of international students (300 persons) were for nationals of 4 countries, namely Ukraine 163, Vietnam 67, Russia 41 and Serbia 29 persons.

End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 76.7 thousand in 2014 to almost 84.8 thousand in 2015, 93.2 thousand in 2016, 104.5 thousand in 2017 and 121.3 thousand by the end of 2018, 46.1 per cent (55.9 thousand) of them were EEA citizens. The number of third country nationals has been increasing and by the end of 2018 it reached 65.4 thousand persons (as compared to 50.4 thousand in 2017). Data from mid-2018 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 130.4 thousand in total, of that 73.9 thousand for third country nationals and 56.5 thousand for EEA citizens.

From 55 883 EEA nationals with valid registration for residence at the end of 2018 the number was the highest for Czech Republic' nationality (10 970), 8 503 Hungary, 7 420 Romania, 5 872 Poland, 4 568 Germany, 2 948 Italy, 2 420 Austria, 2 369 United Kingdom.

The number of valid temporary residence permit of third-country nationals was 48 316 at the end of 2018 of which 15 387 were for employment for 10 921 Slovaks living abroad, 8 062 for business, 7 672 for family reunification, 5 102 for study and 140 for volunteering activities. The year-on-year growth in the number of valid residence permit for employment, business and study grew most dynamically. See Table 7.

**Table 7: Number of valid residence permits of third country nationals by purpose of temporary residence in Slovakia, 31.12.2016–2018 and 30.6.2017-2019**

Purpose of residence	31.12.			30.6.		
	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total (persons)</b>	<b>26 590</b>	<b>34 570</b>	<b>48 316</b>	<b>29 554</b>	<b>38 039</b>	<b>55 953</b>
Slovaks living abroad	7 955	9 283	10 921	8 754	10 032	11 408
Employment	3 485	7 272	15 387	4 915	9 748	21 022
Family reunion	6 111	6 910	7 672	6 439	7 014	8 085
Business	4 879	6 112	8 062	5 315	6 655	9 340
Study	3 141	3 924	5 102	3 119	3 568	4 918
Specific activity – Sport	428	450	513	407	415	505
Subsidiary protection	165	177	159	179	163	168
Specific activity- Volunteering	108	118	140	108	123	141

Purpose of residence	31.12.			30.6.		
Specific activity – Programmes approved by Slovak Republic government or the EU	90	81	79	97	72	49
Specific activity – Lecturing	72	67	76	74	60	73
Other purposes of temporary residence	156	176	205	147	189	244

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

The number of valid permanent residence permits of third-country nationals was 17 050 at the end of 2018 (15 589 at the end of 2017). Individual purposes of residence were: 7 177 long-term residence; 5 432 permanent residence (unlimited); 2 988 permanent residence (for 5 years); 1 017 (807 in 2017) family member of EU national; 289 refugee; 147 (105 in 2017) family member of EU national - permanent. Year-on-year, the most dynamic increases were granted to family members by 26%, resp. 140%; long-term residence increased by more than 13%.

Data about **legal passages across the Slovak external borders** are summarized in table. The overall picture shows that the legal flows of passengers across the borders have been moderate, but have continued to increase over the last few years. See Table 8.

**Table 8: Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 2015-2019**

(in million of persons)	2018 – half year			2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>0,998</b>	<b>0,990</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,037</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>1,242</b>	0,640	0,602	<b>2,706</b>	1,326	1,380	<b>1,217</b>	0,616	0,601
Airports	<b>0,746</b>	0,358	0,388	<b>1,939</b>	0,964	0,975	<b>0,840</b>	0,404	0,436
(in million of persons)	2016			2017 – half year			2017		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0,869</b>	<b>0,831</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>2,009</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>2,163</b>	1,104	1,059	<b>1,104</b>	0,579	0,525	<b>2,480</b>	1,246	1,234
Airports	<b>1,305</b>	0,654	0,651	<b>0,596</b>	0,290	0,306	<b>1,548</b>	0,773	0,775
(in million of persons)	2015 – half year			2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>0,672</b>	<b>0,664</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>0,777</b>	<b>0,736</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>0,868</b>	0,450	0,418	<b>1,853</b>	0,940	0,913	<b>0,991</b>	0,522	0,469
Airports	<b>0,468</b>	0,222	0,246	<b>1,261</b>	0,627	0,634	<b>0,522</b>	0,255	0,267

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

In 2018, 4.646 million persons crossed the external borders legally at border crossing points, which - compared to 2017 - is more by 0.618 million persons. At the same time there were 0.780 million vehicles - compared to 2017 less by 0.047 million - mainly due to a 7% drop in passenger car movements, more at the entry points than at the exit points of the Slovak external border with Ukraine.

In 2015, the total number of persons of crossings was 3.114 million, in 2016 increased to 3.468 million, in 2017 to 4.028 million and there was a further significant growth of 4.646 million in 2018. In the first half of 2019 (2.057 million) there was a more moderate growth compared to the first half 2018 (1.988 million).

The breakdown between crossings at the Ukrainian (land) borders and at airports shows that, on a year-on-year basis, person numbers are growing faster through airports by 25% (an increase of 9% over land borders), so air traffic increased from 38% in 2017 to 42% in 2018.

Almost two thirds (64%) of persons crossing the land border cross it through the Vyšné Nemecké and the year-on-year number of crossing at this border crossing also increases the fastest. Of the other 4 border crossings, Ubl'a accounts for 25%, Veľké Slemence 9%, Čierna nad Tisou and Maťovské Vojkovce with less than 2%.

The breakdown of legal crossings by nationality shows that third-country nationals mostly cross the land border (about 1 546 thousand in 2017 and 1 890 thousand persons in 2018), only a minor part crossing the air border (235 thousand in 2017, more than 272 thousand in 2018).

For EU / EEA citizens, including citizens of Slovakia, the number of crossings over the air border - 1 667 thousand in 2018- dominated over the 816 thousand persons crossing the land border and these land border crossings by EU / EEA citizens are falling year on year (by more than 12%).

**Illegal migration** in the Slovak Republic is not very high, but is growing at a relatively fast pace, reaching 1 304 persons in 2014, a significant increase to 2 535 in 2015, with a subsequent decline to 2 170 in 2016 and an intensive increase to 2 706 in 2017 and 2 819 persons in 2018. In the first half of 2019, the growth seems to relax as illegal migration reached 1 020 persons, compared to 1 254 in the first half of 2018. See Table 9.

**Table 9: Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 2014-2019**

(in persons)	2014			2015 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 304			943		
Illegal State border crossing:	240	236	4	103	102	1
External land border between BCPs	189	189		72	72	
External land border at BCPs	42	40	2	30	29	1
External air border	9	7	2	1	1	
Illegal stay	1 064			840		
Inland	634			546		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	351			224		
After return from other Member States	79			70		
(in persons)	2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 535			977		
Illegal State border crossing:	222	217	5	80	71	9

External land border between BCPs	134	134		38	36	2
External land border at BCPs	74	71	3	34	34	
External air border	14	12	2	8	1	7
Illegal stay	2 313			897		
Inland	1 237			579		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	637			312		
After return from other Member States	439			6		
(in persons)	2016			2017 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 170			1 251		
Illegal State border crossing:	208	186	22	71	69	2
External land border between BCPs	132	126	6	44	42	2
External land border at BCPs	56	56		24	24	
External air border	20	4	16	3	3	
Illegal stay	1 962			1 180		
Inland	1 045			785		
Inland – at airports	2					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	896			381		
After return from other Member States	19			14		
(in persons)	2017			2018 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 706			1 254		
Illegal State border crossing:	248	243	5	141	139	2
External land border between BCPs	205	202	3	90	90	
External land border at BCPs	37	37		29	29	
External air border	6	4	2	22	20	2
Illegal stay	2 458			1 113		
Inland	1 317			469		
Inland – at airports						
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 112			606		
After return from other Member States	29			38		
(in persons)	2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 819			1 020		
Illegal State border crossing:	348	337	11	94	88	6
External land border between BCPs	262	256	6	71	69	2
External land border at BCPs	57	56	1	11	11	
External air border	29	25	4	12	8	4
Illegal stay	2 471			926		
Inland	919			358		
Inland – at airports						
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 472			493		
After return from other Member States	80			75		

*Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.*

The numbers of detected illegal border crossings (IBC) are traditionally low. The highest number of IBC was recorded in 2012 - 658 cases - of which 514 at the external land border between border crossing points (BCPs), 139 at the external land border at BCPs and 5 the external air border. Subsequently, since 2013 (398 cases) the number of IBCs has decreased to 208 in 2016. In 2018 there were 348 IBCs (248 in 2017) detected, of which 262 at the external land border between BCPs (of which, in a maximum of 230, on foot without own travel document, and 27 on foot with own travel document), 57 at the external land border at BCPs (of which 34 persons on whom an alert has been issued in national registry for purposes of entry refusal) and 29 the external air border (of which 23 asylum applicant at the BCP entering the territory of the Slovak Republic with own genuine travel document). Almost all IBC (long-term approx. 96-98%) were found at the entry and only a small part at the exit.

Among the 348 persons IBC in 2018, the TOP5 countries of nationality were 168 Vietnam (127 in 2017, 17 in the first half of 2019), Ukraine 60 (35 in 2017, 37 in the first half 2019), 27 Turkey, 19 Yemen, 10 Iraq. Ukraine, Vietnam and most recently also Serbia are the countries from which IPC migrants come from for a long time. See Table 10.

**Table 10: Overview of illegal migrants (in persons) by nationality (TOP 10) between 2017 and 1<sup>st</sup> half 2019**

<b>Apprehended at the border</b>				<b>Unauthorised Residence</b>			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2019</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2019</b>
Vietnam	168	Vietnam	17	Ukraine	1 874	Ukraine	617
Ukraine	60	Ukraine	16	Serbia	207	Serbia	88
Turkey	27	Turkey	12	Moldova	63	Afghanistan	49
Yemen	19	Bangladesh	8	Afghanistan	48	Iran	30
Iraq	10	Sri Lanka	7	Vietnam	33	Moldova	15
Afghanistan	8	Russia	6	Macedonia	23	Macedonia	12
Bangladesh	4	Albania	4	Russia	21	Yemen	11
India	4	Azerbaijan	3	Azerbaijan	16	Bangladesh	10
Iran	4	Iran	3	Iran	15	Russia	10
Pakistan	4	Uzbekistan	3	Iraq	14	Albania	8
Other	40	Other	15	Other	157	Other	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>
<b>Apprehended at the border</b>				<b>Unauthorised Residence</b>			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2018</b>
Vietnam	127	Vietnam	66	Ukraine	1 751	Ukraine	813
Ukraine	35	Ukraine	27	Serbia	227	Serbia	104
India	17	Yemen	19	Iraq	107	Moldova	45
Turkey	13	Turkey	9	Vietnam	33	Vietnam	19
Syria	9	Afghanistan	4	Afghanistan	32	Afghanistan	17
Russia	7	Azerbaijan	3	Moldova	31	Russia	12
Georgia	6	Russia	3	Iran	22	Azerbaijan	11
Armenia	3	Belarus	2	Syria	22	Pakistan	11
Czech Rep.	3	Iraq	2	Russia	21	Macedonia	9

Libya	3	Pakistan	2	Bosnia&Her	16	Bosnia&Her	7
Other	25	Other	4	Other	196	Other	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 458</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 113</b>

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

Of the illegal migration of 2 819 persons in 2018, the highest number of 2 471 persons with illegal stay (IS) was recorded in the last 7 years. In 2018, the IS of illegal migration accounted for 88%; 2 458 persons in 2017 were 91% of illegal migration.

In 2018 the IS were detected inland in 919 persons, at border crossing points (BCPs) at the exit from Slovak Republic in 1 472 persons and in 80 persons after return from other Member States. In 2017, the IS were detected inland in 1317 persons, at BCPs at the exit from Slovak Republic border crossing point when leaving the SR in 1112 persons and in 29 persons after return from other Member State.

In the first half of 2019, the IS was detected total in 926 persons in that: inland in 358 persons, at the BCPs at the exit from Slovak Republic in 493 persons and in 75 persons after return from other Member States.

Among the 2 471 cases of detected illegal stays (IS) in Slovakia in 2018, the top five nationalities were 1 874 persons from Ukraine (almost 76%), Serbia 207, Moldova 63, Afghanistan 48 and Vietnam 33 persons. In 2017, the top five nationalities were 1 751 people from Ukraine (over 71%), Serbia 227, Iraq 107, Vietnam 33 and Afghanistan 32 persons. In the first half of 2019 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine 617 (67%), Serbia 88, Iraq 49, Iran 30 and Moldova 15 persons.

**Unaccompanied minors apprehended for IBC and IS** in 2018 there was a total 17 of which 2 were for IBC and 15 IS. According to nationality, there were 9 from Afghanistan, 4 from Pakistan, 2 from Vietnam, 1 from Albania and 1 person from Belarus. There were 16 men (including 1 aged 0-13 and 15 aged 14-17) and 1 woman aged 14-17.

The total of 25 unaccompanied minors were apprehended for IBC and IS in 2017 of which 25 were IS. According to nationality, there were 10 persons from Vietnam, 6 from Iraq, 4 from Bangladesh, 3 from Afghanistan and Syria. There were 22 men (all aged 14-17) and 3 women (including 1 aged 0-13 and 2 aged 14-17).

Unaccompanied minors apprehended for IBC and IS in the first half of 2019 were a total of 24 persons (10 in the first half of 2018) of which 24 IS (1 IBC, 9 IC in the first half of 2018). Depending on nationality, 19 were from Afghanistan and 5 from Bangladesh.

*The Migration Office is a professional division of the Ministry of Interior acting in the area of asylum, integration of refugees and foreigners, who were provided subsidiary protection and in the field of documentation and foreign cooperation to this extent.*

*ASYLUM FACILITIES are 1. Reception Centre in Humenne, 2. Accommodation Centre in Opatovska Nova Ves, 3. Accommodation Centre in Rohovce, 4. Transit Centres in the premises of Bratislava, Košice and Poprad international airports and 5. Transit Centre at Humenne reception centre.*

Information in this section is based on the data from the Migration Office and the Border and Alien Police Office of the Ministry of Interior. See Table 11.



**Table 11: The number of applicants for refugee status monthly, 2008-2019 (October)**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2008</b>	<b>909</b>	45	61	66	75	76	93	76	80	86	121	66	64
<b>2009</b>	<b>822</b>	53	43	71	39	62	77	96	61	103	79	66	72
<b>2010</b>	<b>541</b>	57	18	49	52	67	55	53	57	43	35	26	29
<b>2011</b>	<b>491</b>	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41	49	73	52	30
<b>2012</b>	<b>732</b>	36	24	28	34	62	92	115	70	75	79	65	52
<b>2013</b>	<b>441</b>	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21	41	38	28
<b>2014</b>	<b>331</b>	22	13	52	22	18	31	14	22	22	32	39	44
<b>2015</b>	<b>330</b>	16	12	36	10	23	12	13	8	10	14	15	161
<b>2016</b>	<b>146</b>	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22	17	8	18	19
<b>2017</b>	<b>166</b>	25	20	14	6	9	18	5	10	9	23	9	18
<b>2018</b>	<b>178</b>	29	12	9	11	31	12	12	8	14	16	14	10
<b>2019<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>208</b>	24	17	22	12	20	13	28	27	13	32		

Note: (a) Until 31.10.2019

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office.

In 2018 in Slovakia 178 persons **applied for refugee status** and 166 in 2017 and 208 persons in 2019 until to end October; in 2019 most persons from Afghanistan 79, Iran 45, Armenia 14, Bangladesh 13, Ukraine 10, India 6, Russia 5, Sudan 5, Myanmar 4, Pakistan 4, Syria 4.

The refugee status was granted to 14 persons in 2014, 8 persons in 2015 (to nationals of Afghanistan, Cameroon, Cuba and Syria), 167 in 2016 (namely Iraq to 152 persons), 29 persons in 2017 (Cuba 8, Syria 7, Cameroon 3, Iraq 3, Afghanistan 2, Bangladesh 2, Egypt 1, Jordan 1, Russia 1, Turkey 1), 6 persons in 2018 (Afghanistan 3, Iraq 2, Syria 1) and to 4 persons in 2019 (Burundi 1, Cameroon 1, Syria 1 and Ukraine 1).

Traditionally, the majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age groups 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2017, there were 133 males and 33 females among the asylum applicants. In 2018, there were 135 males and 43 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented more than 1 % of all applicants increased to about 20 % in 2014 and to almost 25 % in 2015; 21% in 2016, 9% in 2017 and 15% in 2018.

**Return Policy and Persons Taken over to the Slovak Republic** (following table summarizes the main readmission flows in 2014 – 2019). See Table 12.

**Table 12: Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2014-2019**

Readmission Agreement with State:	2014		2015		2016	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Czech Rep</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>376</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>Poland</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>20</b>		

<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2018/2019</b>	
Readmission Agreement with State:	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86 / 66</b>	<b>- / 2</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>- / 1</b>	<b>6 / 1</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				
<b>Czech Rep</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>1 / 32</b>
<b>Poland</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>10 / 3</b>
<b>Germany</b>		<b>2</b>				
<b>Serbia</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1 / -</b>	
<b>Switzerland</b>		<b>1</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>87 / 67</b>	<b>17 / 38</b>

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

*Note: Illegal migration – this category includes handed over and taken over persons within the reference period regardless the period in which they were apprehended for illegal migration by authority of the Slovak Republic or other country.*

*Other – this category includes handed over and taken over persons according readmission agreements within the reference period who were not apprehended for illegal migration on the territory of the Slovak Republic and at the time of readmission their stay in the SR or other member state of the EU was legal.*

*„Persons handed over (from Slovak Republic)“ – this category includes persons, who were sentenced for a crime that is not regarded to illegal migration (i.e. theft) and who were sentenced to judicial expulsion and they were handed over to the territory of other EU member state, where they were permitted to stay.*

*„Persons taken over (to Slovak Republic)“ – this category includes persons, who were returned from other EU member state and they are permitted to stay on the territory of the SR.*

In 2018, according to readmission agreements 244 foreigners - illegal migrants were handed from Slovakia, compared to 2017 (188 persons) - the increase was by almost 30%. In 2018 the country of hand-over from Slovakia was predominantly Ukraine (a total of 241), of whom there were mainly Vietnamese nationals (166), Turkey (18), Iraq (10), Bangladesh (4), India (4), Pakistan (4), Russia (4) and Ukraine (4). Overall, these were nationals of 23 countries. In addition, Russians (1 person) were handed to Austria, to Ukraine (1 person), to Poland and Serbia (1 each).

Also in 2017 from the 188 persons handed-over from the territory of the Slovak Republic 98% were handed to Ukraine, i.e. 184 of them from Vietnam 115, India 17, Syria 9, Ukraine 7, Georgia 6; furthermore, 2 persons to Austria and 2 persons to Hungary.

In the first half of 2019 according to readmission agreements 67 persons were handed from the Slovak Republic, compared to the first half of 2018 (87 persons) – a decrease by 23%. 1 Jordan national was transferred to Austria, the other 66 to Ukraine, especially Vietnam 16, Turkey 10, Bangladesh 8, Sri Lanka 7, Russia 6.

According to readmission agreements, 45 illegal migrants were taken over in 2018 to Slovakia, compared to 2017 (26 persons) – an increase by 73%. Foreigners taken over were 20 from the Czech Republic, 15 from Poland, 9 from Austria and 1 from Ukraine. Most of the nationalities were Afghanistan 18 (including 6 from AT, 7 from CZ, 5 from PL), Iraq 6, Syria 6, Pakistan 5, Iran 3.

Foreigners taken over to the Slovak Republic in 2017 were 10 from the Czech Republic, 6 from Austria, 4 from Poland, 2 from Ukraine and also Germany, and one migrant from Hungary and Switzerland. The highest number of nationalities were from Afghanistan 9 (including 5 from AT, 1 from CZ, 3 from PL), Iraq 6, Syria 6, Pakistan 5, Iran 3.

In the first half of 2019, 38 persons were taken over to the SR, compared to the first half of 2018 (17 persons) it was by 124% more. Foreigners taken over were 32 from the Czech Republic, 3 from Poland, 2 from Ukraine and 1 from Austria. The most nationalities were Yemen 11 (all from CZ), Afghanistan 10 (7 from CZ, 3 from PL), Iraq 6 (all from CZ), Bangladesh 3 (2 from CZ, 1 from AT).

#### IV. Main changes in the labour market and foreign workers

The **employment** and labour market situation in Slovak Republic is improving every year. See Table 13.

**Table 13: Labour market performance, 2012 –1<sup>st</sup> half 2019**

(%) Annual averages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1-2Q 2018	2018	1-2Q 2019
<b>Employment rate (20-64)</b>	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.0	72.4	73,2
<b>Employment development (y-o-y)</b>	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1,2
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.8	6.6	5,8
<b>Unemployment development (y-o-y)</b>	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.4	-15.3	-15.8	-18.9	-19.9	-16.2
<b>Number of vacancies (average)</b>	1407 2	1504 8	1604 6	1719 8	2005 4	2112 3	2456 0	2508 8	2346 0

*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: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.*

Economic growth contributed to maintaining positive labour market trends throughout 2018. Employment levels according to the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFS) reached a new all-time high, its growth rate accelerated by 0.8 p.p. to 1.9%. In absolute terms, the number of workers increased by 49.1 thousand. to 2 589.3 thousand persons. On average, in 2018, employment grew by 1.4% year on year to 2 566.7 thousand persons.

Employment also increased in the second quarter of 2019, in the domestic economy or abroad there was a total of 2 569.9 thousand persons. The year-on-year growth of employment reached 0.5%. Growth rate slowed by 0.7 p compared to Q2 2018. In absolute terms the number of the employed increased by 13.9 thousand persons. The employment rate increased year-on-year by 1 p. b. to 73%. After deduction of persons working abroad, employment in Slovakia territory increased by 1.1% to 2 442.2 thousand persons.

Seasonally adjusted total employment decreased by 0.5% compared to Q1 2019, to 2 576.1 thousand workers.

On average for the first half of 2019, total employment grew by 1.2% year-on-year to 2,579.2 thousand persons. The employment rate for the first half of 2019 reached 73.2%.

The trend (permanent since 2013) of decreasing **unemployment** continued throughout 2018. In 2018, unemployment fell by 19.9% year-on-year to 179.5 thousand persons. The unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 p.p. to 6.6%.

Unemployment decreased year-on-year also in the second quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate reached 5.7%, compared to the second quarter of 2018 it decreased by 0.9 p.p. According to LFS, the total number of unemployed decreased by 26.5 thousand year-on-year (by 14.6%) to 155 thousand persons, which was again the lowest value of unemployment since the beginning of its LFS measurement. The rate of decline slowed year-on-year by 4.1 p.p. The unemployment rate for both sexes reached the same value of 5.7%, with a year-on-year decrease in men by 0.5 p.p. and in women by 1.5 p.p. Unemployment decreased in all regions, relatively the highest in the Bratislava region (by 28.8%) and the Košice region (by 24%). The regional unemployment rate reached the highest levels in the Prešov (9.4%) and Banská Bystrica region (8.1%). The year-on-year decrease in the unemployment rate was in all regions, the most significant in the Košice region (by 2.3 p.p.).

In the first half of 2019 the unemployment rate reached 5.8% (year-on-year the rate of decline decreased by 1.1 p.p.). The number of unemployed decreased by 16.2% to 157.4 thousand persons.

On average the **registered unemployment rate** reached 5.42% in 2018, which was lower by 1.74 p.p. compared to 2017 (7.16%). In the first 10 months of 2019, the unemployment rate averaged at 5.01%, at the end of October at 4.94%.

In 2018, active labour market measures (ALMP) **aimed to foster labour mobility**, foster the creation of real jobs at local and regional level, and to support the employment of a wider group of disadvantaged jobseekers (jobseekers).

*As of 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018, the amendment to the Employment Services Act:*

- made the conditions for entitlement to work and work mobility benefits more attractive. The maximum monthly allowances have been increased, the allowance for commuting to work has been made irrespective of the definition of the mode of transport to work, the restriction of its provision within one municipality has been removed and the period of its provision for disadvantaged jobseekers has been extended. At the same time, the possibilities of promoting mobility for work have been expanded by introducing a combination of both contributions to allow for the granting of mobility allowance for work to employees moving to their place of employment during or immediately after receiving their work allowance;*
- a move-to-work allowance has been introduced to cover the costs of moving a citizen to a new place of residence;*
- the obligations of the employer, to which third-country nationals are posted, are extended to include the obligation to provide adequate accommodation for posted workers, as well as the obligation to provide relevant documents proving their posting;*
- the conditions of employment of third-country nationals in selected professions have been simplified, showing a lack of skilled labour and in districts with an average registered unemployment rate of less than 5%.*

*At the same time, the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens regulated the conditions of employment of third-country nationals carrying out work in the territory of the Slovak Republic.*

*On October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the **Strategy of Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic**. The priority objective of the strategy is to address the current shortage of skilled labour in the Slovak labour market, which resulted in legislative measures, particularly in the area of work of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the Ministry of the Interior. Legislative changes were subsequently adopted with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019, the aim of which is, in particular, to streamline, speed up and make more flexible the system governing the entry and residence of third-country nationals into the territory of the Slovak Republic for employment purposes, particularly in professions with identified labour shortages.*

The **Employment Services Act** with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 was amended by:

- changing the periodicity of updating the list of jobs with labour shortages from annual to quarterly;
- extending the possibilities of third-country nationals entering the labour market through temporary employment agencies in the case of jobs; - adaptation of the supporting documents submitted to the application, in particular the evidence of formal qualifications and documents relating to the secondment of third-country nationals through temporary employment agencies;
- shortening the deadlines for assessing applications for seasonal employment permits;
- introduction of an obligation for employers to report vacancies and the fixing of a maximum fine for failure to comply with this obligation;
- harmonizing the length of the period of non-infringement examined for the purpose of employing third-country nationals.

**With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019, the Aliens Residence Act was amended by:**

- shortening the deadlines for assessing applications for temporary residence for the purpose of employment from 90 to 30 days in the case of jobs with labour shortages or technology centre employees;
- reassessment of the number of supporting documents for the application for temporary residence;
- change of territorial jurisdiction to receive the application for temporary residence and the case.

From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 the **Labour Code** also introduced a ban on employers in any way restricting the employee's ability to report their wages. This is a measure designed to prevent the abuse of citizens' arrivals from third countries on to the Slovak labour market for social dumping, especially in the wage area.

The number - especially women - of short-term work migration abroad is decreasing. According to LFS, the number of **employed with workplace outside the Slovak Republic for up to 1 year** also decreased in the second quarter of 2019, reaching 127.7 thousand persons. Compared to Q2 2018 their number decreased by 8.7% (by 12.1 thousand persons), the dynamics of decline accelerated by 2 p.p. year-on-year. See Table 14.

**Table 14: Slovaks employed abroad 2013 - 1<sup>st</sup> half 2019**

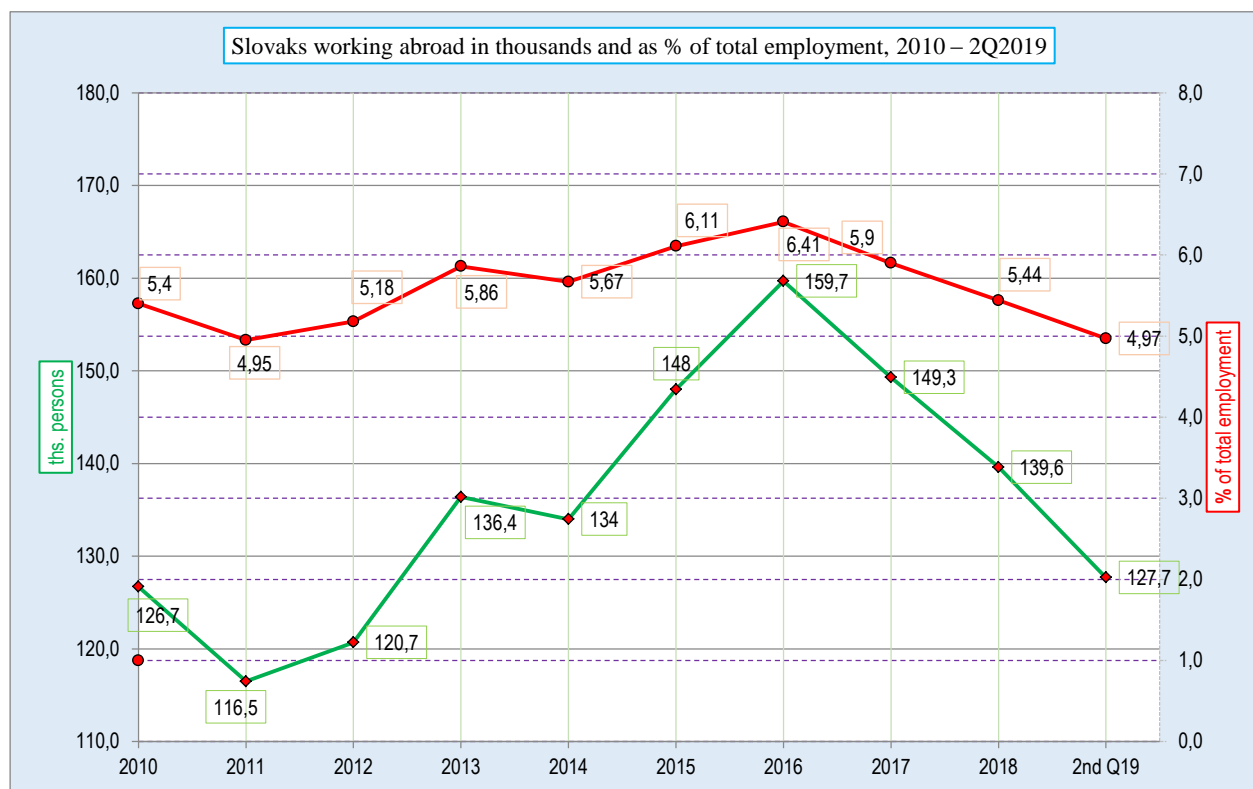
(thousand of persons)	Annual averages						2018	2019
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1.-2.Q	1.-2.Q

<b>Employed total</b>	2329,2	2363,0	2424,0	2492,1	2530,7	2566,7	2549,3	2579,2
Employed abroad	<b>136,4</b>	<b>134,0</b>	<b>148,0</b>	<b>159,7</b>	<b>149,3</b>	<b>139,6</b>	<b>140,9</b>	<b>127,1</b>
Males	91,6	90,8	96,9	103,4	95,1	91,5	89,3	88,5
Females	44,8	43,2	51,1	56,3	54,2	48,1	51,7	38,7
<b>Destination country</b>								
Czech Republic	43,5	38,1	38,8	39,5	36,5	31,7	32,0	29,3
United Kingdom	10,6	10,1	8,6	7,4	4,2	3,9	4,2	3,6
Hungary	6,1	4,9	5,9	6,6	8,7	8,3	6,9	9,4
Austria	37,9	39,3	42,1	51,0	54,6	48,6	53,5	40,4
Ireland	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,3
Germany	14,8	17,3	24,9	27,7	24,0	26,8	25,2	23,9
Italy	4,3	3,4	2,5	3,6	3,8	2,5	2,3	1,3
Netherlands	5,2	5,7	3,2	4,8	5,0	3,1	2,7	5,3
France	1,6	1,4	3,1	3,4	1,4	2,0	2,1	1,5
Spain	1,0	1,3	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,4
Other	9,8	11,3	16,3	14,4	10,1	12,2	11,4	11,7
<b>Age brackets</b>								
15-24	13,3	13,7	14,2	14,7	13,8	15,0	14,4	10,8
25-34	47,8	46,1	52,0	50,5	38,9	37,1	36,9	34,8
35-44	37,5	36,1	38,2	44,3	43,1	39,0	40,6	32,7
45-54	27,2	25,0	29,5	34,1	32,4	30,2	30,5	31,0
55+	10,6	13,2	14,1	16,2	21,1	18,3	18,7	17,9
<b>Education</b>								
Basic	2,6	3,3	4,2	5,3	5,0	5,1	4,4	6,4
Lower secondary	54,5	60,0	64,4	67,9	56,5	47,1	48,4	41,8
Higher secondary	64,2	55,3	58,8	63,5	71,5	69,1	70,3	62,7
University	15,2	15,5	20,6	23,0	16,3	18,3	17,8	16,3

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The number of women (40.0 thousand) working abroad in the second quarter of 2019 accounted for 31.3% (35.2%, i.e. 49.2 thousand, in 2Q 2019) of the total number of working abroad. See Graph 3.

### Graph 3: Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2010 – 2018 and 2Q2019



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

Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS).

According to Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in Q2 2019 - among the migrants for work - workers in the industry (34.4 thousand persons) were predominant, followed by the construction (31.2 thousand persons) and health and social assistance (25.7 thousand persons). Despite the overall decrease of 10.3 thousand persons, most Slovak citizens worked in Austria (40.2 thousand). Within the European countries, the Slovaks, apart from Austria, went to work in larger numbers to the Czech Republic (29.2 thousand persons) and Germany (23.9 thousand persons). From the regional point of view, the highest number of persons who found work abroad was from the Prešov region (27 thousand persons).

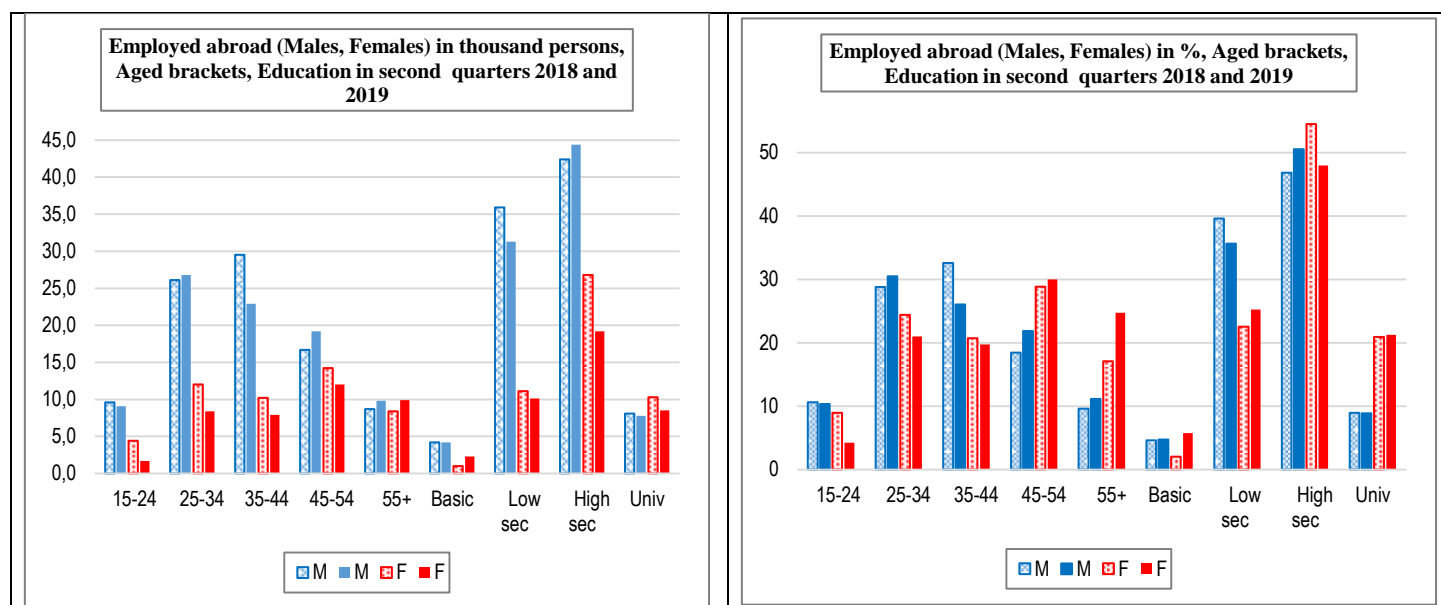
The number and proportion of young people under the age of 24, but also at the age of 35-44, is the most decreasing. On average, the number and share of people aged 25-34 is falling. There is a slight increase in the number and share of working abroad over 45 years and especially over 55 year olds.

The number of men in the age groups 25-34 years and older than 45 years increased slightly year-on-year. The number of women increased year-on-year only in the group older than 55 years.

According to education, only the number of men with full secondary education with maturity exam (includes higher professional) increased in 2Q2019 year-on-year. With secondary vocational education without maturity exam, the number of men (31.3 thousand persons) is three times the number of women (10.1 thousand). With full secondary education with GCSE, the number of men (44.4 thousand) is more than three times the number of women (19.2

thousand). With university degree the differences are not great in the numbers between men and women; however, women make up more than 20% of the total number of women and men 9% of the number of working women, respectively, men abroad. See Graph 4.

**Graph 4: Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in second quarters 2018 and 2019**



Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS).

## V. Foreign workers in Slovakia

The number of **working foreigners in the Slovak Republic** is growing, reaching **76 946** persons at the end of October 2019. The development of the number of foreign workers in individual months in 2013-2019 is shown in Table 18 in Annex.

More than a third (36.2%) of foreigners work in Bratislava; another 43,6% in the other 3 regions (Trnava, Trenčín, Nitra) of western Slovakia, 8.99% in the territory of eastern Slovakia (Košice, Prešov) and 11,4% in the territory of central Slovakia (Banská Bystrica, Žilina). During 2019 the numbers of working foreigners in the territory of Bratislava have been slightly decreasing (on the territory of the Capital city Bratislava the numbers keep at the 27-28 thousand level however the overall share decreased from 41% at the beginning of the year to 36% at the end of October), increasing significantly in regions with well-known car factories (Trnava, Nitra, and Žilina). The number of working foreigners from the EU / EEA (32 657) is growing slower than the numbers from other foreign countries, of which, in total, the most of them are 21.9 thousand from Ukraine and 13.0 thousand from Serbia. Especially on the basis of permits from the labour offices, foreign workers are directed to districts with the lowest unemployment rate, i.e. to districts with insufficient number of workers.

At the end October 2019 - on the basis of permits of labour offices in Slovakia of this example - there worked 15 910 persons from Ukraine, 5 611 from Serbia, 1 068 from Vietnam, 562 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 533 from Georgia and 498 from Macedonia.



The EU (32 657) is dominated by working citizens of Romania 9 374, Czech Republic 5 801, Hungary 5 624, Poland 2 541, Bulgaria 2 316, Italian 1259 and Croatia 1 117 persons.

Based on the information card (which does not require a work permit) there worked 7 407 Serbs, 5 969 Ukrainians, 427 Korea, 372 people from Russia and 359 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the end of August 2019, **73 405 foreigners** worked in the Slovak Republic, of which 44.2% (32,459) were EU / EEA citizens. Year-on-year, the total number of foreigners increased by 10,942 (17.5%) of which EU / EEA citizens decreased by 340 persons (-1%); the number (stock) of foreign workers of EU / EEA citizens decreased year-on-year and also month-on-month for the first time in August 2019. The number of working foreigners on the basis of an information card without a work permit increased by 995 to 17 297 persons, i.e. by 6.1%. The number of working foreigners on the basis of the permits of labour offices is growing the fastest and almost doubled year-on-year (an increase of 77%), i.e. from 13 362 to 23 649 persons at the end of August 2019).

At the end of October 2019, **76 946 foreigners** worked in the Slovak Republic, of which 42.4% (32 657) were EU / EEA citizens. Year-on-year, the total number of foreigners increased by 11 687 (17.9%) of which the number of EU / EEA citizens decreased by 1 084 persons (-3.2%). The number of working foreigners on the basis of an information card without a work permit increased by 1 069 to 17 413 persons, i.e. by 6.5%. The number of working foreigners on the basis of the permits of labour offices is growing the fastest and almost doubled year-on-year (increase of 77%), i.e. from 15 174 to 26 876 persons at the end of October 2019).

*Seasonal employment is an activity the performance of which does not exceed 180 days during 12 consecutive months and is bound to a certain time of the year with a significantly higher volume of work in a specific field. May be performed based on a work permit, or based on temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment.*

*Not all types of professions may be performed in the seasonal employment regime. The range of professions is regulated Regulation of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family: No. 190/2017, stipulating the list of seasonal employment fields: agriculture, forestry, fishing, industrial production, construction, accommodation and catering services.*

The inflow of **foreign workers for employment not exceeding 6 months** from year to year increases. In 2018, the inflow of employees for a period not exceeding 6 months reached 18.9 thousand, of which 5.2 thousand women (27.6%). The inflow in 2018 was 56% higher than the inflow in 2017 (12.1 thousand of which 2.9 thousand were women, i.e. 23.6%). A high inflow of 11.6 thousand (23.4% of women) was also recorded in 2016.

The highest numbers of inflows of foreign workers to employment not exceeding 6 months in 2018 are from Serbia 3593 persons, Romania 3544, Ukraine 3073, Hungary 2506, Czech Republic 1314, Poland 801, Croatia 799, Bulgaria 785. In 2017 the highest numbers of foreign workers not exceeding 6 months were from Romania 2975, Serbia 2299, Hungary 2134, Czech 928, Ukraine 917, Poland 775, Croatia 564 persons.

**Regional labour market characteristics** are summarized in the following Table 16:

**Table 16: Regional labour market characteristics 2017 – 2019**

Region	Population as of 1.1.2017		2017, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		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
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 435,3</b>	<b>4 595,1</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>55,0</b>	<b>66,1</b>	<b>71,1</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>6,90</b>
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 (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		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
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 435,3</b>	<b>4 595,1</b>	<b>59,9</b>	<b>55,3</b>	<b>66,4</b>	<b>71,3</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>5,94</b>
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 (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		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

Kosický	799,2	661,8	57,3	51,6	62,0	67,1	10,0	8,88
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 443,1</b>	<b>4 593,5</b>	<b>59,6</b>	<b>55,6</b>	<b>67,1</b>	<b>72,0</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>5,43</b>
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
Bratislavský	650,8	542,1	65,6	64,2	76,6	80,5	2,2	2,62
Trnavský	562,4	481,9	59,8	56,8	69,1	73,7	5,0	2,31
Trencianský	587,4	507,4	59,4	57,8	71,3	76,0	2,7	2,93
Nitrianský	678,7	586,5	58,9	56,3	69,3	73,5	4,5	3,12
Zilinský	691,0	583,1	59,4	56,7	68,2	73,6	4,5	4,04
Banskobystrický	649,8	554,5	59,9	54,5	66,9	71,9	9,0	7,03
Presovský	823,8	676,1	59,8	54,0	64,3	70,0	9,7	8,61
Kosický	799,2	661,8	57,8	52,2	62,6	68,0	9,6	8,17
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 443,1</b>	<b>4 593,5</b>	<b>60,0</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>73,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>5,04</b>
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 (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavský	659,6	546,4	65,6	64,0	76,9	81,0	2,4	2,84
Trnavský	563,6	482,0	59,8	56,9	69,9	74,5	4,8	2,58
Trencianský	585,9	505,2	59,0	57,2	71,3	75,9	3,0	3,03
Nitrianský	676,7	584,1	58,3	55,5	68,8	73,3	4,7	2,95
Zilinský	691,4	582,7	58,8	56,2	67,8	73,0	4,4	3,89
Banskobystrický	647,9	552,6	59,4	54,6	67,0	71,9	8,1	6,65
Presovský	825,0	676,8	58,6	53,1	63,6	69,3	9,4	8,54
Kosický	800,4	662,7	56,2	51,8	62,5	67,9	7,7	7,81
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 450,4</b>	<b>4 592,4</b>	<b>59,3</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,97</b>
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

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment: 30.6.2017, 31.12.2017, 30.6.2018, 31.12.2018, 30.6.2019. Regions correspond to territorial level II.

Source: Authors' own work based on data from Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (LFS), Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (registered unemployment).

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.

According to the LFS, while in the fourth quarter of 2017 the regional differences in the employment rate of 20-64 year olds were 13.8 p.p. (78.8% in the west of Slovakia's Bratislava region, 65.0% in the east Košice region), in the fourth quarter of 2018 the differences were 12.5 p.p. (Bratislava region 80.5%, Košice region 68.0%).

Regional disparities in the unemployment rate decreased significantly in the fourth quarter of 2017 by 8.2 p.p. (4.2% in the west of Slovakia Bratislava region, 12.2% in the east Prešov region), in the fourth quarter of 2018 it was 7.4 p.p. (Bratislava Region 2.2%, Prešov Region 9.7%).

Further reduction of the differences (down to 7 p.p.) was achieved in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2019.

Also in the registered unemployment rate, regional disparities were reduced, at the end of August 2018 the reduction was 15.15 p.p., at the end of August 2019 it was 13.23 p.p. (however, the highest UnR remains in the district of Rimavská Sobota at 15.17%; at the end of October 2018 it was 15.13 p.p., at the end of October 2019 it was 12.99 p.p. (however, the highest UnR remains in the district of Rimavská Sobota at 14.93%; 17.03% at the end of October 2019).

**Inflow of foreign workers** to Slovakia was about 14.3 thousand persons in 2016. Growth continued in the coming years: In 2017 inflow reached 20.1 and in 2018 to 34.7 thousand workers, and 26 thousand in January-June 2019. (See Table 19 in Annex).

Much more than half of the number of the inflow (18.8 thousand in 2018 and 14 thousand for mid-2019) worked on the basis of a work permit. The inflow in 2018 on the basis of information cards of EU/EEA workers reached 10.7 thousand and 5.1 thousand from other countries. Inflow of foreign workers in the first half of 2019 was 12 thousand on the basis of information cards (half of them EEA nationals).—Women accounted for 23% of the inflow over the past 3 years. At the end of the year (stocks), respectively at the end of half-year, women make up 24-25% of foreign workers.

Tables 3-6 in Annex provide data about foreign workers by detailed breakdowns, such as by duration of stay, gender, age groups, education, occupation (ISCO) and sector of economic activity (NACE). Three tables contain the above data separately for groups of foreign workers: on the basis of the authorization granted at work, EU/EEA information card, information card of other countries.

**Prevailing characteristics for foreign worker in total** are (as compared to the whole in a given period):

- Inflows 2018 (34 709 persons in total): male (77%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (53%), age group 25-29 years (17%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (31%), Occupation 8 ISCO (48%), NACE - Manufacturing (41%);

- Inflows 2019 (January-June): Total of 25 974 persons: male (75%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (50%), age group 25-29 years (16%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (35%), Occupation 8 ISCO (45%), NACE - Manufacturing (38%);

- Stocks as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 (69 116 persons): male (76%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (69%), age group 25-29 years (16%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (26%), Occupation 8 ISCO (38%), NACE - Manufacturing (27%);

- Stocks as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019: Total 73 080 persons: male (75%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (71%), 25-29 years (16%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (29%), Occupation 8 ISCO (34%), NACE - Manufacturing (30%).

**Prevailing characteristics for foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at labour offices in total** are (comparison to the whole in a given period):

- Inflows 2018 (18 848 persons in total): male (81%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (62%), age group 25-29 years (19%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (36%), Occupation 8 ISCO (63%), NACE - Manufacturing (55%);

- Inflows 2019 (January-June): Total 14 051 persons: male (78%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (72%), age group 25-29 years (17%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (45%), Occupation 8 ISCO (55%), NACE - Manufacturing (46%);

- Stock as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 (17 064 persons): male (81%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (76%), age group 25-29 year (19%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (36%), Occupation 8 ISCO (61%), NACE - Manufacturing (25%);

- Stock as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019: total of 22852 persons: male (80%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (80%), 25-29 years (18%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (41%), Occupation 8 ISCO (58%), NACE - Manufacturing (45%).

**Prevailing characteristics for foreign workers EU/EEA working on the basis of information cards in total** are (comparison to the whole in a given period):

- Inflows 2018 (10 749 persons in total): male (72%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (100%), age group 25-29 years (14%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (25%), Occupation 8 ISCO (33%), NACE - Administrative services 25%);

- Inflows 2019 (January-June): Total 5971 persons: male (72%), short-term i.e. less than 3 months (100%), age group 30-34 years (14%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (22%), Occupation 8 ISCO (27%), NACE - Administrative services (23%);

- Stock as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 (36 265 persons): male (75%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (70%), age group 30-34 year (15%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (26%), Occupation 8 ISCO (33%), NACE - Administrative services (17%);

- Stock as of 30<sup>th</sup> June.2019: total 33191 persons: male (75%), long-term i.e. over 12 months (72%), 30-34 years (15%), secondary vocational with maturity exam (25%), Occupation 8 ISCO (31%), NACE – Administrative services (17%).

In inflows the **length of employment** is up to 3 months (53% (63% for women) in 2018, 50% (60% for women) in the first half of 2019) and then for more than 1 year (34% (for women 25%) in 2018, 39% (for women 30%) in the first half of 2019). In stock of periods, employment for more than one year is increasing, from 64% at the end of 2016, 66% in 2017, 69% in 2018 and 71% at the end of June 2019.

In stocks of workers authorized by employment offices for more than 1 year, the share is growing faster than the total, gradually 61% in 2017, 76% in 2018 and 80% at the end of June 2019. In stock EU / EEA of workers working on an information card, the share of those employed for more than one year is stable at around 70% in final numbers, on the other hand, for workers from other countries on the basis of an information card, the share of those employed for more than one year gradually decreased from 60% in 2017 also 2018 to 56% at the end of June 2019.

According to the **level of education** of foreign workers, the highest numbers are (at the end of 2018) with secondary vocational with maturity exam (18 thousand persons), secondary specialised with maturity exam (12.2 thousand), university – master's degree (10.5 thousand) and basic education (8.3 thousand).

The share of foreign workers in the number of employees in Slovakia is about 2.7%. When comparing the structure of foreign workers with the structure of workers by the level of education, the highest numbers above average saturate the above-mentioned levels of education, when foreign workers account for 10% of the secondary specialised with maturity exam, 11% for the secondary vocational with maturity exam, 4% university – bachelor's degree (2 thousand persons), 2% university – master's degree and more than 8% with basic education.

## VI. Students, Graduates

The number of student of the Slovak nationality in full-time studies (in Universities and colleges – public, private, state) increased from 1989 to 2009. In the last decennium, the number of the Slovak students decreased from 140.7 thousand in 2009 to 95.8 thousand in 2018 (31<sup>st</sup> October.). The number of **foreign students** has steadily increased since from 2009 (3.3 thousand), to 9.4 thousand in 2018 (31.10). Owing to the faster growth of the number of foreign students over the number of the Slovak students, the share of foreign students in the total number of students rose from 2.3% in 2009 to 9% in 2018. In 2018 the share of foreign women was 54% (43% in 2009); Slovak female students are 58% (57% in 2009). In 2018, the number of Slovak students dropped by 3.4% year-on-year, while the number of foreign students increased by 21%. See Table 17.

**Table 17: Universities and colleges - public, private, state, students (Oct. 31.) and graduates (in calendar year), Slovak nationality, foreigners, 2016-2018**

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
<b>2016</b>	<b>Public</b>	99140	58233	5796	2967	33580	20816	859	459
	<b>Private</b>	4721	2816	416	315	2302	1374	120	86
	<b>State</b>	1827	1108	192	89	545	335	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105688</b>	<b>62157</b>	<b>6404</b>	<b>3371</b>	<b>36427</b>	<b>22525</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>Public</b>	92444	54217	6865	3545	31164	19313	946	510
	<b>Private</b>	4834	2880	704	432	1749	1023	113	88
	<b>State</b>	1906	1177	214	99	530	327	2	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99184</b>	<b>58274</b>	<b>7783</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>33443</b>	<b>20663</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>Public</b>	88774	51738	8098	4163	29258	18115	1035	544
	<b>Private</b>	5042	2976	1131	789	1533	941	190	129
	<b>State</b>	2014	1283	199	98	506	294	26	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95830</b>	<b>55997</b>	<b>9428</b>	<b>5050</b>	<b>31297</b>	<b>19350</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>687</b>

*Source: Slovak Centre of scientific and technical information, Support of science, research and development, innovation and education, Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak Republic.*

The number of **graduates** in full-time study in the calendar year 2018 reached 32.5 thousand, of which 1.2 thousand were foreigners (3.8%). In the previous year the total was: 34.5 thousand, foreigners 1.1 thousand (3.1%). So in 2018 the number of Slovak nationality graduates dropped by 6.4% year-on-year and the number of foreign graduates increased by 17.9%.

## VII. Conclusion

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. Especially on the basis of permits from the labour offices, foreign workers are directed to districts with the lowest unemployment rate, i.e. to districts with insufficient number of workers.

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## Annex

**Table 18 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2019 (October)**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
2013	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
2014	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
2015	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
2016	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
2017	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
2018	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
2019	68 887	69 519	70 793	71 845	72 090	73 080	72 961	73 405	74 510	76 946			72 404

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 19 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2015-2019 by gender and by form of access to the labour market**

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Wo men	Total	Wo men	Total	Wom en	Total	Wo men	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en	Total	Wom en
<b>Total nationals working on the basis:</b>	<b>25537</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>35091</b>	<b>8564</b>	<b>49478</b>	<b>11741</b>	<b>34709</b>	<b>8088</b>	<b>69116</b>	<b>16870</b>	<b>25974</b>	<b>6552</b>	<b>73080</b>	<b>18181</b>
<b>1. of the authorization granted at work</b>	3033	763	3686	869	8937	1846	18848	3594	17064	3236	14051	3048	22852	4628
<b>2.a of information cards (EU/EEA)</b>	19428	4692	24054	5613	27726	6408	10749	3018	36265	8915	5971	1691	33191	8380
<b>2.b of information cards (other countries)</b>	3076	901	7351	2082	12815	3487	5112	1476	15787	4719	5952	1813	17037	5173

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 20** Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2016-2019 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 091</b>	<b>8 564</b>	<b>49 478</b>	<b>11 741</b>	<b>34 709</b>	<b>8 088</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>25 974</b>	<b>6 552</b>	<b>73 080</b>	<b>18 181</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	1 874	535	2 951	725	18 532	5 129	4 202	1 228	13 112	3 911	5 851	1 810
short-term (3 – 6 months)	3 356	1 002	3 222	761	412	93	4 557	1 363	228	49	4 599	1 242
long-term (6 – 12 months)	7 250	1 536	10 380	2 493	4 112	857	12 784	3 062	2 526	607	10 800	2 957
long-term (over 12 months)	22 611	5 491	32 923	7 761	11 653	2 009	47 572	11 216	10 108	1 985	51 829	12 171
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	506	135	764	248	1 382	458	1 074	353	1 000	342	1 249	439
20 – 24	3 304	862	5790	1460	5 589	1 450	7 478	2 144	4 068	1 178	8 017	2 397
25 – 29	5 252	1 448	7670	1899	5 910	1 215	11 038	2 694	4 128	942	11 675	2 946
30 – 34	5 563	1 422	7650	1873	5 092	932	10 691	2 500	3 947	767	11 356	2 705
35 – 39	5 188	1 182	6830	1488	4 413	934	9 313	2 045	3 490	772	10 045	2 265
40 – 44	4 629	1 021	6407	1409	4 421	1 035	9 199	2 071	3 421	977	9 763	2 354
45 – 49	4 096	926	5503	1264	3 553	888	7 740	1 815	2 816	737	8 221	1 978
50 – 54	2 766	610	3947	886	2 225	604	5 770	1 327	1 804	463	6 088	1 380
55 – 59	1 845	456	2500	564	1 264	335	3 507	843	802	206	3 509	787
60 – 64	942	281	1304	367	470	135	1 885	561	303	91	1 789	470
65 +	459	161	598	215	180	84	945	440	138	58	913	375
Not identified	541	60	515	68	100	18	476	77	57	19	445	85
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	27	3	107	10	161	25	308	21	69	13	245	25
Basic	5 059	1 134	7562	1694	4 731	1 413	8 254	2 016	3 100	901	7 545	1 988

[illegible]

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 091</b>	<b>8 564</b>	<b>49 478</b>	<b>11 741</b>	<b>34 709</b>	<b>8 088</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>25 974</b>	<b>6 552</b>	<b>73 080</b>	<b>18 181</b>
A Agriculture	562	152	793	211	1 125	367	820	228	672	222	1 122	321
B Mining and quarrying	83	2	81	2	142	2	190	4	44	2	181	4
C Manufacturing	6 571	1 832	11 596	2 974	14 392	3 342	18 836	4 705	9 781	2 554	22 049	5 726
D Electricity, gas supply	132	12	136	14	19		146	13	7	3	146	16
E Water supply, waste	81	6	111	5	75	1	180	8	34	4	149	11
F Construction	1 739	57	2 559	97	2 160	70	3 733	201	2 008	54	4 950	203
G Wholesale, retail trade	3 276	1 033	3 928	1 298	2 371	693	5 718	1 809	1 769	531	5 823	1 873
H Transportation, storage	5 788	202	7 837	341	4 777	228	11 997	665	3 479	248	12 174	712
I Accommod, food services	704	198	1 069	333	693	243	1 290	444	773	308	1 836	699
J Information, communication	770	164	943	206	362	97	1 475	358	373	96	1 520	366
K Financ., insur. activities	209	63	218	68	51	17	332	107	26	14	322	116
L Real estate activities	415	130	533	149	164	41	613	200	164	44	717	204
M Profession., techn. activ.	4 459	1 186	4 864	1 593	1 095	484	5 563	1 977	717	260	4 597	1 470
N Administrative services	3 552	1 411	9 130	2 512	3 743	1 208	9 579	3 432	3 369	1 142	9 494	3 704
O Public admin., social secur.	57	18	66	25	12	4	108	33	24	7	116	39
P Education	739	282	817	318	283	130	2 295	678	171	61	1 954	606
Q Health, soc. work activ.	763	333	852	376	502	240	1 244	641	339	182	1 383	729
R Arts, recreation	216	95	232	101	108	56	321	157	281	139	427	212
S Other service activities	503	273	518	322	306	232	725	440	225	183	856	451
T Activities of households	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	5			4	4
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	3	1	2	1	3	1	6	3			6	3
Not identified	4 465	1 110	3 190	792	2 321	630	3 940	762	1 718	498	3 254	712

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

[illegible]

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>8937</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>18 848</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>14 051</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>22 852</b>	<b>4 628</b>
Incomplete basic education	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>	1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1
Basic	<b>131</b>	41	<b>769</b>	205	<b>1 511</b>	390	<b>1 052</b>	270	<b>793</b>	205	<b>1 236</b>	305
Secondary vocational without maturity exam	<b>129</b>	35	<b>429</b>	95	<b>612</b>	115	<b>512</b>	106	<b>292</b>	44	<b>592</b>	111
Secondary vocational with maturity exam	<b>836</b>	128	<b>2710</b>	351	<b>6 842</b>	953	<b>6 107</b>	808	<b>6 283</b>	1 170	<b>9 277</b>	1 468
Secondary specialised with maturity exam	<b>452</b>	73	<b>1527</b>	283	<b>3 239</b>	631	<b>2 798</b>	517	<b>2 488</b>	576	<b>3 920</b>	859
Secondary general with maturity exam	<b>187</b>	27	<b>836</b>	203	<b>2 284</b>	447	<b>1 921</b>	342	<b>1 051</b>	262	<b>2 090</b>	406
Higher professional	<b>51</b>	20	<b>99</b>	26	<b>213</b>	63	<b>198</b>	60	<b>113</b>	36	<b>238</b>	77
University – Bachelor degree	<b>612</b>	136	<b>883</b>	199	<b>1 432</b>	323	<b>1 543</b>	354	<b>1 067</b>	263	<b>1 936</b>	481
University – Master degree	<b>1 190</b>	386	<b>1566</b>	456	<b>2 600</b>	643	<b>2 810</b>	747	<b>1 822</b>	466	<b>3 364</b>	877
University – PhD. Degree	<b>31</b>	16	<b>29</b>	16	<b>22</b>	8	<b>29</b>	12	<b>10</b>	5	<b>30</b>	13
Not identified	<b>64</b>	7	<b>85</b>	11	<b>88</b>	20	<b>88</b>	19	<b>125</b>	20	<b>161</b>	30
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	<b>520</b>	97	<b>519</b>	91	<b>322</b>	53	<b>495</b>	87	<b>179</b>	38	<b>471</b>	85
2 Professionals	<b>1 105</b>	372	<b>1174</b>	390	<b>845</b>	312	<b>1 246</b>	444	<b>528</b>	171	<b>1 333</b>	467
3 Technicians and associate professionals	<b>209</b>	60	<b>253</b>	76	<b>305</b>	98	<b>341</b>	111	<b>277</b>	112	<b>438</b>	136
4 Clerical support workers	<b>78</b>	39	<b>147</b>	57	<b>339</b>	96	<b>390</b>	119	<b>284</b>	96	<b>523</b>	157
5 Service and sales workers	<b>504</b>	252	<b>672</b>	330	<b>833</b>	410	<b>964</b>	466	<b>726</b>	346	<b>1 302</b>	609
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	<b>35</b>	15	<b>46</b>	15	<b>165</b>	54	<b>124</b>	45	<b>103</b>	25	<b>163</b>	53
7 Craft and related trades workers	<b>183</b>	4	<b>639</b>	66	<b>2 782</b>	186	<b>2 062</b>	156	<b>2 563</b>	163	<b>3 397</b>	250
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	<b>1 039</b>	23	<b>5039</b>	679	<b>11 946</b>	2 041	<b>10 348</b>	1 499	<b>7 785</b>	1 474	<b>13 233</b>	2 233
9 Elementary occupations	<b>12</b>	6	<b>446</b>	140	<b>1 311</b>	344	<b>1 093</b>	308	<b>1 606</b>	623	<b>1 991</b>	637

Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>8937</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>18 848</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>14 051</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>22 852</b>	<b>4 628</b>
Not identified	1	1	2	2			1	1			1	1
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	44	16	69	17	251	77	165	58	282	105	294	95
B Mining and quarrying					122	1	97	1	37	1	93	1
C Manufacturing	593	61	3291	711	10 396	2 304	8 175	1 718	6 485	1 659	10 290	2 467
D Electricity, gas supply	7		0	0	12		4		5	3	7	3
E Water supply, waste	2		6	0	9		8		14		19	
F Construction	104	3	413	16	1 153	22	824	24	1 027	25	1 473	31
G Wholesale, retail trade	335	81	417	111	721	169	670	150	697	212	1 027	272
H Transportation, storage	961	22	2366	103	3 763	138	4 233	195	2 677	95	5 212	202
I Accommod, food services	228	52	288	63	442	142	484	126	493	178	773	240
J Information, communication	137	28	173	38	165	49	246	71	135	39	300	90
K Financ., insur. activities	29	11	16	7	5	1	12	5	6	3	13	6
L Real estate activities	9	5	12	6	115	19	112	25	92	22	146	25
M Profession., techn. activ.	362	145	385	156	344	147	507	211	329	109	606	222
N Administrative services	78	25	604	148	534	93	581	115	1 293	331	1 533	370
O Public admin., social secur.	1		2	0	1		1		2	1	3	1
P Education	78	45	72	45	48	31	66	43	24	12	78	46
Q Health, soc. work activ.	402	154	426	168	389	183	499	219	258	133	555	251
R Arts, recreation	40	17	35	11	32	19	38	21	52	25	69	34
S Other service activities	212	174	248	211	217	175	287	236	102	89	308	258
T Activities of households	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	5			4	4
U Extraterritorial org. activ.					2		2				2	



Foreign workers working on the basis of the <u>authorization granted at work</u> in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>8937</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>18 848</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>14 051</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>22 852</b>	<b>4 628</b>
Not identified	<b>60</b>	26	<b>111</b>	32	<b>125</b>	22	<b>48</b>	13	<b>41</b>	6	<b>47</b>	10

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 22** Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2016-2019 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards ( <u>EU/EEA</u> ) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 054</b>	<b>5 613</b>	<b>27 726</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>10 749</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>33 191</b>	<b>8 380</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	<b>1 331</b>	364	<b>1603</b>	388	<b>10 733</b>	3 017	<b>1 894</b>	563	<b>5 955</b>	1 681	<b>2 762</b>	826
short-term (3 – 6 months)	<b>2 108</b>	540	<b>2216</b>	478	<b>5</b>		<b>2 722</b>	803	<b>12</b>	10	<b>2 464</b>	614
long-term (6 – 12 months)	<b>3 570</b>	735	<b>3889</b>	961	<b>8</b>	1	<b>6 312</b>	1 537	<b>2</b>		<b>3 985</b>	1 073
long-term (over 12 months)	<b>17 045</b>	3 974	<b>20018</b>	4581	<b>3</b>		<b>25 337</b>	6 012	<b>2</b>		<b>23 980</b>	5 867
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	<b>279</b>	61	<b>328</b>	84	<b>511</b>	170	<b>396</b>	121	<b>238</b>	76	<b>333</b>	93
20 – 24	<b>1 549</b>	411	<b>1743</b>	433	<b>1 476</b>	412	<b>2 303</b>	670	<b>737</b>	210	<b>2 067</b>	605
25 – 29	<b>3 170</b>	898	<b>3492</b>	956	<b>1 501</b>	346	<b>4 632</b>	1 261	<b>819</b>	206	<b>4 340</b>	1 214
30 – 34	<b>3 649</b>	907	<b>4076</b>	1030	<b>1 333</b>	304	<b>5 422</b>	1 382	<b>831</b>	205	<b>5 002</b>	1 341

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 054</b>	<b>5 613</b>	<b>27 726</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>10 749</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>33 191</b>	<b>8 380</b>
35 – 39	3 610	784	3944	875	1 242	328	4 785	1 066	722	186	4 394	1 073
40 – 44	3 362	672	3966	761	1 447	368	5 171	1 034	779	217	4 684	1 035
45 – 49	3 127	628	3612	729	1 230	372	4 615	1 001	684	193	4 147	962
50 – 54	2 098	440	2710	572	866	284	3 698	814	540	161	3 467	746
55 – 59	1 508	365	1832	413	618	225	2 469	615	299	105	2 246	528
60 – 64	820	251	1071	313	302	119	1 530	485	170	69	1 371	386
65 +	405	147	529	195	160	80	858	412	117	53	800	341
Not identified	477	49	423	47	63	10	386	54	35	10	340	56
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	12	1	87	7	144	24	280	17	59	10	208	19
Basic	1 940	406	2575	536	2 119	712	3 511	835	1 240	360	3 369	835
Secondary vocational without maturity exam	1 800	296	2376	402	1 626	514	3 251	708	656	215	2 731	630
Secondary vocational with maturity exam	5 979	1 070	6945	1287	2 676	562	9 314	1 749	1 308	263	8 439	1 701
Secondary specialised with maturity exam	5 321	1 505	5335	1486	1 701	414	6 190	1 785	1 025	301	5 974	1 701
Secondary general with maturity exam	2 221	775	2603	895	763	323	3 081	1 190	462	214	2 510	930
Higher professional	15	4	47	15	59	12	112	28	73	33	166	59
University – Bachelor degree	264	83	414	120	358	124	1 159	379	141	37	1 143	347
University – Master degree	4 172	1 172	4602	1290	601	194	5 885	1 748	389	115	5 456	1 645
University – PhD. Degree	90	23	128	39	90	31	224	55	68	12	253	60
Not identified	2 240	278	2614	331	612	108	3 258	421	550	131	2 942	453
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	1 397	190	1559	217	231	36	1 996	281	187	30	2 091	302
2 Professionals	2 246	623	2583	705	557	159	3 635	1 000	412	115	3 567	1 021

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards ( <u>EU/EEA</u> ) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 054</b>	<b>5 613</b>	<b>27 726</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>10 749</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>33 191</b>	<b>8 380</b>
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2 044	719	2399	856	548	255	2 893	1 092	367	167	2 736	1 103
4 Clerical support workers	897	319	1151	405	457	167	2 089	764	387	108	2 135	807
5 Service and sales workers	1 542	1 011	1723	1130	862	638	2 877	2 074	474	280	2 160	1 408
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	109	30	138	42	101	21	98	23	16	2	96	20
7 Craft and related trades workers	2 802	642	3142	633	1 875	265	4 411	758	874	112	4 448	794
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6 834	591	9108	1042	3 583	796	11 996	1 446	1 608	361	10 229	1 417
9 Elementary occupations	3 343	940	3337	905	2 444	665	4 319	1 161	1 581	502	4 411	1 259
Not identified	2840	548	2586	473	91	16	1 951	316	65	14	1 318	249
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	418	101	590	150	841	281	512	125	354	108	667	174
B Mining and quarrying	83	2	81	2	22	1	91	2	4		83	1
C Manufacturing	3 725	1 251	4477	1402	1 681	440	5 629	1 746	1 070	332	5 901	1 860
D Electricity, gas supply	122	12	130	14	4		134	13			128	13
E Water supply, waste	77	6	100	5	65	1	167	8	19	4	125	11
F Construction	1 503	43	1948	69	825	40	2 499	148	463	13	2 486	120
G Wholesale, retail trade	2 079	463	2243	514	1 093	308	3 217	741	583	117	3 014	821
H Transportation, storage	4 592	152	5090	192	817	58	7 026	347	450	42	6 054	338
I Accommod, food services	300	84	484	151	75	25	336	124	49	20	353	127
J Information, communication	535	114	633	131	90	12	935	183	126	31	898	181
K Financ., insur. activities	158	40	175	47	33	7	274	73	16	8	254	74
L Real estate activities	83	19	185	29	28	10	127	37	35	5	178	41

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 054</b>	<b>5 613</b>	<b>27 726</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>10 749</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>33 191</b>	<b>8 380</b>
M Profession., techn. activ.	3 741	944	3985	1275	633	290	4 352	1 517	275	100	3 193	923
N Administrative services	2 912	1 194	3968	1382	2 634	948	6 160	2 567	1 367	525	5 642	2 466
O Public admin., social secur.	51	16	49	14	8	3	89	23	18	4	88	25
P Education	567	192	618	216	185	73	899	308	121	36	827	291
Q Health, soc. work activ.	186	104	203	114	46	20	439	277	25	16	451	290
R Arts, recreation	139	60	154	68	49	23	193	87	45	19	180	79
S Other service activities	192	47	168	47	65	41	293	118	106	87	296	104
T Activities of households												
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	3			4	3
Not identified	2 589	768	2443	585	1 554	436	2 889	468	845	224	2 369	438

*Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.*

**Table 23**      **Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in 2016-2019 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

[illegible]

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u> ) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>2 082</b>	<b>12 815</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>5 952</b>	<b>1 813</b>	<b>17 037</b>	<b>5 173</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	<b>541</b>	171	<b>603</b>	176	<b>5 101</b>	1 474	<b>1 979</b>	565	<b>5 952</b>	1 813	<b>2 547</b>	777
short-term (3 – 6 months)	<b>1 158</b>	444	<b>833</b>	254	<b>7</b>		<b>1 610</b>	490			<b>1 970</b>	590
long-term (6 – 12 months)	<b>2 900</b>	649	<b>3887</b>	979	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2 885</b>	787			<b>3 045</b>	984
long-term (over 12 months)	<b>2 752</b>	818	<b>7492</b>	2078	<b>1</b>	1	<b>9 313</b>	2 877			<b>9 475</b>	2 822
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	<b>214</b>	69	<b>258</b>	107	<b>410</b>	169	<b>462</b>	179	<b>468</b>	176	<b>626</b>	264
20 – 24	<b>1 543</b>	392	<b>2806</b>	736	<b>1 099</b>	323	<b>2 877</b>	908	<b>1 289</b>	404	<b>3 000</b>	1 006
25 – 29	<b>1 364</b>	333	<b>2467</b>	548	<b>807</b>	189	<b>3 080</b>	780	<b>903</b>	229	<b>3 136</b>	850
30 – 34	<b>1 124</b>	319	<b>2000</b>	539	<b>653</b>	147	<b>2 337</b>	626	<b>782</b>	189	<b>2 509</b>	720
35 – 39	<b>950</b>	262	<b>1539</b>	373	<b>582</b>	158	<b>2 014</b>	566	<b>724</b>	188	<b>2 226</b>	607
40 – 44	<b>750</b>	241	<b>1312</b>	415	<b>536</b>	178	<b>1 739</b>	577	<b>682</b>	265	<b>1 910</b>	607
45 – 49	<b>598</b>	219	<b>1034</b>	354	<b>474</b>	159	<b>1 369</b>	475	<b>565</b>	197	<b>1 518</b>	484
50 – 54	<b>432</b>	137	<b>716</b>	225	<b>311</b>	100	<b>957</b>	318	<b>335</b>	110	<b>1 075</b>	338
55 – 59	<b>222</b>	70	<b>421</b>	122	<b>151</b>	42	<b>575</b>	182	<b>138</b>	36	<b>613</b>	182
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	<b>76</b>	22	<b>154</b>	38	<b>57</b>	6	<b>237</b>	66	<b>41</b>	8	<b>251</b>	63
65 +	<b>39</b>	10	<b>52</b>	16	<b>9</b>	1	<b>68</b>	23	<b>11</b>	3	<b>86</b>	28
Not identified	<b>39</b>	8	<b>56</b>	14	<b>23</b>	4	<b>72</b>	19	<b>14</b>	8	<b>87</b>	24
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	<b>12</b>	2	<b>16</b>	2	<b>12</b>		<b>22</b>	3	<b>3</b>	2	<b>29</b>	5
Basic	<b>2 988</b>	687	<b>4218</b>	953	<b>1 101</b>	311	<b>3 691</b>	911	<b>1 067</b>	336	<b>2 940</b>	848
Secondary vocational without maturity exam	<b>543</b>	320	<b>899</b>	406	<b>154</b>	33	<b>902</b>	409	<b>325</b>	114	<b>748</b>	232

[illegible]

Foreign workers working on the basis of <u>information cards</u> (other countries; <u>without EU/EEA</u> ) in Slovakia 2016-2019 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2016		Stock 31.12.2017		Inflow 2018		Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2019	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>2 082</b>	<b>12 815</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>5 952</b>	<b>1 813</b>	<b>17 037</b>	<b>5 173</b>
A Agriculture	100	35	134	44	33	9	143	45	36	9	161	52
B Mining and quarrying			0	0	1		2	1	3	1	5	2
C Manufacturing	2 253	520	3828	861	2 315	598	5 032	1 241	2 226	563	5 858	1 399
D Electricity, gas supply	3		6	0	3		8		2		11	
E Water supply, waste	2		5	0	1		5		1		5	
F Construction	132	11	198	12	182	8	410	29	518	16	991	52
G Wholesale, retail trade	862	489	1268	673	557	216	1 831	918	489	202	1 782	780
H Transportation, storage	235	28	381	46	197	32	738	123	352	111	908	172
I Accommod, food services	176	62	297	119	176	76	470	194	231	110	710	332
J Information, communication	98	22	137	37	107	36	294	104	112	26	322	95
K Financ., insur. activities	22	12	27	14	13	9	46	29	4	3	55	36
L Real estate activities	323	106	336	114	21	12	374	138	37	17	393	138
M Profession., techn. activ.	356	97	494	162	118	47	704	249	113	51	798	325
N Administrative services	562	192	4558	982	575	167	2 838	750	709	286	2 319	868
O Public admin., social secur.	5	2	15	11	3	1	18	10	4	2	25	13
P Education	94	45	127	57	50	26	1 330	327	26	13	1 049	269
Q Health, soc. work activ.	175	75	223	94	67	37	306	145	56	33	377	188
R Arts, recreation	37	18	43	22	27	14	90	49	184	95	178	99
S Other service activities	99	52	102	64	24	16	145	86	17	7	252	89
Not identified	1 817	316	636	175	642	172	1 003	281	832	268	838	264

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.