

## **Recent Developments in Migration and Migration Policies in Slovakia**

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## SUMMARY OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

Overall economic performance of the Slovak economy in 2012 was worse than in the previous year. Unemployment rate increased to 14 per cent, employment increased by a modest 0.6 per cent and GDP growth of 2 per cent was lower than in 2011. Slovakia recovered quickly from the crisis recession of 2008-9 (in particular in 2009 when GDP fell by almost 5 per cent): the growth has been restored as of 2010 to the level of 4 per cent. However, subsequent years brought slowdown (3.3 per cent in 2011 and 2 per cent in 2012). Positive trends that were observed at the labour market in 2011 - notably increasing employment and decreasing unemployment rate – were weakened in 2012. Inflation has been stable and real wages grew slightly. However, the lower growth rate and the high degree of export dependence make future economic prospects insecure. The fact that GDP growth is accompanied by declining employment is symptomatic for a small open economy such as Slovakia, where the growth is largely export-driven (with strong dependence on Germany in particular). Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations and participation in the EMS.

Following adoption of the first national migration policy document entitled “Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Horizon 2020” in 2011 and of the new Act on Residence of Aliens that came into effect in Slovakia as of 1 January 2012, Slovakia embarked on a more systematic approach to integration of foreigners. The new act was aimed mainly at (a) improving procedures related to management of migration and integration of immigrants, (b) guaranteeing rights and freedoms of the EU nationals, their family members, and the third country nationals during their entry and residence in Slovakia, and (c) harmonizing issues related to border protection and residence permits. The new act also incorporated regulations of two European Directives.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment (‘the Blue Card Directive’) and Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals.

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

In relation to the residence permit data, one has to note that the methodology of recording the permits was changed as of 2012. Data on newly granted permits (inflows) include persons whose stay at the Slovak territory has been granted for the first time, or renewed later than 3 months after expiration of their previous permit. The method is in line with the EC Directive 862/2007 (Article 3). Until 2011 the inflows of newly granted permits included only persons whose stay has been granted for the first time.

In the process of the transposition of the Directive 2011/95/EC and Directive 2011/98/EC into the national legislation, the Slovak Government prepared amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens. The amendment is envisaged to take effect as of January 2014. The main changes include stipulation of a more effective process for granting single permit for work and residence for third country citizens. Applications for such permits will be filed with the Police Offices (POs will be obliged to accept also incomplete applications). The single permit will grant residence for the purposes of employment. The Directive 2011/98/EC covers also third country citizens who legally stay in Slovakia for purposes other than employment and can work. Their entitlement to work will be marked in their residence permit as "entitled to work".

Granting of single permit will be subject to the confirmation of the possibility of placement of third country national into a job that will be issued by the relevant labour office. Application for (single) temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment could be refused in case when the labour office does not approve the placement. The single procedure will be applied also for granting the Blue Cards according to the EC Blue Card Directive. In principle, dual permit system (residence permit and work permit) should be maintained only in the case of seasonal workers and posted workers.

Inflows of foreigners have been decreasing and outflows increasing over the past five years. Net inflow in 2012 was approximately 4 thousand persons. Stock of foreign residents has gradually built up to reach almost 68 thousand persons as of end 2012 (based on the numbers of resident permits). About two thirds of these foreign residents are nationals of EU/EEA. More than 80 per cent of foreign residents are of European origin.

Labour market situation in Slovakia continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 14 per cent and stagnating level of employment. Total stock of foreign workers registered in Slovakia that reached 14.3 thousand as of end of 2012 and increased to about 16.5 thousands by August 2013. However, this figure still represents a tiny share of total labour force that has order of magnitude of 2 millions. Third country nationals with work permits in Slovakia were less numerous than foreign workers from EU/EEA nationals. At the end of 2012 the former stood at 5.2 thousand persons (by August 2013 it increased to 5.7 thousands) while the latter reached 9.1 thousand (and by August 2013 grew to 10.7 thousand).

Numbers of Slovaks working abroad according to LFS data have first declined in the course of the crisis (reaching 116 thousand persons in 2011), by mid-2013 increased slightly to 136 thousands. Most popular destinations for Slovak workers in 2013 were the Czech Republic (45 thousand), Austria (36 thousand) and Germany (14 thousand).

## ZHRNUTIE V SLOVENSKOM JAZYKU

Celková ekonomická výkonnosť slovenského hospodárstva v roku 2012 bola ešte horšia ako v predchádzajúcom roku. Miera nezamestnanosti vzrástla na 14 %, zamestnanosť sa zvýšila iba o 0,6 % a rast HDP bol o 2 % nižší ako v roku 2011. Slovensko sa rýchlo spamätalo z krízy recesie 2008-9 (najmä v roku 2009, kedy HDP klesol takmer 5 %): rast bol obnovený roku 2010 na úrovni 4 %. Avšak v nasledujúcich rokoch nastalo spomalenie (3,3 % v roku 2011 a 2 % v roku 2012). Pozitívne trendy, ktoré boli pozorované na trhu práce v roku 2011, a to najmä zvyšovanie zamestnanosti a znižovanie nezamestnanosti, sa oslabili v roku 2012. Inflácia bola stabilná a reálne mzdy mierne rástli. Nižšie tempo rastu a vysoká exportná závislosť však zneisťujú budúce ekonomické vyhliadky. Skutočnosť, že rast HDP je sprevádzaný poklesom zamestnanosti, je príznačná pre malé otvorené ekonomiky, ako je Slovensko, kde rast je do značnej miery exportne riadený (so silnou závislosťou najmä na Nemecku). Slovensko ako člen eurozóny sa riadi prísnyimi fiškálnymi obmedzeniami a účasťou v eurozóne.

Po prijatí prvej národnej migračnej politiky vo vládnom dokumente „Migračná politika Slovenskej republiky s výhľadom do roku 2020“ v auguste 2011 a nového zákona o pobyte cudzincov, ktorý nadobudol účinnosť od 1. januára 2012, sa Slovensko pustilo do systematickejšieho prístupu k integrácii cudzincov. Nový zákon bol zameraný predovšetkým na (a) zlepšenie postupu pri riadení migrácie a integrácie prisťahovalcov, (b) zabezpečenie práv a slobôd občanov EÚ, ich rodinných príslušníkov, a štátnych príslušníkov tretích krajín pri ich vstupe a pobyte na Slovensku a (c) harmonizáciu záležitostí, ktoré sa týkajú ochrany hraníc a povolení na pobyt. V novom zákone sú tiež transponované dve európske smernice<sup>3</sup>.

V roku 2012 sa zmenilo spracovanie štatistiky narodených: kým do roku 2011 boli do počtu narodených započítavané i deti narodené v zahraničí matkám s trvalým pobytom v SR, od roku 2012 sú do štatistiky narodených započítavané len deti narodené na Slovensku a do počtu obyvateľov SR sa započítajú len tie deti narodené v zahraničí, ktoré boli prihlásené na trvalý pobyt v SR. Okrem toho

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<sup>3</sup> Smernica Rady 2009/50/ES z 25. mája 2009 o podmienkach vstupu a pobytu štátnych príslušníkov tretích krajín na účely vysokokvalifikovaného zamestnania (modrá karta); smernica Európskeho parlamentu a Rady 2009/52/ES z 18. júna 2009, ktorou sa stanovujú minimálne normy pre sankcie a opatrenia voči zamestnávateľom štátnych príslušníkov tretích krajín, ktorí sa neoprávnene zdržiavajú na území členských štátov.



zahraničným sťahovaním sa rozumie zmena krajiny trvalého pobytu bez ohľadu na štátne občianstvo.<sup>4</sup>

Vo vzťahu k údajom o povoleniach na pobyt, je potrebné poznamenať, že metodika zaznamenávania povolení bolo zmenená v roku 2012. Prezídium policajného zboru - Úrad hraničnej a cudzineckej polície v údajoch o počte prisťahovaných osôb na pobyte zahŕňa osoby, ktoré majú na území SR povolený pobyt prvýkrát alebo po minimálne troch mesiacoch od ukončenia predchádzajúceho povolenia na pobyt. Táto metóda je v súlade s nariadením ES č. 862/2007 o štatistike Spoločenstva o migrácii a medzinárodnej ochrane (článok 3). Do roku 2011 do prítokov boli zahrnuté len osoby, ktorých pobyt bol udelený prvýkrát.

Transpozíciu smernice 2011/95/EÚ a smernice 2011/98/EÚ do vnútroštátnych právnych predpisov vláda SR zahrnula do pripravovanej novely zákona o azyle (vr. noviel niektorých ďalších zákonov ako sú napr. o pobyte cudzincov, o službách zamestnanosti, nelegálnej práci, atď.) s navrhovanou účinnosťou od januára 2014 (pozn.: NR SR schválila 3.12.2013). Medzi hlavné zmeny patrí účinnejší proces pre udelenie jednotného povolenia na prácu a na pobyt pre občanov tretích krajín. Žiadosti o takéto povolenia budú podávané na policajnom útvare, ktorý je povinný prijať aj neúplnú žiadosť. Jednotné povolenie na pobyt oprávňuje štátneho príslušníka zdržiavať sa na území SR na účel výkonu zamestnania. Smernica 2011/98/EÚ sa vzťahuje aj na štátnych príslušníkov tretích krajín, ktorí sa oprávnenne zdržiavajú na území SR na iný účel ako zamestnanie a môžu pracovať, pričom sa im táto skutočnosť vyznačí v doklade o pobyte formou zápisu „oprávnenie pracovať“.

Udeleniu jednotného povolenia bude podliehať potvrdenie o možnosti obsadenia voľného pracovného miesta, ktoré zodpovedá vysokokvalifikovanému zamestnaniu, vydáva Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny. Jednotné (jediné) povolenie na prechodný pobyt na účel zamestnania by mohlo byť odmietnuté v prípade, keď úrad práce neschválí umiestnenie. Jednotný postup bude aplikovaný aj na udelenie modrej karty podľa smernice EÚ o modrej karte. V zásade systém duálneho povolenia (povolenie na pobyt a pracovné povolenie), by mal byť zachovaný iba v prípade sezónnych pracovníkov a vyslaných pracovníkov.

Prítok /prílev cudzincov bol klesajúci a odtok/odlev sa zvyšoval v priebehu posledných piatich rokov. Čistý prílev v roku 2012 bol približne 4 tis. osôb. Počet, t.j. stav zahraničných rezidentov postupne dosiahol takmer 68 tis. osôb ku koncu roka 2012 (na základe počtu povolení na pobyt). Asi dve tretiny

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<sup>4</sup> ŠÚ SR, Stav a pohyb obyvateľstva v Slovenskej republike 2012, apríl 2013.

z týchto zahraničných rezidentov sú štátni príslušníci EÚ/EHP. Viac ako 80% zahraničných rezidentov je európskeho pôvodu.

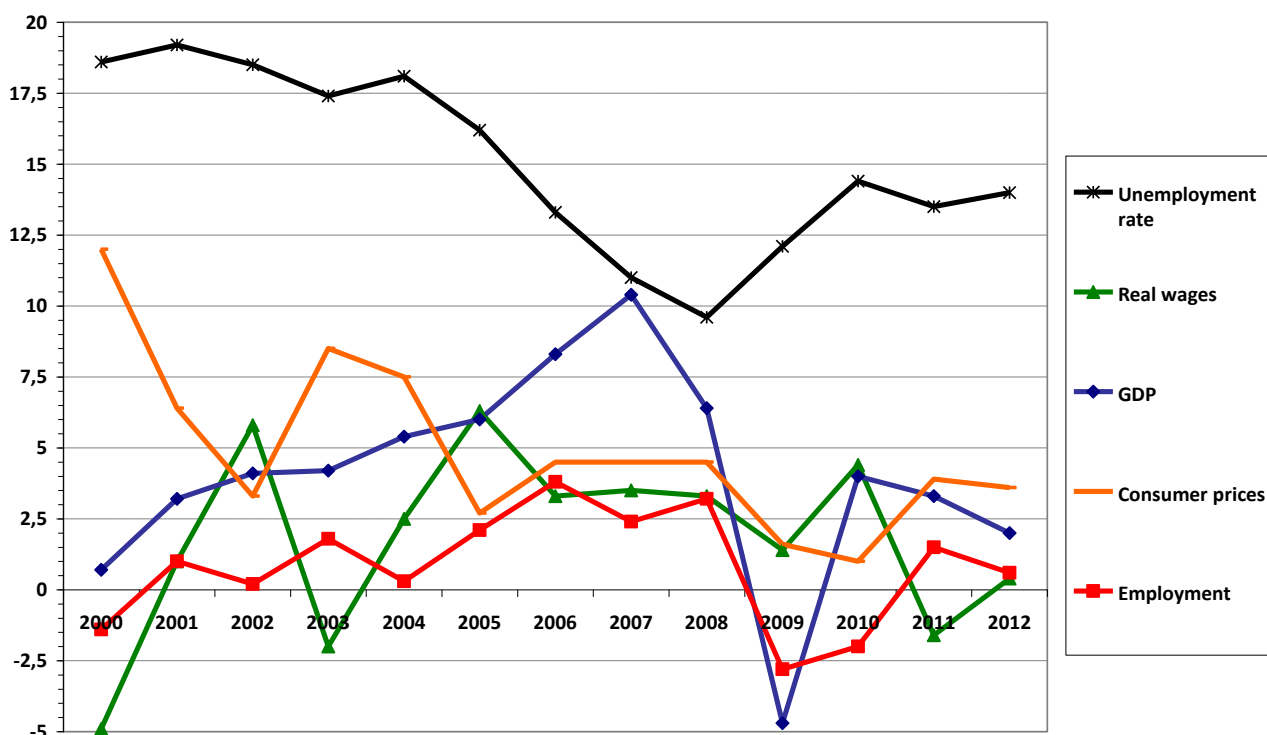
Situácia na trhu práce na Slovensku je aj naďalej napätá s mierou nezamestnanosti 14 % a stagnujúcou úrovňou zamestnanosti. Celkové počty zahraničných pracovníkov evidovaných úradmi práce, ktoré dosiahli 14,3 tis. ku koncu roka 2012 sa zvýšili zhruba 16,5 tis. v auguste 2013. Tento údaj však stále predstavuje malý podiel celkovej pracovnej sily, ktorá má rádovo 2 milióny. Štátni príslušníci tretích krajín, ktorí majú povolenia na zamestnanie na Slovensku boli menej početní než zahraniční pracovníci z EÚ / EHP. Koncom roka 2012 z tretích krajín predstavovali 5,2 tis. osôb (v auguste 2013 sa zvýšil počet na 5,7 tis.), zatiaľ čo z EÚ/EHP dosiahol 9,1 tis. (v auguste 2013 vzrástol na 10,7 tis. osôb).

Počty Slovákov pracujúcich v zahraničí podľa údajov ŠÚ SR (VZPS) najprv klesali v priebehu krízy (dosiahli 116 tis. osôb v roku 2011), do polovice roka 2013 sa mierne zvýšili na 136 tis. Najpopulárnejšími destináciami pre slovenských pracovníkov v roku 2013 bola Česká republika (45 tis.), Rakúsko (36 tis.) a Nemecko (14 tis. osôb).

## INTRODUCTION

Overall economic performance of the Slovak economy in 2012 was worse than during the previous year. Unemployment rate increased, employment increased modestly and GDP growth albeit positive was lower than in 2011. Slovakia has recovered quickly from the crisis recession of 2008-9 (in particular in 2009 when GDP fell by almost 5 per cent): the growth has been restored as of 2010 to the level of 4 per cent. However, subsequent years brought slowdown (3.3 per cent in 2011 and 2 per cent in 2012). Positive trends that were observed at the labour market in 2011 - notably increasing employment and decreasing unemployment rate – were reversed in 2012. Inflation has been stable and real wages grew slightly. However, the lower growth rate and the high degree of export dependence make future economic prospects insecure. The fact that GDP growth is accompanied by declining employment is symptomatic for a small open economy such as Slovakia, where the growth is largely export-driven (with strong dependence on Germany in particular). Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations and participation in the EMS.

Figure 1 Main economic indicators 2000-2012



Source: Table 1

## 1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY

A new Act on Residence of Aliens came into effect in Slovakia as of 1 January 2012. The act was aimed at providing foundation for a more systematic approach to integration in line with the international best practises and standards. The new act replaced the earlier Act on Residence of Aliens adopted in the year 2000. The new act was aimed mainly at (a) improving procedures related to management of migration and integration of immigrants, (b) guaranteeing rights and freedoms of the EU nationals, their family members, and the third country nationals during their entry and residence in Slovakia, and (c) harmonizing issues related to border protection and residence permits.

The new act also incorporated regulations of two Council Directives: the 2009/50/EC Directive of 25 May 2009 ('the Blue Card Directive') and the 2009/52/EC Directive of 18 June 2009 on sanctioning illegal employment by the third country nationals. The new act distinguishes between the EU nationals and their family members, and the third country nationals. The EU nationals are given preferential European treatment. They can, for example ask for five year residence permit for work or study purposes. The five year residence permit may easily be converted into the permanent residence permit. A more detailed overview of changes introduced by the new act is provided in Box 1.

### **Box 1 Treatment of third country nationals under the new Act on Residence of Aliens**

The act introduces positive changes in the management of migration. Contrary to previous law, the new act sets that an applicant had right for granting residence permit, if he/she passed all legal requirements. The act also introduced several provisions simplifying application procedures for work permits by highly skilled. The act recognizes nine types of temporary residence and work permits for the third country nationals. Five types of permits seem important for attracting highly-skilled immigrants:

- Business permit is designed for individual entrepreneurs and/or representatives of the companies. The applicants have to produce business plan and prove financial resources for doing business in Slovakia; at least 20 times living wages for individual businessmen and 100 times living wages for representatives of companies. The permit is granted for a maximum of three years.

- Work permit is designed for the third country nationals, who either already have the permit, or can produce contract with employer and indicate level of earnings. The work permit is granted for a maximum of two years. The law does not stipulate any skills and/or qualification requirements for work permits. The study permit covers students in secondary and tertiary education, and is granted for period of study, but six years as a maximum.
- Special purpose permit is designed for non-profit activities, such as teaching and lecturing, doing arts, sports, voluntary works and journalist activities. The permit is granted for period necessary for execution of declared activity, but as a maximum of two years.
- Research and development permit covers research workers and staff in R&D institutions. The permit is given for a maximum of two years, and the applicant has to produce confirmation on contract and financial arrangements by the host institution.
- The Blue Card scheme for the third country nationals is the most significant and positive provision of the 404/2011 Law (Balaz 2012). The Blue Card is work permit issued for three years for the highly skilled immigrants. Immigrants with the university education or history of five years professional employment are considered highly skilled. The applicants for the Blue Card must produce confirmation on job contract with salary exceeding 1.5 times Slovak average salary, diploma on qualification, confirmation on job vacancy issued by Slovak Central Office for Work, Social Affairs and Family, and health confirmation.

The new act amended some provisions on long-term and permanent residence by third country nationals in Slovakia. The former, complicated system of long-term and permanent residence permits was simplified. It became easier to convert five years residence permit to permanent residence permit.

However, as for the third country nationals, the spirit of the new act seems to be rather defensive and re-active. The explanatory report for the law, for example, stated that 'the Slovak Republic remains transit country for legal and illegal migration flows, which head for more economically advanced and attractive Schengen countries'. The law also stipulates 'better protection of the society from increasing migration'. The new act did not introduce any clear rule-based system for granting work-related visa. Evaluation of applications was largely left to the authorities' discretion.

*Source: Balaz and Lubyova (2012)*

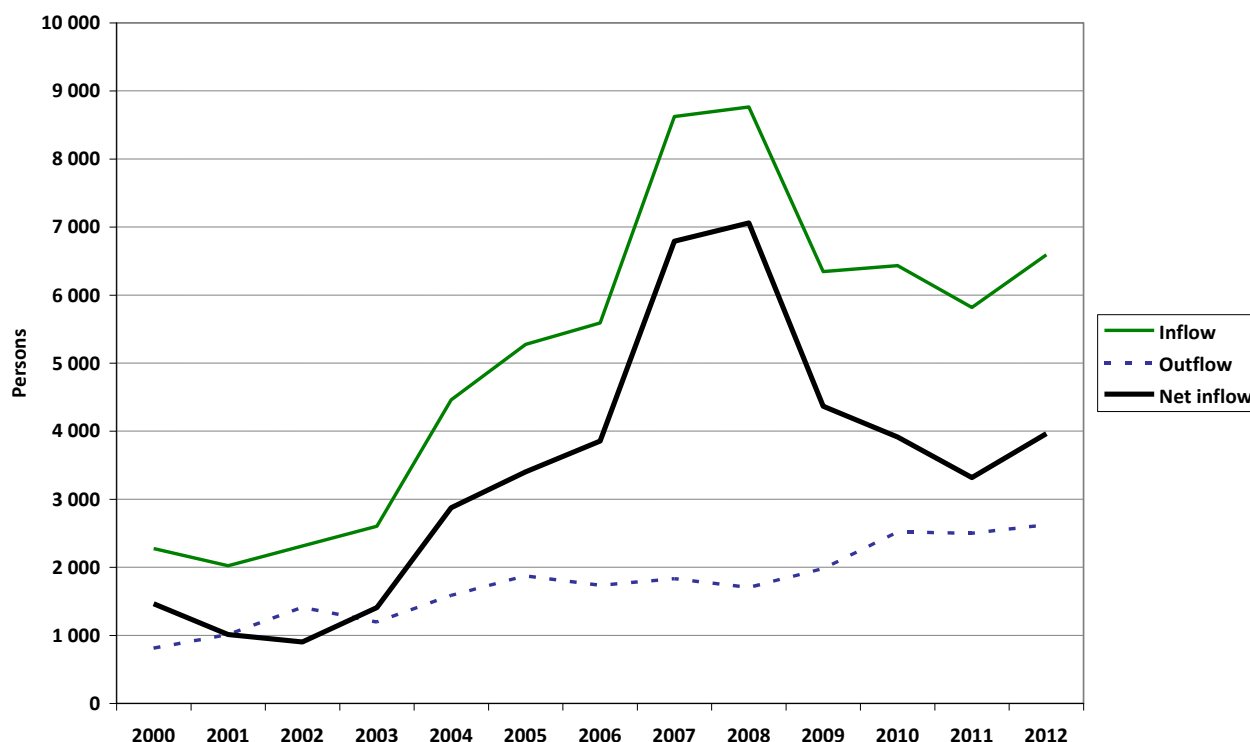
Further developments in the migration policies were related to the implementation of the migration policy document “Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Horizon 2020” that was adopted by the Government in 2011 (described in the 2012 report).

## **2      MIGRATION MOVEMENTS**

### **Emigration and immigration**

The year 2011 was characterized by a substantial drop in terms of both immigration and emigration figures. As can be seen from Table 2 (that summarizes the development of emigration and immigration in Slovakia since mid 1990-s), absolute numbers of migrants have been always modest. Two substantial fluctuations of migration flows are linked to two major structural breaks – the separation of the CSFR into two independent states in 1993 and the accession of Slovakia to the European Union as of 2004. However, the time shows that both peaks were only transitory – migration flows went up temporarily and later settled to lower levels. In 2012 the inflow grew slightly to more than 5 thousand persons. The outflow continued to grow or stagnate and in 2012 reached more than 2 thousand persons. As can be seen from Table 2 (Figure 2), following the EU accession (1 May 2004) migration flows became more dynamic and increased for the subsequent five years. Then they started to decline again, proving that the immigration hype was only transitory. In any case, the dynamism was relatively strong in terms of relative numbers, but the absolute volumes of migration turnover remained low at about several thousands of persons annually.

Figure 2 Development of gross and net migration flows 2000 - 2012



Source: Slovak Statistical Office

### Evolution of migration flows by main categories of entry and-or permit types

Information about migration flows provided in Table 2 is based on the surveys and monitoring by the Slovak Statistical Office. In this section we use another source of data about foreign residents in Slovakia - the registry of residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior (Police Corps). Pursuant to adoptions and amendments of the Alien Residence Acts, the historical time series data on residence permits are distorted by the change of regime around 2002, 2010 and 2011 at least. Further change of the regime came after the EU accession (2004) when the permits started to be classified separately for EEA nationals (the so-called privileged aliens), and those for third-countries nationals.

In relation to the permit data, one has to note that **the methodology of recording the permits was changed as of 2012. Data on newly granted permits (inflows) include persons whose stay at the Slovak territory has been granted for the first time, or renewed later than 3 months after expiration of their previous permit. The method is in line with the EC Regulation 862/2007**

(Article 3)<sup>5</sup>. Until 2011 the inflows of newly granted permits included only persons whose stay has been granted for the first time.

In the process of the transposition of the Directive 2011/95/EC and Directive 2011/98/EC into the national legislation, the Slovak Government prepared amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens. The amendment is envisaged to take effect as of January 2014. The main changes include stipulation of a more effective process for granting single permit for work and residence for third country citizens. Applications for such permits will be filed with the Police Offices (POs will be obliged to accept also incomplete applications). The single permit will grant residence for the purposes of employment. The Directive 2011/98/EC covers also third country citizens who legally stay in Slovakia for purposes other than employment and can work. Their entitlement to work will be marked in their residence permit as “entitled to work”.

Granting of single permit will be subject to the confirmation of the possibility of placement of third country national into a job that will be issued by the relevant labour office. Application for (single) temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment could be refused in case when the labour office does not approve the placement. The single procedure will be applied also for granting the Blue Cards according to the EC Blue Card Directive.

Table 3 provides more detailed data on newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2008 - 2012. Dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years. Number of newly granted permits in 2009 was almost 1 thousand while in 2012 it was less than 10 thousand. The stocks of valid permits as of end of year have been slightly built up to reach about 68 thousand in 2012. Almost two thirds of these were EEA nationals. Number of third country citizens reached about 25 thousand persons.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-country nationals by nationality (Top 40) in 2011 and 2012 is depicted in Table 5. Top five nationalities remain rather stable: in 2011 they included Ukrainians, Serbians, Koreans, Chinese and Russians, while in 2012 they

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<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers



included Ukrainians, Serbians, Koreans, Russians and U.S. nationals. The CIS countries that were traditionally included among the top 10 nationalities gradually ceased their position to Turkey, selected Asian countries (Vietnam) and Balkan countries (Croatia, Macedonia).

Table 6 provides **geographical distribution of the newly granted permits by type**. The figures show that inflows into almost all regions decreased modestly in 2012, including for the capital Bratislava. The latter traditionally dominates in terms of both size and dynamics of inflows, which leads to the concentration of immigrant population in the capital (and a few large cities). Out of the total of almost 4,7 thousand persons in 2012 Bratislava received 1.8 thousand, around 40 per cent of the country total. Slightly less than 700 permits were granted in the region of the Eastern Slovak regional centre Kosice. Following the EU accession, the cumulative intake of migrants during 2006-12 as measured by newly granted residence permits was almost 40 thousand persons. The cumulative inflow was by far largest in Bratislava region (more than 15 thousand persons) followed by Kosice region (about 5 thousand persons) and Trnava region (more than 3 thousand persons). These numbers are still very modest compared to the total population of the regions, let alone the regional centres. Even for the capital Bratislava where the inflow is largest, compared to the population of about 450 thousand, the cumulative inflow of 15 thousand foreigners over 7 years means about 3 per cent of population (of course, this is upper bound estimate, as there may be a substantial turnover of foreigners that would lower the current stock in any year).

### **Distribution of migrants by gender and age**

Gender composition of migration flows in Slovakia is in general not balanced. As can be seen from Table 2, inflows are dominated by males, and outflows by females. This tendency is much more pronounced for exchange of migrants with countries other than the Czech Republic. For the latter, the gender composition of flows is more balanced, in particular in terms of inflows. As regards the exchange of migrants with other countries, in 2012 out of 6.6 thousand immigrants 3.9 thousand were men while among 2.6 thousand emigrants more than 1.6 thousand were women.

## Main countries of birth and nationalities

In 2012 out of the total inflow of about 5.4 thousand migrants 4.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 2 thousand persons, more than 1.8 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia are thus heavily dominated by persons of European origin. This has been a long term trend, which is robust for both country of origin and country of citizenship of migrants. The distinction between the two categories can be found in tables 7a and 7b, respectively. The representation of European migrants is even higher in terms of citizenship (by about 300 persons), which is due to taking up of European citizenship by migrants from non-European countries of origin.

It can be seen inflows are traditionally dominated by arrivals from the near or neighbouring European countries: the Czech Republic, Romania, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Asian and African migrants continue to represent a small share of the total inflow. Asia is the second most significant region in terms of immigration; however, the inflows are rather small (248 persons in 2012). Similarly, the inflows from Americas accounted for 220 persons and those from Africa for only 43 persons in 2012.

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the countries mentioned in the table 7c): 81 per cent of inflow and more than 95 per cent of outflow is from and to OECD countries. A separate category is represented by non-OECD countries that are EU Member States (Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania and Latvia) that cumulatively accounted for about 500 immigrants in 2012.

A comparison of migration inflows by country of origin and country of citizenship in general and for top 10 countries in terms of inflows and outflow (Table 7c, 7d and 7e respectively) reveals differences between the two categories for all major countries, implying changes of citizenship by migrants. The largest difference was in the case of the Czech Republic, possibly implying the adoption of Slovak citizenship by Czechs. The memo item also shows an inflow of 2.5 thousand Slovak citizens and outflow of 1.9 thousand Slovak citizens in 2012 that were not captured by the data on the country of origin (presumably many of these are Czech-born with Slovak citizenship). Top 3 countries in terms of origin of immigrants in 2012 were the Czech Republic, Hungary, and (somewhat

surprisingly) the United Kingdom, while top 3 countries of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally Hungary, the Czech Republic and Romania).

### **Irregular migration, including regularisation and expulsion**

Table 8 provides overview of the long-term development of irregular migration flows in Slovakia. The figures (2011) document that vast majority of apprehended illegal movements were across the Ukrainian border, mainly to Slovakia: almost 4 hundred persons entered illegally Slovakia while only 6 persons exited illegally from Slovakia across the Ukrainian border. Only a few cases were through the Czech border and through airports.

In 2012 the number of apprehensions at the border further reached 658 persons (as compared to 390 during the previous year), of these only 5 cases were upon leaving Slovakia. The number of detected unauthorised residence cases inside the country reached 821 hundred persons (as compared to 829 cases in 2011). From more than 650 persons apprehended at the border in 2012 the top five came from Somalia, Afghanistan, Moldova, Ukraine and Congo. Among the cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2012 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Serbia and Somalia. Nationality-wise the illegal migration in Slovakia is traditionally dominated by the nationals of CIS (mainly Ukraine, Russia and Georgia), South-Asia (in particular Afghanistan) and selected African countries (recently mainly Somalia).

The numbers of border apprehensions show a long-term declining trend. A dramatic drop as of 2008 was linked to the shortening of external borders after joining the Schengen area. Further on, between 2010 and 2011 there was a break in the regime of monitoring of illegal movements: as of 2011 the cases of unauthorized crossing of the state border that is a part of the Schengen internal border started to be classified as unauthorized residence. Thus the 821 cases of unauthorized residence in 2012 include also illegal migrants on the move across the internal Schengen borders.

Data about legal passages across the Slovak borders are summarized in Tables 9 to 11. The overall picture shows that the legal flows of passengers across the borders have been slightly but consistently declining over the past few years. In 2011 the total number of passages was down to about 3 million from the previous years 3.5 million, in 2012 it remained close to 3 million. A breakdown between the passages through Ukrainian border and airports shows that this reduction

was almost entirely due to the reduction of passages through the former.<sup>6</sup> Passages through airports recently represent about a third of the total, the remaining two thirds of legal passages of external borders come from and to Ukraine. Breakdown of legal passages by nationality shows that third country citizens come predominantly through land border (more than 440 thousand in 2012), only a small part comes via air connections (25 thousand in 2012). Almost third of land border entries is by the nationals of neighbouring Ukraine.

Table 13 summarizes the main readmission flows in 2006 - 2012. Only 111 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia and 28 accepted in Slovakia in 2012. Table 13 documents a long-term declining trend in readmissions: while more than 1800 illegal migrants were exchanged on the basis of readmission agreements in 2007, in 2008 it was only more than 700 persons and 2009 less than 500 persons. Readmissions out of the country heavily prevail over acceptance into the country. The readmissions out are almost exclusively to Ukraine. In 2010 there were 317 persons readmitted out of the country and 28 persons accepted. Further decline in readmissions out of Slovakia was recorded in 2011 when only 153 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia while 44 persons were accepted. Amongst the persons readmitted out a vast share was represented by Ukrainian nationals. Among accepted persons the most numerous group traditionally represent Afghan nationals.

### **Refugees and asylum seekers: main nationalities, recognition rate**

In June 2013 an agreement between the UNHCR and IOM was signed about the humanitarian transfer of refugees through Slovakia. Since 2009 groups of refugees have been hosted in the facility of the Interior Ministry in Humenne. The refugees can stay in the facility for the period of up to six months before they are re-settled in their final destination country. The project includes mainly vulnerable refugees such as mothers with children who are fleeing from conflict zones and need immediate evacuation. Slovakia is one of three countries of the world that provide this type of assistance.

**Changes of asylum legislation have been prepared by the Slovak Government with the main goal to incorporate the Directive 2011/95/EC of 13 December 2011 and the Directive 2011/98/EC of 13**

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<sup>6</sup> One has to not that a major break in terms of monitoring occurred since 2008 after Slovakia joined the Schengen area (only the data about crossing the external borders is reported see Annex Table A1 for map of internal and external Schengen borders).

December 2011.<sup>7</sup> Thus an amendment of the Slovak Act on Asylum was prepared by the Ministry of Interior. The Government approved it in September 2013 and passed on to the Parliament. The proposed changes should take effect as of January 2014. Several other acts will have to be amended, including the Act on residence of Aliens, Act on Employment Services, and Act on illegal employment and Act on social assistance for persons in need.

The main changes proposed in the recent amendment of Asylum Act include the following:

- Increases the number of places for filing the asylum application (including police offices at the external border)
- Clarifies the start of asylum procedure in the case when a child is born to mother who applied for asylum or who was granted supplementary protection
- Newly defines the possibility of internal protection (relocation inside the country)
- Increases the number of cases in which there is a connection between the reasons and acts of discrimination
- Defines further conditions for granting protection
- Widens the circle of persons to whom asylum or supplementary protection can be granted for the purposes of family reunification
- Prolongs the period of granting supplementary protection from one to two years
- Specifies the procedure for readmission in the case of foreigners who reside illegally in the Slovak Republic.

Further planned changes to the Asylum act include the participation of Interior Ministry in the process of integration of foreigners who were granted supplementary protection. In principle, integration measures for this group should be the same as those for the recognised asylum holders.

**As of 1 May 2013 persons who were granted supplementary protection were exempted from the work permit requirement, which makes their overall legal position closer to that of the persons who were granted asylum.**

Further information in this section is based on the data from the Migration Office and the Border and Alien Police Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the data, during the late 1990-ties

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<sup>7</sup> Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast)

Directive 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State

the numbers of asylum seekers in Slovakia have been persistently increasing: over the period 1993 – 2004 the numbers of applications submitted in Slovakia increased more than 10-times (from 96 persons to 11.4 thousand persons). However, since 2004 (the year of joining the EU) the figures started to decline steadily, possibly due to the new opportunity for the asylum seekers to continue their travel across the internal EU border.

In 2012, 732 persons applied and the refugee status was granted to 32 persons, which represented a slight increase as compared to the previous year. Among the applications the most numerous were the nationals of Somalia, Afghanistan, Georgia, Congo, Moldova and Eritrea. Refugee status was granted to the nationals of Somalia, Afghanistan, Cuba, Congo, China, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and Syria. Previously in 2011 the refugee status was granted to only 12 applicants, and nationality was granted to 7 persons. It is interesting to note that in 2012 none of the applicants received the Slovak nationality (see table 15). More than 50 per cent of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds.

Cumulatively over the period between 1993 (when the Slovak Republic was created) and September 2013, more than 57 thousand applications were filed, of which 620 persons were granted refugee status (less than 1 per cent), and a total of 219 refugees were granted Slovak nationality. Within the latter category more substantial numbers come from CIS and South-East Asia (notably countries such as Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia Herzegovina). The low recognition rate is mainly due to the fact that out of 57.5 thousand application procedures more than 49 thousand were terminated on administrative grounds as the vast majority of applicants continued their journey beyond the Slovak borders.

Traditionally, majority of applicants for refugee status continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. Children under 14 represent more than 1 per cent of all applicants. Region-wise applicants traditionally come mainly from South or South-East Asia, China, CIS and Africa. Majority of applicants submitted their requests at Asylum Departments of Police Corps, which are located in Gbely, Vlachy, Opatovska Nova Ves, and Humenne.

### 3 EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATION

#### Foreign-born population by country of birth, age, gender

Two sources of data about foreign population are used in this section: the monitoring by State Statistical Office and the register of Ministry of Interior. The former is based on the Census data, surveys of population and reporting of changes of permanent address. The latter is essentially the register of residence permits issued to foreigners in Slovakia. Since 2008 the data by SSO are reported by country of origin as well as country of citizenship (the same distinction was presented for the flow data reported in Section II - tables 7a to 7e).

Total number of foreigners with residence permits in Slovakia increased from about 20 thousand in 2004 to almost 68 thousand in 2012 (Table 3). Of these about 42 thousand persons were EEA nationals, which represents about two thirds of the total. As can be seen from Table 3, permanent permits are granted to the EEA nationals while temporary permits are more numerous among the third country nationals. Out of the 68 thousand of permits valid at the end of 2012, majority (about 14 thousand) were permanent permits, more than 10 thousand permits were granted for temporary residence, while tolerated residence was granted to only about 260 persons.

Total number of foreign population measured by the numbers of residence permits in Slovakia has a long-term increasing tendency. During the first half of the current decade the stocks were stabilized around 30 thousand annually. After a small decline during the pre-accession year 2004, the annual stocks of residence permits have been constantly and significantly growing. The stocks of foreigners with residence permits have been generally increasing every year since the accession and this path was uniform for all the regions (however – inflows of foreigners have been decreasing or stable – see Section 2 for more details on flows).

Regional distribution of foreign residents is rather uneven with high concentration in the region of the capital Bratislava. Table 19 provides details about the regional distribution of third country citizens with resident permits in Slovakia. Out of 25 thousands almost 10 thousands are in the capital Bratislava region. A relatively sizeable group of more than 4 thousand third country nationals resides in the Eastern region of Kosice. Following the EU accession, the cumulative intake of migrants during

2006-12 as measured by newly granted residence permits was more 43 thousand persons. The cumulative inflow was by far largest in Bratislava region (more than 15 thousand persons) followed by Kosice region (about 5 thousand persons) and Trnava region (almost 4 thousand persons). These numbers are still very modest compared to the total population of the regions, let alone the regional centres. Even for the region of Bratislava where the inflow is largest, compared to the population of about 600 thousand, the cumulative inflow of 15 thousand foreigners over 8 years means about 2.5 per cent of population stock (of course, this is upper bound estimate, as there may be a substantial turnover of foreigners that would lower the current stock in any year).

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2012 among the top 10 nationalities were Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, Vietnam, China, Korea, United States, Macedonia, Croatia and Turkey. This nationality structure remained identical since the previous year 2011. Among the EEA nationals residing in Slovakia with either temporary or permanent residence permit the traditionally leading countries of origin are the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Italy and Greece.

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

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

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

In 2011 a Population Census was carried out in Slovakia (as of 21 May 2011). The data for 2011 are therefore updated on the basis of the census and currently represent the most accurate updated data on population in Slovakia. For the first time in the history of the country it was possible to fill in



the census forms through electronic means. According to the Census the natural population change in 2011 was positive and reached almost 9 thousand persons, which represented an increase compared to 7 thousand persons as of the previous year. However, the year 2012 was rather modest in terms of the population change: natural change decreased to 3 thousand and the results for the first half of 2013 indicated mere 360 persons.

Overall, the natural increase has been declining while the net migration balance has been slightly increasing over the past few years. The components of population change over the period 2000 – 2013 are depicted in Table 21. It is noteworthy that the total population change started to pick up over the past years mainly due to the positive net migration balance, which has been growing year on year since 2002. During 2007 it has almost doubled as compared to the previous year. Although net migration figures have been always positive over the past decade<sup>8</sup>, they picked up during the past few years, reaching in absolute terms close to 7 thousand in 2008, more than 4 thousand in 2009 and more than 3 thousand annually during the period 2010-2012.

Relative demographic indicators per thousand inhabitants are summarized in Table 22. In 2004, for the first time in the past decade, the natural population increase was positive at 0.4 per thousand inhabitants. Since then the natural population change has been in positive figures and as high as 0.8 per thousand and 1.5 per thousand in 2008 and 2009, respectively. In 2010 it declined slightly to 1.3. The Census-based data show even a higher value of 1.6 for 2011. The net migration balance has been also consistently positive, reaching 1.3 per thousand inhabitants in 2007 and 2008, and 0.6 in both 2010 and 2011. Thus the total population increase since 2004 consisted of positive natural population increase and a positive net migration balance.

In 2012 the dependency ratio was 39.3, which brings Slovakia to the lowest dependency ratio in the EU (followed by Poland with 40 per cent). In order to illustrate the impact of changing retirement age on dependency ratio, one can look at Table 23, which employs a revised definition of working age 15-64 years<sup>9</sup>. Expansion of the working age category to 15-64 leads to a substantially higher share of working age population: for example, in 2008 it was 72.4 per cent (as compared to 63.9 per cent

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<sup>8</sup> In absolute terms the “transitional” net migration peaked between the years 1993-94, when the Czech and Slovak Federation was split into two separate republics (as of 1 January 2003), when in 1994 the net migration reached almost 5 thousand persons.

<sup>9</sup> These age brackets are suggested also with the view on comparability with Labour Force Survey data that employ the same working age definition.

under the previous definition), and lower share of post-working age group - in 2008 12.1 per cent (as compared to 20.6 per cent under the previous definition). This results in a pronounced reduction of the dependency ratio to some 38 per cent as of 2010 (as compared to almost 56 per cent under the previous definition).

#### **4 MAIN CHANGES IN LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS**

Pursuant the adoption of the National Migration Policy document by the Slovak Government in 2011, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family adopted Action Plan for 2012-2013 aimed at the implementation of the National Migration Policy in the field of labour market and social affairs. The Action Plan includes the evaluation of functioning of points-based systems in selected countries and of the applicability of PBS in the Slovak conditions in relation to all groups of economic migrants (this includes defining the criteria for PBS and the possibility of defining a “Slovak card” on the basis of PBS). It also includes the development of legal definition of the terms “skilled worker” and “highly skilled worker”.

As described in Section 2, amendment of Act on Residence of Aliens proposed in 2013 stipulates the procedure for granting single permit for (temporary) residence and work for third country nationals for the purposes of employment. In principle dual permit system (residence permit and work permit) should be maintained only in the case of seasonal workers and posted workers.

Labour market situation in Slovakia continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 14 per cent and stagnating level of employment (development of main labour market indicators is summarized in Table 24). Slovak labour market exhibited rather positive developments during the pre-crisis period, when the LFS-based unemployment rate declined from 18 % (as of 2004) to 11 % in 2007 and further to 8.7 % at the end of 2008. The year 2008 marked a reversal to the previously positive record and 2009 brought about a substantial worsening of labour market situation in all Slovak regions. As of end 2009 LFS based unemployment rate was up to 13.9 % and by mid-2010 it further increased to 14.4 %. The registered unemployment rate was also high at 12.7 % and 12.3 %, respectively. Unemployment rates increased in all the regions, as well as for both males and females. Despite the recovery of economic growth in 2010, employment continued to decrease and unemployment further increased to 14.4 %. A slight improvement of the labour market situation occurred in 2011

when LFS-based unemployment rate decreased to 13.5 %. 2012 and the first half of 2013 witnessed a slight increase of unemployment rate to more than 14 %.

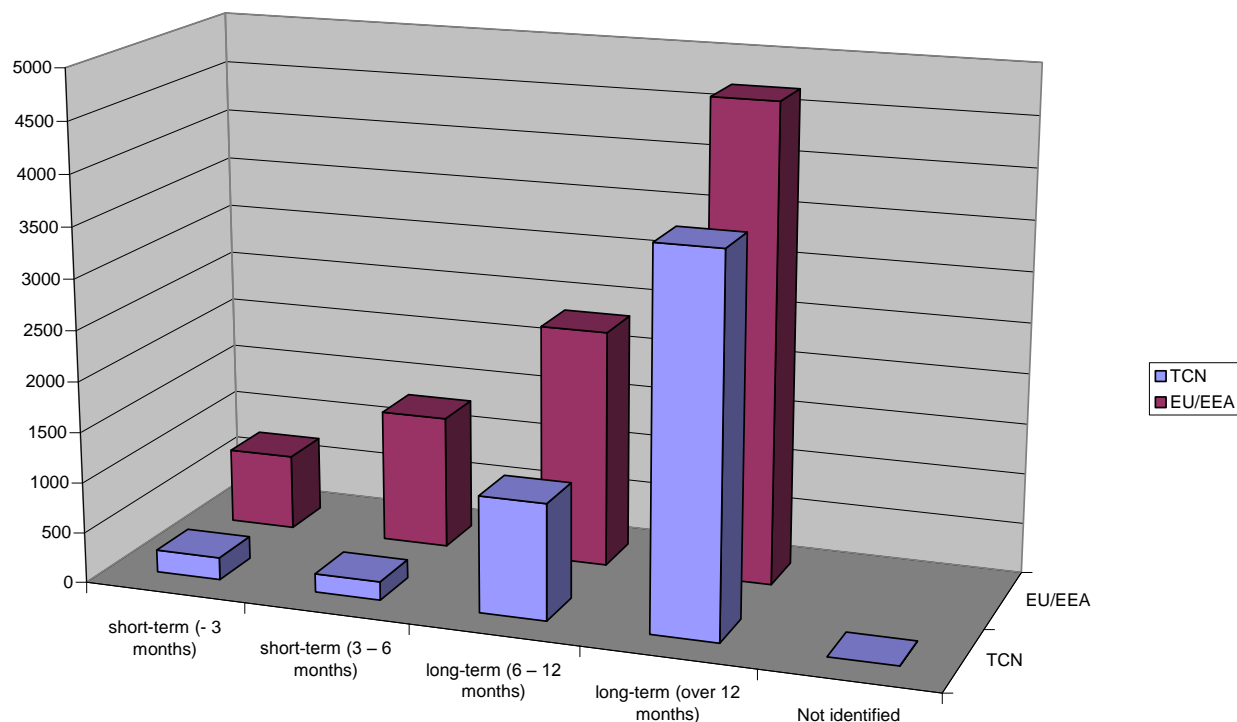
Regional labour market characteristics are summarized in Table 25. There is an inverse relationship between the regional share in total unemployment and the share in total number of foreign workers. Bratislava region has the lowest share in total unemployment and Presov region the highest. The ranking in terms of foreign workers share goes approximately in the opposite direction - Bratislava region has the highest share and Presov region the lowest share of foreign workers.

Numbers of foreign workers in Slovakia are summarized in table 26. Third country nationals with work permits in Slovakia were less numerous than foreign workers from EU/EEA nationals. At the end of 2012 the former stood at 5.2 thousand persons (by August 2013 it increased to 5.7 thousands) while the latter reached 9.1 thousand (and by August 2013 grew to 10.7 thousand). By adding the two categories of workers we obtain the total stock of foreign workers registered in Slovakia that reached 14.3 thousand as of end of 2012 and increased to about 16.5 thousands by August 2013. However, this figure still represents a tiny share of total labour force that has order of magnitude of 2 millions.

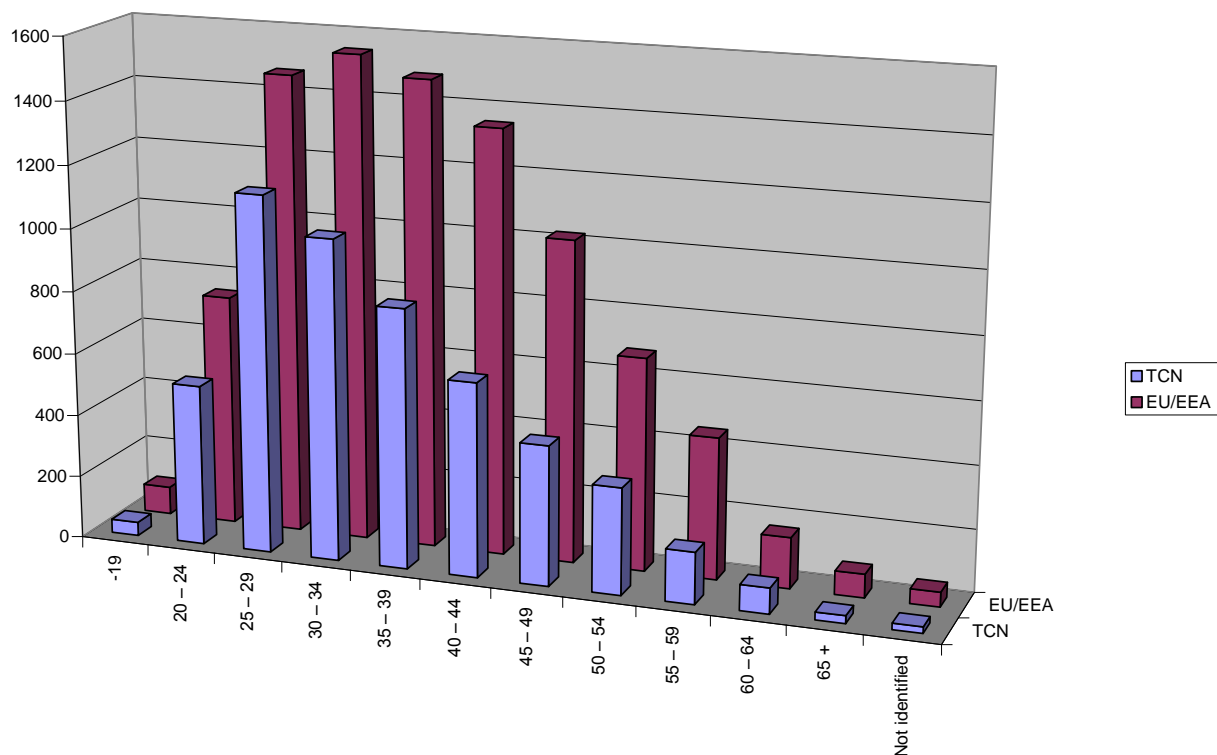
Despite certain difficulties related to the changes of the monitoring system, the national Centre for Labour and Social Affairs was able to record and provide data about foreign workers by detailed breakdowns. Tables 26.a and 26.b provide more detailed characteristics for these categories of workers by duration of stay, gender, age group, education, occupation and sector of economic activity. Majority of work permits for third country nationals is given for long-term period (over 12 months). On the contrary, most of the EEA nationals seem to come mainly for short period (less than 3 months). Prevailing characteristics for the group of workers from third countries are: male, university degree holder, and age brackets 25 to 34 years. For the workers from EEA both age and educational brackets are more evenly distributed. Figures 3a to 3e show more detailed comparison of workers from third countries with their counterparts from EU/EEA according to the mentioned categories: length of stay, age brackets, highest attained degree of education, occupation (ISCO) and sector of economic activity (NACE).

Table 28 summarizes the development of number of foreign workers from OECD countries. The top five nationalities amongst the foreign workers in Slovakia in 2012 were Romania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Germany.

Data about Slovaks working abroad are provided by the Labour Force Survey. Data summarized in Table 29 show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 180 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently to reach 136 thousand during the first half of 2013. Top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2013 were the Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, UK and Hungary.

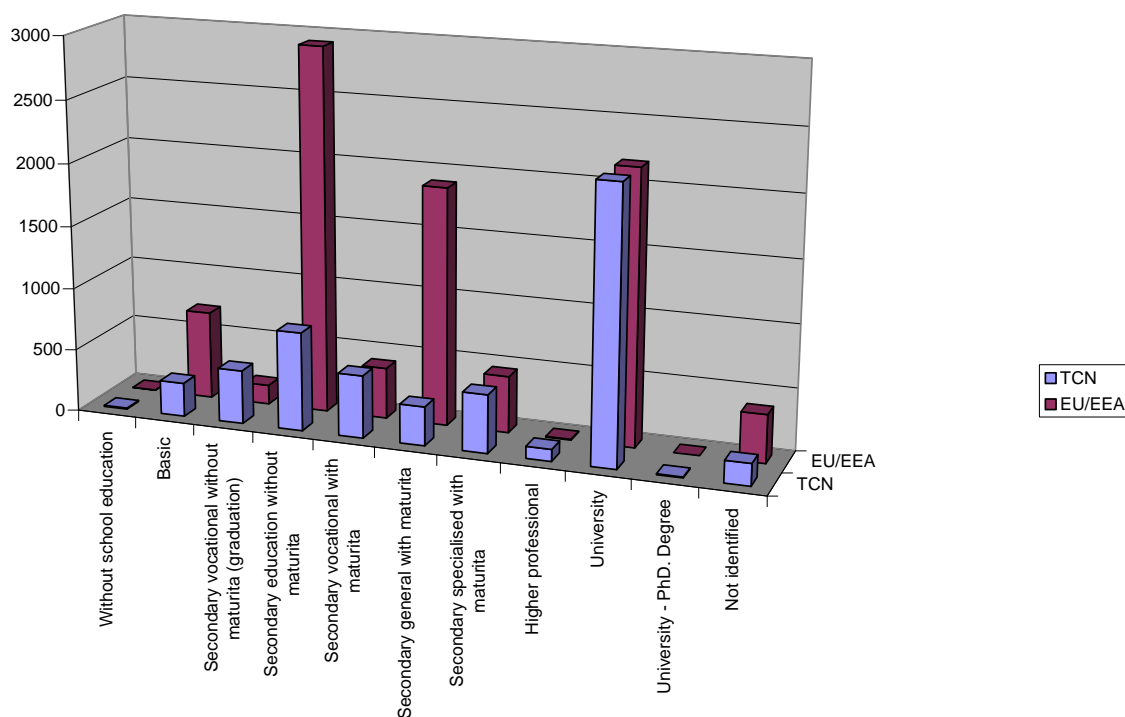
**Figure 3a Comparison of foreign workers from third countries and EU/EEA by length of stay**

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Figure 3b Comparison of foreign workers from third countries and EU/EEA by age group**

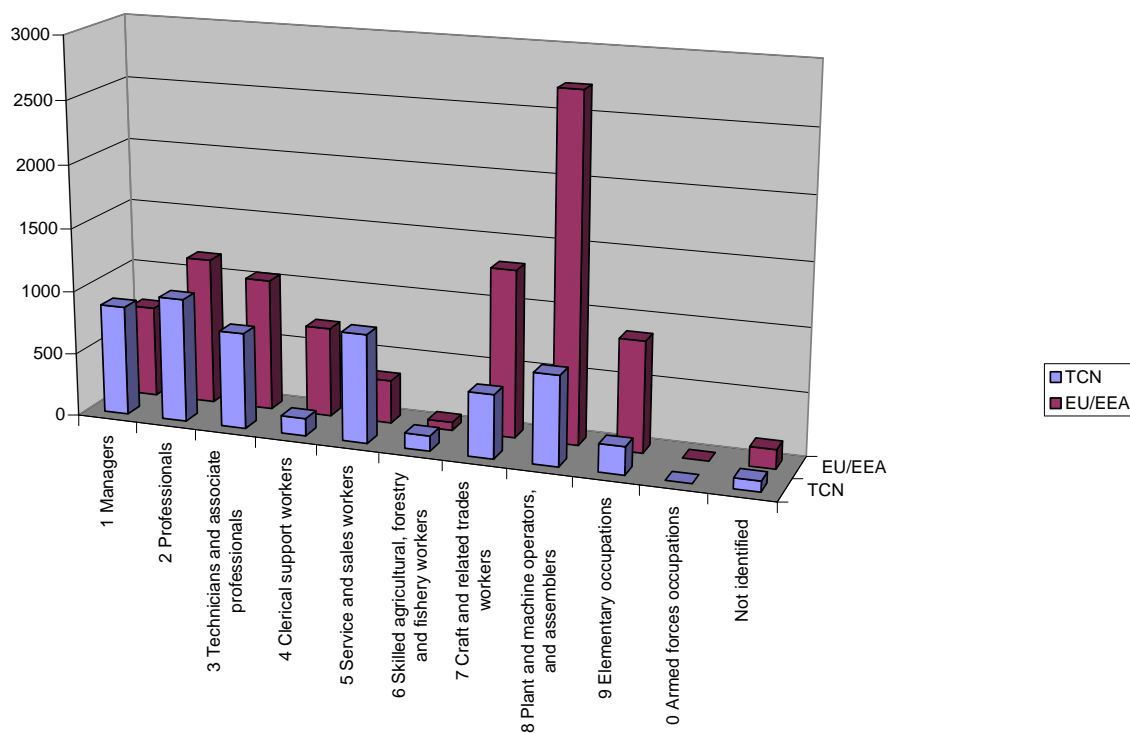
Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Figure 3c Comparison of foreign workers from third countries and EU/EEA by education



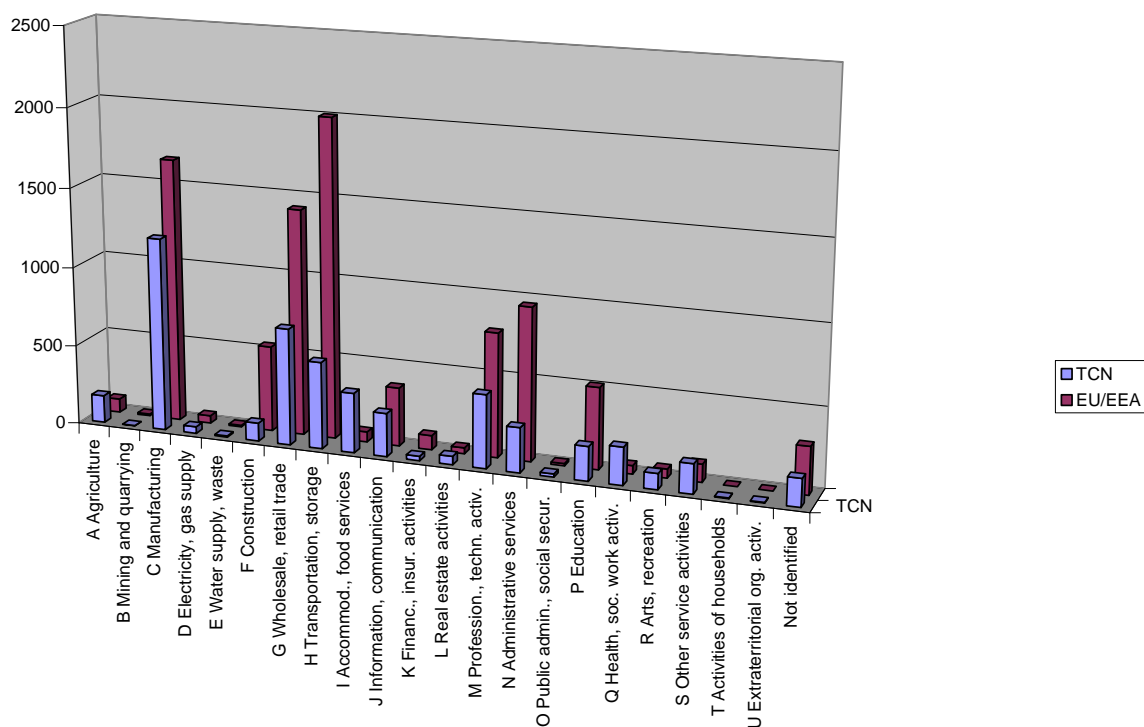
Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Figure 3d Comparison of foreign workers from third countries and EU/EEA by occupation (ISCO)



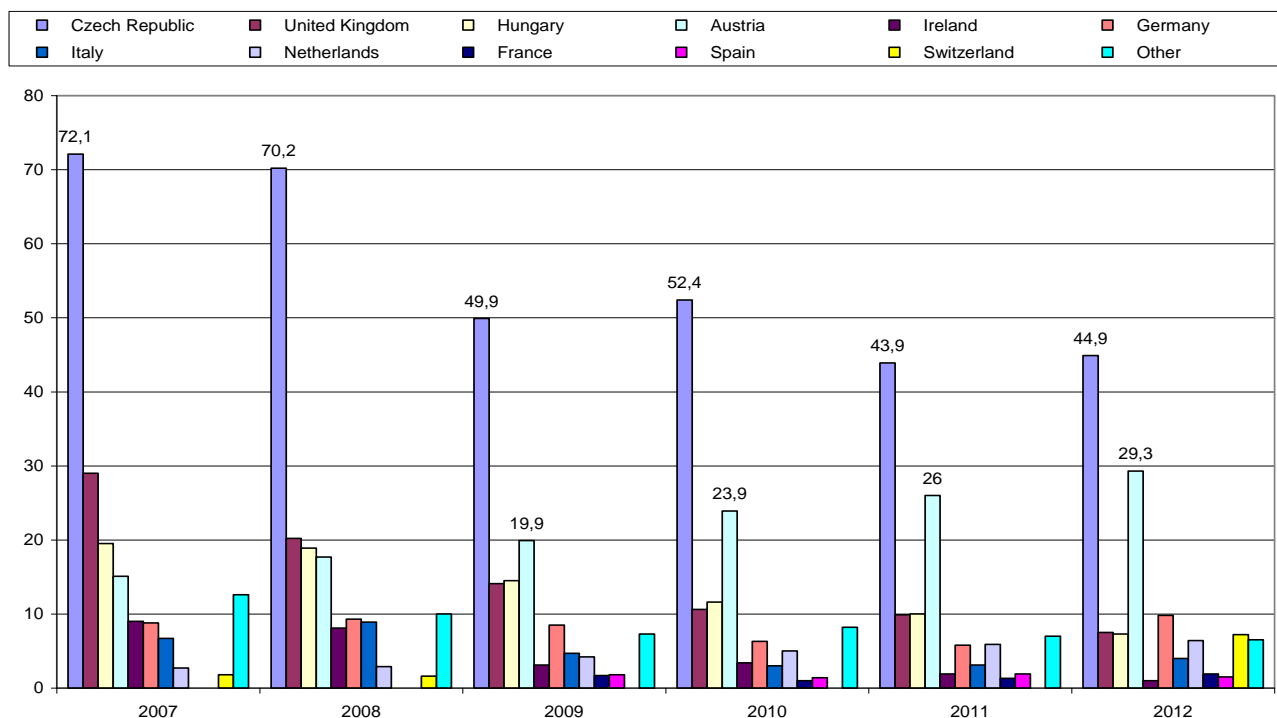
Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Figure 3e Comparison of foreign workers from third countries and EU/EEA by sector of economic activity (NACE)**



Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Figure 4 Slovak workers abroad according to Slovak LFS data, 2007 – 2012**



Note: Y axis in thousands of workers, annual averages, Source: Labour Force Survey, Slovak Statistical Office

## Internal mobility

Tables 30 and 31 summarize the development of internal mobility of population over the past three decades. In 2012 about 83 thousand persons migrated internally, which represented a slight decline as compared to the previous year. It can be seen that the extent of internal mobility has been relatively low and it was even decreasing over the first transition decade when regional labour market differences started to grow. One would expect that the internal mobility would increase during the transition, as people would look for jobs in the better-off parts of the country. But paradoxically, absolute numbers of internal migrants were globally decreasing between 1980 and 2000 (with only a small upswing during the second half of the nineties). During the past decade the annual numbers of internal migrants fluctuated around 80 – 90 thousand persons (as compared to for example 115 thousand in 1980), which represents rather negligible share of total population (less than 2 per cent).

The share of inter-regional mobility is still low as compared to mobility within regions. The latter represents about 75 per cent of all internal mobility: 46 per cent of mobility takes place within the same district, and about 29 per cent among districts within the same region. Only about 25 per cent of the total mobility is inter-regional. In terms of numbers of migrants per 1000 inhabitants, the figures for inter-regional mobility, inter-district mobility and within-district mobility in 2012 were 3.8, 4.5, and 7, respectively. Women are more represented among the internal migrants than men. Among the most frequently quoted reasons for low internal mobility are the housing barriers, transportation costs, and also traditional attitudes of people.

Thus one can conclude that despite relatively large regional differences in terms of labour market conditions, internal mobility does not seem to play a more substantial role in mitigating these differentials. Monitoring by the Statistical Office shows that the overall share of migrants in total population is low and that internal migration prevails within districts rather than among districts or among regions. It also shows that the prevailing reasons for internal migration (changing the place of permanent residence) are connected to finding a place to live, following a family member, or marriage, rather than looking for a job.



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

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**Table 1** Main economic indicators<sup>(a)</sup> 2002-2012

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP <sup>(b)</sup>	4,1	4,2	5,4	6,0	8,3	10,4	6,4	-4,7	4,0	3,3	2,0
Total employment <sup>(c)</sup>	0,2	1,8	0,3	2,1	3,8	2,4	3,2	-2,8	-2,0	1,5	0,6
Real wages	5,8	-2,0	2,5	6,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	1,4	4,4	-1,6	0,4
Consumer prices <sup>(d)</sup>	3,3	8,5	7,5	2,7	4,5	2,8	4,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	3,6
Unemployment rate <sup>(e)</sup>	18,5	17,4	18,1	16,2	13,3	11,0	9,6	12,1	14,4	13,5	14,0

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes, (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000, as of 2012 ESA 95 method chain index base 2005; (c) LFS employment, annual average change, (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification, base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages

Source: Statistical Yearbooks of SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of SR, Statistical Office of SR

Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender

Year	Immigration					
	From/to abroad (a)			From/to the Czech Republic		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1994	1 778	942	836	3 144	1 769	1 375
1995	1 210	593	617	1 497	793	704
1996	1 484	778	706	993	528	465
1997	1 436	752	684	867	480	387
1998	1 275	679	596	777	399	378
1999	1 216	647	569	856	420	436
2000	1 006	527	479	1 268	654	614
2001	1 033	578	455	990	480	510
2002	1 563	897	666	749	393	356
2003	1 953	1 075	878	650	322	328
2004	3 473	2 040	1 433	987	552	435
2005	4 132	2 606	1 526	1 144	645	499
2006	4 425	2 880	1 545	1 164	646	518
2007	7 446	5 294	2 152	1 178	662	516
2008	7 360	5 229	2 131	1 405	777	628
2009	4 906	3 219	1 687	1 440	751	689
2010	5 272	3 247	2 025	1 160	603	557
2011	4 829	3 013	1 816	989	521	468
2012	5 419	3 218	2 201	1 172	646	526
Year	Emigration					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
1996	133	49	84	89	45	44
1997	31	9	22	26	14	12
1998	495	192	303	251	112	139
1999	410	138	272	208	103	105
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
2001	613	221	392	398	162	236
2002	962	293	669	449	212	237
2003	746	210	536	448	210	238
2004	924	263	661	662	305	357
2005	1 139	366	773	734	331	403
2006	1 029	405	624	706	300	406
2007	1 056	450	606	775	340	435
2008	1 067	402	665	638	287	351
2009	1 374	689	685	605	264	341
2010	1 889	844	1 045	629	276	353
2011	1 863	751	1 112	637	293	344
2012	2 003	778	1 225	623	276	347

Source: Slovak Statistical Office

Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2009-2012

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Permanent residence</b>	6 871	5 505	5 998	5 596	40 594	44 782	48 469	51 332	53 437
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	820	923	1 247	744	7 694	8 246	9 089	9 739	10 681
<i>EEA citizens</i>	6 051	4 582	4 751	4 852	32 900	36 536	39 380	41 593	42 756
<b>Temporary</b>	4 646	3 764	3 865	3 778	11 832	13 217	13 800	14 550	14 080
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	4 646	3 764	3 865	3 778	11 553	12 986	13 610	14 368	14 080
<i>EEA citizens</i>				-	279	231	190	182	-
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	273	266	201	429	280	323	315	309	360
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	245	218	164	241	225	260	233	226	258
<i>EEA citizens</i>	28	48	37	188	55	63	82	83	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 790</b>	<b>9 535</b>	<b>10 064</b>	<b>9 803</b>	<b>52 706</b>	<b>58 322</b>	<b>62 584</b>	<b>66 191</b>	<b>67 877</b>
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	<b>5 711</b>	<b>4 905</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>4 763</b>	<b>19 472</b>	<b>21 492</b>	<b>22 932</b>	<b>24 333</b>	<b>25 019</b>
<i>EEA citizens</i>	<b>6 079</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>4 788</b>	<b>5 040</b>	<b>33 234</b>	<b>36 830</b>	<b>39 652</b>	<b>41 858</b>	<b>42 458</b>

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

Table 4 Dynamics of granted residence permits in Slovakia, 2009-2013 – half years

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Permanent residence</b>	2 563	2 766	2 356	2 185	42 542	46 514	49 722	53 140	53 849
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	432	515	284	288	7 987	8 642	9 310	10 305	11 066
<i>EEA citizens</i>	2 131	2 251	2 072	1 897	34 555	37 872	40 412	42 835	42 783
<b>Temporary</b>	1 710	1 666	1 546	1 608	12 566	13 473	13 886	15 217	14 220
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 710	1 666	1 546	1 608	12 308	13 278	13 702	15 199	14 220
<i>EEA citizens*</i>			-	-	258	195	184	18	-
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	160	128	143	94	332	325	350	375	336
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	137	104	124	72	267	251	259	290	243
<i>EEA citizens</i>	23	24	19	22	65	74	91	85	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 433</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>4 045</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>55 440</b>	<b>60 312</b>	<b>63 958</b>	<b>68 732</b>	<b>68 405</b>
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	<b>2 279</b>	<b>2 285</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>20 562</b>	<b>22 171</b>	<b>23 271</b>	<b>25 794</b>	<b>25 529</b>
<i>EEA citizens</i>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>2 275</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>34 878</b>	<b>38 141</b>	<b>40 687</b>	<b>42 938</b>	<b>42 876</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 SR for unlimited period.

n.a. – data for 2012 were not yet reported by the PPS

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

**Table 5 Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2011 - 2012 (Top 40)**

2011	Inflows (new permits)				2012	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Perm	Temp	Toler		Total	Perm	Temp	Toler
Ukraine	1 016	197	797	22	Ukraine	862	69	779	14
Serbia	662	32	625	5	Serbia	559	28	526	5
Korea	533	74	459		Korea	428	21	403	4
China	448	227	217	4	Russia	401	47	348	6
Russia	446	87	346	13	U.S.	226	34	184	8
Vietnam	322	186	102	34	China	216	24	189	3
U.S.	252	38	210	4	Turkey	212	12	199	1
Turkey	183	20	156	7	Vietnam	175	19	147	9
Macedonia	146	45	98	3	Somalia	141	1	74	66
Croatia	95	20	74	1	Norway	96	96		
Thailand	61	10	50	1	Macedonia	91	15	73	3
Afghanistan	56	5	44	7	Croatia	85	16	68	1
India	56	8	42	6	Israel	85	4	81	
Kazakhstan	53	4	49		India	64	7	54	3
Belarus	49	15	32	2	Syria	58	7	44	7
Brazil	43	14	28	1	Egypt	57	27	30	
Japan	43	9	34		Afghanistan	53		38	15
Libya	42	2	32	8	Kazakhstan	46	4	41	1
Somalia	41	1	40		Thailand	46	5	41	
Egypt	37	19	13	5	BiH	45	4	41	
Canada	36	7	29		Libya	41	1	28	12
Iran	33	10	22	1	Belarus	39	7	32	
Georgia	32	8	21	3	Mexico	39	4	34	1
Mexico	30	10	20		Japan	36	3	33	
Armenia	28	5	22	1	Iran	33	7	26	
Taiwan	27	1	25	1	Brazil	28	6	21	1
Syria	25	11	14		Switzerland	25	25		
Indonesia	24	4	20		Canada	24	12	11	1
Nigeria	24	19	2	3	Ethiopia	21	1		20
Saudi Arabia	24	1	22	1	Tunisia	21	19	2	
Philippines	22	8	14		Armenia	17	1	15	1
Uzbekistan	22	5	17		Georgia	17	1	15	1
Palestine	21	8	10	3	Australia	14	6	8	
BiH	20	5	13	2	Eritrea	14		1	13
Australia	19	10	9		Iraq	14	1	5	8
Israel	17	6	11		Saudi Arabia	13		13	
Tunisia	15	10	3	2	South Africa	12	6	6	
Bangladesh	14	1	11	2	Colombia	11	5	5	1
Pakistan	14	6	6	2	Moldova	11	5	2	4
Albania	13	6	7		Albania	10	5	5	
Others	232	93	119	20	Others	375	189	156	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>3 865</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 761</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>239</b>

Notes: Perm = permanent, Temp = temporary, Toler = tolerated

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police

Table 6 Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, in 2006-2012

<i>E</i>	Year	Total	Bratisl.	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	BBystric.	Presov	Kosice
<b>Total</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>4 321</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>630</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>5 844</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>837</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>7 908</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>980</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>5 711</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>646</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>4 905</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>581</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>738</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>4 761</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>667</b>
<b>Permanent</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1 667</b>	613	162	158	121	127	122	133	241
	<b>2007</b>	<b>1 306</b>	493	99	89	111	113	72	115	214
	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 074</b>	371	72	78	115	132	92	76	138
	<b>2009</b>	<b>820</b>	276	65	64	82	70	76	82	105
	<b>2010</b>	<b>923</b>	357	73	74	86	87	66	79	101
	<b>2011</b>	<b>1 247</b>	426	134	70	103	123	106	134	151
	<b>2012</b>	<b>744</b>	219	56	50	70	157	54	64	74
<b>Temporary</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2 350</b>	913	203	249	248	224	100	119	294
	<b>2007</b>	<b>4 199</b>	1 934	383	206	380	208	223	325	540
	<b>2008</b>	<b>6 615</b>	2 421	872	406	692	488	403	561	772
	<b>2009</b>	<b>4 646</b>	2 090	467	246	379	317	283	377	487
	<b>2010</b>	<b>3 764</b>	1 750	312	161	304	320	158	305	454
	<b>2011</b>	<b>3 865</b>	1 568	395	164	322	428	202	236	550
	<b>2012</b>	<b>3 778</b>	1 549	291	192	311	387	202	276	570
<b>Tolerated</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>294</b>	61	52	20	32	8	19	7	95
	<b>2007</b>	<b>339</b>	82	93	24	19	9	14	15	83
	<b>2008</b>	<b>219</b>	51	54	5	15	4	7	13	70
	<b>2009</b>	<b>245</b>	64	56	11	15	9	28	8	54
	<b>2010</b>	<b>218</b>	46	73	7	39	4	19	4	26
	<b>2011</b>	<b>164</b>	73	18	2	9	10	10	5	37
	<b>2012</b>	<b>241</b>	42	24	2	4	11	5	130	23

Source: Presidium of Police Corps



Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, <sup>(a)</sup> 2002-2012

Continent	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2312</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>5276</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>5589</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>8624</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>8765</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>1841</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>3536</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>4793</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>7874</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>8126</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>5849</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>4756</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>4294</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>4870</b>	<b>1806</b>
Austria	64	212	48	134	193	175	325	200	317	168	298	173	340	196	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433
Belarus	8		6		13	1	13		8	2	8		10	1	11		4		4		7	
Belgium	6	13	2	7	16	10	38	6	24	6	38	5	58	5	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15
Bosnia & Herz.	13	4	32	1	26		18		12	1	7		9		3		9		4	1	4	
Bulgaria	37	6	22	5	27	4	18	2	17	3	520	2	352	5	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7
Croatia	16	4	34	4	42	6	27	5	39	7	24	1	6	6	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3
Czech Republic	749	449	650	448	987	662	1144	734	1163	706	1178	775	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623
Denmark	1	3			16	2	39	2	36	13	35	2	31	11	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3
France	17	20	9	17	85	32	185	17	139	18	185	26	173	16	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30
Germany	86	219	106	199	333	229	742	303	674	235	733	342	902	218	517	444	355	304	288	176	276	196
Greece	4	7	2	2	16	2	12	1	17	4	35	6	32	2	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3
Hungary	30	24	25	18	100	27	248	28	342	22	570	22	924	17	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18
Italy	20	36	14	38	82	31	123	44	173	59	240	42	202	47	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67
Ireland	2	2	1		4	1	4	4	25	20	25	38	47	63	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41
Latvia	2						10		8		7		9	3	12	1	32	3	15		16	2
Liechtenstein	1					1	1		1					1								
Lithuania	1		1		4		2		4		16		14	1	17	1	10	2	19	1	10	
Luxembourg	2	1		5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	4			3	1	3	7	1
Macedonia	63		99	1	119	1	48	1	28		19	2	22		18		14	1	16		12	
Moldavia	1		6		4		6		6		3		5		2	1	3		1		1	1
Montenegro													6		2		1			1		
The Netherlands	7	19	11	8	40	8	56	9	59	17	74	14	69	14	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25
Norway	6	3	1	3	6	2	35	3	45	3	52	4	58	6	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6
Poland	29	11	36	10	216	13	311	6	644	32	418	17	394	11	382	30	286	44	191	11	128	19

Continent	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Romania	56	1	216		325	2	155		98	1	2465	27	2133	25	586	45	416	14	465	14	286	15
Russia	63	11	29	5	56	1	69	1	91	3	58	1	42	2	54		65	1	40	2	37	1
Serbia <sup>(b)</sup>	217	5	189	1	276	2	200	1	114	6	85	6	122	9	84	3	61	3	50		46	8
Slovenia	2	1	1		15	1	23	6	20	7	32	2	25	3	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3
Spain	3	20	2	8	23	16	43	9	63	23	80	18	78	17	119	21	81	22	86	16	97	14
Sweden	9	10	7	6	20	3	23	12	28	14	34	5	37	2	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4
Switzerland	28	59	47	53	52	85	72	107	56	63	71	45	87	53	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89
Ukraine	148		205	1	335	9	251	6	306	3	280	4	163	6	119	1	119	3	116	1	114	3
United Kingdom	16	55	33	52	86	70	126	74	203	60	233	100	317	119	279	104	177	118	224	125	548	163
<b>Asia</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>126</b>
Canada	71	82	58	80	73	84	92	90	84	76	92	54	67	38	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35
United States	123	70	138	51	149	63	187	109	162	95	183	55	168	75	136	66	124	80	101	70	151	85
<b>Africa</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes.

(b) 1998-2002 Former Yugoslavia; 2003-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2002-2012

Continent	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2312</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>1586</b>	<b>5276</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>5589</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>8624</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>8765</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Europe</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>8436</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>4966</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>1995</b>
Austria	10		3		140		258	12	250	6	225	20	244	10	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	6		3		4			
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	1	62	4	51	1	53	1	28	
Bosnia Herz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6		2		9		3			
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	350	5	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		5		10		7	1	10	1
Czech Republic	77	25	92	27	27	1	48	1	779	25	827	21	1037	15	1037	43	786	54	600	30	462	16
Cyprus																					2	
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	39	3	37	3	14	4	6	
Estonia																					4	
Finland																					10	1
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154		163	1	118	2	100		51	1
Germany	6	11	9		231	4	607	83	587	58	592	131	754	33	387	280	247	142	191	26	129	10
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33		50	3	42	1	26		15	
Hungary	12	6	12	8	77	3	234	12	323	5	551	2	904	1	783	46	678	17	662	15	706	
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19		26		23	1	25	1	10	1
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	1	214	7	206	12	175	3	164	2
Island																					4	
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	11	1	31		15		16	2
Liechtenstein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.										
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		17	1	11	2	19		11	
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		3							
Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20		16		14		14		10	
Malta																					1	
Moldavia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		1		3		1			
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					1			1		

Continent	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
The Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65		44	4	37	6	28		12	
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57		57		51	2	58		54	
Poland	18	5	25	9	204	8	300	4	635	23	408	13	391	7	376	23	280	32	190	7	115	9
Portugal																					16	
Romania	10	1	14		8	2	13		10		2404	27	2122	25	579	46	412	14	458	13	275	12
Russia	32	8	22	3					84	3	43	1	29	1	52		61		40			
Serbia <sup>(b)</sup>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	47		31		15			
Slovakia	1854	1341	1989	1132	2471	1523	1745	1704	1302	1560	1417	1574	1350	1547	1205	1432	1111	1512	1078	1703	2479	1923
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	24	1	23	2	22	2	8	
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	3	88	6	63	4	64	1	57	
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30		35		20	1	10		20	
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38		28		27	1	15	4	14	1
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	6	99	1	107	1	105	1		
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	3	212	5	126	9	153	2	60	2
<b>Asia</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>208</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>America</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>
Canada													5		2	2	1		4		3	
United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	28		30	6	20	4	11	2
<b>Africa</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>4</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>3</b>	

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes.

(b) 1998-2002 Former Yugoslavia; 2003-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2009-2012

Origin	2009		2010		2011		2012		Citizenship	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>
Europe	5849	1809	4756	1701	4294	1685	4870	1806	Europe	6080	1938	4966	1845	4507	1843	5141	1995
OECD 34	5083	1882	4136	1828	3597	1765	4379	1907	OECD 34	5208	1912	4231	1863	3704	1815	4542	1973
OECD 30	5047	1878	4098	1822	3562	1763	3887	1883	OECD 30	5176	1910	4196	1860	3673	1813	4527	1973
Australia	27	12	34	13	19	12	35	15	Australia	7	0	3	0	4	0	3	0
Austria	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	Austria	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3
Belgium	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	Belgium	62	4	51	1	53	1	28	0
Canada	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35	Canada	2	2	1	0	4	0	3	0
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	Chile	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Czech Rep.	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	Czech Rep.	1037	43	786	54	600	30	462	16
Denmark	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	Denmark	39	3	37	3	14	4	6	0
Estonia	5	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	Estonia	5	0	8	0	7	0	4	0
Finland	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	Finland	11	1	22	0	10	2	10	1
France	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	France	163	1	118	2	100	0	51	1
Germany	517	444	355	304	288	176	276	196	Germany	387	280	247	142	191	26	129	10
Greece	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	Greece	50	3	42	1	26	0	15	0
Hungary	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18	Hungary	783	46	678	17	662	15	706	0
Iceland	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	Iceland	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Ireland	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41	Ireland	26	0	23	1	25	1	10	1
Israel	5	2	6	2	6	0	7	0	Israel	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	0
Italy	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67	Italy	214	7	206	12	175	3	164	2
Japan	7	0	6	0	9	3	3	4	Japan	4	0	5	0	6	0	1	0
Korea	43	32	39	32	34	3	22	1	Korea	43	32	39	32	34	3	22	2
Luxembourg	4	0	0	3	1	3	7	1	Luxembourg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2	1	3	3	4	0	3	2	Mexico	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0

Netherlands	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25	Netherlands	44	4	37	6	28	0	12	0
New Zealand	2	2	10	3	6	3	3	4	New Zealand	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Norway	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6	Norway	57	0	51	2	58	0	54	0
Poland	382	30	286	44	191	11	128	19	Poland	376	23	280	32	190	7	115	9
Portugal	34	1	14	0	28	0	18	1	Portugal	34	1	13	0	28	0	16	0
Slovakia	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	1205	1432	1111	1512	1078	1703	2479	1923
Slovenia	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3	Slovenia	24	1	23	2	22	2	8	0
Spain	119	21	81	22	86	16	97	14	Spain	88	6	63	4	64	1	57	0
Sweden	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4	Sweden	35	0	20	1	10	0	20	0
Switzerland	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89	Switzerland	28	0	27	1	15	4	14	1
Turkey	8	0	17	4	12	0	16	4	Turkey	8	0	16	2	13	0	10	0
UK	279	104	177	118	224	125	548	163	UK	212	5	126	9	153	2	60	2
United States	136	66	124	80	101	70	151	85	United States	28	0	30	6	20	4	11	2
<b>Non-OECD</b>									<b>Non-OECD</b>								
Bulgaria	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	Bulgaria	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6
Latvia	12	1	32	3	15	0	16	2	Latvia	11	1	31	0	15	0	16	2
Lithuania	17	1	10	2	19	1	10	0	Lithuania	17	1	11	2	19	0	11	0
Romania	586	45	416	14	465	14	286	15	Romania	579	46	412	14	458	13	275	12

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2012 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow
1	Czech Republic	1172	623	1	Hungary	706	
2	Hungary	744	18	2	Czech Republic	462	16
3	United Kingdom	548	163	3	Romania	275	12
4	Austria	290	433	4	Bulgaria	177	6
5	Romania	286	15	5	Italy	164	2
6	Germany	276	196	6	Germany	129	10
7	Italy	265	67	7	Poland	115	9
8	Bulgaria	180	7	8	Ukraine	92	1
9	Ireland	128	41	9	China	71	
10	Poland	128	19	10	Austria	63	3
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	2479	1923
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>Europe</b>	<b>4870</b>	<b>1806</b>		<b>Europe</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>1995</b>

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2012 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank
Czech Republic	1 172	623	1	Czech Republic	462	16	1
Austria	290	433	2	Romania	275	12	2
Germany	276	196	3	Germany	129	10	3
United Kingdom	548	163	4	Poland	115	9	4
Switzerland	77	89	5	Bulgaria	177	6	5
United States	151	85	6	Austria	63	3	6
Italy	265	67	7	Italy	164	2	7
Ireland	128	41	8	Korea	22	2	8
Canada	37	35	9	Serbia	20	2	9
France	86	30	10	United States	11	2	10
			<i>Memo</i>	Slovakia	2 479	1 923	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 419</b>	<b>2 003</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>5 419</b>	<b>2 003</b>	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>1 806</b>		<b>Europe</b>	<b>5 141</b>	<b>1 995</b>	

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1997-2012

(in persons)	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 821</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>8 187</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>6 266</b>	<b>7 957</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>5 081</b>
Border with:									
Austria	665	6	659	507	4	178	1 402	66	1 336
Czech Republic	926	8	918	5 162	10	2 253	3 485	377	3 108
Hungary	561	476	85	1 272	619	44	606	504	102
Poland	564	144	420	900	136	204	802	329	473
Ukraine	105	99	6	346	98	3	1 662	1 600	62
(in persons)	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 062</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>14 577</b>	<b>3 991</b>	<b>10 586</b>	<b>15 235</b>	<b>4 983</b>	<b>10 252</b>
Border with:									
Austria	1 234	11	1 223	6 083	68	6 015	6 293	538	5 755
Czech Republic	2 190	128	2 062	4 098	158	3 940	3 983	9	3 974
Hungary	428	310	118	1 703	1 486	217	1 799	1747	52
Poland	737	341	395	748	348	400	761	298	463
Ukraine	1 473	1 448	25	1 945	1 931	14	2 399	2391	8
(in persons)	2003			2004			2005		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 493</b>	<b>6 389</b>	<b>6 104</b>	<b>8 334</b>	<b>3 756</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>5 178</b>	<b>2 939</b>	<b>2 239</b>
Border with:									
Austria	3 908	348	3 560	2 893	41	2 852	2 012	10	2002
Czech Republic	2 130	22	2 108	1 671	149	1 522	128	15	113
Hungary	373	304	69	131	68	63	90	36	54
Poland	599	247	352	269	146	123	352	322	30
Ukraine	5 483	5 468	15	3 367	3 352	15	2 586	2 554	32
Airports (2004)				3	0	3	10	2	8
Unauthorised							<b>2 871</b>		
(in persons)	2006			2007			2008		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 129</b>	<b>2546</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>3 405</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>12</b>
Border with:									
Austria	1 310	4	1 306	1 347	1	1 346	5		5
Czech Republic	85	2	83	141	15	126	2	2	
Hungary	144	21	123	1 684	1 674	10			
Poland	237	30	207	82	66	16	33	33	
Ukraine	2 319	2 308	11	110	68	42	978	978	
Airports	34	4	30	41	5	36	16	9	7
Unauthorised	<b>3 491</b>			<b>3 356</b>			<b>1 321</b>		
(in persons)	2009			2010			2011		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>6</b>
Border with:									
Austria	15		15	4		4			
Czech Republic									
Hungary	2	2		2	2				
Poland									
Ukraine	578	563	15	495	486	9	390	384	6
Airports	16	7	9	15	6	9	0	0	0
Unauthorised	<b>1 174</b>			<b>961</b>			<b>829</b>		



(in persons)	2011			2012		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 219</b>			<b>1 479</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>5</b>
External land border between BCPs	340	337	3	514	513	1
External land border at BCPs	50	47	3	139	139	
External air border				5	1	4
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>829</b>	---		<b>821</b>	---	
Inland	548			513		
At internal borders				2		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	231			274		
After return from other Member States	50			32		

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police

Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2012

(in mio. persons)	2012		
	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,423</b>
Border with:			
Ukraine	<b>1,944</b>	1,022	0,921
Airports	<b>0,994</b>	0,493	0,502

(in mio. persons)	2009			2010			2011		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,435</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>2,961</b>	1,527	1,434	<b>2,482</b>	1,257	1,225	<b>1,921</b>	0,985	0,936
Airports	<b>1,342</b>	0,673	0,669	<b>0,995</b>	0,493	0,502	<b>0,986</b>	0,487	0,499

(in mio. persons)	2006			2007			2008 <sup>(a)</sup>		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,962</b>	53,292	52,670	<b>112,233</b>	56,283	55,950	<b>5,677</b>	2,865	2,812
Border with:									
Austria	<b>11,965</b>	6,289	5,676	<b>13,823</b>	7,016	6,807			
Czech Republic	<b>38,694</b>	19,269	19,425	<b>48,016</b>	23,980	24,036			
Hungary	<b>32,360</b>	16,136	16,224	<b>28,583</b>	14,166	14,417			
Poland	<b>18,725</b>	9,520	9,205	<b>17,056</b>	8,719	8,337			
Ukraine	<b>2,498</b>	1,243	1,255	<b>2,540</b>	1,302	1,238	<b>3,375</b>	1,721	1,654
Airports	<b>1,720</b>	835	885	<b>2,215</b>	1,100	1,115	<b>2,302</b>	1,144	1,158

(in mio. persons)	2003			2004			2005		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,926</b>	<b>31,910</b>	<b>31,971</b>	<b>92,841</b>	46,483	46,358	<b>102,504</b>	<b>51,148</b>	<b>51,356</b>
Border with:									
Austria	<b>8,297</b>	3,183	3,231	<b>8,719</b>	4,343	4,376	<b>8,743</b>	4,470	4,273
Czech Republic	<b>41,013</b>	14,915	15,154	<b>43,407</b>	21,716	21,691	<b>45,009</b>	22,363	22,646
Hungary	<b>19,511</b>	7,550	7,549	<b>22,217</b>	11,066	11,151	<b>29,419</b>	14,563	14,856
Poland	<b>14,764</b>	5,581	5,364	<b>15,702</b>	7,960	7,742	<b>15,898</b>	8,048	7,850
Ukraine	<b>1,193</b>	433	417	<b>1,662</b>	833	829	<b>1,876</b>	934	942
Airports	<b>645</b>	319	326	<b>1,134</b>	565	569	<b>1,559</b>	770	789

	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,798</b>	<b>48,443</b>	<b>48,355</b>	<b>90,408</b>	<b>45,001</b>	<b>45,407</b>	<b>86,699</b>	<b>43,344</b>	<b>43,355</b>
Border with:									
Austria	<b>9,696</b>	4,542	5,154	7,306	3,583	3,723	8,382	4,141	4,241
Czech Republic	<b>47,731</b>	24,028	23,703	44,027	22,050	21,977	43,372	21,658	21,714
Hungary	<b>17,305</b>	8,525	8,780	19,831	9,934	9,897	18,732	9,281	9,451
Poland	<b>20,180</b>	10,366	9,814	17,980	9,206	8,774	14,764	7,531	7,233
Ukraine	<b>1,409</b>	738	671	801	403	398	932	473	459

	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,436</b>	<b>55,483</b>	<b>54,953</b>	<b>111,626</b>	<b>56,178</b>	<b>55,448</b>	<b>104,055</b>	<b>52,460</b>	<b>51,595</b>
Border with:									
Austria	18,682	9,268	9,414	17,236	8,577	8,659	14,978	7,427	7,551
Czech Republic	41,653	20,461	21,192	50,429	25,461	24,968	48,605	24,480	24,126
Hungary	18,234	9,071	9,163	22,672	11,241	11,431	18,382	9,062	9,320
Poland	26,012	12,643	13,369	16,980	8,757	8,223	18,701	9,696	9,005
Ukraine	5,299	2,571	2,728	3,787	1,875	1,912	2,925	1,558	1,367

Note: (a) As of 2008 data refer only to the Schengen external borders (border with Ukraine and 3 international airports).

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

**Table 10**      **Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2009 – 2012**

In thousands	Persons				Vehicle			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	1198.1	893.5	870.8	863.6	14.1	7.9	8.0	8.1
Poprad	40.7	21.3	16.3	21.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kosice	103.2	79.0	84.3	84.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Small airports	0.1	1.3	14.2	24.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	2 157.0	1 656.5	1 052.2	1 070.9	690.5	624.0	487.7	540.6
Ubla	417.5	444.0	538.8	603.9	226.3	241.0	289.6	283.0
Velke Slemence	349.3	352.8	278.3	224.2	-	-	-	-
Cierna nad Tisou	26.1	16.7	39.1	32.7	6.7	7.5	7.8	7.6
Matovske Vojkovce	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 303.4</b>	<b>3 477.1</b>	<b>2 906.4</b>	<b>2 938.2</b>	<b>945.2</b>	<b>888.1</b>	<b>800.6</b>	<b>847.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior, Border and Alien Police, Yearbook 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

**Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2011 - 2012**

Legal migration by the State border		2011		2012	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>984 748</b>	<b>936 074</b>	<b>1 022 341</b>	<b>921 422</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	556 265	553 947	582 539	524 335
	- third country citizens	428 483	382 127	439 802	397 087
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>1 920 822</b>		<b>1 943 763</b>	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	<b>405 449</b>	<b>385 713</b>	<b>433 206</b>	<b>404 529</b>
	- passenger vehicles	327 576	317 329	351 837	338 061
	- buses	4 769	4 716	4 557	4 224
	- lorries	66 118	56 776	69 709	55 231
	- passenger trains	1 457	1 448	1 459	1 459
	- freight trains	5 529	5 444	5 644	5 548
	- other (e.g. motorcycle)	-	-	-	6
	<b>Number of vehicles in total</b>	<b>791 162</b>		<b>837 735</b>	
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>486 889</b>	<b>498 736</b>	<b>492 881</b>	<b>501 551</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	466 715	479 113	467 004	476 393
	- third country citizens	20 174	19 623	25 877	25 158
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>985 625</b>		<b>994 432</b>	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	4 708	4 749	4 740	4 734
	Number of aeroplanes in total	9 457		9 474	
<b>Number of persons in total</b>		<b>2 906 447</b>		<b>2 938 195</b>	
<b>Number of transport means in total</b>		<b>800 619</b>		<b>847 209</b>	

Source: Ministry of Interior of SR, Bureau of Border and Alien Police

Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2008 and 1<sup>st</sup> half 2013

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2012	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	Nationality	2012	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013
Somalia	256	Somalia	40	Ukraine	327	Ukraine	127
Afghanistan	64	Georgia	31	Russia	48	Vietnam	20
Moldova	55	Ukraine	29	Moldova	46	Afghanistan	14
Ukraine	53	Eritrea	24	Somalia	31	Moldova	14
Congo	49	Moldova	14	Serbia	29	Pakistan	14
Georgia	48	Russia	6	Libya	28	Russia	13
Eritrea	32	Mongolia	5	China	24	Macedonia	9
Congo-DR	29	Myanmar	4	Vietnam	24	Serbia	8
Bangladesh	13	Sri Lanka	4	Georgia	22	Croatia	7
Cameron	11	Sudan	4	United States	22	Kuwait	7
Other	48	Other	15	Other	220	Other	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2011	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	Nationality	2011	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012
Somalia	111	Somalia	104	Ukraine	353	Ukraine	126
Moldova	77	Afghanistan	23	Somalia	104	Moldova	32
Ukraine	47	Moldova	23	Vietnam	39	Russia	29
Georgia	41	Ukraine	19	Afghanistan	38	Somalia	19
Afghanistan	39	Bangladesh	13	Moldova	33	China	18
Russia	38	Congo-DR	11	China	30	Korea	16
Congo-DR	10	Georgia	9	Russia	29	Serbia	14
Vietnam	6	Congo	8	Turkey	25	Libya	13
Armenia	4	Cameron	4	Macedonia	15	United States	12
Syria	4	Turkey	4	Pakistan	15	Vietnam	12
Other	13	Other	9	Other	148	Other	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2010	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	Nationality	2010	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011
Moldova	177	Somalia	72	Ukraine	322	Ukraine	131
Afghanistan	100	Moldova	37	Somalia	105	Somalia	32
Georgia	68	Russia	24	Afghanistan	94	Vietnam	25
Ukraine	55	Afghanistan	20	Moldova	67	Moldova	21
Somalia	46	Ukraine	17	China	59	China	19
Russia	16	Georgia	11	Vietnam	52	Turkey	14
Pakistan	9	Armenia	2	Russia	35	Armenia	6
Armenia	6	Angola	1	Pakistan	24	Russia	7
Iran	6	Ethiopia	1	India	22	India	5
Nigeria	6	France	1	Serbia	21	Iraq	5
Other	27			Other	160	Other	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2009	Nationality	2008	Nationality	2009	Nationality	2008
Moldova	181	Moldova	350	Ukraine	361	Ukraine	574
Georgia	99	Georgia	203	Pakistan	160	Moldova	123
Ukraine	65	Pakistan	102	Vietnam	144	Pakistan	84
Afghanistan	62	Afghanistan	71	Moldova	94	India	80
Pakistan	47	Russia	60	Afghanistan	55	Russia	74
Russia	44	India	42	China	45	Afghanistan	64
Armenia	24	Bangladesh	41	India	42	Korea	55
Somalia	15	China	38	Russia	37	Vietnam	43
India	12	Ukraine	34	Georgia	35	Bangladesh	33
Sri Lanka	11	Armenia	17	Serbia	21	China	31
Other	51	Other	36	Other	180	Other	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 321</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police

**Table 13** Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2006-20123

Readmission Agreement with State:	2006			2007		
	Readmitted		Accepted	Readmitted		Accepted
	EU	3 <sup>rd</sup> countries	3 <sup>rd</sup> countries	EU	3 <sup>rd</sup> countries	3 <sup>rd</sup> countries
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Czech Rep</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>575</b>
Readmission Agreement with State:	2008		2009		2010	
	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>691</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Czech Rep</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>28</b>
Readmission Agreement with State:	2011		2012			
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia		
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Austria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>		
<b>Czech Rep</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>		
<b>Poland</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Germany</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Russia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>28</b>		

	Accepted persons in Slovakia				
Nationality	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Moldova	27	6	3		1
Russia	3	4	1	4	
Iran		2			
Iraq		1			
Serbia	2	5	1	8	2
Slovakia	2	5	1		
Ukraine	2	2	5		
Afghanistan	1		1	10	5
Armenia	1	3			
Vietnam		2	5	1	2
Pakistan				4	1
France		2	1	1	
Macedonia		1		4	4
Kosovo				1	3
Romania				1	
Montenegro	1				
Nigeria	1				
Turkey	1	2		4	1
Lebanon				4	
Croatia				1	
Namibia		1			
Kirghiz		1			
Tunisia		1			
Czech		1			
Bosna&H		1	1		1
Spain		1			
Kazakhstan		1			
Uzbekistan			3		
Azerbaijan			1		
Palestine			1		4
Somalia			1		
Syria			1		
UK			1		
Italy			1		
Algeria					1
Mongolia					1
Nepal					1
Stateless	1	1		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior, Presidium of Police Corps

**Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2013 (September)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>1 556</b>	197	68	91	195	76	148	105	116	105	132	174	149
<b>2001</b>	<b>8 151</b>	131	175	266	580	640	625	491	1100	1026	933	1074	1110
<b>2002</b>	<b>9 743</b>	751	662	545	400	455	538	860	796	1180	1300	1140	1116
<b>2003</b>	<b>10 358</b>	442	386	421	636	679	810	878	895	1015	1366	1427	1368
<b>2004</b>	<b>11 395</b>	982	751	801	1621	1117	1114	989	773	873	1079	643	652
<b>2005</b>	<b>3 549</b>	377	127	138	295	217	259	254	405	379	415	369	313
<b>2006</b>	<b>2 849</b>	197	88	95	108	268	265	341	331	225	278	332	321
<b>2007</b>	<b>2 642</b>	220	218	232	327	280	215	229	325	215	215	115	51
<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<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>334</b>	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21			

Note: (a) Until 30.9.2013

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

**Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2013 (September)**

	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Applications	96	140	359	415	645	506	1 320	1 556	8 151	9 743	10 358
Granted refugee status	41	58	80	72	69	53	26	11	18	20	11
Refused requests	20	32	57	62	84	36	176	123	130	309	531
Procedure terminated	25	65	190	193	539	224	1 034	1 366	5 247	8 053	10 656
Under evaluation	43	31	75	106	63	260	343	400	2 248	3 609	2 769
Nationality granted	0	0	0	4	14	22	2	0	11	59	42
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>Total 93-2013</b>
Applications	11 395	3 549	2 849	2 642	909	822	541	491	732	334	<b>57 553</b>
Granted refugee status	15	25	8	14	22	14	15	12	32	4	<b>620</b>
Refused requests	1 592	827	861	1 177	416	330	180	186	334	103	<b>7 556</b>
Procedure terminated	11 782	2 930	1 940	1 693	455	460	361	270	383	271	<b>49 046</b>
Under evaluation	775	542	604	584	595	254	267	185	261	172	<b>14 186</b>
Nationality granted	21	2	5	18	4	1	3	7	0	5	<b>219</b>

Note: (a) Until 30.9.2013

Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series



**Table 16** Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2011-2012

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Afghanistan	75	90		8	2	12	55	59	19	37
Algeria	8	17				4	2	1	5	5
Angola							1			
Armenia	10	34					2	1	8	34
Azerbaijan	1								1	
Bangladesh	8	8						3	4	9
Benin	2	1			2			1		
Belarus	1	2						1		2
Cameroon	1	10				1	1	6		1
China	13	17	1	1	7	2	5	2	8	13
Congo		40				29	1	7		4
Congo – DR	7	26		2	1			19		12
Côte d'Ivoire	1				1					1
Croatia	2	1			2					1
Cuba	3	7	4	7						
Egypt	2	2			1		1		1	
Eritrea		29				1		1		11
Ethiopia		3						1		
Gabon		1						1		
Georgia	62	62			4	7	2	4	56	50
Guinea		5					1	2		3
India	24	14			2	1	2		22	17
Iran	13	3	4	2	1		1	10	5	
Iraq	8	4	1	1	2		4	1	3	3
Kazakhstan		2								2
Libya	1	1				1		1	1	1
Macedonia		1								
Moldova	41	31			7	6	1	1	33	24
Mongolia	1	1				1			1	
Morocco		8				2				3
Namibia	1				1					
Nepal		1								1
Nigeria	3								4	
Pakistan	15	16				2	1	1	11	10
Palestinian territ.	2	8					3	2	2	7
Poland		1				1				
Russia	38	13			3	2	4	2	39	8
Senegal		1				1				
Serbia	9	1					1	4	4	1
Sierra Leone		1								
Somali	78	222	1	10	1	1	42	108	9	95
South Africa		1				1				
Sri Lanka	1								1	
Sudan		1								
Syria	10	5	1	1		1	1	4	6	2
Tajikistan	2	2							1	3

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Thailand	2	2							1	3
Tunisia	1	3				1	1			
Turkey	12	14			10	1	4	7	1	3
Ukraine	8	7			3	2		3	4	3
Uzbekistan									1	
Vietnam	22	10			6		2	3	16	12
Stateless	3	3				1			3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>383</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR – Migration Office

**Table 17** Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until September 2013 (cumulative data, in persons)

	1992-2002	1992-2003	1992-2004	1992-2005	1992-2006	1992-2007	1992-2009	1992-2010	1992-2012	1992-2013
By country of origin:										
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>219</b>
Afghanistan	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73	73	73
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	3	5	8	8	8	8	12	12	12	12
Armenia	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26
Bosnia & Herz.		5	7	15	15	17	17	17	17	17
Bulgaria		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burundi	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Cambodia					1	1	1	1	1	1
China						1	1	1	1	1
Congo		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo DR		1	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5
Egypt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iraq				2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iran	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	11
Liberia		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan					1	1	2	2	2	2
Romania	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	9
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Serbia & MN						6	6	6	6	6
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
United Arab Emirates										1
Vietnam	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Zair (former)		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zair Rep.	3	11	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13
Stateless						1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic – Migration Office

**Table 18** Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 2012

<i>Citizenship</i>	0-14		15-17		18-25		26-39		40-49		50+		Total	
(Persons)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females
Afghanistan	6	16	6	1	22	6	23	6	3	1			60	30
Algeria					5		9		3				17	0
Armenia	5	2			3		13	4	5	1	1		27	7
Bangladesh					2		6						8	0
Benin							1						1	0
Belarus									2				2	0
Cameroon					2	2	4	2					6	4
China							5	2	10				15	2
Congo					17	3	15	5					32	8
Congo (DR)					11	2	11	2					22	4
Croatia									1				1	0
Cuba	2				5								7	0
Egypt					1		1						2	0
Eritrea					12	3	10	3	1				23	6
Ethiopia					1		2						3	0
Gabon							1						1	0
Georgia		1			16		37	2	5		1		59	3
Guinea					3		1	1					4	1
India					5		6		2		1		14	0
Iran	1							1	1				2	1
Iraq					1				1	1		1	2	2
Kazakhstan							2						2	0
Libya							1						1	0
Macedonia									1				1	0
Moldova					15		15		1				31	0
Mongolia									1				1	0
Morocco					2		5				1		8	0
Nepal							1						1	0
Not specified									2				2	0
Pakistan					8		6		1		1		16	0
Palestinian ter.					5		3						8	0
Poland							1						1	0
Russia					2	1	8		1	1			11	2
Senegal							1						1	0
Serbia							1						1	0
Sierra Leone				1									0	1
Somalia	3	1	1		146	47	16	4		2	2		168	54
South Africa							1						1	0
Stateless							1						1	0
Sudan					1								1	0
Syria					3		1		1				5	0
Tajikistan									2				2	0
Thailand									2				2	0

Tunisia					1		2						3	0
Turkey	1	2			2	1	4	1	2		1		10	4
Ukraine		2					2	2			1		3	4
Vietnam	4				1		3	2					8	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>135</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic – Migration Office

**Table 19** Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2005-2012

Type	Year	Total	Bratislava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
<b>Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>11 299</b>	2 845	817	1 187	707	929	926	1 395	2 493
	<b>2006</b>	<b>12 631</b>	3 694	968	1 234	862	1 034	936	1 416	2 487
	<b>2007</b>	<b>14 912</b>	5 480	1 155	861	1 291	1 071	860	1 619	2 575
	<b>2008</b>	<b>19 472</b>	7 128	1 800	1 170	1 808	1 413	1 183	1 945	3 025
	<b>2009</b>	<b>21 492</b>	8 258	2 063	1 262	1 822	1 394	1 308	2 170	3 215
	<b>2010</b>	<b>22 932</b>	8 960	2 044	1 352	1 924	1 520	1 366	2 349	3 417
	<b>2011</b>	<b>24 333</b>	9 395	2 173	1 353	2 049	1 747	1 525	2 381	3 710
	<b>2012</b>	<b>25 019</b>	9 615	2 018	1 473	2 098	1 895	1 378	2 477	4 065
<b>Permanent</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>7 161</b>	1 229	511	744	463	693	736	1 130	1 655
	<b>2006</b>	<b>8 102</b>	1 776	579	827	530	742	763	1 153	1 732
	<b>2007</b>	<b>7 319</b>	1 968	491	489	670	720	543	995	1 443
	<b>2008</b>	<b>7 694</b>	2 265	502	525	720	757	568	910	1 447
	<b>2009</b>	<b>8 246</b>	2 473	573	543	791	714	607	958	1 587
	<b>2010</b>	<b>9 089</b>	2 747	684	617	881	704	656	1 123	1 677
	<b>2011</b>	<b>9 739</b>	2 961	771	642	938	726	746	1 216	1 739
	<b>2012</b>	<b>10 681</b>	3 336	841	712	1 029	803	807	1 315	1 838
<b>Temporary</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>3 946</b>	1 542	273	432	227	232	188	254	798
	<b>2006</b>	<b>4 337</b>	1 841	344	395	320	288	170	261	718
	<b>2007</b>	<b>7 343</b>	3 403	606	358	606	343	309	621	1 097
	<b>2008</b>	<b>11 553</b>	4 752	1 248	636	1 076	653	601	1 033	1 554
	<b>2009</b>	<b>12 986</b>	5 672	1 418	708	1 018	670	682	1 211	1 607
	<b>2010</b>	<b>13 610</b>	6 106	1 288	726	1 037	810	699	1 226	1 718
	<b>2011</b>	<b>14 368</b>	6 313	1 350	707	1 099	1 017	765	1 164	1 953
	<b>2012</b>	<b>14 080</b>	6 161	1 113	752	1 063	1 082	564	1 139	2 206
<b>Tolerated</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>192</b>	74	33	11	17	4	2	11	40
	<b>2006</b>	<b>192</b>	77	45	12	12	4	3	2	37
	<b>2007</b>	<b>250</b>	109	58	14	15	8	8	3	35
	<b>2008</b>	<b>225</b>	111	50	9	12	3	14	2	24
	<b>2009</b>	<b>260</b>	113	72	11	13	10	19	1	21
	<b>2010</b>	<b>233</b>	107	72	9	6	6	11		22
	<b>2011</b>	<b>226</b>	121	52	4	12	4	14	1	18
	<b>2012</b>	<b>258</b>	118	64	9	6	10	7	23	21

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

Table 20 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2011 and 2012 (Top 40)

2011	Stocks (31.12.)				2012	Stocks (31.12.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Perm anent	Tempo rary	Tolera ted			Perma nent	Tempo rary	Tolera ted
Ukraine	6 091	2546	3 508	37	Ukraine	6 379	2 720	3 621	38
Serbia	4 311	412	3 890	9	Serbia	3 682	437	3 235	10
Russia	2 165	1220	938	7	Russia	2 395	1 328	1 059	8
Vietnam	1 974	1059	868	49	Vietnam	2 055	1 196	808	51
China	1 739	791	943	5	China	1 835	1 013	817	5
Korea	1 552	474	1 078		Korea	1 537	424	1 113	
United States	855	404	449	2	United States	879	424	451	4
Macedonia	540	311	220	9	Macedonia	595	337	248	10
Croatia	457	287	162	8	Croatia	486	303	178	5
Turkey	341	149	185	7	Turkey	374	167	201	6
India	213	75	124	14	India	235	81	142	12
Belarus	205	113	90	2	Belarus	219	119	98	2
Libya	192	19	172	1	Libya	198	20	173	5
Japan	183	77	106		Afghanistan	197	37	153	7
Afghanistan	165	29	134	2	Israel	191	57	134	
Thailand	164	38	126		Egypt	182	138	42	2
Egypt	144	119	22	3	Thailand	178	47	131	
Israel	127	58	69		Japan	159	57	102	
Iran	122	58	63	1	Iran	140	62	78	
Brazil	116	63	53		Syria	135	62	73	
Kazakhstan	114	39	75		Brazil	132	78	54	
Canada	111	52	58	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	131	92	36	3
Saudi Arabia	106	4	102		Somalia	126	12	104	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	85	18	4	Mexico	125	42	81	2
Mexico	105	35	68	2	Kazakhstan	116	44	72	
Nigeria	99	91	6	2	Saudi Arabia	114	5	109	
Moldova	91	37	35	19	Canada	107	57	49	1
Armenia	88	48	39	1	Nigeria	103	92	9	2
Syria	87	51	36		Tunisia	99	96	1	2
Tunisia	86	81	4	1	Armenia	93	50	41	2
Georgia	74	22	50	2	Moldova	86	44	24	18
Australia	70	41	29		Lebanon	73	46	26	1
Pakistan	66	40	16	10	Georgia	72	26	43	3
Albania	64	55	7	2	Albania	70	58	10	2
Lebanon	64	43	21		Australia	70	47	23	
Stateless	63	47	10	6	Pakistan	66	50	16	
Cuba	62	53	9		South Africa	66	44	13	9
Somalia	62	2	60		Cuba	64	60	4	
Indonesia	59	12	47		Palestine	63	31	31	1
Palestine	59	27	32		Iraq	60	25	33	2
Others	1 040	572	446	22	Others	1 132	653	444	35
Total	24333	9739	14 368	226	Total	25019	10681	14080	258

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps

Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2013

	Population beginning of year	Natural increase	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration
<b>1993</b>	5 314 155	20 549	1 751	9 106	7 355
<b>1994</b>	5 336 455	14 984	4 768	4 922	154
<b>1995</b>	5 356 207	8 741	2 842	3 055	213
<b>1996</b>	5 367 790	8 887	2 255	2 477	222
<b>1997</b>	5 378 932	6 987	1 731	2 303	572
<b>1998</b>	5 387 650	4 426	1 306	2 052	746
<b>1999</b>	5 393 382	3 821	1 454	2 072	618
<b>2000</b>	5 398 657	2 427	1 463	2 274	811
<b>2001</b>	5 402 547	-844	1 012	2 023	1 011
<b>2002</b>	5 378 951	-691	901	2 312	1 411
<b>2003</b>	5 379 161	-517	1 409	2 603	1 194
<b>2004</b>	5 380 053	1 895	2 874	4 460	1 586
<b>2005</b>	5 384 822	955	3 403	5 276	1 873
<b>2006</b>	5 389 180	603	3 854	5 589	1 735
<b>2007</b>	5 393 637	568	6 793	8 624	1 831
<b>2008</b>	5 400 998	4 196	7 060	8 765	1 705
<b>2009</b>	5 412 254	8 304	4 367	6 346	1 979
<b>2010</b>	5 424 925	6 965	3 383	5 272	1 889
<b>2011</b>	5 392 446	8 910	2 966	4 829	1 863
<b>2012</b>	5 404 322	3 098	3 416	5 419	2 003
<b>1-2 Q 2013</b>	5 410 836	360	812	1 958	1 146

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

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

Table 22 Basic demographic trends over period 2000 – 2012

<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012*
<b>Marriages</b>	4,8	4,4	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,8
<b>Divorces</b>	1,72	1,82	2,04	1,99	2,02	2,14	2,36	2,26	2,34	2,34	2,21	2,06	2,0
<b>Live births</b>	10,2	9,5	9,5	9,6	10,0	10,1	10,0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1	11,3	10,3
<b>Deaths</b>	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,76	9,84	9,62	9,7
<b>Abortions</b>	4,4	4,9	4,3	4,3	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,2	2,9	3,2	2,8	2,9
<b>Natural population increase</b>	0,4	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,5	1,3	1,7	0,6
<b>Net migration</b>	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6
<b>Total population increase</b>	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,2	1,2

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

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2000-2012

% shares (a)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pre-working	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.32	15.28	15.4	15.4
Working	69.3	69.9	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.0	72.3	72.4	71.4	72.3	71.8	71.5
Post-working	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	13.3	12.4	12.8	13.1
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	44.2	43.1	42.0	41.0	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	38.0	40.1	38.2	39.2	39.8
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	59.8	60.8	63.2	65.7	68.1	70.7	73.5	76.0	78.3	86.9	81.0	83.0	85.5
Average age	36,0	36,2	36,5	36,8	37,1	37,4	37,7	38,0	38,2	38,5	38,7	39,05	39,32

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

2001 = after including the results of the Population and Housing Census of 2001 (26. 5.2001).

2011 structures = not including the results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011 (21.5.2011).

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Table 24 Labour market performance, 2008 – 2013

( % ) Annual averages	2008	2009	2010	1-2 Q 2011	2011	1-2Q 2012	2012	1-2Q 2013
Employment rate (20-64)	68.9	66.4	64.7	64.9	65.1 65.0 <sup>+</sup>	65.0	65.0	65.0
Employment development (y-o-y)*	3.2	-2.8	-2.0	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Unemployment rate	9.6	12.1	14.4	13.5	13.5 13.6 <sup>+</sup>	13.8	14.0	14.2
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	-11.8	25.9	20.0	-8.0	-5.4	3.2	3.5	3.6
Number of vacancies (average)	24 798	17 310	13 424	14 522	14 165	14 799	14 072	15 235

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

*\*(y-o-y) 2 Q 2012, 2 Q 2013*

*<sup>+</sup> In 2011 data have been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.*

*Source: Statistical Office of SR*



Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2012 – 2013

Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	65.2	61.8	72.2	77.0	5.2	5.18
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	61.9	55.0	64.6	70.0	11.3	8.52
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.3	61.1	66.2	9.2	9.61
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	58.3	51.0	60.9	65.9	12.6	12.78
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.9	58.0	63.7	13.9	11.66
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.1	49.2	57.9	63.0	18.1	19.09
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.1	46.9	54.2	60.4	17.9	19.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.2	46.4	53.8	59.1	18.9	18.64
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 404,3</b>	<b>4 571,8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.34</b>
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.2	59.1	66.7	72.8	13.3	12.32
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.6	43.5	52.9	57.6	14.0	14.60
Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	64.2	60.4	71.0	75.6	5.9	5.72
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	62.2	54.5	64.2	69.5	12.3	9.43
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.7	61.4	66.5	8.6	10.89
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	57.6	49.6	59.2	64.2	13.9	14.08
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.3	57.3	62.9	15.0	12.79
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.8	49.4	58.3	63.1	18.7	20.81
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.6	46.7	54.0	60.0	18.9	20.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.6	46.2	53.7	58.8	19.7	19.58
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 404,3</b>	<b>4 571,8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.44</b>
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.4	58.8	66.4	72.5	14.0	13.73
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.5	42.9	52.3	56.8	15.0	15.30
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.3	60.4	71.0	75.5	6.2	6.22
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	62.5	55.1	65.1	70.2	11.8	9.81
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	56.0	50.6	60.4	65.3	9.6	11.06
Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	57.6	50.2	60.2	65.0	13.0	13.95
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.8	50.2	58.7	64.2	13.1	12.63
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.8	48.5	57.5	62.3	20.3	19.46
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.6	47.9	55.5	61.7	18.2	20.10
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.6	46.3	54.0	59.1	18.2	18.64
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 410,8</b>	<b>4 580,2</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.25</b>
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	68.2	58.8	66.6	72.5	13.7	13.30
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	50.7	43.4	53.0	57.5	14.4	15.44

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment 30.6.2012, 31.12.2012, 30.6.2013. Regions correspond to territorial level II  
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 SR (LFS), Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (registered unemployment).

**Table 26 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2012-2013 by gender and by form of access to the labour market**

Indicator (persons)	Inflow 2012		Stock 31.12.2012		Inflow 2013 (Jan-Aug)		Stock 31.8.2013	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 006</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>14 349</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>6 067</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>16 410</b>	<b>3 835</b>
<b>1. Third-country nationals</b> working on the basis:	<b>4 608</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>5 239</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>5 689</b>	<b>1 481</b>
a) of the <b>authorization granted at work</b>	2 516	552	3 976	1 005	1 407	332	4 231	1 093
b) of <b>information cards</b>	2 092	454	1 263	352	773	137	1 458	388
<b>2. EU/EEA and Switzerland nationals</b> (free access to LM) working on the basis of <b>information cards</b>	<b>9 398</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>9 110</b>	<b>2 079</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>10 721</b>	<b>2 354</b>

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Table 26.a Employment of third-country nationals in 2012 - 2013 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Indicator (persons)	Inflow 2012		Stock 31.12.2012		Inflow 2013 (Jan-Aug)		Stock 31.8.2013	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 608</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>5 239</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>5 689</b>	<b>1 481</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>								
short-term (- 3 months)	2 245	440	221	47	730	117	181	44
short-term (3 – 6 months)	379	82	182	56	-87	-23	152	39
long-term (6 – 12 months)	647	138	1 145	264	511	105	937	207
long-term (over 12 months)	1 336	346	3 690	990	1 026	270	4 418	1 191
Not identified	1		1				1	
<b>Age groups:</b>								
- 19	93	36	43	21	23	5	35	13
20 – 24	532	161	514	171	221	68	494	156
25 – 29	884	239	1 140	376	419	116	1 185	413
30 – 34	831	156	1 022	246	418	79	1 136	280
35 – 39	689	115	826	180	323	56	883	187
40 – 44	574	102	618	145	275	49	699	154
45 – 49	420	62	445	84	234	57	520	125
50 – 54	288	60	339	59	121	15	379	68
55 – 59	173	43	165	39	71	11	186	45
60 – 64	59	19	82	21	39	5	101	23
65 +	29	4	25	8	13	5	35	10
Not identified	36	9	20	7	23	3	36	7
<b>Education:</b>								
Without school education	5	1	9	2	4	1	8	3
Basic	284	89	272	109	112	53	322	145
Secondary vocational without matura (graduation)	387	102	429	121	179	50	448	126

Secondary education without maturita	709	118	789	136	252	32	785	127
Secondary vocational with maturita	409	88	501	108	155	37	489	110
Secondary general with maturita	179	33	311	107	37	11	272	95
Secondary specialised with maturita	460	70	466	130	244	49	551	156
Higher professional	62	17	96	27	21	4	89	25
University	1 729	380	2 184	575	866	162	2 340	603
University - PhD. Degree	7	1	7	2	2	2	7	4
Not identified	377	107	175	40	308	68	378	87
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>								
1 Managers	522	70	868	116	347	29	945	120
2 Professionals	877	224	979	333	413	116	1 114	377
3 Technicians and associate professionals	661	198	760	239	337	95	943	420
4 Clerical support workers	92	25	139	34	44	15	158	44
5 Service and sales workers	487	195	858	373	266	115	728	222
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	186	75	120	58	76	31	170	78
7 Craft and related trades workers	533	43	502	50	271	7	478	31
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	777	30	708	65	229	16	672	62
9 Elementary occupations	346	118	220	66	128	38	325	91
0 Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not identified	127	28	85	23	69	7	156	36
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)</b>								
A Agriculture	340	135	172	68	128	47	276	104
B Mining and quarrying	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
C Manufacturing	1 413	127	1 215	179	710	46	1 371	197
D Electricity, gas supply	33	1	42	2	8	0	16	2
E Water supply, waste	5	0	8	0	0	0	7	0
F Construction	112	6	114	6	98	2	154	7
G Wholesale, retail trade	529	156	732	218	275	79	764	216
H Transportation, storage	452	14	545	23	174	8	534	29
I Accommod., food services	223	50	375	88	120	28	432	99
J Information, communication	193	43	272	68	75	17	306	77
K Financ., insur. activities	21	10	28	15	7	2	29	13
L Real estate activities	44	16	53	21	13	4	85	28
M Profession., techn. activ.	267	72	460	126	168	55	534	150
N Administrative services	318	96	281	85	98	32	230	82
O Public admin., social secur.	18	8	20	12	1	0	7	7
P Education	182	78	215	111	65	29	206	98
Q Health, soc. work activ.	137	53	236	91	78	32	291	112
R Arts, recreation	56	23	101	53	24	17	101	59
S Other service activities	117	79	186	139	76	56	213	159
T Activities of households	2	2	4	4	0	0	2	2
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	6	2	4	1	3	1	4	1
Not identified	140	35	175	46	59	14	125	38

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Table 26.b** Employment of EU (without Croatia) /EEA and Swiss nationals in 2012 - 2013 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Indicator (persons)	Inflow 2012		Stock 31.12.2012		Inflow 2013 (Jan-Aug)		Stock 31.8.2013	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 398</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>9 110</b>	<b>2 079</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>10 721</b>	<b>2 354</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>								
short-term (- 3 months)	6 667	1 958	746	186	3 524	857	1 138	213
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1 215	307	1 316	386	277	57	1 377	336
long-term (6 – 12 months)	1 090	232	2 346	599	17	7	2 175	486
long-term (over 12 months)	426	91	4 702	908	69	9	6 031	1 319
<b>Age groups:</b>								
- 19	268	120	89	37	107	41	109	43
20 – 24	1 331	478	741	264	497	179	858	292
25 – 29	1 498	442	1 467	411	692	202	1 719	493
30 – 34	1 413	354	1 545	365	547	123	1 718	398
35 – 39	1 358	334	1 483	256	553	100	1 721	307
40 – 44	1 309	320	1 349	277	523	101	1 573	297
45 – 49	862	189	1 023	172	407	71	1 284	189
50 – 54	595	133	677	117	254	40	830	126
55 – 59	372	113	451	115	160	36	508	112
60 – 64	159	42	163	38	62	12	226	58
65 +	136	37	75	17	27	4	85	19
Not identified	97	26	47	10	58	21	90	20
<b>Education:</b>								
Without school education	5	1	2	1	4	2	3	1
Basic	1 803	603	704	206	507	133	730	147
Secondary vocational without matura (graduation)	330	34	155	12	213	32	376	49
Secondary education without matura	2 723	572	2 921	533	771	164	3 246	677
Secondary vocational with matura	819	308	407	119	422	123	745	156
Secondary general with matura	750	187	1 898	384	138	31	1 599	305
Secondary specialised with matura	689	251	453	166	313	82	805	226
Higher professional	9	3	7	1	7	3	15	5
University	1 606	447	2 179	584	552	144	2 282	605
University - PhD. Degree	3	1	0	0	1	0	7	0
Not identified	661	181	384	73	959	216	913	183
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>								
1 Managers	283	30	721	78	153	14	815	83
2 Professionals	984	292	1 162	356	298	69	1 135	329
3 Technicians and associate professionals	598	150	1 043	283	365	101	1 078	306
4 Clerical support workers	491	291	708	307	119	43	587	200
5 Service and sales workers	360	143	341	119	137	90	486	214
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	180	79	64	34	58	24	89	40

7 Craft and related trades workers	1 623	571	1 319	388	655	181	1 523	453
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2 659	225	2 725	157	978	34	3 271	138
9 Elementary occupations	1 990	758	875	331	939	349	1 429	548
0 Armed forces occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not identified	230	49	152	26	185	25	308	43
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)</b>								
A Agriculture	515	199	86	30	365	138	249	78
B Mining and quarrying	5	0	10	0	13	0	18	0
C Manufacturing	1 752	834	1 660	598	629	284	1 949	726
D Electricity, gas supply	21	5	48	8	10	1	49	8
E Water supply, waste	4	0	9	2	6	0	14	3
F Construction	425	5	538	12	259	2	592	10
G Wholesale, retail trade	801	164	1 419	316	414	75	1 285	271
H Transportation, storage	1 777	58	2 002	67	746	36	2 505	88
I Accommod., food services	64	30	64	31	49	15	96	35
J Information, communication	231	39	367	75	84	21	422	91
K Financ., insur. activities	44	13	90	24	30	2	99	21
L Real estate activities	32	6	37	11	11	4	49	16
M Profession., techn. activ.	448	117	778	171	218	71	964	239
N Administrative services	1 713	601	958	341	436	124	1 016	359
O Public admin., social secur.	15	5	14	5	8	3	23	6
P Education	798	328	510	231	74	16	319	99
Q Health, soc. work activ.	26	13	53	32	21	13	66	43
R Arts, recreation	58	28	57	24	26	15	71	34
S Other service activities	101	26	113	26	13	6	86	24
T Activities of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not identified	568	117	297	75	475	104	849	203

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Table 27** Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals in 2012 - 2013 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality	Inflow 2012			Stock 31.12.2012			Inflow 2013 (Jan-Aug)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Austria	89	78	11	130	114	16	46	40	6
Belgium	79	75	4	71	64	7	22	21	1
Bulgaria	338	307	31	428	391	37	115	98	17
Croatia	12	7	5	19	14	5	46	43	3
Cyprus	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	
Czech Republic	2 036	1 258	778	1 640	1 073	567	766	547	219
Denmark	10	9	1	22	22		3	3	
Estonia	6	6		6	5	1	2		2
Finland	13	7	6	14	6	8	10	7	3
France	108	89	19	178	153	25	53	47	6
Germany	334	311	23	280	235	45	210	205	5
Greece	37	29	8	50	40	10	14	13	1
Hungary	1 141	902	239	1 197	979	218	541	457	84
Italy	167	141	26	261	236	25	98	79	19
Ireland	8	5	3	19	15	4	3	3	
Latvia	17	14	3	28	22	6	5	4	1
Lithuania	41	30	11	35	27	8	11	4	7
Luxembourg	1	1		1	1				
Malta	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Netherlands	23	21	2	35	33	2	13	13	
Poland	858	620	238	1 351	995	356	202	133	69
Portugal	33	27	6	56	48	8	26	20	6
Romania	3 771	2 656	1 115	2 923	2 272	651	1 619	1 167	452
Slovakia	28	24	4	14	11	3	17	9	8
Slovenia	20	16	4	30	24	6	14	11	3
Spain	78	59	19	110	79	31	31	21	10
Sweden	11	10	1	22	19	3	6	6	
United Kingdom	132	99	33	185	145	40	51	43	8
Iceland									
Norway	4	4		7	7		1	1	
Switzerland	9	8	1	12	11	1	6	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 410</b>	<b>6 817</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>9 129</b>	<b>7 045</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>3 933</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>933</b>

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

**Table 28 Employment of OECD and selected non OECD nationals in 2012 - 2013 in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)**

Nationality (persons)	Inflow 2012		Stock 31.12.2012		Inflow 2013 (Jan-Aug)		Stock 31.8.2013	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 006</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>14 349</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>6 067</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>16 410</b>	<b>3 835</b>
<b>OECD 34</b>	<b>6 585</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>7 018</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>7 691</b>	<b>1 707</b>
Australia	9	0	17	5	6	4	21	6
Austria	90	11	131	16	46	6	173	22
Belgium	80	4	72	7	21	1	71	5
Canada	22	3	29	9	15	1	28	8
Chile	7	1	8	2	2	0	7	2
Czech Rep.	2 036	778	1 640	567	766	219	1 746	514
Denmark	10	1	22	0	3	0	26	0
Estonia	6	0	6	1	2	2	7	3
Finland	13	6	14	8	10	3	21	10
France	108	19	178	25	53	6	188	26
Germany	334	23	280	45	210	5	357	41
Greece	37	8	50	10	14	1	60	10
Hungary	1 143	239	1 198	218	541	84	1 485	264
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	8	3	19	4	3	0	20	1
Israel	15	4	15	5	6	2	19	6
Italy	167	26	262	25	98	19	332	41
Japan	46	8	71	16	3	0	6	0
Korea	1 001	47	771	50	468	17	804	56
Luxembourg	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	62	19	90	22	18	3	100	124
Netherlands	23	2	35	2	13	0	40	2
New Zealand	6	2	6	3	3	0	6	1
Norway	4	0	7	0	1	0	6	0
Poland	858	238	1 351	356	203	70	1 318	359
Portugal	33	6	56	8	26	6	75	12
Slovakia	31	4	17	3	18	8	33	13
Slovenia	20	4	30	6	14	3	39	7
Spain	78	19	110	31	31	10	132	37
Sweden	11	1	22	3	6	0	25	3
Switzerland	9	1	12	1	6	3	20	4
Turkey	46	6	82	8	29	4	89	12
UK	132	33	185	40	52	8	195	36
United States	139	54	231	84	70	21	241	82
<b>Non-OECD</b>								
Bulgaria	338	31	428	37	115	17	554	51
Latvia	17	3	28	6	5	1	31	7
Lithuania	41	11	35	8	11	7	36	12
Romania	3 771	1 115	2 923	651	1 619	452	3 727	874

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Table 29 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 - mid 2013

(ths. persons)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*					2013		
	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	1.-2.Q
<b>Employed total</b>	<b>2 357,3</b>	<b>2 433,8</b>	<b>2 365,8</b>	<b>2 347,8</b>	<b>2 351,4</b>	<b>2 324,7</b>	<b>2 334,7</b>	<b>2 342,8</b>	<b>2 313,7</b>	<b>2 329,0</b>	<b>2 327,7</b>	<b>2 327,8</b>	<b>2 327,8</b>
<b>Employed abroad</b>	<b>177,2</b>	<b>167,6</b>	<b>129,0</b>	<b>126,7</b>	<b>116,5</b>	<b>113,7</b>	<b>119,4</b>	<b>126,5</b>	<b>123,0</b>	<b>120,7</b>	<b>135,7</b>	<b>136,3</b>	<b>136,0</b>
Males	119,3	122,0	92,8	89,5	77,4	76,7	82,0	88,3	86,2	83,3	93,0	91,6	92,3
Females	57,9	45,6	36,3	37,3	39,1	37,0	37,4	38,2	36,8	37,4	42,7	44,6	43,7
<b>Destination country</b>													
Czech Republic	72,1	70,2	49,9	52,4	43,9	42,7	43,4	47,1	46,3	44,9	45,5	43,6	44,6
United Kingdom	29,0	20,2	14,1	10,6	9,9	6,9	7,8	8,0	7,3	7,5	10,8	10,5	10,7
Hungary	19,5	18,9	14,5	11,6	10,0	7,8	8,1	6,7	6,6	7,3	6,8	6,7	6,8
Austria	15,1	17,7	19,9	23,9	26,0	27,1	29,0	29,8	31,1	29,3	35,9	36,5	36,2
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,4	1,9	0,6	1,2	0,9	1,3	1,0	1,9	2,0	2,0
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	5,8	7,9	9,8	11,1	10,3	9,8	13,6	15,0	14,3
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	3,0	3,1	3,7	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,0	3,9	4,2	4,1
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	5,0	5,9	6,8	6,5	7,0	5,2	6,4	5,7	5,0	5,4
France	.	.	1,7	1,0	1,3	2,1	1,8	2,0	1,5	1,9	1,2	1,6	1,4
Spain	.	.	1,8	1,4	1,9	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	0,8	1,1
Other	14,4	11,6	7,3	8,2	7,0	6,5	6,5	8,3	7,4	7,2	9,1	10,3	9,7
<b>Age brackets</b>													
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,9	12,6	11,7	12,3	14,0	12,5	12,6	13,4	12,4	12,9
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	42,5	41,4	43,5	44,0	49,8	45,3	45,7	49,9	48,8	49,4
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	27,3	26,1	29,1	28,6	31,0	28,7	35,2	38,0	36,6
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	29,0	26,3	24,1	26,4	27,8	27,6	26,5	28,1	27,4	27,8
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	8,1	8,9	8,3	7,6	6,3	6,6	7,2	9,1	9,6	9,4
<b>Education</b>													
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,8	3,4	2,4	2,6	2,7	3,1	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,4
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	57,1	48,1	47,6	49,7	54,1	51,7	50,8	55,3	55,7	55,5
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,2	53,9	54,8	58,3	59,1	56,7	57,2	64,2	63,9	64,1
University	15,0	11,8	7,8	8,5	11,1	8,8	8,8	10,7	11,5	10,0	13,7	14,4	14,1

Note: In 2012\* all data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census. Source: Statistical Office SR, Labour Force Survey



Table 30 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2012

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Number of migrants (ths)	115.6	102.2	100.8	68.3	80.2	82.5	84.8	79.0	76.9	79.9	
of which % shares:											
Within districts	56.5	57.0	59.4	55.8	50.0	43.5	44.4	45.2	45.8	46.0	
Within regions	24.0	23.3	22.5	23.5	50.0	33.4	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.3	
Among regions	19.5	19.7	18.1	20.7	-	23.1	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.7	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of migrants (ths.)	89.6	84.2	85.0	87.2	91.5	89.7	89.1	80.5	87.9	85.3	83.1
of which % shares:											
Within districts	46.7	46.4	46.9	46.8	46.4	46.6	47.6	45.5	45.8	46.2	45.8
Within regions	30.7	29.7	29.1	29.8	29.9	29.3	27.5	29.5	29.7	29.5	29.4
Among regions	22.6	23.9	24.0	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.9	25.0	24.5	24.3	24.8

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Note: Numbers of migrants in thousands. Migration defined as the change of permanent address.

"-" data for regions for 1996 are not available (administrative-geographical reform was enacted in 1996).

Table 31 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2012

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	16 714	18 529	35 243	11 419	12 902	24 321	7 961	9 373	17 334
2001	17 397	19 360	36 757	11 709	13 286	24 995	8 350	9 779	18 129
2002	20 008	21 809	41 817	12 816	14 698	27 514	9 366	10 909	20 275
2003	18 491	20 569	39 060	11 566	13 414	24 980	9 179	10 996	20 175
2004	18 803	21 112	39 915	11 387	13 315	24 702	9 293	11 110	20 403
2005	19 252	21 512	40 764	12 009	14 016	26 025	9 274	11 107	20 381
2006	20 017	22 409	42 426	12 556	14 785	27 341	9 912	11 825	21 737
2007	19 440	22 332	41 772	12 190	14 095	26 285	9 822	11 839	21 661
2008	19 459	23 009	42 468	11 582	12 918	24 500	10 093	12 036	22 129
2009	17 199	19 451	36 650	11 016	12 739	23 755	9 197	10 872	20 069
2010	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
2011	18 336	21 065	39 401	11 527	13 665	25 192	9 324	11 430	20 754
2012	17 731	20 332	38 063	11 208	13 243	24 451	9 402	11 211	20 613
per 1 000 inhabitants									
2000	6,4	6,7	6,5	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,0	3,4	3,2
2001	6,6	7,0	6,8	4,5	4,8	4,6	3,2	3,5	3,4
2002	7,7	7,9	7,8	4,9	5,3	5,1	3,6	3,9	3,8
2003	7,1	7,4	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,6	3,5	4,0	3,8
2004	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,4	4,8	4,6	3,6	4,0	3,8
2005	7,4	7,8	7,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	3,6	4,0	3,8
2006	7,6	8,1	7,9	4,8	5,3	5,1	3,8	4,3	4,0
2007	7,4	8,0	7,7	4,7	5,1	4,9	3,7	4,3	4,0
2008	7,4	8,3	7,9	4,4	4,6	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,1
2009	6,5	7,0	6,8	4,2	4,6	4,4	3,5	3,9	3,7
2010	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
2011	7,0	7,6	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,8
2012	6,7	7,3	7,0	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,6	4,0	3,8

Source: Statistical Office of SR

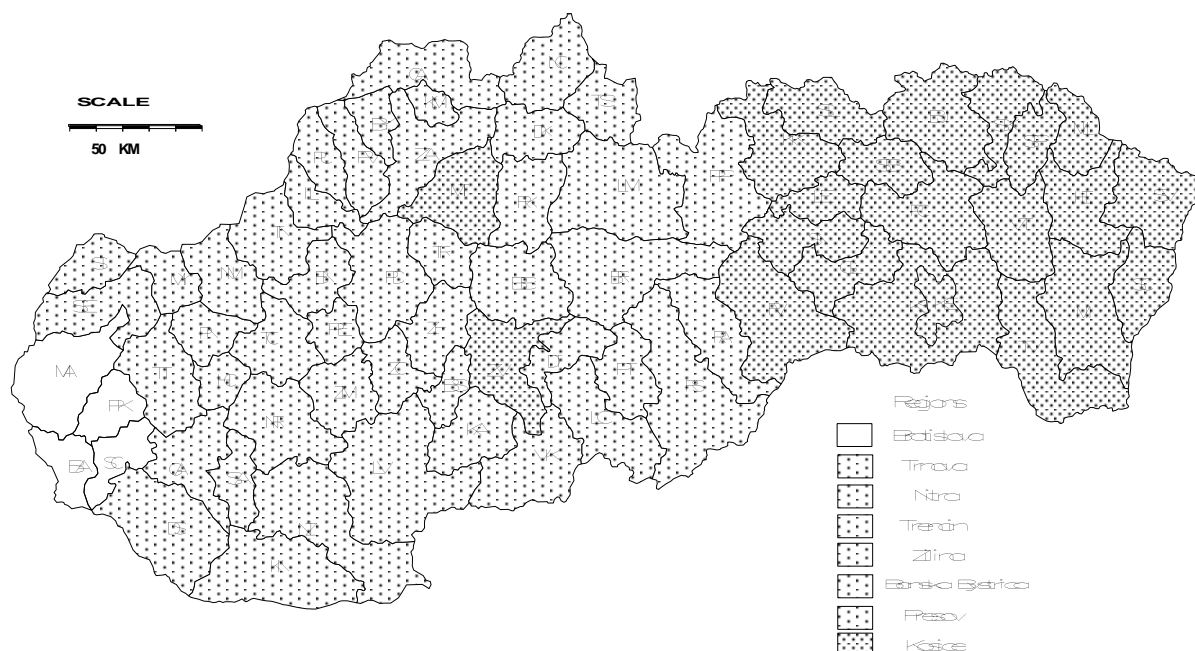
## ANNEX

Figure A1 Map of external borders



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

Figure A2 Map of internal borders - regions and districts



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

TableA1 Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings

Geographic indicators			Length of border			Border crossings <sup>(b)</sup>	
				[ km ]	water	land	Total
<b>Total area</b>	49 036 sq.km		Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR
<b>Population density</b>	110,3 pers./sq.km		CR	251,8	71,1	180,7	Austria
<b>Number of regions</b>	8		Austria	107,1	76,8	30,3	Hungary
<b>Number of districts</b>	79		Hungary	654,9	355,0	299,9	Ukraine
<b>Number of towns<sup>(a)</sup></b>	138	54,2 <sup>(c)</sup>	Ukraine	97,9	2,1	95,8	Poland
<b>Number of villages</b>	2 752	45,8 <sup>(c)</sup>	Poland	541,1	105,0	436,1	Airports

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistical Office of SR, Ministry of Interior of SR.