

Recent Developments of Migration and Migration Policies in Slovakia

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by

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ABSTRACT

Uvedená práca predstavuje správu o migrácii v Slovenskej republike pripravenú pre výročnú konferenciu OECD expertnej skupiny pre migráciu, ktorá sa konala v OECD v Paríži v októbri 2016. Štruktúra správy zodpovedá požiadavkám OECD. OECD odporúča publikovanie jednotlivých národných správ v domovských krajinách.

V práci predkladáme prehľad aktuálneho vývoja v oblasti migrácie a migračnej politiky na Slovensku. V úvodnej kapitole popisujeme hlavné parametre makroekonomického vývoja za obdobie uplynulých rokov a dávame ho do súvisu s vývojom v oblasti trhu práce. V roku 2015 pokračovalo obdobie ekonomického rastu a celkový makroekonomický obraz bol pomerne priaznivý. Rast HDP dosiahol o 3,6 % (oproti 2,5 % v predošlom roku), zamestnanosť vzrástla o 2,6 % a reálne mzdy o 3,2 %. Rastúci trend reálnych miezd bol podporený miernou defláciou v oblasti spotrebiteľských cien, ktoré klesli priemere o 0,3 %. Miera nezamestnanosti poklesla z 13,2 % v roku 2014 na 11,5 % v roku 2015. Makroekonomický rast bol podporený najmä exportom a bol slabšie prepojený na trh práce.

V ďalších častiach práce sa venujeme migračným tokom a pobytu cudzincov na území SR. Podľa údajov Štatistického úradu, ktoré sa zakladajú na sledovaní miesta pobytu, v roku 2015 imigrácia vzrástla a dosiahla 7 tisíc osôb (oproti 5,4 tisícom v roku 2014). Emigrácia vzrástla len mierne - z 3,6 tisíc osôb v roku 2014 na 3,9 tisíc osôb v roku 2015. Čistý migračný tok sa v roku 2015 zvýšil na 3,1 tisíc osôb. Spomedzi 7 tisícok imigrantov v roku 2015 takmer 6,4 tisíc malo európsky pôvod, čím sa opäť potvrdila tendencia prevládajúcich tokov z Európy.

Vývoj počtov povolení na pobyt poukazuje na mierne klesajúcu dynamiku počas uplynulých rokov. V období rokov 2010-12 sa počty novoudelených povolení pohybovali okolo 10 tisíc ročne. V roku 2013 ich počet stúpol na vyše 16 tisíc, v roku 2014 na 17,2 tisíc a v roku 2015 dosiahol 23,8 tisíc. Nárast bol spôsobený najmä občanmi z tretích krajín, ktorých prítok sa zvýšil z 11 tisíc v roku 2014 na 17,4 tisíc v roku 2015. Občanom tretích krajín sú udeľované najmä povolenia na dočasný pobyt a tolerovaný pobyt. Počet cudzincov, ktorí sa zdržujú na území SR na základe povolení na pobyt dosiahol koncom roka 2015 približne 85 tisíc, 58 % z nich tvorili občania EHP. Počet občanov tretích krajín ku koncu roka 2015 dosiahol 35 tisíc.

Slovensko sa tradične nachádza mimo hlavných trás utečeneckých tokov. Nižší stupeň ekonomickej atraktivity Slovenska tiež prispieva k tomu, že humanitárni migranti a utečenci preferujú pre svoj pobyt iné členské krajiny EÚ. V roku 2015 požiadalo o azyl na Slovensku 330

cudzincov (203 mužov a 127 žien, podiel detí mladších než 14 rokov stúpol na 25 %). Status azylanta bol udelený 8 osobám, išlo o občanov Iraku, Kuby, Lýbie, Ugandy a Ukrajiny.

Situácia na trhu práce sa medziročne zlepšuje, napriek tomu miera nezamestnanosti v roku 2015 dosahovala 11,5 %, problémom zostáva aj vysoká miera dlhodobej nezamestnanosti. Prílev zahraničných pracovníkov na Slovensko od roku 2013 medziročne klesal. Táto tendencia sa zmenila v roku 2015, keď ich počet vzrástol na 9,3 tisíc osôb, z nich približne 7 tisíc pracovalo na základe informačných kariet, pracovné povolenie dostalo len 2,2 tisíc osôb. Napriek kolísavému prílevu zahraničných pracovníkov, ich počet trvale stúpa: v roku 2012 dosahoval 14,3 tisíc osôb, v polovici roku 2016 už 30,2 tisíc osôb. Väčšina zahraničných pracovníkov pochádza z členských štátov EÚ, medzi 5 štátov s najvyšším zastúpením patrilo Rumunsko, Poľsko, Maďarsko, Česká republika a Bulharsko.

Údaje o Slovákoch pracujúcich v zahraničí (po dobu kratšiu než 1 rok) pochádzajúce z výberového zisťovania o pracovných silách (ŠÚ SR) naznačujú procyklické správanie: rast pred rokom 2007 sa zmenil na pokles v dôsledku ekonomickej krízy. Zatiaľ čo v roku 2007 ich počet dosahoval okolo 177 tisíc, do roku 2011 klesol na 116 tisíc. Po prekonaní dôsledkov krízy sa počet zvýšil na 134 tisíc v roku 2014 a v roku 2016 postupne prekročil 160 tisíc (z nich takmer dve tretiny predstavovali muži), čo predstavovalo približne 6,6 % zamestnanosti na Slovensku. Medzi päť najčastejších destinácií pre Slovákov pracujúcich v zahraničí v polovici roku 2016 patrili Česká republika (39 tisíc), Rakúsko (52 tisíc), Nemecko (29 tisíc), Veľká Británia (8 tisíc) a Maďarsko (6 tisíc).

Vnútna mobilita pracovníkov v rámci Slovenska je pomerne slabá, prevažuje dochádzka na kratšie vzdialenosti medzi obcami v rámci okresu.

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SUMMARY OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

In 2015 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 3,6 % (up from 2,5 % during the previous year), employment increased by 2,6 % and real wages by 3,2 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight deflation as consumer prices decreased year on year by 0,3 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 13,2 % in 2014 to 11,5 % in 2015. The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven and seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. The low wage level is also among the key competitive factors of the Slovak economy. At the same time, Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show an increase in total immigration - from about 5.4 thousand persons in 2014 to almost 7 thousand persons in 2015 and a slight increase in emigration - from about 3.6 thousand persons in 2014 to about 3.9 thousand persons in 2015. The net migration inflow has increased in 2015 to about 3.1 thousand persons (as compared to 1.7 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2015 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants almost 6.4 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.9 thousand persons, almost 3.5 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years, but picked up in 2013. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12, reached almost 16.7 thousands in 2013, 17.2 thousands in 2014 and 23.8 thousands in 2015. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.2 thousand) and tolerated residence (1.1 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 6.4 thousand in 2015). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 77 thousand in 2014 and 85 thousand by the end of 2015, 58 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2015 it reached 35 thousand persons (as compared to 29 thousands in 2014). Data from mid-2016 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 88 thousands in total, of that 37 thousand for third country nationals and 51 thousand for EEA nationals.

Numbers of detected illegal crossings of the state border are traditionally low: 240 cases in 2014 and 222 cases during 2015. Number of detected illegal stays more than doubled between 2014 and 2015 (1.1 thousand and 2.3 thousand cases, respectively). Despite the common border with Ukraine, Slovakia has not recorded a substantial increase of illegal movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis. Among the 222 persons apprehended at the border in 2015 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Afghanistan, Russia, Georgia and Somalia. Among the 2.3 thousand cases of detected illegal stayers in Slovakia in 2015 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kosovo.

Slovakia has been traditionally aside of the main routes of refugees. The low economic attractiveness of the country due to low wages in both nominal and real terms and low level of social benefits contributes to the low numbers of asylum seekers: 330 persons applied for refugee status in Slovakia in 2015 (almost equal to the 331 applications during the previous year). The refugee status was granted to 14 persons in 2014 (to citizens of Afghanistan, Cameroon, Cuba and Syria) and 8 persons in 2015 (to citizens of Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Uganda and Ukraine). Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2015, there were 203 males and 127 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented below 10 % of all applicants increased to about 16 % in 2014 and to almost 24 % in 2015.

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 11.5 per cent in 2015 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia dropped substantially in 2013 (by about one third) to 8.8 thousand persons (compared to about 14 thousand during the previous year) and decreased further to 8 thousand persons in 2014. In 2015 it picked up again and reached 9.3 thousand workers. Among them 2.2 thousand worked on the basis of work permit and 7 thousand on the basis of information cards (mainly EEA nationals).

Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 14.3 thousand and 17.8 thousand workers as of end 2012 and 2013, respectively. It further increased to 20 thousand workers by end 2014, 25 thousand by end 2015 and 30 thousand by mid-2016. Among these, approximately 20 thousand were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2016 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (7 thousand), Poland (3.2 thousand), Hungary (3.2 thousand), Czech Republic (3.7 thousand), and Bulgaria (1 thousand).

Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2016 represented about 6.6 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 177 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand.

The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014 and 148 thousand in 2015 and 163 thousand during the first half of 2016 (almost two thirds of them were males). The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2015 were the Czech Republic (39 thousand), Austria (52 thousand), Germany (29 thousand), UK (8 thousand) and Hungary (6 thousand).

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

In 2015 Slovakia introduced a resettlement and integration program for Syrian Christians. 25 families (149 persons) arrived in December 2015 and were settled in the region of Nitra where they have started their integration process that is supposed to last up to 2 years. Act on Asylum has been amended in 2015, in order to reflect the new realities in terms of asylum, as well as the need to incorporate into domestic legislation the relevant EU regulations. Slovakia has entered the second phase of building a common European asylum system by transposing into its legal system two European Directives 2011/95/EU and 2011/51/EU effective as of 1 May 2013. The Government approved it in September 2013 and passed on to the Parliament. The proposed changes took effect as of January 2014. In relation to the adoption of the former Directive, it has been stipulated that the documents for a foreigner who were granted additional protection are issued for the period of two years. Legislation has been further amended to include the right for detention of applicant for asylum based on exactly defined reasons according to the EU requirements. Several other acts were amended, including the Act on residence of Aliens, Act on Employment Services, and Act on illegal employment and Act on social assistance for persons in need.

In 2015 Slovakia was obliged to adopt further two Directives in the field of asylum 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013 stipulating the rules for accepting applicants for international protection, and 2013/32/EU of 26 June 2013 on joint procedures for granting and terminating international protection. Adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015 and several amendments to other laws (e.g. Act on the stay of aliens, Act on the social

and legal protection of children, Rules for civil procedures, Rules for administrative procedures, Act on social assistants to persons in need, etc.).

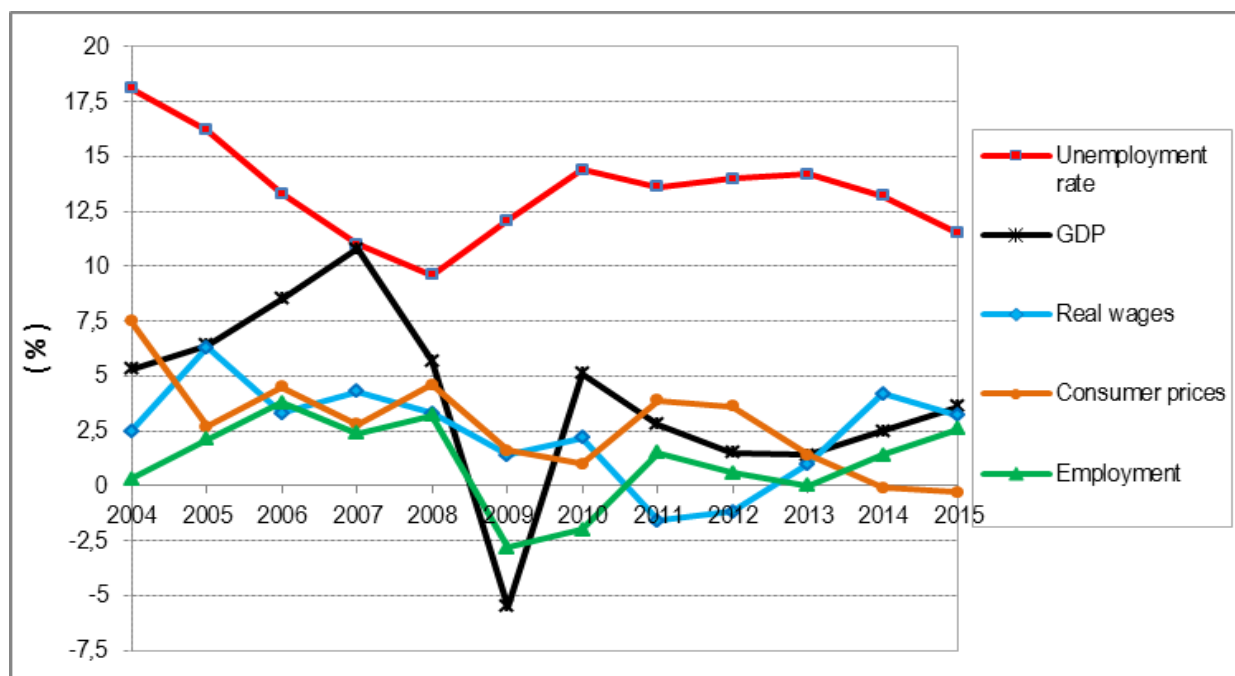
By transposing these Directives into its legal system Slovakia completed the second phase of building a common European asylum system.

INTRODUCTION

In 2015 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 3.6 % (up from 2.5 % during the previous year), employment increased by 2.6 % and real wages by 3.2 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight deflation as consumer prices decreased year on year by 0.3 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 13.2 % in 2014 to 11.5 % in 2015. The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven and seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. The low wage level is also among the key competitive factors of the Slovak economy. At the same time, Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

At the same time, Slovakia as a direct neighbour of Ukraine has been engaged in re-transmission of gas to Ukraine and suffered from the limitations of the Russian gas supplies for Slovakia. Embargo on exports to Russia hit several Slovak industries, such as the car manufacturers.

Figure 1 Main economic indicators 2004-2015



The GDP growth in Slovakia seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. The positive GDP growth is to a large extent attributable to exports, in particular in manufacturing. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars

assembled in the country annually. Several major car producers opened up their factories in Slovakia (Volkswagen, Skoda, Peugeot, Citroen, KIA) and a few more are expected to come (Jaguar, Land Rover). The moderate wage levels and relatively good skills of Slovak workforce are among the factors that attract these producers to Slovakia. However, the automobile industry requires high supply of qualified labour force, mainly in blue-collar professions. The needs are saturated also through foreign workers, notably from Romania and Bulgaria, for whom the Slovak wage level can be attractive.

Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

Attitudes towards migrants

Despite the common border with Ukraine, Slovakia has not recorded a substantial increase of illegal movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis. Slovakia has been traditionally out of the scope of major refugee flows, both due to its geographical location (away from the main routes of the refugees from Maghreb or Middle East) and low economic attractiveness (low wages in both nominal and real terms, low level of social benefits, and high unemployment rate). The presence of foreigners has been low and majority of migrants are traditionally of European origin. Therefore, the Slovak society has been relatively homogeneous and the Slovak public has not been exposed to multicultural phenomena.

The society is largely unaware of the multicultural contexts and unprepared for larger migrant flows or larger presence of foreigners. National Council adopted Declaration 1837 in June 2015 that refuses obligatory quotas for resettlement of refugees as a violation of the principle of free movement of persons within the Schengen area. One of the ruling parties in the new coalition that came to power in the general elections of 2016 is the Slovak National Party. Recently it initiated an amendment to the regulations related to recognition of churches. The minimum limit for granting official status should be raised from 20 thousand to 50 thousand members. Reportedly, the initiative is aimed at prevention of recognizing foreign churches.

1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY

The current 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.

An amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens came into effect as of January 2014. The amendment was prepared in the process of the transposition of the Directive 2011/95/EU and Directive 2011/98/EU into the national legislation. 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 are 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/EU 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 is 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 can be refused in case when the labour office does not approve the placement. The single procedure is applied also for granting the Blue Cards according to the EC Blue Card Directive.

A methodological change in recording residence permits was implemented in 2012. Data on newly granted permits (inflows) now 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)³. Until 2011 the inflows of newly granted permits included only persons whose stay has been granted for the first time.

In terms of integration of refugees, Slovakia adopted a new programme especially tailored for the target group of Syrian Christians. The initiative was undertaken jointly by the church, NGOs and the Slovak Government. The first group of 149 Syrians (25 families) arrived to Slovakia in December 2015. They enrolled in integration procedures that are supposed to last for 6 to 24 months. After initial reception, medical checks, initial orientation they have been transferred to the region of Nitra where they were providing with housing and continued their participation in the integration programme including language course, enrolment of children in local schools, assisted jobseeking, enrolment in other courses (driving licence, etc.). The programme continues by further arrivals, of a few women with children. However, despite all the good efforts, several Syrian families opted for return to Syria (38 persons) as the older family members could not get used and cope with the entirely new environment and younger family members accompanied them back to Syria.

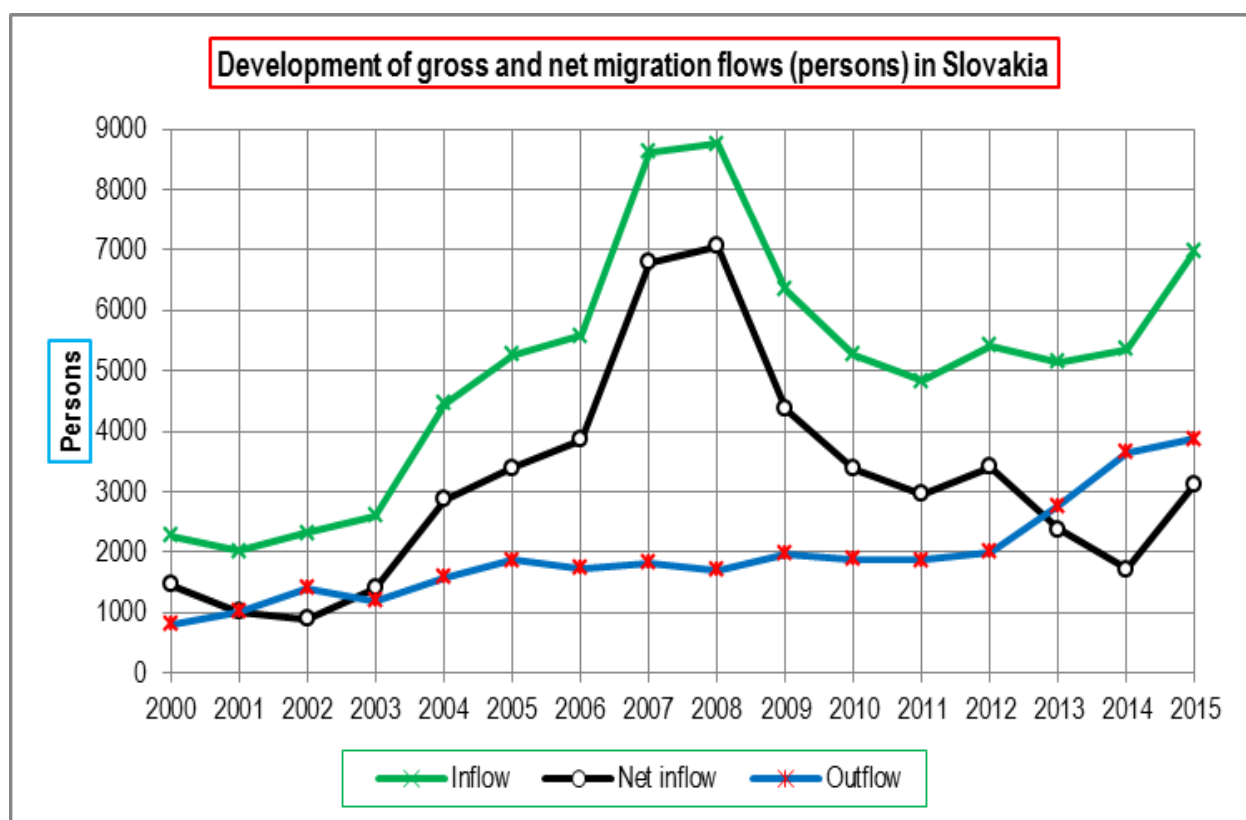
³ Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers

2 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

Emigration and immigration

Information about migration flows provided in Table 7a, 21 and Figure 2 is based on the surveys and monitoring by the Slovak Statistical Office. Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show an increase in total immigration - from about 5.4 thousand persons in 2014 to almost 7 thousand persons in 2015 and a slight increase in emigration - from about 3.6 thousand persons in 2014 to about 3.9 thousand persons in 2015. The net migration inflow has increased in 2015 to about 3.1 thousand persons (as compared to 1.7 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2015 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants almost 6.4 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.9 thousand persons, more than 3.4 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

Figure 2 Gross and net migration flows 2000 – 2015



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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

In this section we use an alternative source of data about foreign residents in Slovakia - the registry of residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior (Police Corps).

Table 3 provides more detailed data on newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2009 - 2015. Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years, but picked up in 2013. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12, reached almost 16.7 thousands in 2013, 17.2 thousands in 2014 and 23.8 thousands in 2015. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.2 thousand) and tolerated residence (1.1 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 6.4 thousand in 2015). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 77 thousand in 2014 and 85 thousand by the end of 2015, 58 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2015 it reached 35 thousand persons (as compared to 29 thousands in 2014). Data from mid-2016 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 88 thousands in total, of that 37 thousand for third country nationals and 51 thousand for EEA nationals.

Table 4 provides information about the permit dynamics based on the flows during the first six months of each calendar year. The granting process has increasing dynamics: while in 2011 to 2013 some 4 thousand permits were granted during the first six months, in 2014 it was almost 7.5 thousand permits, in 2015 almost 10.5 thousand permits and in 2016 almost 11.4 thousand permits.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-country nationals by nationality (Top 15) in 2015 and as of mid-2016 is depicted in Table 5. Top five nationalities remain rather stable: since 2011 they include Ukrainians, Serbians, Russians, Koreans, and Chinese. 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). In 2015, 6.1 thousand Ukrainians received the permits, followed by 2.8 thousand Serbians, 1,5 thousand Russians, 943 Syrians and 882 Koreans.

Table 6 provides geographical distribution of the newly granted permits by type. Inflows are traditionally dominated by three regions with larger urban agglomerations: Bratislava, Kosice, and

Zilina. Out of the total of 17.4 thousand permits in 2015 Bratislava received 8.1 thousand, followed by Kosice and Trnava with 2.1 thousand permits each.

Distribution of migrants by gender and age

Gender composition of migration flows in Slovakia became gradually more balanced over time. As can be seen from Table 2, inflows were in the past dominated by males, and outflows by females. This tendency was much more pronounced for exchange of migrants with countries other than the Czech Republic. For the latter, the gender composition of flows has been more balanced, in particular in terms of inflows. As regards the exchange of migrants with other countries, in 2015 out of 5.6 thousand immigrants 3.4 thousand were men while among 2.8 thousand emigrants 1.7 thousands were women.

Main countries of birth and nationalities

Information presented in this section is based on the data by the Slovak Statistical Office. The data do not confirm the tendency found on the basis of the residence permit data – i.e. the increased inflow of migrants. The total immigration dropped slightly from 5.4 thousand in 2012 to about 5.1 thousand in 2013 and was back to 5.4 thousand in 2014 and up to 7 thousand in 2015. In 2015 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants 6.4 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.9 thousand persons, almost 3.5 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 discrepancy between European citizens and Europeans by country of origin is about 300 persons (European citizens are less numerous among immigrants and more numerous among emigrants).

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 (263 persons in 2013, 198 in 2014, and 254 in 2015). Similarly, the inflows from Americas accounted in 2015 for 271 persons and those from Australia and Africa for only 50 and 53 persons, respectively.

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the 34 countries depicted in table 7c): 82 per cent of inflow and 97 per cent of outflow in 2015 was by

OECD citizens. A separate category is represented by non-OECD countries that are EU Member States (Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania and Latvia) that cumulatively accounted for about 700 immigrants in 2015.

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 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 3.2 thousand Slovak citizens and outflow of 3.8 thousand Slovak citizens in 2015 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 2015 were the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom (represented by 792 immigrants in 2015, up from 706 immigrants in 2014), and Austria, while top countries in terms of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Romania).

Irregular migration, including regularisation and expulsion

Table 8 provides overview of the long-term development of irregular migration flows in Slovakia.

The dynamics of illegal movements has recently not increased substantially, despite the Ukrainian crisis: numbers of illegal crossings in 2013 and 2014 reached 1 091 and 1 304 persons, respectively and in 2015 it increased to 2 535 cases. However, the first half of 2016 shows decreasing dynamics with 977 cases. Number of apprehensions at the border reached 240 persons in 2014 and 222 in 2015, of these only 5 persons were captured leaving Slovakia. The number of detected cases of illegal stay in Slovakia doubled between 2014 and 2015 (from 1 064 to 2 313). More than half of these were detected inland. Among the 222 persons apprehended at the border in 2015 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Afghanistan, Russia, Georgia. Among the 2 313 cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2015 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kosovo. Nationality-wise the illegal migration in Slovakia used to be traditionally dominated by the nationals of CIS (mainly Ukraine, Russia and Georgia), South-Asia (in particular Afghanistan) and selected African countries (recently mainly Somalia). Recently the citizens of Kosovo and Syria started to occupy the top position among illegal migrants. It is noteworthy that the recent Ukrainian crisis has not impacted on the irregular border movements so far, at least as reflected by the data until mid-2016. In general, the numbers of border apprehensions show a long-term declining trend, while inland apprehensions have been increasing.

Before joining the Schengen area, vast majority of apprehended illegal movements were across the

Ukrainian border (mainly into Slovakia) while only a few cases were through the Czech border and through airports. After joining the Schengen area the Slovak-Ukrainian border became the only external Schengen border. Therefore the figures on border passages since 2012 refer to this segment of the border only.⁴

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. This tendency was reversed in 2015. In 2011 the total number of passages was down to about 2.9 million from the previous year's 3.5 million, in 2012 it decreased 2.94 million, in 2013 further decreased to 2.85 million and remained at the same level in 2014. In 2015 the number picked up and grew to 3.1 million. The first half of 2016 confirms the new dynamics. 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. Passages through airports 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 (about 471 thousand in 2013, 456 thousand in 2014 and 486 thousand in 2015), only a small part comes via air connections (28 thousand in 2013, 20 thousand in 2014 and 24 thousand in 2015, as compared to 603 thousand EEA citizens). The difference is partially accounted for by the entries of the nationals of neighbouring Ukraine who represent almost third of land border entries.

Refugees and asylum seekers: main nationalities, recognition rate

In 2015 Slovakia was obliged to adopt further two Directives in the field of asylum 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013 stipulating the rules for accepting applicants for international protection, and 2013/32/EU of 26 June 2013 on joint procedures for granting and terminating international protection. The adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015. The main changes include the following:

- States that unaccompanied minors represented by court-appointed curators will not be transferred into the facilities of the Interior Ministry, but will stay in the childcare facilities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family
- Amends the criterion for determining a safe country of origin
- Newly defines the criterion for determining a safe third country
- States that minors have to be present during the act of declaring the intention of applying for asylum

⁴See Annex 2 for map of internal and external Schengen borders

- Includes checks for determining special procedural guarantees of asylum applicants and stipulates special procedures for these asylum applicants
- Includes determining of special needs for vulnerable asylum seekers
- Newly regulates the procedure for repeated applications for asylum
- Includes exemptions from the right to stay at the Slovak territory for asylum applicants
- Shortens the period after which asylum seekers have access to labour market from 12 to 9 months
- Stipulates the obligation of training for the officials of the Interior Ministry and Police Corps
- Stipulates the reasons for terminating the procedure of granting temporary refuge
- Prolongs the period for filing appeal against the decision about refusing the granting of temporary refuge

Adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015 and several amendments to other laws (e.g. Act of the stay of aliens, Act on the social and legal protection of children, Rules for civil procedures, Rules for administrative procedures, Act on social assistants to persons in need, etc.).

By transposing these Directives into its legal system Slovakia completed the second phase of building a common European asylum system. The main changes in practice include the following:

- Asylum seekers can now have access to labour market after 9 months (previously 12 months).
- The changes include also detection of needs of especially vulnerable persons (minors, pregnant women, disabled) and taking the special needs in consideration when creating suitable conditions for accommodation and care.
- Amendment to the Asylum Act adopted in 2015 allows for placement of unaccompanied minors in children's homes (rather than asylum seeker facilities). This is in line with the EU Directive. For children who attain adulthood (18 years) during the asylum procedure it is possible to remain in the children's home on the basis of agreement. Children's houses are obliged to allow for meetings between children and representatives of international organisations. They also cooperate with IOM regarding the voluntary returns. They also have new obligation to report to the Interior Ministry unauthorized departure of children.

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. Following the adoption of the Concept of Integration of Foreigners by the Slovak Government in 2009, it has been suggested to introduce a new wording in the Act on Asylum, mentioning the role

of the Interior Ministry in participating in integration measures aimed at foreigners with additional protection. Ministry of Interior (Migration Office) is preparing a state integration programme for persons who were granted international protection.

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 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 2015, 330 persons applied and the refugee status (as compared to 331 in 2014) and asylum was granted to 8 persons (as compared to 14 cases in 2014). Slovak nationality was granted to 8 asylum applicants in 2015. Among the applications the most numerous were the nationals of Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Vietnam, Ukraine and Somalia. Refugee status was granted to the nationals of Cuba, Iraq and Libya. More than 50 per cent of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds. During the first eight months of 2016, 84 new applications were filed and 158 persons were granted the asylum.

Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2015, there were 203 males and 127 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented more than 1 % of all applicants increased to about 20 % in 2014 and to almost 25 % in 2015.

Majority of applicants submitted their requests at Asylum Departments of Police Corps, which are located in Gbely, Vlachy, Opatovska Nova Ves, and Humenne.

Cumulatively over the period between 1993 (when the Slovak Republic was created) and end 2015, 58 405 applications were filed, of which 811 persons were granted refugee status (slightly more than 1 per cent), and a total of 238 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 58 thousand application procedures more than 49 thousand were terminated on administrative grounds as the vast majority of applicants continued their journey out of Slovakia.

On a related issue, it is important to note that Slovakia and Romania are the only two EU Member States that provide the facility of the so-called humanitarian transfer. Slovakia has been involved in this activity since 2009 mainly with focus on especially vulnerable groups of refugees, such as mothers with children that are in need of immediate evacuation from conflict areas. The transfers are based on tripartite agreement on humanitarian transfer of refugees who are in need of international protection that was concluded among the Slovak government, UNHCR High Representative Office and IOM. The transferees remain in Slovakia for half year while they prepare for their resettlement in a third country, usually Canada or the United States. The recipient countries participate in the process of selection. Slovakia provides for accommodation, basic social and hygienic services and nutrition, other needs and costs of their stay are covered by the partners. The transferees are under the protection of UNHCR. They do not seek asylum in Slovakia and are not subject to integration programmes in Slovakia. Since 2009 Slovakia has provided this facility to approximately 1 thousand humanitarian refugees. The programme is supposed to last until 2017.

In the framework of humanitarian transfers in 2016 Slovakia accepted a group of 37 Somali nationals and another group of 36 Somali nationals arriving from Yemen, as well as 58 nationals of Eritrea and Lebanon.

RETURNS AND READMISSIONS

The data in this section are based on the information from the Alien Police of the Interior Ministry and IOM.

In 2015 Slovakia carried out readmissions based on the readmission agreements with its neighbours from the Visegrad 4 group (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland), as well as with Austria, Ukraine, Switzerland and France. The readmission can be carried out on two grounds: vast majority of readmissions out of Slovakia are carried out in case of illegal migrants apprehended at the territory of Slovakia. A few cases were carried out for persons whose stay was legal, but they were sentenced to judicial expulsion for other reasons, for example for committing a crime or offence that is not lined to illegal migration (e.g. theft). The latter category is much less numerous than the former one.

Table 13 summarizes the main readmission flows in 2006 – 2015. The table documents a long-term declining trend in readmissions that has been reverted only recently. Readmissions out of the country heavily prevailed over acceptance into the country. While more than 1.8 thousands illegal migrants were exchanged on the basis of readmission agreements in 2007, in 2008 it was only slightly more than 700 persons and 2009 already less than 500 persons. Only 111 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia in 2012, the number increased slightly to 152 in 2013 and to 160 persons in 2014. However, in 2015 the number almost tripled and reached 453 persons. Of these majority (338 cases) were related to the readmission agreement with Hungary, followed by Ukraine (112 persons) and Czech Republic (3 persons). The sharp increase of readmissions from the Czech Republic and to Hungary is a new phenomenon compared to the previous year. This dynamics reflects the North-West-to-South-East direction of the return movement of migrants.

The year 2015 also brought a new dynamics in terms of readmissions to Slovakia. While only 54 persons were accepted in Slovakia in 2014 (as compared to 29 in 2013), in 2015 their number increased to 408. Most of them (376 persons) were accepted from the Czech Republic, followed by 20 persons from Poland and 12 from Hungary. Clearly, the substantial increase of accepted migrants in 2015 was due to two large groups – nationals of Syria (191 persons) and Afghanistan (106 persons).

Another category of returns is represented by voluntary returns that concern aliens from Police Detention Centres for Aliens, aliens from asylum institutions of the Migration Office of the Interior Ministry and aliens on the territory of the SR, who are not staying in facilities of the Interior Ministry SR.

The returns are carried out on two grounds:

- Cooperation Agreement between the International Organization for Migration and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic to assist the return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and illegal migrants to their country of origin, or
- Voluntary return and reintegration in country of origin.

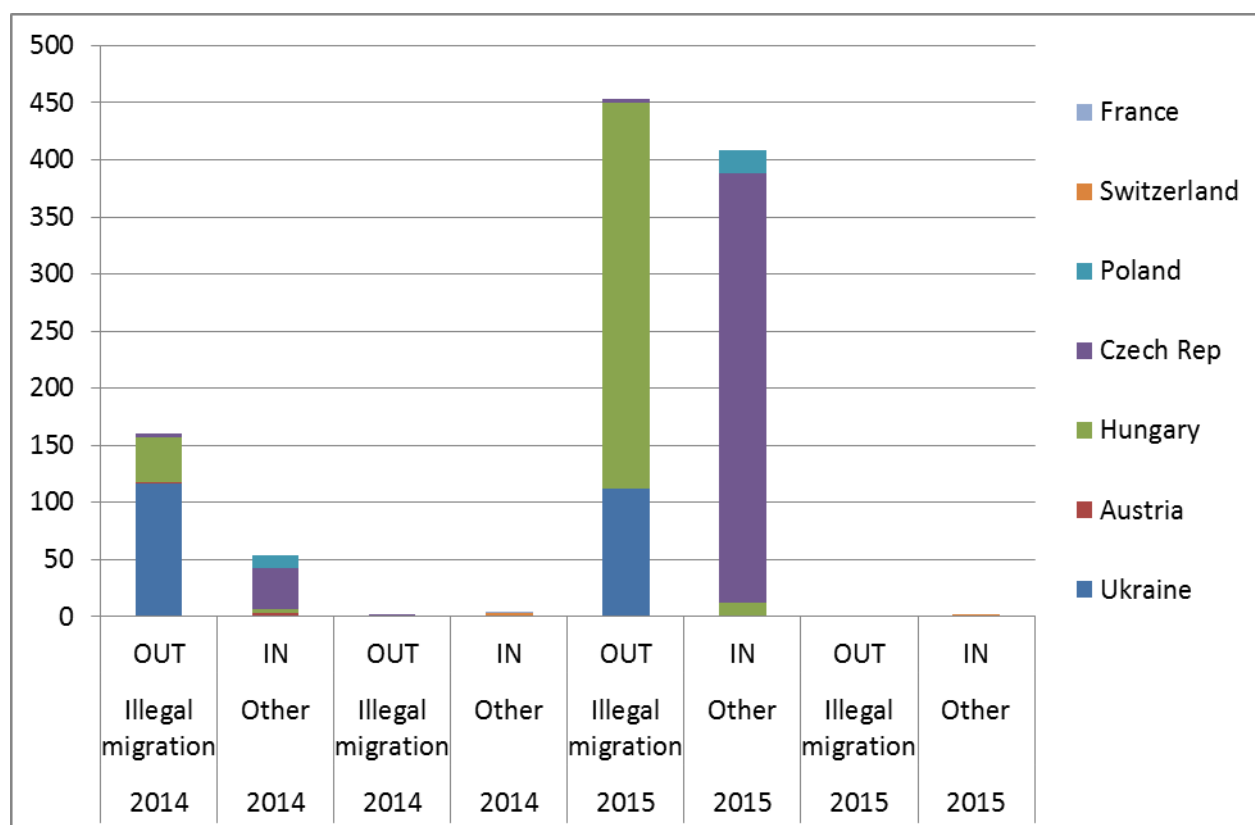
According to the data by IOM, 28 persons returned in the framework of their agreement in 2015 and further 64 persons returned voluntarily, leading to the total of 92 returned persons. Among these, 55 were nationals of Kosovo and 15 nationals of Iraq. While all the Iraqis used the IOM agreement, among the Kosovars only 4 persons availed of this facility. Furthermore, among the remaining 55 Kosovars, 11 abused the Assisted voluntary return program and did not return to Kosovo. In 2014 only 57 persons returned and none of them used the IOM Agreement. Among these, more numerous groups came from Vietnam (11 persons) and Ukraine (10 persons).

Finally, in this section we dwell on the effective Dublin transfers according to the Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013. The effective transfers happen when Slovakia hands over a third country national to other member state, which is competent for decision in asylum procedure, or when Slovakia takes over a third country national from other member state, as SR is competent for decision in asylum procedure. In this framework, in 2014 and 2015 the number of persons taken to Slovakia was 98 and 64, respectively. Number of persons handed over from Slovakia was 45 in 2014 and in 2015 it increased to 348. Among these vast majority was handed over to Hungary, the main nationalities included Kosovo (96 persons), Afghanistan (82 persons), Syria (66 persons), Iraq (22 persons), Pakistan (19 persons). In 2014, 45 persons were handed over, among them majority to Hungary (21 persons) and Bulgaria (16 persons). Nationality-wise, most numerous group came from Syria (21 persons).

Among the 98 migrants taken over to Slovakia in 2014, the top five nationalities were Afghanistan (16), Ukraine (12), Somalia (11), Georgia (10) and India (10). Among the 64 persons taken over in 2015, more numerous groups came from Iraq (13) and Ukraine (10).

As regards the portfolio of countries from which the migrants were accepted, in 2014 they included Austria, Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Iceland, and the Netherlands. The number of accepted persons ranged from 1 in the case of Denmark to 14 in the case of Austria. In 2014 the group pf countries included also France and the most numerous groups came from Austria and Germany.

Figure 2.a Persons taken and handed over in the framework of readmission in 2014 and 2015 by type of move and country



III. EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATION

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

Foreign population in Slovakia has been continuously growing over the past few years. Total number of foreign population measured by the numbers of residence permits in Slovakia has a long-term increasing tendency. Total number of foreigners with residence permits in Slovakia increased from about 20 thousand in 2004 to almost 72 thousand in 2013 and 77 thousand in 2014 (Table 3).

Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years, but picked up in 2013. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12, reached almost 16.7 thousands in 2013, 17.2 thousands in 2014 and 23.8 thousands in 2015. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.3 thousand) and tolerated residence (1.1 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 6.4 thousand in 2015). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 77 thousand in 2014 and 85 thousand by the end of 2015, 58 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2015 it reached 35 thousand persons (as compared to 29 thousands in 2014). Data from mid-2016 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 88 thousands in total, of that 37 thousand for third country nationals and 51 thousand for EEA nationals.

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). Since 2014 it is not possible to monitor temporary permits in the case of EU nationals, as the stay of EU nationals and their family members at the Slovak territory is considered to be permanent. Therefore, the temporary residence and tolerated residence is only applicable to the third country nationals.

Regional distribution of foreign residents from third countries is rather uneven with high concentration in the region of the capital Bratislava. Table 19 provides details about the regional

distribution of third country citizens with resident permits in Slovakia. Out of 35 thousands more than 15 thousands were in the capital Bratislava region in 2015. A relatively sizeable group of 5 thousand third country nationals resides in the eastern region of Kosice followed by another eastern region of Trnava with 3.3 thousand TCN. These numbers are still very modest compared to the total population of the regions. Even for the region of Bratislava where the stock is largest, compared to the population of about 450 thousand, the stock of TCN represents more than 3 %.

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2015 the top 9 countries of citizenship were Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, Vietnam, China, Korea, Syria, United States, and Macedonia. This nationality structure remains very stable since 2011. The numbers of third country nationals from all these countries increased between 2014 and 2015, the most pronounced growth was in the case of Ukrainian nationals, whose number increased by more than 30 % (2.7 thousand persons). 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

Data for 2011 are updated on the basis of the Population Census and represent the most accurate updated data on population in Slovakia. The components of population change over the period 2000 – 2015 are depicted in Table 21. 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 2013 was already much more modest in terms of the population change: natural change decreased to about 2.7 thousand. In 2013 the natural increase reached only 2.7 thousands persons, in 2014 it increased to almost 3.7 thousand persons. However, 2015 witnessed a decline to 1.8 thousand persons. Overall, the natural balance has been increasing while the net migration balance has been slightly decreasing over the past few years until 2014. This trend was reversed in 2015 when migration balance increased more substantially (to 3.1 thousand persons) and it overtook the natural balance (of 1.8 thousands).

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 decade⁵, 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.

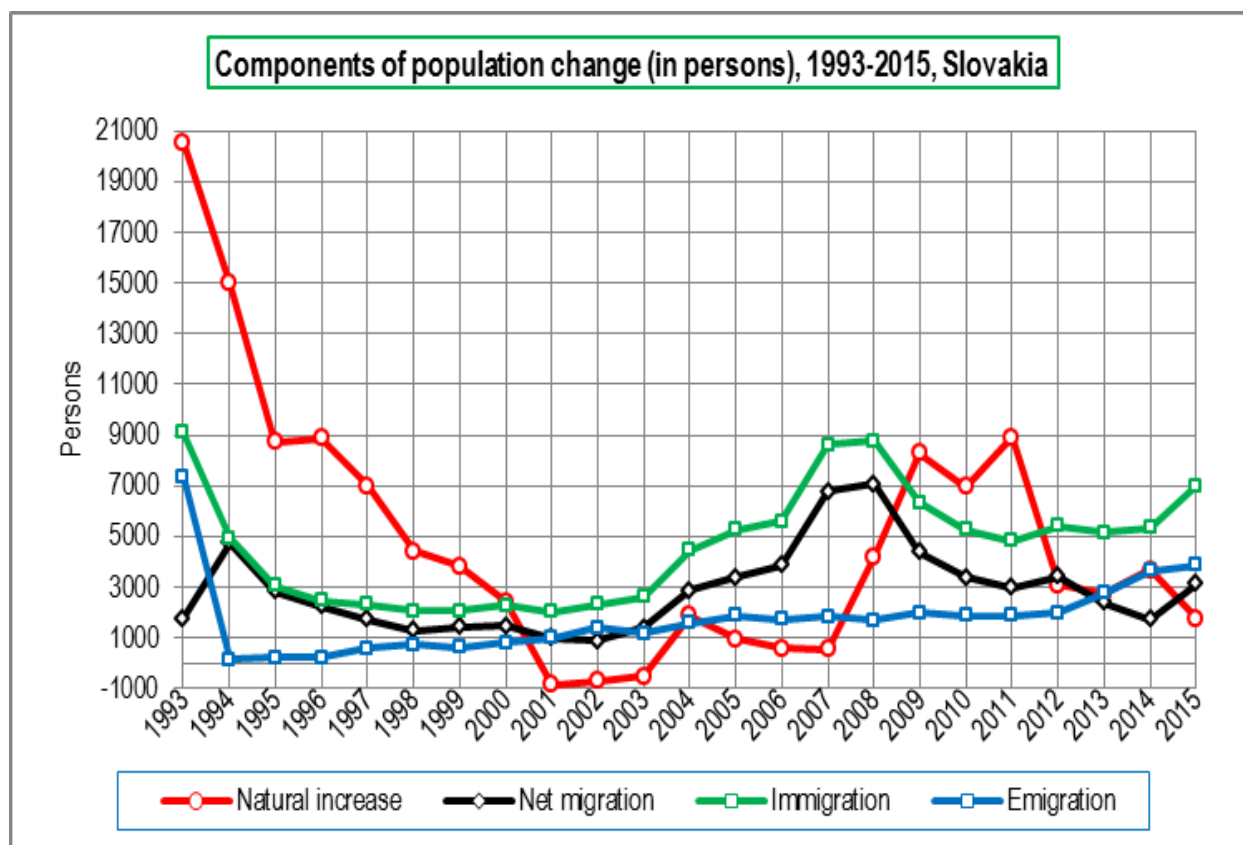
As can be seen in Table 7a, the migration balance declined, too, from about 2.4 thousand in 2013 to about 1.7 thousand in 2014. The latter was mainly due to the increased emigration (emigration in 2013 was 2 770 persons while in 2014 it was 3 644 persons). In 2015, 3 870 persons emigrated. However, in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

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

Relative demographic indicators per thousand inhabitants are summarized in Table 22. The overall picture is that of population ageing and (recently) gradually declining population balance. Lately the increase has been equally shared between the natural increase and immigration. Both indicators were culminating in 2008 and started to decline afterwards. In 2015 they reached 0.3 and 0.6 per thousand inhabitants, respectively.

In 2015 the dependency ratio for the Slovak population (defined as the ratio of pre- and post-working age population to working age population) reached 42,4 %. The overall trend of ageing continues and the retirement age has been gradually increasing. The expansion of working age brackets to 15-64 led to a substantially higher share of working age population (for example, in 2008 it was 72.4 per cent as compared to 63.9 per cent 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). Average age of the Slovak population in 2014 was 40 years.

⁵ 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.

Figure 3 Components of total population change, 1993 – 2015

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

4 MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS

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

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

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

The new legislation also stipulates obligations for employers to notify the National Labour Centre about their vacancies before launching a request for issuing work permits for selected groups of TCNs, for issuing temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment, or for issuing a Blue Card for TCN.

There is also a new obligation for legal entities and physical persons before concluding agreements about posting TCNs to work in Slovakia to agree with the National Labour Centre on the list of professions and the duration of postings

Furthermore, the new legislation should help to clarify the obligations of employers of EU nationals and TCNs.

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

The Ministry of Labour prepared an assessment of the impact of opening the Slovak labour market for Croatian nationals. The Slovak government agreed to this labour market opening as of the date

of entry of Croatia into the EU (while 13 member states introduced transitional measures: BE, DE, GR, ES, FR, I, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, SI and UK). Work permits for Croatian nationals granted before 1 July 2013 thus came to an end by the fact of expiration, or re-registration of the stay of Croatians and EU nationals. According to the data by the National Labour Centre, as of 30 June 2013 there were 148 Croatian citizens employed in Slovakia, of them 70 per cent with higher education. By end of 2013 the number of Croatians employed in Slovakia increased to 348 persons, by end of 2014 it increased to 377 persons, by end 2015 it reached 593 persons and by mid-2016 834 persons.

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

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

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 11.5 per cent in 2015 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia dropped substantially in 2013 (by about one third) to 8.8 thousand persons (compared to about 14.3 thousand during the previous year) and decreased further to 8 thousand persons in 2014. In 2015 it picked up again and reached 9.3 thousand workers. Among them 2.2 thousand worked on the basis of work permit and 7 thousand on the basis of information cards (mainly EEA nationals).

Regional labour market characteristics are summarized in Table 25. There is a gradient of worsening labour market situation from the West to the East. This means that there is an inverse relationship between the regional share in total unemployment and the share in total number of foreign workers. Bratislava region has the lowest share in total unemployment and highest share of foreign workers.

Numbers of foreign workers in Slovakia are summarized in table 26. The stock of foreign workers represents about 1 per cent of total labour force.

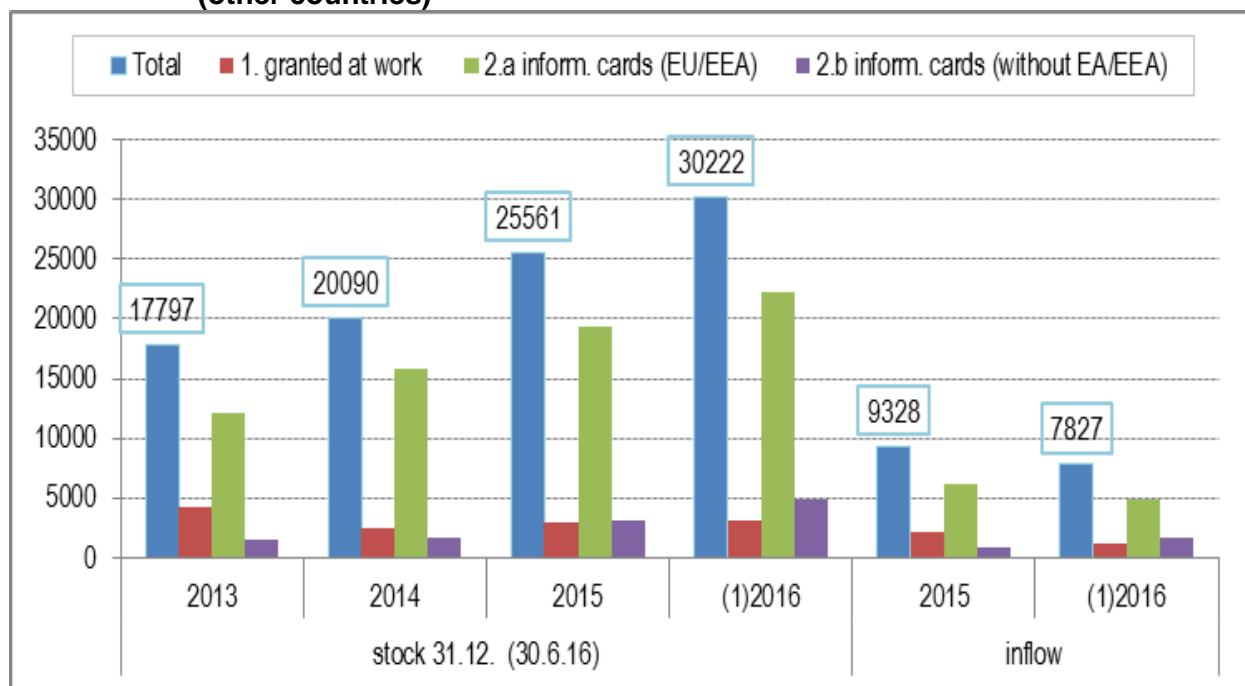
Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 14.3 thousand and 17.8 thousand workers as of end 2012 and 2013, respectively. It further increased to 20 thousand workers by end 2014, 25.6 thousand by end 2015 and 30 thousand by mid-2016. Among these, approximately thousand were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2016 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (7 thousand), Poland (3.2 thousand), Hungary (3.1 thousand), Czech Republic (3.2 thousand), and Bulgaria (1 thousand).

Tables 27a to 27c provide data about foreign workers by detailed breakdowns, such as by duration of stay, gender, age group, education, occupation and sector of economic activity. Majority of work permits for third country nationals is given for long-term period (over 12 months). On the contrary, most of the EEA nationals seem to come mainly for short period (less than 3 months). Prevailing characteristics for the group of workers from third countries are: male, university degree holder, and age brackets 25 to 34 years. For the workers from EEA both age and educational brackets are more evenly distributed. Figures 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).

Tables 28 and 29 summarize the development of foreign workers' stocks from the EEA and OECD countries, respectively. It can be seen that vast majority of foreign workers in this category in Slovakia in mid-2016 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Bulgaria.

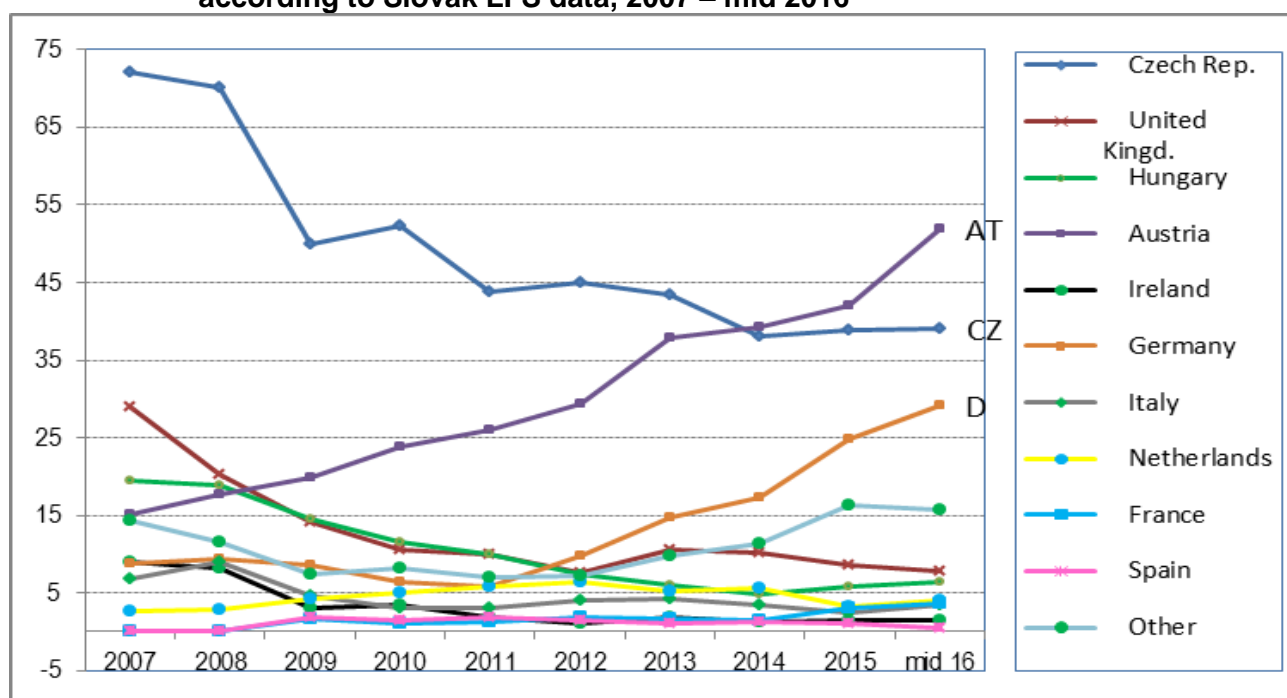
Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2016 represented about 6 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 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 again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014 and 148 thousand in 2015 and 163 thousand during the first half of 2016 (almost two thirds of them were males). The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2015 were the Czech Republic (39 thousand), Austria (52 thousand), Germany (29 thousand), UK (8 thousand) and Hungary (6 thousand).

Figure 4 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category, 2013-2016: Total nationals working on the basis: 1. of the authorization granted at work; 2.a of information cards (EU/EEA & Switzerland); 2.b of information cards (other countries)



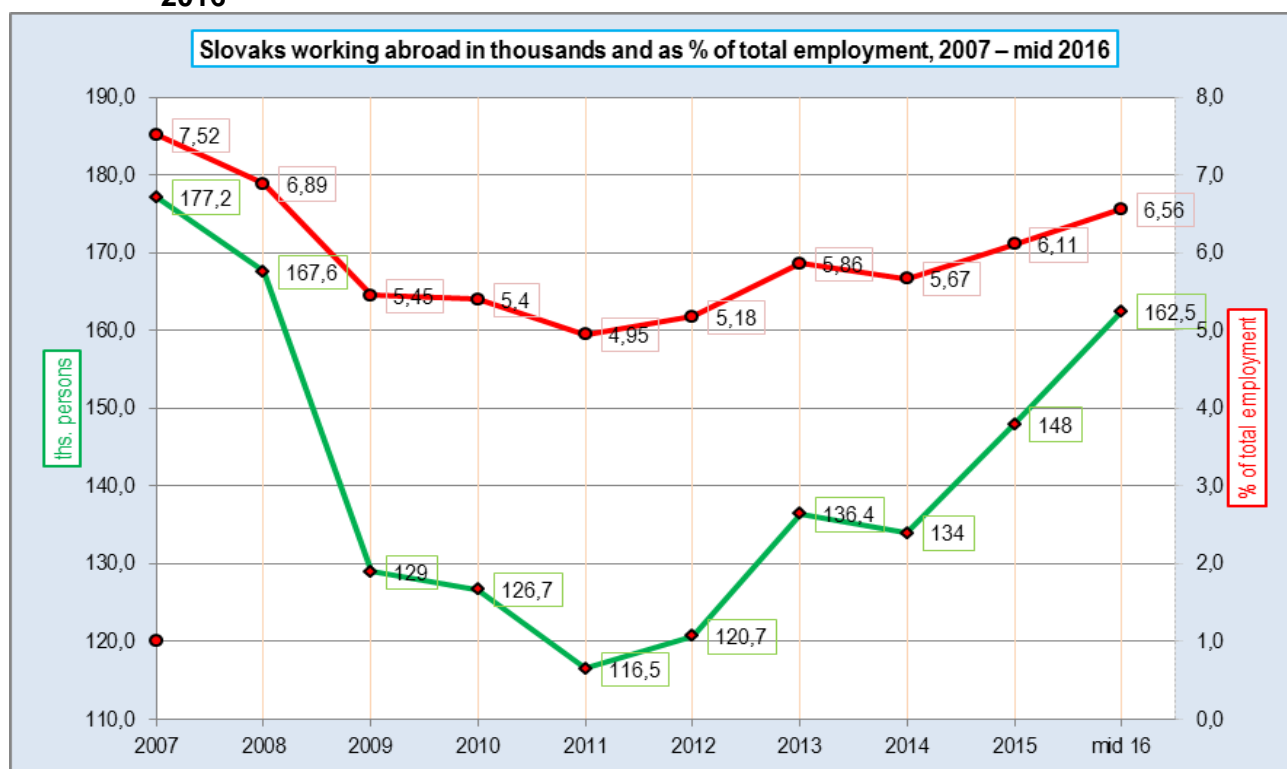
Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Figure 5 Slovaks working abroad (in ths.) persons by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2007 – mid 2016



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

Figure 6 Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2007 – mid 2016



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

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

Internal mobility

Tables 31 and 32 summarize the development of internal mobility of population over the past three decades. In 2013 about 85 thousand persons migrated internally, which represented a slight increase as compared to the previous year. In 2014 the number of internal migrants increased more substantially to almost 94 thousand persons, in 2015 it reached 91 thousand persons. 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 represented about 75 per cent of all internal mobility in 2015: 44 per cent of mobility took place within the same district, and about 30 per cent among districts within the same region. Only about 26 per cent of the total mobility was inter-regional (Slovakia has 8 regions at NUTSIII level, see Annex 2 for the map of the Slovak regions and districts). In terms of numbers of migrants per 1000 inhabitants, the figures for inter-regional mobility, inter-district mobility and within-district mobility in 2015 were 4.4, 5.0, 7.4 (as compared to 4.3, 5.1, 7.9 in 2014), 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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Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS).

ANNEX 1 STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 Main economic indicators^(a) 2004-2015

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP ^(b)	5,3	6,4	8,5	10,8	5,7	-5,5	5,1	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6
Total employment ^(c)	0,3	2,1	3,8	2,4	3,2	-2,8	-2,0	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6
Real wages	2,5	6,3	3,3	4,3	3,3	1,4	2,2	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2
Consumer prices ^(d)	7,5	2,7	4,5	2,8	4,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3
Unemployment rate ^(e)	18,1	16,2	13,3	11,0	9,6	12,1	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5

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 (data UnR 2011 have been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census).

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender 1994-2015

Immigration						
Year	From/to abroad (a)			From/to the Czech Republic		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1970	871	518	353	9 570	4 815	4 755
1980	546	236	310	6 933	3 626	3 307
1990	944	552	329	7 674	3 861	3 813
1994	1 778	942	836	3 144	1 769	1 375
1995	1 210	593	617	1 497	793	704
Ø1996-2000	1 283	676	607	952	496	456
2000	1 006	527	479	1 268	654	614
Ø2001-2005	2 431	1 439	992	904	478	426
2005	4 132	2 606	1 526	1 144	645	499
Ø2006-2010	5 650	3 853	1 797	1 269	688	581
2010	4 112	2 644	1 468	1 160	603	557
2011	3 840	2 492	1 348	989	521	468
2012	4 247	2 572	1 675	1 172	646	526
2013	4 012	2 405	1 607	1 137	562	575
2014	4 125	2 431	1 694	1 232	678	554
2015	5 556	3 361	2 195	1 441	741	700
Emigration						
1970	760	329	431	14 138	7 162	6 976
1980	543	140	403	10 065	5 084	4 981
1990	867	418	449	10 073	5 444	4 629
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
Ø1996-2000	314	112	202	177	83	94
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
Ø2001-2005	749	232	517	453	206	247
2005	1 139	366	773	734	331	403
Ø2006-2010	1 157	503	654	670	293	377
2010	1 260	568	692	629	276	353
2011	1 226	458	768	637	293	344
2012	1 380	502	878	623	276	347
2013	1 833	695	1 138	937	393	544
2014	2 482	913	1 569	1 162	529	633
2015	2 758	1 067	1 691	1 112	487	625

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2012-2015

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Temporary	3 778	8 132	8 790	14 255	14 550	14 080	14 601	16 642	21 089
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	3 778	7 971	8 790	14 255	14 368	14 080	14 561	16 642	21 089
<i>EEA citizens</i>	-	74			182	-	40		
Permanent residence	5 596	8 394	8 228	8 430	51 332	53 437	56 699	59 851	62 796
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	744	2 070	1 970	2 042	9 739	10 681	11 342	12 297	13 270
<i>EEA citizens</i>	4 852	6 311	6 258	6 388	41 593	42 756	45 357	47 554	49 526
Tolerated residence	429	289	160	1 100	309	360	349	232	902
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	241	249	160	1 100	226	258	254	232	902
<i>EEA citizens</i>	188	35			83	102	95		
Total	9 803	16 675	17 178	23 785	66 191	67 877	71 649	76 715	84 787
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	4 763	10 290	10 920	17 397	24 333	25 019	26 157	29 171	35 261
<i>EEA citizens</i>	5 040	6 385	6 258	6 388	41 858	42 858	45 492	47 544	49 526

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

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

Table 4 Dynamics of granted residence permits in Slovakia, 2012-2016 – half years

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Temporary	1 608	3 713	6 268	6 176	15 217	14 220	15 011	17 967	22 871
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 608	3 425	6 268	6 176	15 199	14 220	14 981	17 967	22 871
<i>EEA citizens*</i>	-	1			18	-	30		
Permanent residence	2 185	4 038	3 993	4 653	53 140	53 849	58 462	61 133	64 618
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	288	937	1 011	1 132	10 305	11 066	11 753	12 754	13 869
<i>EEA citizens</i>	1 897	3 041	2 982	3 521	42 835	42 783	46 709	48 379	50 749
Tolerated residence	94	87	199	555	375	336	310	322	477
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	72	72	199	555	290	243	216	322	477
<i>EEA citizens</i>	22	13			85	93	94		
Total	3 887	7 480	10 460	11 384	68 732	68 405	73 783	79 422	87 966
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 968	4 434	7 478	7 863	25 794	25 529	26 950	31 043	37 217
<i>EEA citizens</i>	1 919	3 046	2 982	3 521	42 938	42 876	46 833	48 379	50 749

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.

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

Table 5 Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2015–2016 (Top 15)

2015	Inflows (new permits)				2016 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	6 103	5 524	550	29	Ukraine	2 514	2 288	215	11
Serbia	2 776	2 669	82	25	Serbia	896	856	30	10
Russia	1 541	1 321	208	12	Russia	817	709	100	8
Syria	943	120	20	803	Korea	475	404	71	
Korea	882	808	74		Syria	430	81	3	346
China	498	387	108	3	Iran	324	317	7	
Iran	452	434	17	1	Vietnam	269	221	44	4
Vietnam	433	332	88	13	China	268	221	47	
U.S.	391	310	66	15	Iraq	169	17	152	
Macedonia	320	245	71	4	Turkey	156	133	21	2
Turkey	318	272	45	1	Macedonia	155	124	29	2
India	144	109	29	6	Somalia	129	2	1	126
Thailand	144	127	17		U.S.	122	87	32	3
Kazakhstan	137	123	14		Thailand	77	64	13	
Libya	120	109	9	2	India	76	66	10	
Others	2 195	1 365	644	186	Others	986	586	357	43
Total	17 397	14 255	2 042	1 100	Total	7 863	6 176	1 132	555

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

Source: Presidium of the 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 2012 - 2016 (half year)

	Year	Total	Bratisl.	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	BBystric.	Presov	Kosice
Total	2012	4 761	1 808	371	244	385	555	261	470	667
	2013	10 290	4 535	784	516	746	1 104	495	886	1 224
	1.-6.2014	4 434	1 975	349	243	284	450	271	337	525
	2014	10 920	5 114	764	557	732	1 088	621	782	1 262
	1.-6.2015	7 478	3 594	557	258	403	614	364	649	1 039
	2015	17 397	8 100	2 101	619	1 002	1 363	861	1 248	2 103
	1.-6.2016	7 863	3 673	1 065	325	470	606	525	542	657
Temporary	2012	3 778	1 549	291	192	311	387	202	276	570
	2013	7 971	3 697	557	391	519	889	328	625	965
	1.-6.2014	3 425	1 572	264	175	218	357	190	241	408
	2014	8 790	4 265	598	412	556	893	467	577	1 022
	1.-6.2015	6 268	3 135	460	194	303	538	289	446	903
	2015	14 255	7 216	1 107	482	807	1 194	708	940	1 801
	1.-6.2016	6 176	3 247	632	271	229	515	460	305	517
Permanent	2012	744	219	56	50	70	157	54	64	74
	2013	2 070	751	208	117	219	197	146	200	232
	1.-6.2014	937	363	78	65	64	90	75	93	109
	2014	1 970	776	149	138	170	185	144	183	225
	1.-6.2015	1 011	421	90	58	92	71	72	85	122
	2015	2 042	807	174	130	183	161	145	172	270
	1.-6.2016	1 132	395	86	51	233	87	64	83	133
Tolerated	2012	241	42	24	2	4	11	5	130	23
	2013	249	87	19	8	8	18	21	61	27
	1.-6.2014	72	40	7	3	2	3	6	3	8
	2014	160	73	17	7	6	10	10	22	15
	1.-6.2015	199	38	7	6	8	5	3	118	14
	2015	1 110	87	820	7	12	8	8	136	32
	1.-6.2016	555	31	347	3	8	4	1	154	7

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

Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, ^(a) 2004-2015

Continent	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	4460	1586	5276	1873	5589	1735	8624	1831	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870
Europe	3536	1398	4400	1585	4793	1503	7874	1685	8126	1506	5849	1809	4756	1701	4294	1685	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477
Albania	5		4		4		1	1	6		9	1	4		4	2	1		3	1	2			
Andorra																							1	1
Austria	193	175	325	200	317	168	298	173	340	196	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789
Belarus	13	1	13		8	2	8		10	1	11		4		4		7		7		8	2	6	
Belgium	16	10	38	6	24	6	38	5	58	5	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19
Bosnia & Herz.	26		18		12	1	7		9		3		9		4	1	4		2		3	1	9	
Bulgaria	27	4	18	2	17	3	520	2	352	5	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7
Croatia	42	6	27	5	39	7	24	1	6	6	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4
Czech Republic	987	662	1144	734	1163	706	1178	775	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112
Cyprus*					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8
Denmark	16	2	39	2	36	13	35	2	31	11	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15
Estonia			5		4		2		7		5		8		7		5		5	1	4		2	
Finland	5		3	2	7		22		17	1	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6
France	85	32	185	17	139	18	185	26	173	16	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43
Germany	333	229	742	303	674	235	733	342	902	218	517	444	355	304	288	176	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407
Greece	16	2	12	1	17	4	35	6	32	2	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6
Hungary	100	27	248	28	342	22	570	22	924	17	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61
Iceland			1		1		9				2		1		2		5		14	1	17			1
Italy	82	31	123	44	173	59	240	42	202	47	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131
Ireland	4	1	4	4	25	20	25	38	47	63	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63
Latvia			10		8		7		9	3	12	1	32	3	15		16	2	10		9		17	
Liechtenstein		1	1		1				1												1		1	
Lithuania	4		2		4		16		14	1	17	1	10	2	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1
Luxembourg	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	4			3	1	3	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14
Macedonia	119	1	48	1	28		19	2	22		18		14	1	16		12		19		25	2	19	
Malta	3		6				1		2		1		5	4		1	5	3	3	5	6	7	5	1
Moldavia	4		6		6		3		5		2	1	3		1		1	1	7		1		6	

Continent	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Monaco	1						3		5				2		1	3			1	1		3		6
Montenegro							5		6		2		1		1						1	3	2	1
The Netherlands	40	8	56	9	59	17	74	14	69	14	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46
Norway	6	2	35	3	45	3	52	4	58	6	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26
Poland	216	13	311	6	644	32	418	17	394	11	382	30	286	44	191	11	128	19	170	4	135	16	220	12
Portugal	4		12		15	6	12	4	18	3	34	1	14		28		18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5
Romania	325	2	155		98	1	2465	27	2133	25	586	45	416	14	465	14	286	15	275	3	298	2	491	2
Russia	56	1	69	1	91	3	58	1	42	2	54		65	1	40	2	37	1	4		41	3	63	5
Serbia ^(b)	276	2	200	1	114	6	80	6	122	9	84	3	61	3	50		46	8	68	4	51	3	90	1
Slovenia	15	1	23	6	20	7	32	2	25	3	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3
Spain	23	16	43	9	63	23	80	18	78	17	119	21	81	22	86	16	97	14	69	29	73	21	119	41
Sweden	20	3	23	12	28	14	34	5	37	2	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32
Switzerland	52	85	72	107	56	63	71	45	87	53	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89	75	143	96	182	84	195
Turkey*					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2
Ukraine	335	9	251	6	306	3	280	4	163	6	119	1	119	3	116	1	114	3	148	2	234	3	374	4
United Kingdom	86	70	126	74	203	60	233	100	317	119	279	104	177	118	224	125	548	163	617	260	706	351	792	405
Asia	574	10	473	16	433	14	365	22	261	45	184	50	223	56	263	46	248	45	263	61	198	106	254	95
America	252	149	300	210	268	176	299	110	267	126	227	102	197	114	202	112	220	126	241	158	259	194	271	250
Canada	73	84	92	90	84	76	92	54	67	38	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78
United States	149	63	187	109	162	95	183	55	168	75	136	66	124	80	101	70	151	85	154	107	155	133	150	161
Africa	55	7	50	9	51	2	53	1	70	5	57	4	51	2	45	5	43	7	47	5	31	1	53	5
Australia and Oceania	43	22	53	53	44	40	33	13	41	23	29	14	45	16	25	15	38	19	45	39	39	41	50	43

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. * Cyprus and Turkey from 2012 in the framework of Europe; 2003-2006 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2007 Serbia.

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2004-2015

Continent	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	4460	1586	5276	1873	5589	1735	8624	1831	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870
Europe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8436	1677	6080	1938	4966	1845	4507	1843	5141	1995	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866
Albania																			3	1	1			
Austria	140		258	12	250	6	225	20	244	10	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	6		3		4				5		4	2	6	
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	1	62	4	51	1	53	1	28		41		21		26	1
Bosnia Herz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6		2		9		3				2		3	1	5	
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	350	5	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6	51		54	4	146	
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		5		10		7	1	10	1	136		72	2	153	1
Czech Republic	27	1	48	1	779	25	827	21	1037	15	1037	43	786	54	600	30	462	16	402	4	414	4	589	7
Cyprus																	2		1		3		2	
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	39	3	37	3	14	4	6		7		9		7	
Estonia																	4		3		2		1	
Finland																	10	1	8		3		12	
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154		163	1	118	2	100		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1
Germany	231	4	607	83	587	58	592	131	754	33	387	280	247	142	191	26	129	10	90	4	76	1	147	
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33		50	3	42	1	26		15		16		19		57	
Hungary	77	3	234	12	323	5	551	2	904	1	783	46	678	17	662	15	706		379	5	510	8	560	2
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19		26		23	1	25	1	10	1	10		7			
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	1	214	7	206	12	175	3	164	2	150		107	1	211	10
Island																	4		14		17		7	
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	11	1	31		15		16	2	9		7		17	
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		17	1	11	2	19		11		9	3	10		19	
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		3													
Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20		16		14		14		10		16	1	18	1	18	
Malta																	1		1		4		2	
Moldavia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		1		3		1				4		1		1	
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					1		1								1	
The Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65		44	4	37	6	28		12		15		16		17	1
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57		57		51	2	58		54		31		48		49	

Continent	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Poland	204	8	300	4	635	23	408	13	391	7	376	23	280	32	190	7	115	9	158		122	1	205	3
Portugal																	16		11		12		36	
Romania	8	2	13		10		2404	27	2122	25	579	46	412	14	458	13	275	12	274	3	290	1	498	
Russia					84	3	43	1	29	1	52		61		40				43		39	3	53	1
Serbia ^(b)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	47		31		15				27		15	1	46	
Slovakia	2471	1523	1745	1704	1302	1560	1417	1574	1350	1547	1205	1432	1111	1512	1078	1703	2479	1923	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	24	1	23	2	22	2	8		9		5		16	
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	3	88	6	63	4	64	1	57		39		42	2	85	2
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30		35		20	1	10		20		22		11		14	
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38		28		27	1	15	4	14	1	5		10		9	
Turkey																							13	
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	6	99	1	107	1	105	1			77	3	94	2	192	
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	3	212	5	126	9	153	2	60	2	48		62	2	103	
Asia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	20	157	37	195	36	224	10	204	5	203	9	130	27	163	2
America	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	6	57	2	57	8	54	7	35	2	35		41	2	54	1
Canada									5		2	2	1		4		3		2		4		1	
United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	28		30	6	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1
Africa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	44	2	50		39	3	36	1	38	1	23	1	41	1
Australia and Oceania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		8		4		5		3		5	1	3		7	

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. Cyprus and Turkey up to 2011 in the framework of Asia; (b) 2003-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2012-2015

Origin	2012		2013		2014		2015		Citizenship	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	Total	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870
Europe	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	Europe	5141	1995	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866
OECD 34	4379	1907	4035	2670	4316	3517	5271	3725	OECD 34	4542	1973	4265	2755	4604	3615	5636	3866
Australia	35	15	41	31	34	35	42	37	Australia	3	0	4	0	3		5	
Austria	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	Austria	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1
Belgium	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	Belgium	28	0	41	0	21		26	1
Canada	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78	Canada	3	0	2	0	4		1	
Chile	4	0	3	0	1	1			Chile	2	0	1	0			1	
Czech Rep.	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	Czech Rep.	462	16	402	4	414	4	589	7
Denmark	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	Denmark	6	0	7	0	9		7	
Estonia	5	0	5	1	4		2		Estonia	4	0	3	0	2		1	
Finland	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	Finland	10	1	8	0	3		12	
France	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	France	51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1
Germany	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407	Germany	129	10	90	4	76	1	147	
Greece	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	Greece	15	0	16	0	19		57	
Hungary	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61	Hungary	706	0	379	5	510	8	560	2
Iceland	5	0	14	1	17		9	1	Iceland	4	0	14	0	17		7	
Ireland	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63	Ireland	10	1	10	0	7		18	
Israel	7	0	7	0	6	14	17	4	Israel	1	0	0	0	2		4	
Italy	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131	Italy	164	2	150	0	107	1	211	10
Japan	3	4	6	10	1	2	3		Japan	1	0	3	4	1	1	2	
Korea	22	1	14	1	14	7	22	2	Korea	22	2	14	1	15	7	21	2
Luxembourg	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0				
Mexico	3	2	5	5	9	2	13	3	Mexico	2	0	3	0	3		12	
Netherlands	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46	Netherlands	12	0	15	0	16		17	1

Origin	2012		2013		2014		2015		Citizenship	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
New Zealand	3	4	0	0	5	6	6	6	New Zealand	0	0	1	1			2	
Norway	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26	Norway	54	0	31	0	48		49	
Poland	128	19	170	4	135	16	220	12	Poland	115	9	158	0	122	1	205	3
Portugal	18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5	Portugal	16	0	11	0	12		36	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	2479	1923	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835
Slovenia	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3	Slovenia	8	0	9	0	5		16	
Spain	97	14	69	29	73	21	119	41	Spain	57	0	39	0	42	2	85	2
Sweden	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32	Sweden	20	0	22	0	11		14	
Switzerland	77	89	75	143	96	182	84	195	Switzerland	14	1	5	0	10		9	
Turkey	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2	Turkey	10	0	12	1	5	8	13	
UK	548	163	617	260	706	351	792	405	UK	60	2	48	0	62	2	103	
United States	151	85	154	107	155	133	150	161	United States	11	2	14	0	23	2	15	1
Non-OECD									Non-OECD								
Bulgaria	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	Bulgaria	177	6	51	0	54	4	146	
Latvia	16	2	10	0	9		17		Latvia	16	2	9	0	7		17	
Lithuania	10	0	9	3	7	1	21	1	Lithuania	11	0	9	3	10		19	
Romania	286	15	275	3	298	2	491	2	Romania	275	12	274	3	290	1	498	1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2015 – 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	1441	1112	1	Czech Republic	589	7
2	United Kingdom	792	405	2	Hungary	560	2
3	Austria	527	789	3	Romania	498	1
4	Romania	491	2	4	Italy	211	10
5	Hungary	450	61	5	Poland	205	3
6	Germany	377	407	6	Ukraine	192	
7	Ukraine	374	4	7	Croatia	153	1
8	Italy	298	131	8	Germany	147	
9	Poland	220	12	9	Bulgaria	146	1
10	Bulgaria	151	7	10	United Kingdom	103	
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	3223	3835
	Total	6997	3870		Total	6997	3870
	Europe	6369	3477		Europe	6732	3866

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2015 – 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	1441	1112	1	Italy	211	10	1
Austria	527	789	2	Czech Republic	589	7	2
Germany	377	407	3	Poland	205	3	3
United Kingdom	792	405	4	Hungary	560	2	4
Switzerland	84	195	5	Spain	85	2	5
United States	150	161	6	Korea	21	2	6
Italy	298	131	7	Croatia	153	1	7
Canada	67	78	8	Austria	91	1	8
Ireland	125	63	9	France	77	1	9
United Arab Emirates	31	61	10	Russia	53	1	10
				Slovakia	3223	3835	<i>Memo</i>
Total	6997	3870		Total	6997	3870	
Europe	6369	3477		Europe	6732	3866	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1997-2016

(in persons)	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 821	733	2 088	8 187	1 921	6 266	7 957	2 876	5 081
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
Total	6 062	2 238	3 823	14 577	3 991	10 586	15 235	4 983	10 252
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
Total	12 493	6 389	6 104	8 334	3 756	4 578	5 178	2 939	2 239
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							2 871		
(in persons)	2006			2007			2008		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	4 129	2546	1 583	3 405	1 829	1 576	1 034	1 022	12
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	3 491			3 356			1 321		
(in persons)	2009			2010			2011		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	611	572	39	516	494	22	390	384	6
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	1 174	961	829
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(in persons)	2011			2012		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 219			1 479		
Illegal State border crossing:	390	384	6	658	653	5
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
Illegal stay	829	---		821	---	
Inland	548			513		
At internal borders				2		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	231			274		
After return from other Member States	50			32		
(in persons)	2013			2014 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 091			498		
Illegal State border crossing:	398	395	3	83	82	1
External land border between BCPs	351	349	2	61	61	0
External land border at BCPs	44	44		22	21	1
External air border	3	2	1	0	0	0
Illegal stay	693	---		415	---	
Inland	424			272		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	224			123		
After return from other Member States	45			20		
(in persons)	2014			2015 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 304			943		
Illegal State border crossing:	240	236	4	103	102	1
External land border between BCPs	189	189		72	72	
External land border at BCPs	42	40	2	30	29	1
External air border	9	7	2	1	1	
Illegal stay	1 064			840		
Inland	634			546		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	351			224		
After return from other Member States	79			70		
(in persons)	2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 535			977		
Illegal State border crossing:	222	217	5	80	71	9
External land border between BCPs	134	134		38	36	2
External land border at BCPs	74	71	3	34	34	
External air border	14	12	2	8	1	7
Illegal stay	2 313			897		
Inland	1 237			579		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	637			312		
After return from other Member States	439			6		

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

Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2016

(in mio. persons)	2015 – half year			2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1,336	0,672	0,664	3,114	1,567	1,547	1,513	0,777	0,736
Border with:									
Ukraine	0,868	0,450	0,418	1,853	0,940	0,913	0,991	0,522	0,469
Airports	0,468	0,222	0,246	1,261	0,627	0,634	0,522	0,255	0,267

(in mio. persons)	2012			2013			2014		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	in	Out
Total	2,938	1,515	1,423	2,846	1,396	1,450	2,858	1,446	1,412
Border with:									
Ukraine	1,944	1,022	0,921	1,862	0,896	0,966	1,818	0,928	0,890
Airports	0,994	0,493	0,502	0,984	0,500	0,484	1,040	0,518	0,522

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

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

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

	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	96,798	48,443	48,355	90,408	45,001	45,407	86,699	43,344	43,355
Border with:									
Austria	9,696	4,542	5,154	7,306	3,583	3,723	8,382	4,141	4,241

Czech Republic	47,731	24,028	23,703	44,027	22,050	21,977	43,372	21,658	21,714
Hungary	17,305	8,525	8,780	19,831	9,934	9,897	18,732	9,281	9,451
Poland	20,180	10,366	9,814	17,980	9,206	8,774	14,764	7,531	7,233
Ukraine	1,409	738	671	801	403	398	932	473	459

	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	110,436	55,483	54,953	111,626	56,178	55,448	104,055	52,460	51,595
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 the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

Table 10 Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2012 – 2015

In thousands	Persons				Vehicle			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	863.6	837.4	779,4	881,7	8.1	7.6	6,9	7,7
Poprad	21.7	21.8	29,1	82,9	0.3	0.3	0,3	0,6
Kosice	84.8	101.0	209,2	263,7	0.8	0.9	1,5	2,3
Small airports*	24.3	23.7	22,8	32,3	0.3	0.3	0,3	0,4
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	1 070.9	1 098.0	1 068,9	1 110,9	540.6	603.9	575,4	520,9
Ubla	603.9	544.9	547,2	522,9	283.0	230.7	241,7	217,8
Velke Slemence	224.2	184.8	157,7	175,7	-	-	-	-
Cierna nad Tisou	32.7	32.4	31,7	30,9	7.6	7.6	7,4	7,2
Matovske Vojkovce	12.1	1.9	12,2	12,2	6.5	6.3	6,4	6,7
Total	2 938.2	2 845.9	2 858,2	3 113,1	847.2	853.6	839,9	763,6

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. Yearbook, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

* Small airports: airports Piešťany, Sliač, Nitra, Žilina and Prievidza

Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2014 - 2015

Legal migration by the State border		2014		2015	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	927 529	890 124	940 008	912 619
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	471 551	461 852	453 324	450 191
	- third country citizens	455 978	428 272	486 684	462 428
	Number of persons in total	1 817 653		1 852 627	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	432 831	398 036	386 509	366 121
	- passenger vehicles	362 498	343 611	326 043	316 757
	- buses	4 440	4 172	4 512	4 247
	- lorries	59 008	43 381	48 984	38 148
	- passenger trains	1 460	1 459	1 462	1 462
	- freight trains	5 425	5 413	5 508	5 507
	- other (e.g. motorcycle)				
	Number of vehicles in total	830 867		752 630	
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	518 245	522 294	626 708	633 789
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	498 722	501 845	602 649	610 082
	- third country citizens	19 523	20 449	24 059	23 707
	Number of persons in total	1 040 539		1 260 497	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	4 522	4 517	5 500	5 463
	Number of aeroplanes in total	9 039		10 963	
Number of persons in total		2 858 192		3 113 124	
Number of transport means in total		839 906		763 593	

*Note: In case of airports, passengers travelling at non-Schengen flights are counted only.
Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police.*

Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2009 and 1st half 2016

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2015	Nationality	1 st half 2016	Nationality	2015	Nationality	1 st half 2016
Ukraine	92	Ukraine	46	Ukraine	775	Ukraine	423
Afghanistan	42	Vietnam	13	Syria	576	Afghanistan	103
Russia	14	Georgia	6	Afghanistan	223	Iraq	75
Georgia	13	Moldova	3	Iraq	136	Syria	66
Somalia	11	Russia	3	Kosovo	120	Serbia	55
Iraq	10	Sri Lanka	3	Pakistan	56	Iran	12
Moldova	7	Azerbaijan	2	Serbia	46	Russia	11
Bangladesh	6	Netherlands	1	Russia	30	Vietnam	10
Syria	6	Kazakhstan	1	Stateless	29	Moldova	9
Armenia	5	Syria	1	Macedonia	22	Pakistan	9
Other	16	Other	1	Other	300	Other	124
Total	222	Total	80	Total	2 313	Total	897
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2014	Nationality	1 st half 2015	Nationality	2014	Nationality	1 st half 2015
Afghanistan	114	Ukraine	32	Ukraine	503	Ukraine	312
Ukraine	47	Afghanistan	25	Kosovo	91	Syria	149
Vietnam	21	Georgia	11	Syria	65	Kosovo	111
Somalia	11	Somalia	11	Afghanistan	40	Iraq	33
Syria	11	Iraq	10	Vietnam	35	Afghanistan	32
Bangladesh	7	Syria	5	Russia	32	Serbia	22
Palestine	7	Vietnam	3	Serbia	32	Russia	19
Georgia	6	Bangladesh	3	China	21	Israel	16
Eritrea	3	Russia	2	Libya	18	Macedonia	12
Congo DR	3	Turkey	1	Macedonia	16	Vietnam	9
Other	10	Other		Other	211	Other	92
Total	240	Total	103	Total	1 064	Total	840
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2013	Nationality	1 st half 2014	Nationality	2013	Nationality	1 st half 2014
Somalia	79	Afghanistan	29	Ukraine	314	Ukraine	178
Afghanistan	75	Ukraine	24	Afghanistan	45	Syria	29
Somalia	55	Somalia	10	Moldova	26	Afghanistan	24
Georgia	53	Eritrea	3	Russia	26	Serbia	18
Moldova	33	Congo-DR	3	Vietnam	24	Libya	15
Eritrea	28	Bangladesh	2	Serbia	22	Russia	14
Syria	16	Georgia	2	Pakistan	18	Vietnam	14
Russia	11	Palestine	2	China	16	China	13
Sudan	7	Sudan	2	Kosovo	15	United States	11
Mongolia	5	Vietnam	2	Macedonia	14	Macedonia	9
Other	36	Other	4	Other	173	Other	90
Total	398	Total	83	Total	693	Total	415
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2012	Nationality	1 st half	Nationality	2012	Nationality	1 st half

			2013				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	U.S.	22	Kuwait	7
Other	48	Other	15	Other	220	Other	98
Total	658	Total	176	Total	821	Total	331
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2011	Nationality	1st half 2012	Nationality	2011	Nationality	1st 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
Total	390	Total	227	Total	829	Total	391
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2010	Nationality	1st half 2011	Nationality	2010	Nationality	1st 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
Total	516	Total	186	Total	961	Total	336
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
Total	611	Total	994	Total	1 174	Total	1 321

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

Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2006-2014

Readmission Agreement with State:	2006			2007		
	Readmitted		Accepted	Readmitted		Accepted
	EU	3 rd countries	3 rd countries	EU	3 rd countries	3 rd countries
Ukraine	38	1666	5	16	1167	4
Austria	0	1	387	0	0	470
Hungary	3	1	60	15	21	7
Czech Rep	0	0	64	9	4	77
Poland	0	2	26	0	4	17
Total	41	1671	542	40	1196	575
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
Ukraine	691	7	425	18	308	5
Austria	0	31	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	5	6	5	6
Czech Rep	0	2	3	17	1	11
Poland	3	0	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	695	42	435	43	317	28
Readmission Agreement with State:	2011		2012		2013	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	138	3	97	1	132	1
Austria	2	-	-	-	1	1
Hungary	10	7	6	4	15	2
Czech Rep	1	33	7	23	3	24
Poland	1	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	1	1	-	-	1
Russia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Italy					1	-
Total	153	44	111	28	152	29
Readmission Agreement with State:	2014		2015		1 st half 2016	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	116		112		36	2

Austria	2	3					1	
Hungary	39	3	338	12	2	1		
Czech Rep	3	36	3	376				
Poland		12		20				
Total	160	54	453	408	38	4		
	Accepted persons in Slovakia							
Nationality	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1 st half 2016
Afghanistan		1	10	5	3	3	106	2
Albania					1	1		
Algeria				1		2	1	
Armenia	3							
Azerbaiian		1						
Bangladesh							2	
Bosna&H	1	1		1	1	1		
Canada						1		
Cent AfrRep						1		
China						2		
Colombia						1		
Croatia			1					
Czech	1							
DPR Korea							3	
Eritrea							1	
France	2	1	1					
Ghana							1	
Iran	2						2	
Iraq	1						29	
Italy		1						
Kazakhstan	1							
Kirghiz	1							
Kosovo			1	3	11	14	17	13
Lebanon			4		1		1	
Litva						1		
Macedonia	1		4	4		1		
Mali							1	
Moldova	6	3		1	1			
Mongolia				1		1		
Morroco							1	
Namibia	1					1		
Nepal				1				
Nigeria					1			
Pakistan			4	1	3	1	19	
Palestine		1		4				
Romania			1					
Russia	4	1	4				2	
Serbia	5	1	8	2	4	2		
Slovakia	5	1						
Somalia		1						
Spain	1							
Stateless	1		1	1		1	27	
Syria		1			1	15	191	29
Tunisia	1						1	
Turkey	2		4	1		2		
UK		1						
Ukraine	2	5			1	2	3	3
Uzbekistan		3						
Vietnam	2	5	1	2	1	1		
Total	43	28	44	28	29	54	408	47

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

Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2016 (August)

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	1 556	197	68	91	195	76	148	105	116	105	132	174	149
2001	8 151	131	175	266	580	640	625	491	1100	1026	933	1074	1110
2002	9 743	751	662	545	400	455	538	860	796	1180	1300	1140	1116
2003	10 358	442	386	421	636	679	810	878	895	1015	1366	1427	1368
2004	11 395	982	751	801	1621	1117	1114	989	773	873	1079	643	652
2005	3 549	377	127	138	295	217	259	254	405	379	415	369	313
2006	2 849	197	88	95	108	268	265	341	331	225	278	332	321
2007	2 642	220	218	232	327	280	215	229	325	215	215	115	51
2008	909	45	61	66	75	76	93	76	80	86	121	66	64
2009	822	53	43	71	39	62	77	96	61	103	79	66	72
2010	541	57	18	49	52	67	55	53	57	43	35	26	29
2011	491	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41	49	73	52	30
2012	732	36	24	28	34	62	92	115	70	75	79	65	52
2013	441	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21	41	38	28
2014	331	22	13	52	22	18	31	14	22	22	32	39	44
2015	330	16	12	36	10	23	12	13	8	10	14	15	161
2016^(a)	84	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22				

Note: (a) Until 31.8.2016

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2016 (August)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Applications	96	140	359	415	645	506	1320	1556	8151	9743	10358	11395	
Granted refugee status	41	58	80	72	69	53	26	11	18	20	11	15	
Refused requests	20	32	57	62	84	36	176	123	130	309	531	1592	
Procedure terminated	25	65	190	193	539	224	1034	1366	5247	8053	10656	11782	
Under evaluation	43	31	75	106	63	260	343	400	2248	3609	2769	775	
Nationality granted	0	0	0	4	14	22	2	0	11	59	42	21	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 93-2015	2016
Applications	3549	2849	2642	909	822	541	491	732	441	331	330	58 405	84
Granted refugee status	25	8	14	22	14	15	12	32	15	14	8	811	158
Refused requests	827	861	1177	416	330	180	186	334	124	197	124	7 958	50
Procedure terminated	2930	1940	1693	455	460	361	270	383	352	163	148	49 460	22
Under evaluation	542	604	584	595	254	267	185	261	200			14 214*	
Nationality granted	2	5	18	4	1	3	7	0	7	12	5	238	0

Note: Total = Until 31.8.2016; *until 2013

Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series

Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2014-2015

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Afghanistan	93	37	7		6	9	45	5	53	57
Albania	1									1
Algeria	3	1					1		8	1
Armenia		3					6		3	3
Bangladesh	5	5					2	8		2
Benin	1						1			
Belarus		1					1			2
Cameroon	3	2	3				1	2	1	1
China		1				1				
Congo	2								2	
Congo – DR	7	2				2	3		4	1
Côte d'Ivoire							2			
Croatia	1								1	
Cuba	1	3		3		1	1	1		
Czech Republic	1	1			1	1				
Egypt									2	
Eritrea	8						9	1		2
Gambia	1				1					
Georgia	14	8			1		4		15	9
Ghana		1				1				
India	12	9			4	3	1	1	6	4
Iran	3	4	2		1	3	7	1		2
Iraq	6	172	1	1			4	12	3	10
Kazakhstan	2								2	
Kenya							1		1	
Libya	4			1			5			1
Macedonia		1								
Moldova	3	5				2			3	3
Mongolia	8				4	3				1
Morocco						1			3	
Nepal		1								1
Nigeria	2	2			2					
Pakistan	9	3			1		2	1	8	
Palestinian territ.	5	3					2	2	3	2
Russia	7	7			1	1	1	2	10	7
Somali	19	4	1				15	4	10	1
Sudan	5	1			1		1	5		
Syria	40	8			17	2	14	9	11	7
Tajikistan	1								1	
Togo							1			
Tunisia									2	
Turkey	1	1			1		1		2	
Uganda	1	1		2						
Ukraine	24	25		1	1	4	5	16	2	21
Uzbekistan		1								1
Vietnam	25	4			18	1			5	5

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Stateless	13	13			1	20			2	3
Total	331	330	14	8	61	55	136	70	163	148

Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR – Migration Office

Table 17 Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until end of years and by August 2016 (cumulative data, in persons)

By country of origin:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	99	148	159	177	181	199	203	204	207	214	214	221	233	238	238
Afghanistan	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	3	5	8	8	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Armenia	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Bosnia & Herz.		5	7	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Bulgaria		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burundi	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cambodia					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Congo		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo DR		1	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Côte d'Ivoire												1	1	1	1
Egypt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iraq				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	10	10
Iran	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	11	11	11	11
Liberia		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan					1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	9	9	11	11	11
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Serbia & MN						6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudan													1	1	1
Syria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7
United Arab Emirates												1	1	1	1
Vietnam	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11
Zair (former)		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zair Rep.	3	11	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Stateless						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

Table 18 Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 1.1.-31.12.2015

<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	3	7	2		9	4	4	3	1	2	2		21	16
Algeria					1								1	
Armenia	1						1	1					2	1
Bangladesh					3		2						5	
Belarus											1		1	
Cameroon		1					1						1	1
China									1				1	
Cuba							1	1	1				2	1
Czech Republic									1				1	
D.R. Congo							2						2	
Georgia							7				1		8	
Ghana					1								1	
India					3		5		1				9	
Iran							3	1					3	1
Iraq	19	30	11	5	9	13	25	14	13	14	11	8	88	84
Macedonia											1		1	
Moldova					1		2		2				5	
Nepal							1						1	
Nigeria							1		1				2	
Not specified	3	1		2	1		2	1	1	1	1		8	5
Pakistan			1				2						3	
Palestinian ter.							3						3	
Russia	2						3	1			1		6	1
Somalia					1		3						4	
Sudan							1						1	
Syria					2		4	1			1		7	1
Turkey							1						1	
Uganda							1						1	
Ukraine	3	9					3	4	4	1	1		11	14
Uzbekistan							1						1	
Vietnam				2	1		1						2	2
Total	31	48	14	9	32	17	80	27	26	18	20	8	203	127

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 2006-2015

Type	Year	Total	Bratis-Lava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
Total	2006	12 631	3 694	968	1 234	862	1 034	936	1 416	2 487
	2007	14 912	5 480	1 155	861	1 291	1 071	860	1 619	2 575
	2008	19 472	7 128	1 800	1 170	1 808	1 413	1 183	1 945	3 025
	2009	21 492	8 258	2 063	1 262	1 822	1 394	1 308	2 170	3 215
	2010	22 932	8 960	2 044	1 352	1 924	1 520	1 366	2 349	3 417
	2011	24 333	9 395	2 173	1 353	2 049	1 747	1 525	2 381	3 710
	2012	25 019	9 615	2 018	1 473	2 098	1 895	1 378	2 477	4 065
	2013	26 157	10 234	2 061	1 468	2 162	2 127	1 468	2 514	4 123
	2014	29 171	11 944	2 201	1 568	2 332	2 391	1 642	2 676	4 417
	2015	35 261	15 232	3 264	1 718	2 535	2 700	1 969	2 844	4 999
Temporary	2006	4 337	1 841	344	395	320	288	170	261	718
	2007	7 343	3 403	606	358	606	343	309	621	1 097
	2008	11 553	4 752	1 248	636	1 076	653	601	1 033	1 554
	2009	12 986	5 672	1 418	708	1 018	670	682	1 211	1 607
	2010	13 610	6 106	1 288	726	1 037	810	699	1 226	1 718
	2011	14 368	6 313	1 350	707	1 099	1 017	765	1 164	1 953
	2012	14 080	6 161	1 113	752	1 063	1 082	564	1 139	2 206
	2013	14 561	6 477	1 034	742	1 078	1 248	618	1 120	2 244
	2014	16 642	7 650	1 120	780	1 179	1 420	762	1 242	2 489
	2015	21 089	10 411	1 457	893	1 303	1 683	1 024	1 386	2 932
Permanent	2006	8 102	1 776	579	827	530	742	763	1 153	1 732
	2007	7 319	1 968	491	489	670	720	543	995	1 443
	2008	7 694	2 265	502	525	720	757	568	910	1 447
	2009	8 246	2 473	573	543	791	714	607	958	1 587
	2010	9 089	2 747	684	617	881	704	656	1 123	1 677
	2011	9 739	2 961	771	642	938	726	746	1 216	1 739
	2012	10 681	3 336	841	712	1 029	803	807	1 315	1 838
	2013	11 342	3 644	967	719	1 075	868	837	1 368	1 864
	2014	12 297	4 187	1 018	780	1 144	958	867	1 425	1 918
	2015	13 270	4 712	1 083	814	1 227	1 005	936	1 439	2 054
Tolerated	2006	192	77	45	12	12	4	3	2	37
	2007	250	109	58	14	15	8	8	3	35
	2008	225	111	50	9	12	3	14	2	24
	2009	260	113	72	11	13	10	19	1	21
	2010	233	107	72	9	6	6	11		22
	2011	226	121	52	4	12	4	14	1	18
	2012	258	118	64	9	6	10	7	23	21
	2013	254	113	60	7	9	11	13	26	15
	2014	232	107	63	8	9	13	13	9	10
	2015	902	109	724	11	5	12	9	19	13

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

Table 20 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2014 and 2015 (Top 40)

2014	Stocks (31.12.)				2015	Stocks (31.12.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	8 033	4 955	3 040	38	Ukraine	10 706	7 297	3 365	44
Serbia	4 648	4 143	490	15	Serbia	5 528	4 988	522	18
Russia	2 976	1 395	1 572	9	Russia	3 532	1 814	1 711	7
Vietnam	2 180	528	1 611	41	Vietnam	2 307	626	1 641	40
China	2 024	772	1 250	2	China	2 134	798	1 334	2
Korea	1 557	1 124	433		Korea	1 590	1 140	450	
United States	903	442	457	4	Syria	942	184	98	660
Macedonia	715	305	401	9	United States	925	440	477	8
Turkey	464	266	193	5	Macedonia	801	352	447	2
Israel	312	250	62		Iran	565	481	83	1
Iran	297	225	72		Turkey	508	282	220	6
Belarus	255	118	135	2	Israel	347	281	65	1
India	255	122	123	10	India	281	142	134	5
Thailand	246	151	94	1	Thailand	278	173	105	
Afghanistan	222	155	63	4	Belarus	274	122	151	1
Egypt	220	52	165	3	Egypt	245	63	179	3
Syria	214	126	87	1	Afghanistan	231	139	88	4
Libya	170	143	25	2	Kazakhstan	213	148	65	
Brazil	163	69	94		Bosnia&Herz.	189	79	107	3
Bosnia&Herz.	158	54	101	3	Brazil	173	75	98	
Japan	154	95	59		Libya	172	140	30	2
Kazakhstan	150	94	56		Japan	158	96	62	
Mexico	140	85	53	2	Mexico	158	77	79	2
Tunisia	119	5	114		Canada	135	60	73	2
Saudi Arabia	117	111	6		Tunisia	130	4	125	1
Nigeria	111	12	97	2	Moldova	114	31	64	19
Canada	107	38	67	2	Nigeria	114	14	96	4
Moldova	100	20	62	18	Lebanon	111	39	72	
Lebanon	94	30	64		Philippines	107	50	57	
Armenia	90	36	53	1	Armenia	104	50	53	1
Palestine	87	49	38		Iraq	97	73	22	2
Australia	78	19	58	1	Palestine	95	56	38	1
Albania	76	15	59	2	Saudi Arabia	93	86	7	
Philippines	72	23	49		Albania	91	22	68	1
Pakistan	69	11	50	8	Australia	83	20	62	1
Cuba	67	7	60		Georgia	80	39	38	3
Africa South	65	13	52		Azerbaijan	78	61	15	2
Georgia	65	26	36	3	Cuba	71	7	64	
Iraq	64	36	25	3	Pakistan	65	8	47	10
Indonesia	61	32	29		Algeria	63	9	52	2
Others	1 273	490	742	41	Others	1 373	523	806	44
Total	29 171	16 642	12 297	232	Total	35 261	21 089	13 270	902

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

Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2016

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

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 2002 – 2015

<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marriages	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,81	4,71	4,94	5,3
Divorces	2,04	1,99	2,02	2,14	2,36	2,26	2,34	2,34	2,21	2,06	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8
Live births	9,5	9,6	10,0	10,1	10,0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1	11,3	10,27	10,13	10,16	10,3
Deaths	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,76	9,84	9,62	9,70	9,62	9,48	9,9
Abortions	4,3	4,3	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,2	2,9	3,2	2,8	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,9
Natural population increase	- 0,1	-0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,5	1,3	1,7	0,57	0,51	0,68	0,3
Net migration	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,6
Total population increase	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,2	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,9

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

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2001-2015

% shares (a)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pre-working	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.32	15.28	15.4	15.4	15,3	15,3	15,33
Working	69.9	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.0	72,3	72.4	71.4	72.3	71.8	71,5	71,1	70,7	70,22
Post-working	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	13.3	12.4	12.8	13.1	13,5	14,0	14,45
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	43.1	42.0	41.0	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	38.0	40.1	38.2	39.2	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.4
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	60.8	63.2	65.7	68.1	70.7	73.5	76.0	78.3	86.9	81.0	83.0	85.5	88,3	91,2	94.2
Average age	36,2	36,5	36,8	37,1	37,4	37,7	38,0	38,2	38,5	38,7	39,05	39,32	39,60	39,87	40,13

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, 2009 – 2016

(%) Annual averages	2009	2010	2011 ⁺	2012	2013	2014	Chyba! Neplat né prepoj enie.	2015	Chyba! Neplat né prepoj enie.
Employment rate (20-64)	66.4	64.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.2	67.7	69.4
Employment development (y-o-y)	-2.8	-2.0	-0.1	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.0
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.4	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.8	11.5	10.0
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	25.9	20.0	-6.3	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.8	-12.4	-14.8
Number of vacancies (average)	17 310	13 424	14 165	14 072	15 048	16 046	16 525	17 198	19 950

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

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2012 – 2016

Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	65.2	61.8	72.2	77.0	5.2	5.18
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	61.9	55.0	64.6	70.0	11.3	8.52
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.3	61.1	66.2	9.2	9.61
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	58.3	51.0	60.9	65.9	12.6	12.78
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.9	58.0	63.7	13.9	11.66
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.1	49.2	57.9	63.0	18.1	19.09
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.1	46.9	54.2	60.4	17.9	19.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.2	46.4	53.8	59.1	18.9	18.64
SR total	5 404,3	4 571,8	59.1	51.1	59.8	65.2	13.6	13.34
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.2	59.1	66.7	72.8	13.3	12.32
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.6	43.5	52.9	57.6	14.0	14.60
Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	606,5	521,9	64.2	60.4	71.0	75.6	5.9	5.72
Trnavsky	555,5	478,4	62.2	54.5	64.2	69.5	12.3	9.43
Trenciansky	594,2	514,6	56.5	51.7	61.4	66.5	8.6	10.89
Nitriansky	689,6	596,1	57.6	49.6	59.2	64.2	13.9	14.08
Zilinsky	689,6	579,7	58.0	49.3	57.3	62.9	15.0	12.79
Banskobystricky	660,1	562,1	60.8	49.4	58.3	63.1	18.7	20.81
Presovsky	815,8	665,3	57.6	46.7	54.0	60.0	18.9	20.66
Kosicky	793,0	653,5	57.6	46.2	53.7	58.8	19.7	19.58
SR total	5 404,3	4 571,8	59.1	50.6	59.4	64.6	14.4	14.44
SR Men	2 631,8	2 204,6	68.4	58.8	66.4	72.5	14.0	13.73
SR Women	2 772,6	2 367,1	50.5	42.9	52.3	56.8	15.0	15.30
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.3	60.4	71.0	75.5	6.2	6.22
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	62.5	55.1	65.1	70.2	11.8	9.81
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	56.0	50.6	60.4	65.3	9.6	11.06
Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	57.6	50.2	60.2	65.0	13.0	13.95
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.8	50.2	58.7	64.2	13.1	12.63
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.8	48.5	57.5	62.3	20.3	19.46
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.6	47.9	55.5	61.7	18.2	20.10
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.6	46.3	54.0	59.1	18.2	18.64
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.1	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.0	14.25
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	68.2	58.8	66.6	72.5	13.7	13.30
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	50.7	43.4	53.0	57.5	14.4	15.44
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.5	60.2	70.7	75.0	6.6	6.17
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	61.6	53.3	62.9	67.9	13.5	9.16
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	57.9	52.6	62.7	67.8	9.2	10.74

Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	58.1	50.8	60.8	65.7	12.6	12.52
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.5	49.4	57.9	63.4	13.9	12.51
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.9	48.4	57.5	62.0	20.5	18.26
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.1	47.4	54.9	60.7	18.4	19.35
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.8	46.9	54.8	60.0	17.4	17.23
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.2	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.2	13.50
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	67.8	58.1	65.8	71.5	14.4	12.69
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	51.2	44.0	53.8	58.3	14.1	14.50
Region	Population as of 1.1.2014		2014, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	618,4	526,9	63.5	60.2	71.4	75.3	5.2	6.10
Trnavsky	557,6	480,3	62.1	54.5	64.8	69.4	12.2	8.52
Trenciansky	592,4	513,4	57.6	52.4	62.6	67.3	9.1	10.15
Nitriansky	686,7	594,7	58.5	51.6	62.2	66.8	11.8	11.58
Zilinsky	690,4	582,3	57.5	49.6	58.3	63.6	13.7	11.41
Banskobystricky	656,8	560,7	59.4	48.3	57.6	62.1	18.8	17.73
Presovsky	818,9	670,7	58.7	48.5	56.5	62.3	17.3	17.98
Kosicky	794,8	657,1	56.7	47.8	56.0	61.2	15.7	16.87
SR total	5 415,9	4 586,0	59.1	51.3	60.7	65.7	13.2	12.78
SR Men	2 639,1	2 213,3	68.0	59.2	67.4	72.8	12.9	11.81
SR Women	2 776,9	2 372,7	50.8	43.9	54.1	58.4	13.4	13.98
Region	Population as of 1.1.2014		2014, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	618,4	526,9	64.2	60.3	71.4	75.4	6.0	6.13
Trnavsky	557,6	480,3	62.9	54.9	65.1	69.8	12.7	8.03
Trenciansky	592,4	513,4	58.0	53.6	64.3	69.1	7.6	9.56
Nitriansky	686,7	594,7	58.4	52.2	62.8	67.4	10.6	11.21
Zilinsky	690,4	582,3	58.6	50.9	59.8	65.1	13.2	10.91
Banskobystricky	656,8	560,7	61.4	50.4	60.0	64.7	17.9	17.22
Presovsky	818,9	670,7	58.1	48.4	56.3	62.1	16.8	17.45
Kosicky	794,8	657,1	57.1	48.8	57.2	62.3	14.5	15.92
SR total	5 415,9	4 586,0	59.7	52.1	61.7	66.6	12.6	12.29
SR Men	2 639,1	2 213,3	68.5	60.3	68.6	74.2	11.9	11.48
SR Women	2 776,9	2 372,7	51.4	44.5	54.7	59.0	13.5	13.29
Region	Population as of 1.1.2015		2015, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	625,2	529,6	63.3	60.1	71.3	75.1	5.0	5.90
Trnavsky	558,7	481,0	63.0	55.7	66.4	71.2	11.7	7.48
Trenciansky	591,2	512,6	56.7	52.8	63.7	68.3	6.9	8.55
Nitriansky	684,9	593,4	57.9	51.8	62.6	67.1	10.5	10.42
Zilinsky	690,4	583,1	58.2	52.6	62.1	67.6	9.6	9.83
Banskobystricky	655,4	559,9	60.7	51.0	61.0	65.8	15.9	15.97
Presovsky	820,0	672,7	58.8	49.0	57.2	63.0	16.7	16.62
Kosicky	795,6	658,8	56.8	50.2	59.1	64.3	11.7	15.60
SR total	5 421,3	4 591,2	59.3	52.6	62.5	67.5	11,2	11.55
SR Men	2 642,3	2 216,4	67.6	60.8	69.4	75.0	10,0	10.45
SR Women	2 779,0	2 374,8	51.5	45.0	55.6	59.9	12,7	12.88

Region	Population as of 1.1.2015		2015, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	625,2	529,6	64,6	60,8	72,4	76,0	5,9	5,34
Trnavsky	558,7	481,0	63,4	57,4	68,6	73,4	9,6	6,71
Trenciansky	591,2	512,6	57,9	53,8	65,0	69,6	6,9	7,71
Nitriansky	684,9	593,4	58,8	52,8	63,6	68,4	10,3	9,71
Zilinsky	690,4	583,1	59,5	53,4	63,1	68,5	10,2	8,86
Banskobystricky	655,4	559,9	61,3	52,9	63,3	68,3	13,7	14,94
Presovsky	820,0	672,7	59,2	49,6	57,7	63,4	16,2	15,50
Kosicky	795,6	658,8	56,7	49,1	57,8	62,8	13,4	14,39
SR total	5 421,3	4 591,2	60,0	53,4	63,5	68,4	11,0	10,63
SR Men	2 642,3	2 216,4	68,0	61,5	70,1	75,7	9,6	9,73
SR Women	2 779,0	2 374,8	52,6	45,9	56,7	61,1	12,7	11,74
Region	Population as of 1.1.2016		2016, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	633,3	533,9	66,2	63,1	75,9	79,8	4,6	4,92
Trnavsky	559,7	481,5	64,4	58,5	70,3	75,2	9,2	5,43
Trenciansky	589,9	511,5	58,6	55,0	66,9	71,6	6,1	6,70
Nitriansky	682,5	591,3	58,5	53,2	64,7	69,3	8,9	8,13
Zilinsky	690,4	583,5	59,0	54,0	64,2	69,6	8,5	7,34
Banskobystricky	653,0	558,2	59,8	51,7	62,4	67,1	13,5	13,55
Presovsky	820,7	674,0	59,2	50,7	59,4	65,2	14,4	14,47
Kosicky	796,7	660,2	56,0	50,1	59,3	64,6	10,5	13,15
SR total	5 426,3	4 594,2	60,0	54,2	64,9	69,9	9,6	9,45
SR Men	2 646,1	2 219,1	68,1	62,3	71,6	77,2	8,5	8,43
SR Women	2 780,2	2 375,1	52,4	46,7	58,1	62,5	10,9	10,69

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment 30.6.2012, 31.12.2012, 30.6.2013, 31.12.2013, 30.6.2014, 31.12.2014, 30.6.2015, 31.12.2015, 30.6.2016. Regions correspond to territorial level II
In 2012 all LFS data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (LFS), Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (registered unemployment).

Table 26 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2013-2016 by gender and by form of access to the labour market

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total nationals working on the basis:	17 797	4 111	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289
1. of the authorization granted at work	4 258	1 101	2 554	668	2 226	551	3 033	763	1 228	257	3 131	786
2.a of information cards (EU/EEA)	12 097	2 657	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
2.b of information cards (other countries)	1 442	353	1 734	519	843	243	3 100	915	1 697	409	4 882	1 307

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27 Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2014-2016 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2016 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	1 300	424	7 068	2 061	2 291	517	6 580	1 485	3 339	690
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1 895	491	106	13	2 433	721	40	10	3 234	731
long-term (6 – 12 months)	3 383	764	362	86	4 077	1 140	415	71	4 196	1 107
long-term (over 12 months)	13 512	3 220	1 792	452	16 760	3 992	792	178	19 453	4 761
Age groups:										
- 19	138	39	283	78	277	75	306	58	394	91
20 – 24	1 347	430	1 188	353	1 909	566	1 142	237	2 500	629
25 – 29	3 242	985	1 528	443	3 892	1 174	1 278	280	4 555	1 314
30 – 34	3 444	871	1 333	323	4 180	1 083	1 186	254	4 820	1 227
35 – 39	3 223	654	1 209	342	4 019	870	1 059	250	4 620	1 024

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2016 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289
40 – 44	2 793	642	1 104	327	3 477	787	905	215	4 062	876
45 – 49	2 372	487	1 017	303	3 071	683	729	190	3 549	788
50 – 54	1 552	312	622	189	2 001	427	560	133	2 412	511
55 – 59	970	242	422	131	1 303	335	307	76	1 557	376
60 – 64	497	145	185	65	687	217	126	28	832	260
65 +	204	55	88	40	306	107	52	13	389	140
Not identified	308	37	349	18	439	46	177	10	532	53
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	6	1	12	1	13	0	26	8	31	5
Basic	1 240	265	1 456	400	1 682	402	1 639	389	2 997	638
Secondary vocational without maturita	1 360	136	818	232	1 724	271	592	189	1 847	370
Secondary vocational with maturita	4 451	982	2 135	393	5 724	1 134	1 504	212	6 729	1 270
Secondary specialised with maturita	4 263	1 178	1 757	602	5 157	1 493	1 670	439	5 956	1 641
Secondary general with maturita	2 158	592	608	283	2 469	831	290	53	2 531	871
Higher professional	13	6	41	17	54	19	19	8	70	27
University – Bachelor degree	309	69	489	102	652	154	335	64	847	202
University – Master degree	4 863	1 380	1 459	484	5 326	1 589	855	216	5 847	1 728
University – PhD. Degree	100	25	67	16	113	33	32	12	129	43
Not identified	1 327	265	486	82	2 647	444	865	154	3 238	494
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	1 739	214	526	95	1 928	276	373	52	2 058	304
2 Professionals	2 703	823	1 268	407	3 228	1 020	681	174	3 554	1 112
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2 243	858	812	436	2 409	886	521	251	2 518	854
4 Clerical support workers	723	259	296	109	925	341	185	43	1 049	398
5 Service and sales workers	1 401	732	735	475	1 831	1 064	449	218	2 234	1 262
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	123	50	188	62	199	69	84	25	204	73
7 Craft and related trades workers	2 323	634	1 253	266	2 874	746	719	55	3 002	751

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2016 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4 935	228	2 168	216	6 863	525	1 966	225	8 146	682
9 Elementary occupations	2 260	702	1 812	500	3 107	943	2 457	647	4 601	1 273
Not identified	1 640	399	270	46	2 197	500	392	54	2 856	580
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)										
A Agriculture	333	90	766	248	482	132	533	218	552	144
B Mining and quarrying	23	3	32	1	66	1	27	1	95	2
C Manufacturing	3 744	1 118	1 446	423	4 755	1 406	1 160	186	5 498	1 564
D Electricity, gas supply	81	9	41	1	101	11	3	0	84	11
E Water supply, waste	20	3	30	1	101	11	6	1	67	7
F Construction	971	23	546	12	1 483	43	484	13	1 691	58
G Wholesale, retail trade	1 734	389	882	176	2 172	504	959	297	2 757	755
H Transportation, storage	3 579	101	1 119	35	4 351	161	909	28	5 224	172
I Accommod, food services	411	123	213	75	461	153	128	35	517	149
J Information, communication	625	132	185	35	707	148	92	25	759	178
K Financ., insur. activities	142	36	28	12	197	56	19	5	242	70
L Real estate activities	128	27	16	6	96	32	9	3	105	35
M Profession., techn. activ.	3 033	792	707	225	3 559	971	620	151	3 813	1 014
N Administrative services	2 021	913	1 330	591	3 091	1 263	1 437	422	3 939	1 403
O Public admin., social secur.	32	10	10	2	43	17	18	1	54	17
P Education	642	240	251	117	674	267	87	28	740	283
Q Health, soc. work activ.	441	200	321	123	591	262	188	68	678	293
R Arts, recreation	158	78	80	40	195	89	39	16	207	94
S Other service activities	309	158	319	164	473	248	111	84	445	250
T Activities of households	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	3	1
Not identified	1 662	454	1 003	323	1 958	593	997	161	2 750	787

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27.a Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in 2014-2016 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	2 226	551	3 033	763	1 228	257	3 131	786
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	10	1	24	3	1	1	14	3	4	1
short-term (3 – 6 months)	31	6	89	12	40	8	25	9	22	8
long-term (6 – 12 months)	463	119	333	85	303	66	406	70	480	93
long-term (over 12 months)	2050	542	1780	451	2 689	688	783	175	2625	684
Age groups:										
- 19	6	3	8	3	5	3	1	0	5	3
20 – 24	180	68	178	49	184	55	71	23	163	46
25 – 29	492	159	492	164	625	207	239	61	626	210
30 – 34	514	140	455	106	622	167	266	56	658	168
35 – 39	425	97	360	79	516	103	215	44	540	119
40 – 44	334	88	271	61	398	93	161	38	431	101
45 – 49	259	48	227	46	316	71	107	14	300	70
50 – 54	175	28	123	17	172	20	89	10	215	28
55 – 59	85	23	69	14	111	26	46	4	112	22
60 – 64	53	9	27	6	54	11	17	4	43	11
65 +	20	5	4	3	15	4	6	1	17	3
Not identified	11	0	12	3	15	3	10	2	21	5
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Basic	101	48	63	25	98	39	32	8	100	37
Secondary vocational without maturita	52	18	126	27	146	29	35	14	96	34
Secondary vocational with maturita	478	102	446	61	605	108	329	50	689	125

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	2 226	551	3 033	763	1 228	257	3 131	786
Secondary specialised with maturita	389	85	241	43	335	64	122	11	317	53
Secondary general with maturita	73	18	92	19	109	21	60	4	142	22
Higher professional	7	4	36	15	37	15	16	6	47	20
University – Bachelor degree	211	35	377	87	456	100	227	45	535	113
University – Master degree	1108	313	791	257	1145	357	371	110	1110	355
University – PhD. Degree	28	9	17	9	33	14	9	5	30	14
Not identified	105	35	36	8	68	16	27	4	64	13
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	504	65	347	67	541	96	194	29	505	92
2 Professionals	769	266	751	255	1000	347	342	104	1049	355
3 Technicians and associate professionals	270	96	135	32	216	49	76	22	196	51
4 Clerical support workers	62	30	52	26	66	33	13	7	66	34
5 Service and sales workers	384	156	304	153	421	204	171	88	432	219
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	49	31	15	6	38	22	12	3	46	24
7 Craft and related trades workers	128	1	160	1	180	1	78	2	136	2
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	353	12	432	2	534	2	342	2	687	3
9 Elementary occupations	10	6	30	9	33	8	0	0	13	6
Not identified	25	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)										
A Agriculture	70	31	20	7	57	25	5	2	54	25
B Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Manufacturing	589	63	403	40	571	52	220	20	513	52
D Electricity, gas supply	9	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
E Water supply, waste	5	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	3	0
F Construction	50	1	84	3	176	5	44	1	108	3
G Wholesale, retail trade	240	60	211	48	296	71	150	33	340	72
H Transportation, storage	332	15	397	12	477	18	313	4	616	15

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	2 226	551	3 033	763	1 228	257	3 131	786
I Accommod, food services	201	46	119	31	181	43	68	11	182	38
J Information, communication	103	17	108	20	140	26	42	9	140	29
K Financ., insur. activities	16	5	19	9	28	12	9	3	30	12
L Real estate activities	12	3	10	5	11	6	1	1	8	6
M Profession., techn. activ.	239	89	214	87	323	126	84	32	301	120
N Administrative services	53	22	72	29	80	34	30	5	81	29
O Public admin., social secur.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
P Education	118	57	60	36	92	50	16	8	87	47
Q Health, soc. work activ.	218	80	233	85	288	106	145	51	346	126
R Arts, recreation	50	29	34	19	53	30	6	1	49	25
S Other service activities	128	98	121	91	183	136	74	70	203	161
T Activities of households	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
U Extraterritorial org. activ.										
Not identified	121	52	109	27	63	21	20	6	60	24

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27.b Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2014-2016 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	1179	392	6203	1815	1579	358	4878	1076	2201	433
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1682	417	17	1	2044	594	10	0	2252	519

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
long-term (6 – 12 months)	2659	571	28	1	3204	883	8	1	2922	785
long-term (over 12 months)	10282	2332	11	1	12601	2857	6	1	14834	3459
Age groups:										
- 19	103	24	241	66	191	45	209	39	224	44
20 – 24	1013	312	882	256	1276	372	667	140	1421	378
25 – 29	2412	709	907	241	2734	791	751	166	3059	878
30 – 34	2576	626	740	183	2988	744	671	137	3354	828
35 – 39	2538	495	741	233	3041	658	657	155	3408	739
40 – 44	2249	491	742	235	2730	593	587	133	3123	635
45 – 49	1958	391	732	243	2496	532	489	122	2872	585
50 – 54	1274	260	428	153	1632	353	351	82	1890	395
55 – 59	808	201	311	106	1087	279	223	63	1312	314
60 – 64	414	122	147	56	582	191	96	23	723	230
65 +	169	48	73	34	269	97	41	11	342	129
Not identified	288	33	315	12	402	37	160	7	481	41
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	0	9	1	3	0	24	8	20	5
Basic	963	156	1286	344	1278	245	976	288	1677	338
Secondary vocational without maturita	1273	113	660	196	1514	230	399	74	1592	254
Secondary vocational with maturita	3723	807	1511	286	4599	892	1033	132	5402	989
Secondary specialised with maturita	3663	1031	1357	514	4402	1305	1374	391	5051	1437
Secondary general with maturita	1847	492	445	231	2078	696	184	32	2070	715
Higher professional	3	2	5	2	15	4	2	1	17	5
University – Bachelor degree	70	25	50	8	125	32	64	15	213	60
University – Master degree	3118	885	518	172	3413	978	398	81	3865	1095
University – PhD. Degree	60	12	35	6	69	14	21	6	86	23
Not identified	1080	189	383	58	1932	296	427	50	2216	275

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	1043	122	139	20	1181	146	133	19	1316	173
2 Professionals	1609	450	384	108	1827	527	290	55	2062	592
3 Technicians and associate professionals	1747	694	634	400	1897	758	418	225	1996	717
4 Clerical support workers	588	199	179	57	717	247	141	30	806	290
5 Service and sales workers	784	457	356	276	1086	694	207	104	1410	856
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	50	12	158	47	122	31	65	19	114	31
7 Craft and related trades workers	2111	625	1004	251	2562	723	596	47	2697	722
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4386	174	1514	170	5434	352	1219	150	6163	437
9 Elementary occupations	1933	608	1646	449	2538	765	1497	388	2988	861
Not identified	1551	371	245	40	2064	449	336	41	2657	517
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)										
A Agriculture	201	39	715	225	337	73	514	212	403	83
B Mining and quarrying	23	3	32	1	66	1	27	1	95	2
C Manufacturing	2730	979	854	348	3089	1141	575	118	3482	1238
D Electricity, gas supply	70	9	34	1	92	11	3	0	75	11
E Water supply, waste	15	3	25	1	95	11	5	1	61	6
F Construction	860	18	396	9	1221	34	397	6	1458	44
G Wholesale, retail trade	1302	251	588	92	1585	308	598	116	1935	434
H Transportation, storage	3174	71	674	21	3752	126	560	18	4451	136
I Accommod, food services	129	44	74	33	163	60	28	13	180	56
J Information, communication	434	92	67	13	473	100	39	12	519	125
K Financ., insur. activities	113	25	8	3	150	33	8	2	186	44
L Real estate activities	83	13	4	1	65	14	6	2	74	17
M Profession., techn. activ.	2634	670	417	115	2986	779	470	99	3208	812
N Administrative services	1772	834	1178	535	2605	1100	853	329	2591	1091
O Public admin., social secur.	30	9	9	2	40	16	17	1	48	15

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
P Education	451	149	146	62	496	174	62	17	559	189
Q Health, soc. work activ.	124	75	42	21	160	91	27	11	175	96
R Arts, recreation	81	34	37	17	111	44	28	13	129	57
S Other service activities	135	39	137	45	170	49	27	13	156	44
T Activities of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	3	1
Not identified	1440	355	821	273	1769	527	657	93	2421	695

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27.c Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in 2014-2016 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	843	243	3 100	915	1 697	409	4 882	1 307
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	111	31	841	243	711	158	1688	406	1134	256
short-term (3 – 6 months)	182	68	0	0	349	119	5	1	960	204
long-term (6 – 12 months)	261	74	1	0	570	191	1	0	794	229
long-term (over 12 months)	1180	346	1	0	1470	447	3	2	1994	618
Age groups:										
- 19	29	12	34	9	81	27	96	19	165	44
20 – 24	154	50	128	48	449	139	404	74	916	205
25 – 29	338	117	129	38	533	176	288	53	870	226
30 – 34	354	105	138	34	570	172	249	61	808	231
35 – 39	260	62	108	30	462	109	187	51	672	166

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	843	243	3 100	915	1 697	409	4 882	1 307
40 – 44	210	63	91	31	349	101	157	44	508	140
45 – 49	155	48	58	14	259	80	133	54	377	133
50 – 54	103	24	71	19	197	54	120	41	307	88
55 – 59	77	18	42	11	105	30	38	9	133	40
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	30	14	11	3	51	15	13	1	66	19
65 +	15	2	11	3	22	6	5	1	30	8
Not identified	9	4	22	3	22	6	7	1	30	7
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	10	0
Basic	176	61	107	31	306	118	631	93	1220	263
Secondary vocational without maturita	35	5	32	9	64	12	158	101	159	82
Secondary vocational with maturita	250	73	178	46	520	134	142	30	638	156
Secondary specialised with maturita	211	62	159	45	420	124	174	37	588	151
Secondary general with maturita	238	82	71	33	282	114	46	17	319	134
Higher professional	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	2
University – Bachelor degree	28	9	62	7	71	22	44	4	99	29
University – Master degree	637	182	150	55	768	254	86	25	872	278
University – PhD. Degree	12	4	15	1	11	5	2	1	13	6
Not identified	142	41	67	16	647	132	411	100	958	206
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	192	27	40	8	206	34	46	4	237	39
2 Professionals	325	107	133	44	401	146	49	15	443	165
3 Technicians and associate professionals	226	68	43	4	296	79	27	4	326	86
4 Clerical support workers	73	30	65	26	142	61	31	6	177	74
5 Service and sales workers	233	119	75	46	324	166	71	26	392	187
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	24	7	15	9	39	16	7	3	44	18
7 Craft and related trades workers	84	8	89	14	132	22	45	6	169	27

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	843	243	3 100	915	1 697	409	4 882	1 307
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	196	42	222	44	895	171	405	73	1296	242
9 Elementary occupations	317	88	136	42	536	170	960	259	1600	406
Not identified	64	23	25	6	129	50	56	13	198	63
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2)										
A Agriculture	62	20	31	16	88	34	14	4	95	36
B Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Manufacturing	425	76	189	35	1095	213	365	48	1503	274
D Electricity, gas supply	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
E Water supply, waste	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
F Construction	61	4	66	0	86	4	43	6	125	11
G Wholesale, retail trade	192	78	83	36	291	125	211	148	482	249
H Transportation, storage	73	15	48	2	122	17	36	6	157	21
I Accommod, food services	81	33	20	11	117	50	32	11	155	55
J Information, communication	88	23	10	2	94	22	11	4	100	24
K Financ., insur. activities	13	6	1	0	19	11	2	0	26	14
L Real estate activities	33	11	2	0	20	12	2	0	23	12
M Profession., techn. activ.	160	33	76	23	250	66	66	20	304	82
N Administrative services	196	57	80	27	406	129	554	88	1267	283
O Public admin., social secur.	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	2
P Education	73	34	45	19	86	43	9	3	94	47
Q Health, soc. work activ.	99	45	46	17	143	65	16	6	157	71
R Arts, recreation	27	15	9	4	31	15	5	2	29	12
S Other service activities	46	21	61	28	120	63	10	1	86	45
T Activities of households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U Extraterritorial org. activ.							0	0	0	0
Not identified	101	47	73	23	126	45	320	62	269	68

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 28 Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals (information cards) in 2013 - 2016 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality * EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow (Jan-June) 2016		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Austria	174	25	225	28	29	4	241	32	36	5	294	40
Belgium	92	5	114	5	24	1	111	8	10	0	122	9
Bulgaria	580	55	638	75	126	37	837	109	187	15	1 044	126
Croatia	348	25	377	93	95	8	593	174	321	23	834	250
Cyprus	6	3	6	2	0	0	10	4	0	0	12	4
Czech Republic	1 932	660	2 524	796	1 157	438	3 195	1 109	643	175	3 704	1 212
Denmark	25	1	34	1	5	2	38	1	3	1	41	2
Estonia	7	3	8	3	1	0	7	2	1	0	9	3
Finland	25	14	27	14	0	0	30	14	0	0	32	17
France	206	28	241	37	44	5	275	34	63	8	341	45
Germany	405	42	477	59	115	7	474	65	105	5	575	80
Greece	58	9	67	10	10	4	90	24	11	0	135	29
Hungary	1 621	292	2 070	435	1 177	297	2 773	598	895	202	3 243	693
Ireland	21	3	21	2	1	0	18	2	3	1	30	8
Italy	391	49	450	60	93	9	519	61	101	7	660	81
Latvia	32	7	37	11	16	3	43	13	4	2	60	18
Lithuania	39	13	46	18	21	5	53	21	17	6	69	28
Luxembourg	1		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Malta	2		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	47	3	53	4	5	1	58	5	4	0	67	5
Poland	1 708	466	3 023	744	482	126	3 048	802	431	123	3 166	852
Portugal	80	12	87	16	7	1	99	19	12	1	129	23
Romania	3 808	832	4 729	1 180	2 736	846	6 261	1 447	1 983	494	6 914	1 506
Slovakia	38	16										
Slovenia	44	8	47	10	4	1	46	10	9	1	56	12
Spain	143	38	202	54	63	14	264	69	33	6	299	60
Sweden	25	3	25	3	3	1	29	4	2	1	35	7
United Kingdom	214	41	243	47	34	6	278	57	19	1	298	78
Lichtenstein			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Nationality * EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow (Jan-June) 2016		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Norway	6		8	1	5	2	12	4	0	0	11	4
Switzerland	19	4	21	4	6	0	24	4	8	1	26	4
Total EU/EEA&CH	12 097	2 657	15 802	3 712	6 259	1 818	19 428	4 692	4 902	1 078	22 209	5 196
Total world	17 787	4 111	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

*Note: Iceland none persons

Table 29 **Employment of OECD and selected non OECD nationals in 2013 - 2016 in Slovakia by gender and nationality**
(information cards + authorisation access to work)

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	17 787	4 111	20 090	4 899	9 328	2 612	25 561	6 370	7 827	1 744	30 222	7 289
OECD 34 *	8 744	1 967	11 008	2 486	3 836	1 008	12 738	3 086	2 647	573	14 360	3 426
Australia	22	6	17	6	9	3	16	3			17	3
Austria	174	25	225	28	29	4	241	32	36	5	294	40
Belgium	92	5	114	5	24	1	111	8	10	0	122	9
Canada	35	14	19	7	11	3	18	6	3	3	22	9
Chile	8	2	7		3	1	7	1	2		6	1
Czech Rep.	1 932	660	2 524	796	1 157	438	3 195	1 109	643	175	3 704	1 212
Denmark	25	1	34	1	5	2	38	1	3	1	41	2
Estonia	7	3	8	3	1	0	7	2	1	0	9	3
Finland	25	14	27	14	0	0	30	14	0	0	32	17
France	206	28	241	37	44	5	275	34	63	8	341	45
Germany	405	42	477	59	115	7	474	65	105	5	575	80
Greece	58	9	67	10	10	4	90	24	11	0	135	29
Hungary	1 621	292	2 070	435	1 177	297	2 773	598	895	202	3 243	693
Ireland	21	3	21	2	1	0	18	2	3	1	30	8
Israel	21	6	21	7	4	1	13	6	3	1	10	4
Italy	391	49	450	60	93	9	519	61	101	7	660	81
Japan	81	23	51	12	32	8	49	11	19	2	56	12
Korea	810	53	593	37	354	30	663	44	166	14	641	46
Luxembourg	1		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	104	24	67	16	21	4	70	18	7	6	53	19
Netherlands	47	3	53	4	5	1	58	5	4	0	67	5
New Zealand	6	1	6	1	3		8	2	3	1	10	2
Norway	6		8	1	5	2	12	4	0	0	11	4
Poland	1 708	466	3 023	744	482	126	3 048	802	431	123	3 166	852
Portugal	80	12	87	16	7	1	99	19	12	1	129	23

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Inflow 2015		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016 (Jan-June)		Stock 30.6.2016	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Slovakia	38	16										
Slovenia	44	8	47	10	4	1	46	10	9	1	56	12
Spain	143	38	202	54	63	14	264	69	33	6	299	60
Sweden	25	3	25	3	3	1	29	4	2	1	35	7
Switzerland	19	4	21	4	6	0	24	4	8	1	26	4
Turkey	100	13	79	8	38	3	93	11	24	3	98	10
UK	214	41	243	47	34	6	278	57	19	1	298	78
United States	275	103	180	59	96	36	171	60	31	5	173	56

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Note: Iceland none persons in Slovakia*

Table 30 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 - mid 2016

(ths. persons)	Annual averages								2015					2016		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	1.-2.Q
Employed total	2 357,3	2 433,8	2 365,8	2 347,8	2 351,4	2 329,0	2 329,2	2 363,0	2 392,0	2 416,8	2 434,8	2 452,4	2 424,0	2 461,6	2 490,8	2 476,2
Employed abroad	177,2	167,6	129,0	126,7	116,5	120,7	136,4	134,0	135,7	141,9	153,7	160,6	148,0	159,8	165,1	162,5
Males	119,3	122,0	92,8	89,5	77,4	83,3	91,6	90,8	91,2	93,6	97,9	104,8	96,9	104,4	107,0	105,7
Females	57,9	45,6	36,3	37,3	39,1	37,4	44,8	43,2	44,5	48,3	55,9	55,9	51,1	55,4	58,2	56,8
Destination country																
Czech Republic	72,1	70,2	49,9	52,4	43,9	44,9	43,5	38,1	37,3	37,7	39,8	40,3	38,8	37,9	40,2	39,1
United Kingdom	29,0	20,2	14,1	10,6	9,9	7,5	10,6	10,1	8,8	8,5	8,2	8,9	8,6	7,7	7,7	7,7
Hungary	19,5	18,9	14,5	11,6	10,0	7,3	6,1	4,9	4,9	6,2	6,1	6,4	5,9	6,3	6,3	6,3
Austria	15,1	17,7	19,9	23,9	26,0	29,3	37,9	39,3	33,6	39,6	45,6	49,7	42,1	50,6	53,1	51,9
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,4	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,2	1,6	1,4
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	5,8	9,8	14,8	17,3	22,7	23,6	25,8	27,6	24,9	29,8	28,3	29,1
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,3	3,4	3,2	2,5	1,9	2,3	2,5	2,8	3,9	3,4
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	5,0	5,9	6,4	5,2	5,7	4,8	3,0	2,8	2,4	3,2	3,3	4,6	4,0
France	.	.	1,7	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,6	1,4	3,0	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,3	4,1	3,7
Spain	.	.	1,8	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,1	0,8	0,2	0,5
Other	14,4	11,6	7,3	8,2	7,0	7,2	9,8	11,3	15,2	14,8	17,9	17,2	16,3	16,1	15,4	15,8
Age brackets																
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,9	12,6	12,6	13,3	13,7	11,2	12,2	14,8	18,5	14,2	16,4	15,4	15,9
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	42,5	41,4	45,7	47,8	46,1	48,5	51,7	54,4	53,4	52,0	53,3	54,5	53,9
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	27,3	28,7	37,5	36,1	36,0	36,1	38,5	42,2	38,2	40,9	45,8	43,4
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	29,0	26,3	26,5	27,2	25,0	26,6	29,3	30,8	31,2	29,5	33,5	33,4	33,5
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	8,1	8,9	7,2	10,6	13,2	13,4	12,6	15,3	15,3	14,1	15,7	16,0	15,9
Education																
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,8	3,4	2,7	2,6	3,3	3,1	4,0	4,6	4,9	4,2	4,5	5,1	4,8
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	57,1	48,1	50,8	54,5	60,0	61,2	61,7	63,3	71,5	64,4	70,7	69,9	70,3
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,2	53,9	57,2	64,2	55,3	53,1	57,8	63,4	60,9	58,8	60,6	66,1	63,4
University	15,0	11,8	7,8	8,5	11,1	10,0	15,2	15,5	18,2	18,4	22,4	23,4	20,6	24,0	24,0	24,0

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

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

Table 31 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2015

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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 32 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2015

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	16 714	18 529	35 243	11 419	12 902	24 321	7 961	9 373	17 334
2001	17 397	19 360	36 757	11 709	13 286	24 995	8 350	9 779	18 129
2002	20 008	21 809	41 817	12 816	14 698	27 514	9 366	10 909	20 275
2003	18 491	20 569	39 060	11 566	13 414	24 980	9 179	10 996	20 175
2004	18 803	21 112	39 915	11 387	13 315	24 702	9 293	11 110	20 403
2005	19 252	21 512	40 764	12 009	14 016	26 025	9 274	11 107	20 381
2006	20 017	22 409	42 426	12 556	14 785	27 341	9 912	11 825	21 737
2007	19 440	22 332	41 772	12 190	14 095	26 285	9 822	11 839	21 661
2008	19 459	23 009	42 468	11 582	12 918	24 500	10 093	12 036	22 129
2009	17 199	19 451	36 650	11 016	12 739	23 755	9 197	10 872	20 069
2010	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
2011	18 336	21 065	39 401	11 527	13 665	25 192	9 324	11 430	20 754
2012	17 731	20 332	38 063	11 208	13 243	24 451	9 402	11 211	20 613
2013	18 136	20 934	39 070	11 220	13 102	24 322	9 555	11 616	21 171
2014	20 193	22 833	43 026	12 855	14 671	27 526	10 779	12 708	23 487
2015	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
per 1 000 inhabitants									
2000	6,4	6,7	6,5	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,0	3,4	3,2
2001	6,6	7,0	6,8	4,5	4,8	4,6	3,2	3,5	3,4
2002	7,7	7,9	7,8	4,9	5,3	5,1	3,6	3,9	3,8
2003	7,1	7,4	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,6	3,5	4,0	3,8
2004	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,4	4,8	4,6	3,6	4,0	3,8
2005	7,4	7,8	7,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	3,6	4,0	3,8
2006	7,6	8,1	7,9	4,8	5,3	5,1	3,8	4,3	4,0
2007	7,4	8,0	7,7	4,7	5,1	4,9	3,7	4,3	4,0
2008	7,4	8,3	7,9	4,4	4,6	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,1
2009	6,5	7,0	6,8	4,2	4,6	4,4	3,5	3,9	3,7
2010	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
2011	7,0	7,6	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,8
2012	6,7	7,3	7,0	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,6	4,0	3,8
2013	6,9	7,5	7,2	4,3	4,7	4,5	3,6	4,2	3,9
2014	7,6	8,2	7,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,1	4,6	4,3
2015	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

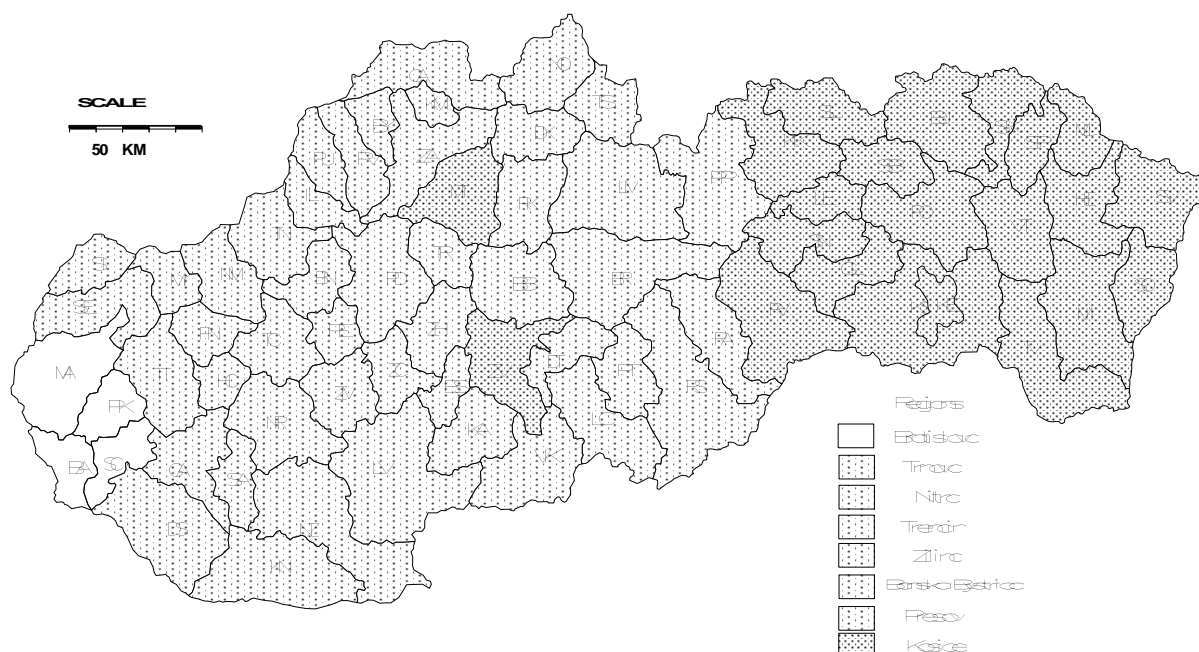
ANNEX 2 MAPS

Figure A2.1 Map of external borders



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

Figure A2.2 Map of internal borders - 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.

Table A2.1 Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings

Geographic indicators			Length of border				Border crossings ^(b)	
				[km]	water	land	Total	126
Total area	49 036 sq.km		Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR	23 ^(bi)
Population density	110,6 pers./sq.km ^(c)		CR	251,8	71,1	180,7	Austria	8 ^(int)
Number of regions	8		Austria	107,1	76,8	30,3	Hungary	26 ^(ext)
Number of districts	79		Hungary	654,9	355,0	299,9	Ukraine	5 ^(ext)
Number of towns ^(a)	140	53,9 ^(c)	Ukraine	97,9	2,1	95,8	Poland	56 ^(int)
Number of villages	2 890	46,1 ^(c)	Poland	541,1	105,0	436,1	Airports	8

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

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

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

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

(c) 1.1.2016; % of total population from 2012 – after 2011 Population and Housing Census

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of SR.