

Trends in ir/regular migration flows and policies Vývoj migrácie a migračnej politiky v SR

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Keywords: migration, migration policies, inflows and outflows of foreign population, inflows of asylum seekers, acquisition of nationality, inflows of foreign workers, labour market and employed abroad, stocks of foreign born population.

Kľúčové slová: migrácia, migračná politika, prítoky a odtoky cudzincov, žiadatelia o azyl, štátne občianstvo, prítoky zahraničných pracovníkov, trh práce a práca v zahraničí, narodení v zahraničí.

Project: APVV-14-0324, Addressing social challenges related to the design of evidencebased labour market policies

Názov projektu: Riešenie spoločenských výziev v oblasti tvorby politiky trhu práce založenej na vedeckých informáciách. Číslo projektu: APVV-14-0324.

Bratislava, September 2017

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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 2017. 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 2016 pokračovalo obdobie ekonomického rastu a celkový makroekonomický obraz bol pomerne priaznivý. Rast HDP dosiahol o 3,3 % (oproti 3,6 % v predchádzajúcom roku), zamestnanosť vzrástla o 2,8 % a reálne mzdy o 3,8 %. Rastúci trend reálnych miezd bol podporený miernou defláciou v oblasti spotrebiteľských cien, ktoré klesli priemere o 0,5 %. Miera nezamestnanosti poklesla z 11,5 % v roku 2015 na 9,7 % v roku 2016 a 8,4% v prvom polroku 2017. 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 SR, ktoré sa zakladajú na sledovaní miesta pobytu, v roku 2016 imigrácia vzrástla a dosiahla 7,7 tis. osôb (oproti 7 tis. v roku 2015). Emigrácia stagnovala až mierne klesla, a to z 3,9 tis. osôb v roku 2015 na 3,8 tis. osôb v roku 2016. Čistý migračný tok sa v roku 2016 zvýšil na 3,9 tis. osôb (oproti 3,1 tis. osôb v roku 2015). Spomedzi 7,7 tis. imigrantov v roku 2016 takmer 6,9 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 16,7 tis., v roku 2014 na 17,2 tis., v roku 2015 23,8 tis. a v roku 2016 dosiahol 24,7 tis. Nárast bol spôsobený najmä občanmi z tretích krajín, ktorých prítok sa zvýšil z 11 tisíc v roku 2014 na 17,4 tis. v roku 2015 aj v roku 2016. 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 2016 približne 93 tis., 56 % z nich tvorili občania EHP. Počet občanov tretích krajín ku koncu roka 2016 dosiahol 41 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 štáty EÚ. V roku 2016 požiadalo o azyl na Slovensku 146 cudzincov (105 mužov a 41 žien, podiel detí mladších než 14 rokov dosiahol 21 %) (v roku 2015 to bolo 330 cudzincov (203 mužov a 127 žien, podiel detí mladších než 14 rokov dosiahol 21 %). Azyl bol udelený 167 osobám (8 osobám v roku 2015, 14 osobám v roku

2014), išlo o občanov Iraku (152 osôb), Afganistanu a Sýrie (3 osoby), Ugandy a Ukrajiny (2 osoby), Gruzínska, Iránu, Kamerunu, Pakistanu a Palestíny.

Situácia na trhu práce sa medziročne zlepšuje, napriek tomu miera nezamestnanosti v roku 2016 v priemere dosiahla 9,7% (11,5% v 2015), problémom zostáva aj vysoká miera dlhodobej nezamestnanosti. Prítok a stavy zahraničných pracovníkov na Slovensko rastú. Prítok v roku 2014 dosiahol 8 tis., 9,3 tis. v roku 2015 a 14,3 tis. osôb v roku 2016. Celkový stav predstavoval 17,8 tis. a 20,1 tis. pracovníkov ku koncu roka 2013, resp. 2014. Do konca roka 2015 sa ďalej zvýšil na 25,5 tis. pracovníkov, do konca roka 2016 na 35,1 tisíc a do polovice roku 2017 to bolo 42,4 tis. osôb. Z nich približne polovicu tvorili príslušníci EÚ/EHP, väčšia z nich (stav koncom 1. polroku 2017) prišla z ostatných nových členských štátov EÚ, pričom najvýznamnejšími štátmi boli Rumunsko (8,3 tis.), Česká republika (4,5 tis.), Maďarsko (4,3 tis.), Poľsko (3,0 tis.) a Bulharsko (1,4 tis.).

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 tis., do roku 2011 klesol na 116 tisíc. Po prekonaní dôsledkov krízy sa počet zvýšil na 134 tis. v roku 2014 a v roku 2016 dosiahol 160 tisíc (z nich takmer dve tretiny predstavovali muži), čo predstavovalo približne 6 % zamestnanosti na Slovensku. Medzi päť najčastejších destinácií pre Slovákov pracujúcich v zahraničí v polovici roku 2017 patrili Rakúsko (54 tisíc), Česká republika (39 tisíc), Nemecko (23 tisíc), Maďarsko (9 tisíc) a Veľká Británia (5 tisíc).

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

SUMMARY OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

In 2016 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 3.3 % (3.6 % during the previous year), employment increased by 2.8 % and real wages by 3.8 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight deflation as consumer prices decreased year on year by 0.5 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 11.5 % in 2015 to 9.7 % in 2016 and 8.4% in first half year 2017. 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 7 thousand persons in 2015 to almost 7.7 thousand persons in 2016 and a stagnation in emigration - from about 3.9 thousand persons in 2015 to about 3.8 thousand persons in 2016. The net

migration inflow has increased in 2016 to about 3.9 thousand persons (as compared to 3.1 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2016 out of the total inflow of about 7.7 thousand migrants almost 6.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.8 thousand persons, nearly 3.4 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, 23.8 thousands in 2015 and 24.7 thousands in 2016. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015 and also 17.4 thousand in 2016. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.5 thousand) and tolerated residence (0.7 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.3 thousand in 2016). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 85 thousand in 2015 and 93 thousand by the end of 2016, 56 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2016 it reached 41 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousands in 2015). Data from mid-2017 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 98 thousands in total, of that 45 thousand for third country nationals and 53 thousand for EEA nationals.

Numbers of detected illegal crossings of the state border are traditionally low: 222 cases in 2015 and 208 cases during 2016. Number of detected illegal stays more than doubled between 2015 and 2016 (2.3 thousand and 2.0 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 208 persons apprehended at the border in 2016 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Vietnam (in 2015: Afghanistan), Georgia, Russia, and Turkey (in 2015: Somalia). Among the 2.0 thousand cases of detected illegal stayers in Slovakia in 2016 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Iraq, Serbia, Afghanistan, and Syria.

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: 146 persons applied for refugee status in Slovakia in 2016 (almost equal to the 330 (2015), 331 (2014) applications during the previous years). Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2016, there were 105 males and 41 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented more than 21 % of all applicants in 2015 and also in 2016. The refugee status was granted to 14 persons in 2014, 8 persons in 2015 (to citizens of Afghanistan, Cameroon, Cuba and Syria) and 167 in 2016 (namely Iraq to 152 persons).

In 2015 Slovakia introduced a resettlement and integration program for Syrian Christians. 25 families (149 persons) arrived in December 2015 and were settled in the region of Nitra where they have started their integration process that is supposed to last up to 2 years. Of the 149 Iraqi (Asian Christian) citizens who entered the Slovak Republic at the end of 2015 as

part of the voluntary contribution of the Slovak Republic to the current migration crisis, 70 of them have so far renounced asylum in the territory of the SR (the purpose for which the permanent residence was granted on the territory of the Slovak Republic was terminated). They subsequently applied for an assisted voluntary return to Iraq, which was carried out in cooperation with IOM.

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 9.7 per cent in 2016 (11.5% in 2015) and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia substantially increased from 8 thousand persons in 2014, 9.3 thousand persons in 2015 and reached in 2016 14.3 thousand workers. The stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 17.8 thousand and 20.1 thousand workers as of end 2013 and 2014, respectively. It further increased to 25.5 thousand workers by end 2015, 35.1 thousand by end 2016 and 42.4 thousand by mid-2017. Among these, approximately half were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2017 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (8.3 thousand), Czech Republic (4.5 thousand), Hungary (4.3 thousand), Poland (3.0 thousand), and Bulgaria (1.4 thousand).

Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2017 represented about 6.1 % 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 127 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016, and 153 thousand during the first half of 2017 (almost two thirds of them were males). The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2017 were Austria (54 thousand), the Czech Republic (39 thousand), Germany (23 thousand), Hungary (9 thousand), and United Kingdom (5 thousand).

Act No. 92/2017 adopted recently amends the Act on the Stay of Foreigners No. 404/2011. The amendment introduces the notion of receiving entity (hosting entity) that is defined as employer (or group of employers) to whom an employee is assigned and whose seat is in the Slovak Republic or another EU Member State.

It also introduces the notion of mobility, which is defined as transfer of third country citizen from the territory of EU Member State to the Slovak Republic during the period of validity of his/her residence permit in the EU Member State and with the same reason for stay, or vice-versa (transfer from the Slovak Republic to another Member State).

The amendment defines the intra-company transfer as temporary transfer for more than 90 days of third country citizen for the purposes of employment or professional training, who is at the time of submitting the request located outside Slovakia or EU Member States. His/her employer before and during transfer has the seat outside Slovakia or EU Member States and the employee is transferred to the same employer (or group of employers) with the seat in the Slovak Republic.

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

Act No. 14/2015 amended the Labour Code mainly with regard to the status and rights of the employees of the temporary employment agencies. For example, the Act introduces the term “using employer” to whom the employee is temporarily assigned by the agency. The Act stipulates that the maximum period of assignment of the employee to the same employer is 24 months and it can be prolonged or renewed maximum 4 times during the period of 24 months. This is valid also in case of assignment of the same employee to the same employer by various agencies. The employee cannot be assigned by the using employer to another using employer. The Act also stipulates the wage entitlements (comparable to the entitlements of the own employees) and extends the Labour Code regulations of contract termination to the category of employees assigned by the agencies.

Given that employment provided by temporary work agencies is relatively new form of employment in Slovakia, the workers assigned to employers by the temporary employment agencies or workers posted from abroad have been at risk of certain rights infringements as compared to their counterparts that are employed by own employers (e.g. in terms of access to permanent contracts). The Act on Employment Services regulates the status, rights and obligations of agencies. Recently (in 2015) new legislation was adopted that improves the access to regular contracts for this category of workers.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

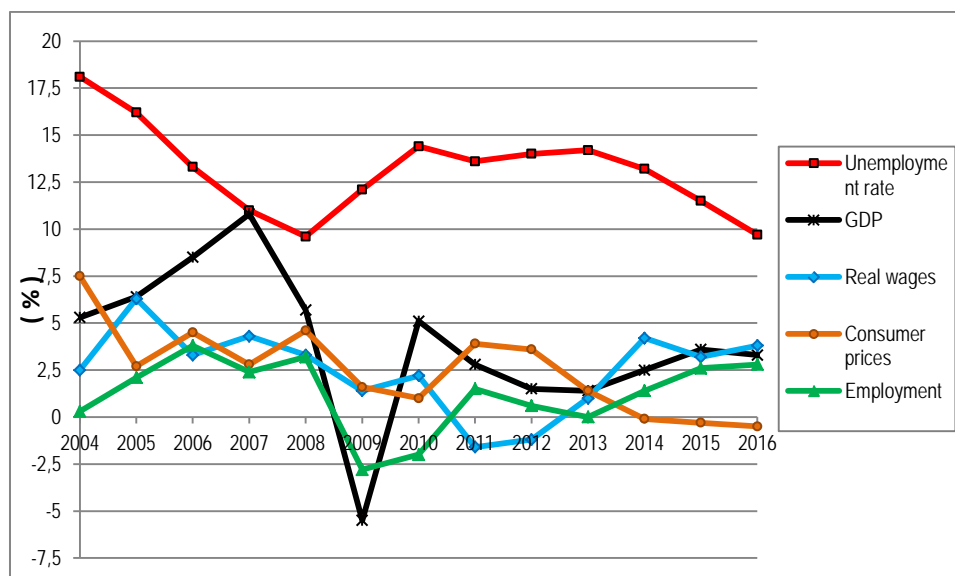
INTRODUCTION

In 2016 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 3.3 % (up from to 3.6 % during the previous year), employment increased by 2.8 % and real wages by 3.8 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight deflation as consumer prices decreased year on year by 0.5 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 11.5 % in 2015 to 9.7 % in 2016 and to 8.4 % in first half year 2017.

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 2004-2016



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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 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. In January 2017 was adopted an amendment to the regulations related to recognition of churches. The minimum limit for granting official status was raised from 20 thousand to 50 thousand adult members. The initiative is aimed at prevention of speculative registration in order to obtain financial contributions from the state.

1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY

The current Act on Residence of Aliens (Stay of Foreigners) 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.

Act No. 92/2017 adopted recently amends the Act on the Stay of Foreigners No. 404/2011. The amendment introduces the notion of receiving entity (hosting entity) that is defined as employer (or group of employers) to whom an employee is assigned and whose seat is in the Slovak Republic or another EU Member State.

It also introduces the notion of mobility, which is defined as transfer of third country citizen from the territory of EU Member State to the Slovak Republic during the period of validity of his/her residence permit in the EU Member State and with the same reason for stay, or vice-versa (transfer from the Slovak Republic to another Member State).

The amendment defines the intra-company transfer as temporary transfer for more than 90 days of third country citizen for the purposes of employment or professional training, who is at the time of submitting the request located outside Slovakia or EU Member States. His/her employer before and during transfer has the seat outside Slovakia or EU Member States and the employee is transferred to the same employer (or group of employers) with the seat in the Slovak Republic.

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.

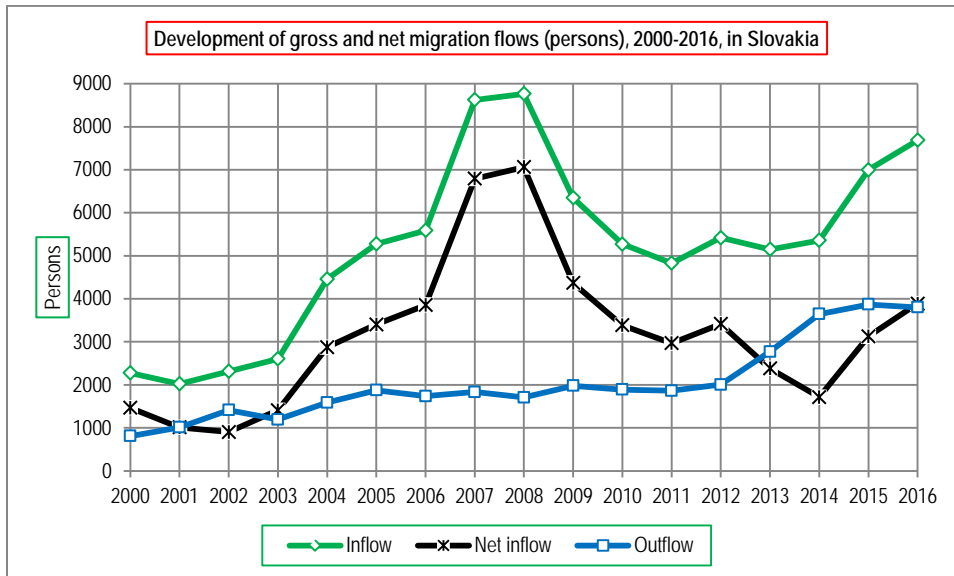
2 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

Emigration and immigration

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 7 thousand persons in 2015 to almost 7.7 thousand persons in 2016 and a stagnation in emigration - from about 3.9 thousand persons in 2015 to about 3.8 thousand persons in 2016. The net migration inflow has increased in 2016 to about 3.9 thousand persons (as compared to 3.1 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2016 out of the total inflow of about 7.7 thousand migrants almost 6.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.8 thousand persons, nearly 3.4 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

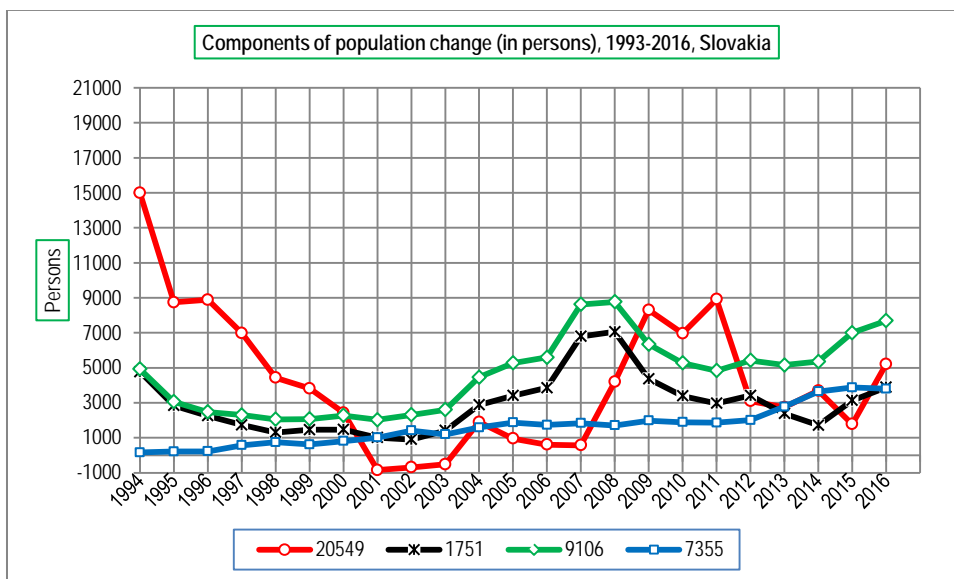
Figure 2 Gross and net migration flows 2000 – 2016

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



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Figure 3 Components of total population change, 1993 – 2016



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 2013 - 2016. Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been continuous increased over the past years. 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, 23.8 thousands in 2015

and 24,7 thousands in 2016. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015 and also in 2016. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.5 thousand) and tolerated residence (0.7 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.3 thousand in 2016). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 77 thousand in 2014, 85 thousand by the end of 2015 and 93 thousand by the end of 2016, 56 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2016 it reached 41 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousands in 2015). Data from mid-2017 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 98 thousands in total, of that 45 thousand for third country nationals and 53 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 and 2012 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, in 2016 almost 11.4 and 13.1 thousand permits in 2017.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-country nationals by nationality (Top 15) in 2016 and as of mid-2017 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 2016, 5.8 thousand Ukrainians received the permits, followed by 2.4 thousand Serbians, 1.7 thousand Russians, 839 Koreans, and 741 Iranian; Syrians was 553 permits.

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 2016 out of 6.0 thousand immigrants 3.6 thousand were men while among 2.6 thousand emigrants more than 1.6 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 and up to 7.7 thousand in 2016. In 2016 out of the total inflow of about 7.7 thousand migrants 6.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.8 thousand persons, almost 3.4 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, 254 in 2015, and 354 in 2016). Similarly, the inflows from Americas accounted in 2016 for 289 persons and those from Australia and Africa for only 66 and 41 persons, respectively.

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the 35 countries depicted in table 7c): 83 per cent of inflow and 98.7 per cent of outflow in 2016 was by OECD citizens. A separate category is represented by non-OECD countries that are EU Member States (Bulgaria, Romania and Lithuania) that cumulatively accounted for about 600 immigrants in 2016.

A comparison of migration inflows by country of origin and country of citizenship in general and for top 10 countries in terms of inflows and outflow (Table 7c, 7d and 7e respectively) reveals differences between the two categories for all major countries, implying changes of citizenship by migrants. The largest difference was in the case of the Czech Republic, possibly implying the adoption of Slovak citizenship by Czechs. The memo item also shows an inflow of 4.1 thousand Slovak citizens and outflow of 3.7 thousand Slovak citizens in 2016 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 2016 were the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom (represented by 952 immigrants in 2016, up from 792 immigrants in 2015), and Hungary, while top countries in terms of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally Hungary, the Czech Republic and Romania).

Irregular migration, including regularisation and expulsion

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

The 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 and 2170 in 2016. However, the first half of 2016 shows decreasing dynamics with 977 cases but increasing dynamics with 1251 cases in the first half of 2017. Number of apprehensions at the border reached 240 persons in 2014, 222 in 2015, and 208 in 2016, of these only 5 (2015), resp. 22 (2016)

persons were captured leaving Slovakia. The number of detected cases of illegal stay in Slovakia doubled between 2015 and 2016 (from 2 313 to 1 962). More than half of these were detected inland. Among the 208 persons apprehended at the border in 2016 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Vietnam, Georgia. Among the 1 963 cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2016 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Iraq, Serbia, Afghanistan, and Syria. 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-2017. 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 2015-2016. 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 increased 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 and 3.5 million in 2016. The first half of 2017 (1.7 million) 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 most ~~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 470 thousand in 2013, 456 thousand in 2014, 486 thousand in 2015, and 637 thousand in 2016), only a small part comes via air connections (28 thousand in 2013, 20 thousand in 2014, 24 thousand in 2015 and 66.8 thousand in 2016, as compared to 587 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

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

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

year of accession to 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 2016, 146 persons applied and the refugee status (as compared to 330 in 2015 and 331 in 2014) and asylum was granted to 167 persons (as compared to 8 cases in 2015 and 14 cases in 2014). Slovak nationality was granted to 3 asylum applicants in 2016 and 5 in 2015. Among the applications the most numerous in 2016 were the nationals of Ukraine (25), Afghanistan (16), Iraq and Syria (14), Pakistan (13). Refugee status 167 in 2016 was granted to the nationals of Iraq (152), Afghanistan and Syria (3), Uganda and Ukraine (2). More than 50 per cent (in 2015), 24 per cent (in 2016) of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds. During the first eight months of 2016 and 2017, 84 (107 in 2017) new applications were filed and 158 (18 in 2017) 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 2016, there were 105 males and 41 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented more than 1 % of all applicants increased to about 20 % in 2014 and to almost 25 % in 2015, 21 % in 2016.

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 2016, 58 467 applications were filed, of which 820 persons were granted refugee status (slightly more than 1.4 per cent), and a total of 241 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 – 2016. 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 on 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; in 2016 decreased to 121 persons. Of these were related to the readmission agreement with Ukraine (118 persons) and Hungary (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). In 2016 their number decreased to 16 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.

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, 2015 and 2016 the number of persons taken to Slovakia was 98, 64 and 27, respectively. Number of persons handed over from Slovakia was 45 in 2014 in 2015 it increased to 348 and in 2016 decreased to 83 persons. Among in 2015 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). In 2016 from 83 persons was Afghanistan (37 persons), Iraq (12), Syria (9).

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). Among the 27 persons taken according to the Dublin Regulation over in 2016, more numerous groups came from Afghanistan (7), Ukraine (7), Armenia (3), Burundi (2) Iran (2).

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, 77 thousand in 2014, 85 thousand in 2015 and 93 thousand in 2016 (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, 23.8 thousands in 2015 and 24.7 thousands in 2016. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015 and also same in 2016. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14.5 thousand) and tolerated residence (0.7 thousand), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.3 thousand in 2016). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 85 thousand in 2015 and 93 thousand by the end of 2016, 56 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2016 it reached 41 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousands in 2015). Data from mid-2017 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 98 thousands in total, of that 45 thousand for third country nationals and 53 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 41 thousands more than 18 thousands were in the capital Bratislava region in 2016. A relatively sizeable group of more than 5 thousand third country nationals resides in the eastern region of Kosice followed by another western region of Trnava with 3.7 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 less than 4 %.

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2016 the top 6 countries of citizenship were Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, Vietnam, China, Korea. This nationality structure remains very stable since 2011. The numbers of third country nationals from all these countries increased between 2015 and 2016, the most pronounced growth was in the case of Ukrainian nationals, whose number increased by more than 20 % (more than 2.3 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 1993 – 2016 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 2 thousand persons as of the previous year. However, the year 2013 was already much more modest in terms of the population change: natural change decreased to about 2.7 thousand. In 2013 the natural increase reached only 2.7

thousands persons, in 2014 it increased to almost 3.7 thousand persons. However, 2015 witnessed a decline to 1.8 thousand persons and in 2016 increased to 5.2 thousand persons. Overall, the natural balance has been increasing while the net migration balance has been slightly decreasing over the past few years until 2014. This trend was reversed in 2015 when migration balance increased more substantially (to 3.1 thousand persons) in 2016 to 3.9 thousand persons and it overtook the natural balance (of 1.8 thousands) in 2015.

Total population change started to pick up over the past years mainly due to the positive net migration balance, which has been growing year on year since 2002. During 2007 it has almost doubled as compared to the previous year. Although net migration figures have been always positive over the past 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. During the period 2014-2016 continuously increase from 1.7 thousand to 3.9 thousand persons in 2016.

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 and in 2016, 3801 persons emigrated. However, in 2015 immigration increased more substantially to 6 997 persons (as compared to 5 357 in the previous year), in 2016 to 7 686 which led also to increased net migration balance of 3 127 persons (2015) and 3 885 persons in 2016.

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. Number of permanent residents as of 30.6. (1.7.) In demographic statistics of Slovakia was used up to 2010 inclusive. From 2011, it is counted as the arithmetic average of the states. 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 2016 they reached 0.7 and 1.7 per thousand inhabitants, respectively.

In 2016 the dependency ratio for the Slovak population (defined as the ratio of pre- and post-working age population to working age population) reached 43.8 %. 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

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.

(for example, in 2008 it was 72.4 per cent as compared to 69.6 per cent in 2016), and lower share of post-working age group (in 2008 12.1 per cent as compared to 15.0 per cent in 2016). Average age of the Slovak population in 2016 was 40.37 years.

4 MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS

Act No. 14/2015 amended the Labour Code mainly with regard to the status and rights of the employees of the temporary employment agencies. For example, the Act introduces the term “using employer” (uzivatelsky zamestnavatel) to whom the employee is temporarily assigned by the agency. The Act stipulates that the maximum period of assignment of the employee to the same employer is 24 months and it can be prolonged or renewed maximum 4 times during the period of 24 months. This is valid also in case of assignment of the same employee to the same employer by various agencies. The employee cannot be assigned by the using employer to another using employer. The Act also stipulates the wage entitlements (comparable to the entitlements of the own employees) and extends the Labour Code regulations of contract termination to the category of employees assigned by the agencies.

Given that employment provided by temporary work agencies is relatively new form of employment in Slovakia, the workers assigned to employers by the temporary employment agencies or workers posted from abroad have been at risk of certain rights infringements as compared to their counterparts that are employed by own employers (e.g. in terms of access to permanent contracts). The Act on Employment Services regulates the status, rights and obligations of agencies. Recently (in 2015) new legislation was adopted that improves the access to regular contracts for this category of workers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

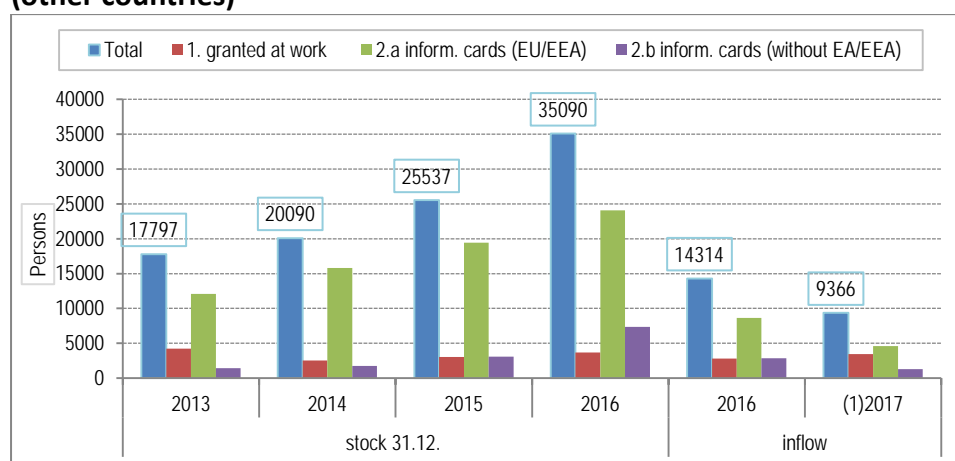
2015, decrease in 2016 to 9.7 per cent and in 1-2Q 2017 to 8.4 percent and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia from 2014 (8.0 thousand persons) to 9.3 thousand in 2015 and in 2016 reached 14.3 thousand workers. Among them 2.8 thousand worked on the basis of work permit and 11.5 thousand on the basis of information cards (mainly 8.6 thousand 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 1.4 per cent of total labour force.

Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 17.8 thousand and 20.1 thousand workers as of end 2013 and 2014, respectively. It further increased to 25.5 thousand workers by end 2015, 35.1 thousand by end 2016 and 42.4 thousand by mid-2017; 44.1 thousand in August 2017. Among these, approximately almost half were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2017 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (8.3 thousand), Czech Republic (4.5 thousand), Hungary (4.3 thousand), Poland (2.9 thousand), Bulgaria (1.4 thousand), and Croatia (1.2 thousand).

Figure 4 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category, 2013-2017: 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)



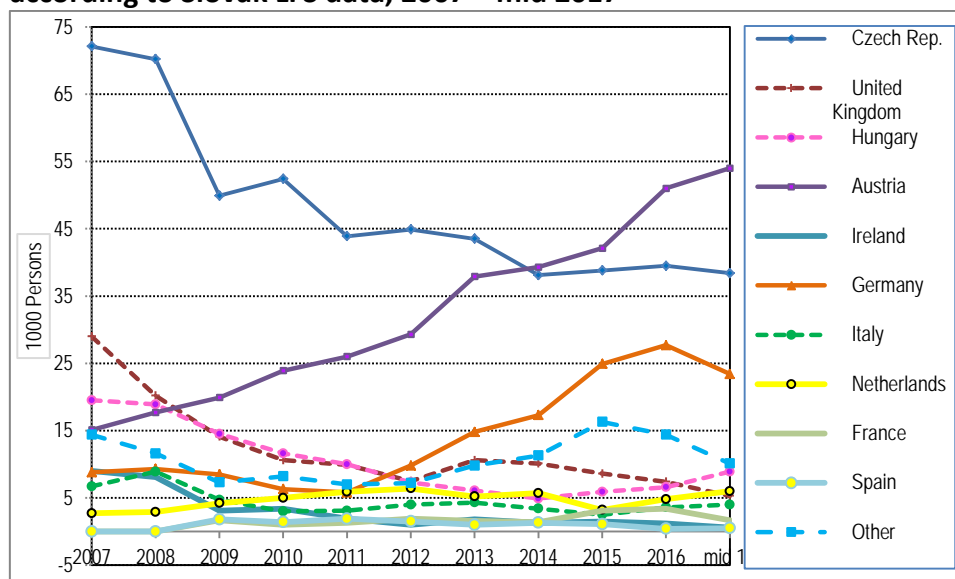
Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

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-2017 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Croatia.

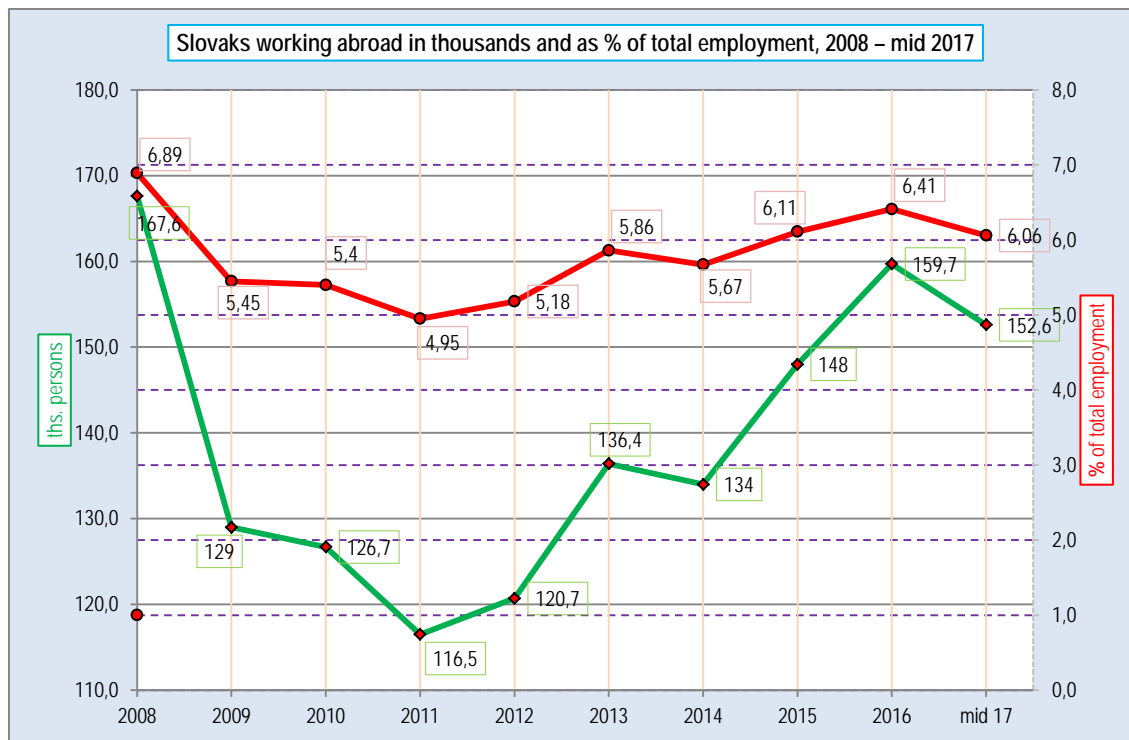
Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2017 represented about 6.1 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 178 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016, and 153 thousand during the first half of 2017 (almost two thirds of them were males). The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2017 were Austria (54 thousand), the Czech Republic (38 thousand), Germany (23 thousand), Hungary (9 thousand), and Netherlands (6 thousand).

Figure 5 Slovaks working abroad (in ths.) persons by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2007 – mid 2017



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

Figure 6 Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2008 – mid 2017



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, in 2016 it reached 96 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 74 per cent of all internal mobility in 2016: 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 2016 were 4.6, 5.2, 7.8 (as compared to 4.4, 5.0, 7.4 in 2015), 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.

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ANNEX 1 STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 Main economic indicators^(a) 2005-2016

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP ^(b)	6,4	8,5	10,8	5,7	-5,5	5,1	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6	3,3
Total employment ^(c)	2,1	3,8	2,4	3,2	-2,8	-2,0	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6	2,8
Real wages	6,3	3,3	4,3	3,3	1,4	2,2	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2	3,8
Consumer prices ^(d)	2,7	4,5	2,8	4,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	-0,5
Unemployment rate ^(e)	16,2	13,3	11,0	9,6	12,1	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5	9,7

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes, (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000, as of 2012 ESA 95 method chain index base 2005; 2016 (ESA 2010); (c) LFS employment, annual average change, (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification, base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages (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 1970-2016

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
2016	6 035	3 590	2 445	1 651	832	819
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
2016	2 568	1 003	1 565	1 233	532	701

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2013-2016

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Temporary	8 132	8 790	14 255	14 452	14 080	14 601	16 642	21 089	26 590
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	7 971	8 790	14 255	14 452	14 080	14 561	16 642	21 089	26 590
<i>EEA citizens</i>	74				-	40			
Permanent residence	8 394	8 228	8 430	9 543	53 437	56 699	59 851	62 796	66 362
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 070	1 970	2 042	2 244	10 681	11 342	12 297	13 270	14 347
<i>EEA citizens</i>	6 311	6 258	6 388	7 299	42 756	45 357	47 554	49 526	52 015
Tolerated residence	289	160	1 100	738	360	349	232	902	295
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	249	160	1 100	738	258	254	232	902	295
<i>EEA citizens</i>	35				102	95			
Total	16 675	17 178	23 785	24 733	67 877	71 649	76 715	84 787	93 247
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	10 290	10 920	17 397	17 434	25 019	26 157	29 171	35 261	41 232
<i>EEA citizens</i>	6 385	6 258	6 388	7 299	42 858	45 492	47 544	49 526	52 015

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, 2013-2017 – half years

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Temporary	3 713	6 268	6 176	8 603	14 220	15 011	17 967	22 871	29 554
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	3 425	6 268	6 176	8 603	14 220	14 981	17 967	22 871	29 554
<i>EEA citizens*</i>	1				-	30			
Permanent residence	4 038	3 993	4 653	4 420	53 849	58 462	61 133	64 618	68 129
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	937	1 011	1 132	1 082	11 066	11 753	12 754	13 869	14 942
<i>EEA citizens</i>	3 041	2 982	3 521	3 338	42 783	46 709	48 379	50 749	53 187
Tolerated residence	87	199	555	93	336	310	322	477	251
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	72	199	555	93	243	216	322	477	251
<i>EEA citizens</i>	13				93	94			
Total	7 480	10 460	11 384	13 116	68 405	73 783	79 422	87 966	97 934
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	4 434	7 478	7 863	9 778	25 529	26 950	31 043	37 217	44 747
<i>EEA citizens</i>	3 046	2 982	3 521	3 338	42 876	46 833	48 379	50 749	53 187

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 2016–2017 (Top 20)

2016	Inflows (new permits)				2017 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	5 808	5 315	466	27	Ukraine	3 100	2 809	270	21
Serbia	2 362	2 248	92	22	Serbia	2 211	2 146	57	8
Russia	1 702	1 492	201	9	Russia	865	731	133	1
Korea	839	746	93		Vietnam	531	489	40	2
Iran	741	726	15		Korea	442	397	45	
China	602	481	121		Iran	393	385	8	
Vietnam	596	501	85	10	China	240	200	40	
Syria	553	174	8	371	Macedonia	170	139	30	1
Turkey	399	359	38	2	Turkey	144	126	18	
Macedonia	325	260	62	3	U.S.	124	83	39	2
U.S.	302	219	77	6	Syria	123	104	14	5
Somalia	206	2	2	202	India	117	107	10	
Iraq	196	41	154	1	Thailand	110	95	14	1
Thailand	165	140	23	2	Kazakhstan	82	68	12	2
Belarus	163	131	31	1	Bosnia & Herz	81	69	8	4
India	160	131	28	1	Egypt	77	43	33	1
Mexico	151	118	33		Belarus	72	58	13	1
Kazakhstan	148	134	12	2	Iraq	51	42	6	3
Brazil	104	73	31		Brazil	48	40	8	
Egypt	97	62	33	2	Mexico	45	41	3	1
Others	1 815	1 099	639	77	Others	752	431	281	40
Total	17 434	14 452	2 244	738	Total	9 778	8 603	1 082	93

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	1975	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) 2005-2016

Continent	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
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	5276	1873	5589	1735	8624	1831	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801
Europe	4400	1585	4793	1503	7874	1685	8126	1506	5849	1809	4756	1701	4294	1685	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	6936	3445
Albania	4		4		1	1	6		9	1	4		4	2	1		3	1	2				11	
Andorra																					1	1		
Austria	325	200	317	168	298	173	340	196	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877
Belarus	13		8	2	8		10	1	11		4		4		7		7		8	2	6		3	1
Belgium	38	6	24	6	38	5	58	5	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33
Bosnia & Herz.	18		12	1	7		9		3		9		4	1	4		2		3	1	9		9	4
Bulgaria	18	2	17	3	520	2	352	5	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3
Croatia	27	5	39	7	24	1	6	6	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4	110	15
Czech Republic	1144	734	1163	706	1178	775	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233
Cyprus*			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8	19	5
Denmark	39	2	36	13	35	2	31	11	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3
Estonia	5		4		2		7		5		8		7		5		5	1	4		2		6	
Finland	3	2	7		22		17	1	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8
France	185	17	139	18	185	26	173	16	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33
Germany	742	303	674	235	733	342	902	218	517	444	355	304	288	176	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407	448	327
Greece	12	1	17	4	35	6	32	2	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7
Hungary	248	28	342	22	570	22	924	17	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61	497	73
Iceland	1		1		9				2		1		2		5		14	1	17			1	9	
Italy	123	44	173	59	240	42	202	47	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131	295	100
Ireland	4	4	25	20	25	38	47	63	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63	131	43
Latvia	10		8		7		9	3	12	1	32	3	15		16	2	10		9		17		20	
Liechtenstein	1		1					1														1		1
Lithuania	2		4		16		14	1	17	1	10	2	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1

Continent	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
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
Africa	50	9	51	2	53	1	70	5	57	4	51	2	45	5	43	7	47	5	31	1	53	5	41	3
Australia and Oceania	53	53	44	40	33	13	41	23	29	14	45	16	25	15	38	19	45	39	39	41	50	43	66	38

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2005-2016

Continent	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	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	5276	1873	5589	1735	8624	1831	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801
Europe	.	.	.	.	.	.	8436	1677	6080	1938	4966	1845	4507	1843	5141	1995	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866	7384	3735
Albania																3	1	1					12	
Austria	258	12	250	6	225	20	244	10	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	6		3		4				5		4	2	6		2	1
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	1	62	4	51	1	53	1	28		41		21		26	1	21	2
Bosnia Herz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6		2		9		3				2		3	1	5		4	
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	350	5	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6	51		54	4	146		140	
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		5		10		7	1	10	1	136		72	2	153	1	131	5
Czech Republic	48	1	779	25	827	21	1037	15	1037	43	786	54	600	30	462	16	402	4	414	4	589	7	545	18
Cyprus															2		1		3		2		3	
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	39	3	37	3	14	4	6		7		9		7		5	2
Estonia															4		3		2		1		4	
Finland															10	1	8		3		12		10	1
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	154		163	1	118	2	100		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1
Germany	607	83	587	58	592	131	754	33	387	280	247	142	191	26	129	10	90	4	76	1	147		131	4
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	33		50	3	42	1	26		15		16		19		57		48	2
Hungary	234	12	323	5	551	2	904	1	783	46	678	17	662	15	706		379	5	510	8	560	2	605	4
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	19		26		23	1	25	1	10	1	10		7				10	
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	1	214	7	206	12	175	3	164	2	150		107	1	211	10	200	3
Island															4		14		17		7		5	
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	11	1	31		15		16	2	9		7		17		19	
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		17	1	11	2	19		11		9	3	10		19		11	1
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		3															
Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	20		16		14		14		10		16	1	18	1	18		9	
Malta															1		1		4		2		2	

Continent	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
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	18	
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	57		57		51	2	58		54		31		48		49		36	
Poland	300	4	635	23	408	13	391	7	376	23	280	32	190	7	115	9	158		122	1	205	3	208	4
Portugal															16		11		12		36		19	
Romania	13		10		2404	27	2122	25	579	46	412	14	458	13	275	12	274	3	290	1	498		471	6
Russia			84	3	43	1	29	1	52		61		40				43		39	3	53	1	49	
Serbia ^(b)	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	47		31		15				27		15	1	46		26	
Slovakia	1745	1704	1302	1560	1417	1574	1350	1547	1205	1432	1111	1512	1078	1703	2479	1923	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835	4076	3674
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	24	1	23	2	22	2	8		9		5		16		13	
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	3	88	6	63	4	64	1	57		39		42	2	85	2	85	5
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	30		35		20	1	10		20		22		11		14		21	
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	38		28		27	1	15	4	14	1	5		10		9		14	
Turkey																					13		8	
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	6	99	1	107	1	105	1			77	3	94	2	192		154	
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	3	212	5	126	9	153	2	60	2	48		62	2	103		130	1
Asia	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	20	157	37	195	36	224	10	204	5	203	9	130	27	163	2	241	62
America	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	6	57	2	57	8	54	7	35	2	35		41	2	54	1	32	4
Canada							5		2	2	1		4		3		2		4		1		3	
United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	28		30	6	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1	13	3
Africa	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	44	2	50		39	3	36	1	38	1	23	1	41	1	25	
Australia and	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		8		4		5		3		5	1	3		7		4	

Continent	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
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
Oceania																								

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) 2005-2007 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, 2013-2016

Origin	2013		2014		2015		2016		Citizenship	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801	Total	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801
Europe	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	6936	3445	Europe	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866	7384	3735
OECD 35	4045	2670	4325	3517	5288	3725	6009	3604	OECD 35	4274	2755	4611	3615	5653	3866	6413	3751
Australia	41	31	34	35	42	37	58	31	Australia	4		3		5		3	
Austria	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877	Austria	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1
Belgium	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33	Belgium	41		21		26	1	21	2
Canada	55	43	66	57	67	78	66	56	Canada	2		4		1		3	
Chile	3		1	1			1	1	Chile	1				1		1	
Czech Rep.	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233	Czech Rep.	402	4	414	4	589	7	545	18
Denmark	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3	Denmark	7		9		7		5	2
Estonia	5	1	4		2		6		Estonia	3		2		1		4	
Finland	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8	Finland	8		3		12		10	1
France	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33	France	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1
Germany	278	218	271	293	377	407	448	327	Germany	90	4	76	1	147		131	4
Greece	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7	Greece	16		19		57		48	2
Hungary	385	16	408	43	450	61	497	73	Hungary	379	5	510	8	560	2	605	4
Iceland	14	1	17		9	1	9		Iceland	14		17		7		5	
Ireland	136	63	113	55	125	63	131	43	Ireland	10		7		18		10	

Origin	2013		2014		2015		2016		Citizenship	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Israel	7		6	14	17	4	9		Israel	0		2		4		1	
Italy	258	73	198	105	298	131	295	100	Italy	150		107	1	211	10	200	3
Japan	6	10	1	2	3		4	2	Japan	3	4	1	1	2		1	
Korea	14	1	14	7	22	2	20	26	Korea	14	1	15	7	21	2	17	26
Latvia	10		9		17		20		Latvia	9		7		17		19	
Luxembourg	4	4	6	4	8	14	10	16	Luxembourg	0							
Mexico	5	5	9	2	13	3	22	3	Mexico	3		3		12		3	
Netherlands	27	37	42	40	41	46	57	38	Netherlands	15		16		17	1	18	
New Zealand			5	6	6	6	7	7	New Zealand	1	1			2		1	
Norway	58	12	80	25	95	26	83	17	Norway	31		48		49		36	
Poland	170	4	135	16	220	12	226	28	Poland	158		122	1	205	3	208	4
Portugal	11	1	12	3	38	5	26	5	Portugal	11		12		36		19	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	Slovakia	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835	4076	3674
Slovenia	12	5	6	3	18	3	16	3	Slovenia	9		5		16		13	
Spain	69	29	73	21	119	41	117	44	Spain	39		42	2	85	2	85	5
Sweden	31	10	24	20	26	32	32	36	Sweden	22		11		14		21	
Switzerland	75	143	96	182	84	195	152	177	Switzerland	5		10		9		14	
Turkey	15	2	10	9	18	2	13	1	Turkey	12	1	5	8	13		8	
UK	617	260	706	351	792	405	953	285	UK	48		62	2	103		130	1
United States	154	107	155	133	150	161	179	91	United States	14		23	2	15	1	13	3
Non-OECD									Non-OECD								
Bulgaria	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3	Bulgaria	51		54	4	146		140	
Lithuania	9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1	Lithuania	9	3	10		19		11	1
Romania	275	3	298	2	491	2	479	10	Romania	274	3	290	1	498	1	471	6

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2016 – 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	1651	1233	1	Hungary	605	4
2	United Kingdom	952	285	2	Czech Republic	545	18
3	Austria	603	877	3	Romania	471	6
4	Hungary	497	73	4	Poland	208	4
5	Romania	479	10	5	Italy	200	3
6	Germany	448	327	6	Ukraine	154	
7	Ukraine	325	4	7	Iraq	150	35
8	Italy	295	100	8	Bulgaria	140	
9	Poland	226	28	9	Croatia	131	5
10	United States	179	91	10	Germany	131	4
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	4076	3674
	Total	7686	3801		Total	7686	3801
	Europe	6936	3445		Europe	7384	3735

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2016 – 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	1651	1233	1	Iraq	150	35	1
Austria	603	877	2	Korea	17	26	2
Germany	448	327	3	Czech Republic	545	18	3
United Kingdom	952	285	4	Romania	471	6	4
Switzerland	152	177	5	Croatia	131	5	5
Italy	295	100	6	Spain	85	5	6
United States	179	91	7	Hungary	605	4	7
Hungary	497	73	8	Poland	208	4	8
United Arab Emirates	38	68	9	Germany	131	4	9
Canada	66	56	10	Italy	200	3	10
				Slovakia	4076	3674	<i>Memo</i>
Total	7686	3801		Total	7686	3801	
Europe	6936	3445		Europe	7384	3735	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1997-2017

(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	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	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		

(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		
(in persons)	2016			2017 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 170			1 251		
Illegal State border crossing:	208	186	22	71	69	2
External land border between BCPs	132	126	6	44	42	2
External land border at BCPs	56	56		24	24	
External air border	20	4	16	3	3	
Illegal stay	1 962			1 180		
Inland	1 045			785		
Inland – at airports	2					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	896			381		
After return from other Member States	19			14		

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

Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2017

(in mio. persons)	2016			2017 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	3,468	1,758	1,710	1,700	0,869	0,831
Border with:						
Ukraine	2,163	1,104	1,059	1,104	0,579	0,525
Airports	1,305	0,654	0,651	0,596	0,290	0,306

(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 2013 – 2016

In thousands	Persons				Vehicle			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	837.4	779,4	881,7	914,5	7.6	6,9	7,7	7,5
Poprad	21.8	29,1	82,9	79,0	0.3	0,3	0,6	0,6
Kosice	101.0	209,2	263,7	292,2	0.9	1,5	2,3	2,8
Small airports*	23.7	22,8	32,3	19,0	0.3	0,3	0,4	0,4
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	1 098.0	1 068,9	1 110,9	1 343,3	603.9	575,4	520,9	540,4
Ubla	544.9	547,2	522,9	580,2	230.7	241,7	217,8	229,5
Velke Slemence	184.8	157,7	175,7	194,4	-	-	-	-
Cierna nad Tisou	32.4	31,7	30,9	33,3	7.6	7,4	7,2	6,8
Matovske	1.9	12,2	12,2	12,2	6.3	6,4	6,7	6,8

Vojkovce								
Total	2 845.9	2 858,2	3 113,1	3 468,1	853.6	839,9	763,6	794,8

Source: *Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. Yearbook, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

* 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, 2015 - 2016

Legal migration by the State border		2015		2016	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	940 008	912 619	1 104 749	1 058 712
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	453 324	450 191	467 622	466 687
	- third country citizens	486 684	462 428	637 127	592 025
	Number of persons in total	1 852 627		2 163 461	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	386 509	366 121	393 893	389 661
	- passenger vehicles	326 043	316 757	324 983	328 059
	- buses	4 512	4 247	5 678	5 554
	- lorries	48 984	38 148	56 404	49 230
	- passenger trains	1 462	1 462	1 465	1 465
	- freight trains	5 508	5 507	5 363	5 353
Number of vehicles in total	752 630		783 554		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	626 708	633 789	653 392	651 279
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	602 649	610 082	586 557	585 078
	- third country citizens	24 059	23 707	66 835	66 201
	Number of persons in total	1 260 497		1 304 671	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	5 500	5 463	5 615	5 624
	Number of aeroplanes in total	10 963		11 239	
Number of persons in total		3 113 124		3 468 132	
Number of transport means in total		763 593		794 793	

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 2017

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2016	Nationality	1 st half 2017	Nationality	2016	Nationality	1 st half 2017
Ukraine	87	Ukraine	24	Ukraine	1 147	Ukraine	836
Vietnam	47	Vietnam	12	Iraq	138	Serbia	124
Georgia	18	Russia	5	Serbia	123	Vietnam	26
Russia	13	Georgia	4	Afghanistan	114	Afghanistan	20
Turkey	10	Syria	4	Syria	74	Iraq	20
Syria	8	Turkey	3	Russia	31	Syria	19
Iraq	7	Czech Rep.	2	Pakistan	26	Moldova	15
Moldova	4	Guinea	2	Macedonia	20	China	9
Sri Lanka	3	Cuba	2	Moldova	19	Turkey	8
Armenia	2	Libya	2	India	16	Bangladesh	6
Other	9	Other	11	Other	254	Other	97
Total	208	Total	71	Total	1 962	Total	1 180
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	Netherland	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	1st half 2014	Nationality	2013	Nationality	1st 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	1st half 2013	Nationality	2012	Nationality	1st half 2013
Somalia	256	Somalia	40	Ukraine	327	Ukraine	127
Afghanistan	64	Georgia	31	Russia	48	Vietnam	20
Moldova	55	Ukraine	29	Moldova	46	Afghanistan	14
Ukraine	53	Eritrea	24	Somalia	31	Moldova	14
Congo	49	Moldova	14	Serbia	29	Pakistan	14
Georgia	48	Russia	6	Libya	28	Russia	13
Eritrea	32	Mongolia	5	China	24	Macedonia	9
Congo-DR	29	Myanmar	4	Vietnam	24	Serbia	8
Bangladesh	13	Sri Lanka	4	Georgia	22	Croatia	7
Cameron	11	Sudan	4	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	12

						States	
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	1 st half 2011	Nationality	2010	Nationality	1 st 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 2006-2016

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

Bosna&H	1	1		1	1	1		
Canada						1		
Cent AfrRep						1		
China						2		
Colombia						1		
Croatia			1					
Czech	1							1
DPR Korea							3	
Eritrea							1	
France	2	1	1					
Georgia								1
Ghana							1	
Iran	2						2	
Iraq	1						29	
Italy		1						
Kazakhstan	1							
Kirghiz	1							
Kosovo			1	3	11	14	17	2
Lebanon			4		1		1	
Litya						1		
Macedonia	1		4	4		1		
Mali							1	
Moldova	6	3		1	1			1
Mongolia				1		1		
Morroco							1	2
Namibia	1					1		
Nepal				1				
Nigeria					1			
Pakistan			4	1	3	1	19	
Palestine		1		4				
Romania			1					
Russia	4	1	4				2	4
Serbia	5	1	8	2	4	2		2
Slovakia	5	1						
Somalia		1						
Spain	1							
Stateless	1		1	1		1	27	
Syria		1			1	15	191	
Tunisia	1						1	
Turkey	2		4	1		2		1
UK		1						
Ukraine	2	5			1	2	3	1
Uzbekistan		3						
Vietnam	2	5	1	2	1	1		
Total	43	28	44	28	29	54	408	16

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

Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2017 (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	146	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22	17	8	18	19
2017 ^(a)	107	25	20	14	6	9	18	5	10				

Note: (a) Until 31.8.2017

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2017 (August)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Applications	96	140	359	415	645	506	1320	1556	8151	9743	10358	11395	3549
Granted refugee status	41	58	80	72	69	53	26	11	18	20	11	15	25
Refused requests	20	32	57	62	84	36	176	123	130	309	531	1592	827
Procedure terminated	25	65	190	193	539	224	1034	1366	5247	8053	10656	11782	2930
Under evaluation	43	31	75	106	63	260	343	400	2248	3609	2769	775	542
Nationality granted	0	0	0	4	14	22	2	0	11	59	42	21	2
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 93-2016	2017
Applications	2849	2642	909	822	541	491	732	441	331	330	146	58 467	107
Granted refugee status	8	14	22	14	15	12	32	15	14	8	167	820	18
Refused requests	861	1177	416	330	180	186	334	124	197	124	82	7 990	55
Procedure terminated	1940	1693	455	460	361	270	383	352	163	148	35	49 473	54
Under evaluation	604	584	595	254	267	185	261	200				14 214*	
Nationality granted	5	18	4	1	3	7	0	7	12	5	3	241	2

Note: Total = Until 31.8.2017; *until 2013

Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series

Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2015-2016

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Afghanistan	37	16		3	9	2	5	7	57	5
Albania									1	
Algeria	1	7				5		1	1	1
Armenia	3	3							3	
Bangladesh	5	1					8		2	
Belarus	1								2	
Bosnia & Herz.		2				1				1
Burundi		2								
Cameroon	2			1			2	1	1	
China	1	1			1	1				
Congo – DR	2	4			2	2			1	1
Cuba	3	1	3		1		1			2
Czech Republic	1	1			1	1				
Egypt		1				1				
Eritrea							1		2	
Georgia	8	1		1		1			9	
Ghana	1	1			1			1		
India	9	6			3	5	1	2	4	3
Iran	4	4		1	3		1	1	2	3
Iraq	172	14	1	152			12	1	10	2
Libya		7	1						1	
Macedonia	1	1				2				1
Moldova	5	1			2	1			3	
Mongolia					3				1	
Morocco		2			1	2				
Nepal	1								1	
Nigeria	2	2				4				
Pakistan	3	13		1		10	1	1		
Palestinian territ.	3			1		1	2		2	
Russia	7	2			1		2	2	7	1
Serbia		1								1
Somali	4	6				2	4	3	1	1
Sri Lanka		1								1
Sudan	1						5			
Syria	8	14		3	2		9	6	7	5
Tunisia		1				1				
Turkey	1					1				
Uganda	1	2	2	2						
Ukraine	25	25	1	2	4	9	16	3	21	5
Uzbekistan	1								1	
Vietnam	4	2			1	2			5	2
Yemen		1								
Stateless	13				20				3	
Total	330	146	8	167	55	54	70	29	148	35

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 2017 (cumulative data, in persons)

By country of origin:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	99	148	159	177	181	199	203	204	207	214	214	221	233	238	241	243
Afghanistan	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	74
Algeria	1	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	12
Armenia	23	27	27	27	27	26	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	17
Bulgaria		4	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	3
Cambodia					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Congo		1	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	5
Côte d'Ivoire												1	1	1	1	1
Egypt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia																1
Iraq				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	10	11	11
Iran	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	11	11	11	12	12
Liberia		1	2	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	1
Pakistan					1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	9	9	11	11	12	12
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Serbia & MN						6	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	1
Sudan													1	1	1	1
Syria	1	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	7
United Arab Emirates												1	1	1	1	1
Vietnam	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11
Zair (former)		1	2	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	13
Stateless						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3

31.8.2017 Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic – Migration Office

Table 18 Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 1.1.-31.12.2016

Citizenship (Persons)	0-14		15-17		18-25		26-39		40-49		50+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females
Afghanistan	1	3			4	1	5	1	1				11	5
Algeria					4		3						7	
Armenia	1						1	1					2	1
Bangladesh			1										1	
Bosnia & Herz.											2		2	
Burundi							2						2	
China							1						1	
Cuba							1						1	
Czech Republic									1				1	
D.R. Congo					1		2	1					3	1
Egypt							1						1	
Georgia									1				1	
Ghana									1				1	
India					4		2						6	
Iran						1	1	1				1	1	3
Iraq	5	3		1	1		2	1			1		9	5
Libya	1	4						1	1				2	5
Macedonia											1		1	
Moldova									1				1	
Morocco							2						2	
Nigeria							2						2	
Pakistan					10		3						13	
Russia					1				1				2	
Serbia											1		1	
Somalia					1	1	3		1				5	1
Sri Lanka					1								1	
Syria		4	1		1		5	3					7	7
Tunisia							1						1	
Uganda	1							1					1	1
Ukraine	4	4		1	1	1	3		2	3	4	2	14	11
Vietnam							1				1		2	
Yemen				1										1
Total	13	18	2	3	29	4	41	10	10	3	10	3	105	41

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 2006-2016

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
	2016	41 232	18 132	3 682	1 983	2 951	2 965	2 588	3 453	5 478
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
	2016	26 590	12 835	2 423	1 119	1 530	1 904	1 570	1 900	3 309
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
	2016	14 347	5 186	1 183	853	1 410	1 048	1 011	1 500	2 156
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
2016	295	111	76	11	11	13	7	53	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 2015 and 2016 (Top 40)

2015	Stocks (31.12.)				2016	Stocks (31.12.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	10 706	7 297	3 365	44	Ukraine	13 024	9 398	3 582	44
Serbia	5 528	4 988	522	18	Serbia	7 232	6 655	559	18
Russia	3 532	1 814	1 711	7	Russia	4 035	2 176	1 851	8
Vietnam	2 307	626	1 641	40	Vietnam	2 580	884	1 664	32
China	2 134	798	1 334	2	China	2 346	918	1 427	1
Korea	1 590	1 140	450		Korea	1 638	1 158	480	
Syria	942	184	98	660	Iran	1 056	963	92	1
United States	925	440	477	8	Macedonia	913	422	487	4
Macedonia	801	352	447	2	United States	910	392	515	3
Iran	565	481	83	1	Turkey	587	342	241	4
Turkey	508	282	220	6	Syria	375	260	96	19
Israel	347	281	65	1	Israel	373	301	71	1
India	281	142	134	5	Belarus	356	186	168	2
Thailand	278	173	105		India	355	206	144	5
Belarus	274	122	151	1	Thailand	319	193	125	1
Egypt	245	63	179	3	Egypt	278	88	186	4
Afghanistan	231	139	88	4	Kazakhstan	251	176	74	1
Kazakhstan	213	148	65		Iraq	227	87	138	2
Bosnia&Herz.	189	79	107	3	Afghanistan	226	111	107	8
Brazil	173	75	98		Bosnia&Herz.	217	96	118	3
Libya	172	140	30	2	Brazil	206	96	110	
Japan	158	96	62		Mexico	206	101	103	2
Mexico	158	77	79	2	Japan	190	119	71	
Canada	135	60	73	2	Libya	167	127	38	2
Tunisia	130	4	125	1	Canada	150	68	80	2
Moldova	114	31	64	19	Tunisia	142	5	136	1
Nigeria	114	14	96	4	Moldova	138	47	72	19
Lebanon	111	39	72		Nigeria	131	23	103	5
Philippines	107	50	57		Philippines	130	60	70	
Armenia	104	50	53	1	Albania	129	28	99	2
Iraq	97	73	22	2	Lebanon	121	42	79	
Palestine	95	56	38	1	Armenia	118	57	59	2
Saudi Arabia	93	86	7		Azerbaijan	99	83	14	2
Albania	91	22	68	1	Palestine	98	58	40	
Australia	83	20	62	1	Australia	84	18	65	1
Georgia	80	39	38	3	Georgia	78	34	41	3
Azerbaijan	78	61	15	2	Saudi Arabia	75	64	11	
Cuba	71	7	64		Somalia	75	14	19	42
Pakistan	65	8	47	10	Algeria	74	16	58	
Algeria	63	9	52	2	Kosovo	73	17	56	
Others	1 373	523	806	44	Others	1 450	501	898	51
Total	35 261	21 089	13 270	902	Total	41 232	26 590	14 347	295

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
2016	5 426 252	5 206	3 885	7 686	3 801
2017	5 435 343				

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 – 2016

Per 1000 inhabitants	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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	5,5
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	1,7
Live births	9,5	9,6	10,0	10,1	10,0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1	11,3	10,3	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,6
Deaths	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,5	9,9	9,6
Abortions	4,3	4,3	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,4	2,3	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,8
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	1,0
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	0,7
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	1,7

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

Počet trvale bývajúcich obyvateľov k 30.6. (1.7.) v demografickej štatistike SR sa používal do roku 2010 vrátane. Od roku 2011 sa počíta ako aritmetický priemer stavov.

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2002-2016

% shares (a)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pre-working	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	15,46
Working	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	69,55
Post-working	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	14,99
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	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	43.8
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	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	97.0
Average age	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	40,37

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 – 2017

(%) Annual averages	2009	2010	2011 ⁺	2012	2013	2014	1-2Q 2015	2015	1-2Q 2016	2016	1-2Q 2017
Employment rate (20-64)	66.4	64.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.2	67.7	69.4	69.8	70.9
Employment development (y-o-y)	-2.8	-2.0	-0.1	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	1.8
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.4	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.8	11.5	10.0	9.7	8.4
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	25.9	20.0	-6.3	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.8	-12.4	-14.8	-15.4	-15.7
Number of vacancies (average)	17310	13424	14165	14072	15048	16046	16525	17198	19950	20054	19537

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 – 2017

Region	Population as of 1.1.2012		2012, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				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 (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				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 (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.3	60.4	71.0	75.5	6.2	6.22
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	62.5	55.1	65.1	70.2	11.8	9.81
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	56.0	50.6	60.4	65.3	9.6	11.06
Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	57.6	50.2	60.2	65.0	13.0	13.95
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.8	50.2	58.7	64.2	13.1	12.63
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.8	48.5	57.5	62.3	20.3	19.46
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.6	47.9	55.5	61.7	18.2	20.10
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.6	46.3	54.0	59.1	18.2	18.64
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.1	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.0	14.25
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	68.2	58.8	66.6	72.5	13.7	13.30
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	50.7	43.4	53.0	57.5	14.4	15.44
Region	Population as of 1.1.2013		2013, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	612,7	524,7	64.5	60.2	70.7	75.0	6.6	6.17
Trnavsky	556,6	479,5	61.6	53.3	62.9	67.9	13.5	9.16
Trenciansky	593,2	514,2	57.9	52.6	62.7	67.8	9.2	10.74

Nitriansky	688,4	595,7	58.1	50.8	60.8	65.7	12.6	12.52
Zilinsky	690,1	581,1	57.5	49.4	57.9	63.4	13.9	12.51
Banskobystricky	658,5	561,6	60.9	48.4	57.5	62.0	20.5	18.26
Presovsky	817,4	668,1	58.1	47.4	54.9	60.7	18.4	19.35
Kosicky	794,0	655,4	56.8	46.9	54.8	60.0	17.4	17.23
SR total	5 410,8	4 580,2	59.2	50.8	59.8	65.0	14.2	13.50
SR Men	2 636,0	2 209,8	67.8	58.1	65.8	71.5	14.4	12.69
SR Women	2 744,9	2 370,4	51.2	44.0	53.8	58.3	14.1	14.50
Region	Population as of 1.1.2014		Economic activity	2014, (2Q) Rates (%)				
	Total	15+		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		Economic activity	2014, (4Q) Rates (%)				
	Total	15+		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		Economic activity	2015, (2Q) Rates (%)				
	Total	15+		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 (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				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 (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	633,3	533,9	66,2	63,1	75,9	79,8	4,6	4,92
Trnavsky	559,7	481,5	64,4	58,5	70,3	75,2	9,2	5,43
Trenciansky	589,9	511,5	58,6	55,0	66,9	71,6	6,1	6,70
Nitriansky	682,5	591,3	58,5	53,2	64,7	69,3	8,9	8,13
Zilinsky	690,4	583,5	59,0	54,0	64,2	69,6	8,5	7,34
Banskobystricky	653,0	558,2	59,8	51,7	62,4	67,1	13,5	13,55
Presovsky	820,7	674,0	59,2	50,7	59,4	65,2	14,4	14,47
Kosicky	796,7	660,2	56,0	50,1	59,3	64,6	10,5	13,15
SR total	5 426,3	4 594,2	60,0	54,2	64,9	69,9	9,6	9,45
SR Men	2 646,1	2 219,1	68,1	62,3	71,6	77,2	8,5	8,43
SR Women	2 780,2	2 375,1	52,4	46,7	58,1	62,5	10,9	10,69
Region	Population as of 1.1.2016		2016, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	633,3	533,9	65,6	62,7	74,8	78,6	4,4	4,51
Trnavsky	559,7	481,5	62,7	57,9	69,5	74,2	7,7	4,41
Trenciansky	589,9	511,5	58,4	55,4	67,3	71,7	5,2	5,85
Nitriansky	682,5	591,3	60,1	55,4	66,9	71,5	7,8	6,96
Zilinsky	690,4	583,5	59,6	54,5	64,7	70,1	8,5	6,92
Banskobystricky	653,0	558,2	60,8	53,3	64,3	69,1	12,4	12,80
Presovsky	820,7	674,0	59,6	51,4	60,3	66,1	13,7	13,91
Kosicky	796,7	660,2	56,1	49,5	58,6	63,8	11,8	12,76
SR total	5 426,3	4 594,2	60,2	54,7	65,3	70,3	9,1	8,76
SR Men	2 646,1	2 219,1	68,3	62,4	71,7	77,2	8,6	7,81
SR Women	2 780,2	2 375,1	52,6	47,5	58,9	63,3	9,8	9,92
Region	Population as of 1.1.2017		2017, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
				15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	641,9	537,9	65,9	62,9	75,7	79,8	4,5	3,60
Trnavsky	561,2	481,9	62,5	58,6	70,4	74,9	6,3	3,11
Trenciansky	588,8	509,7	58,9	56,2	68,9	73,7	4,6	4,09

Nitriansky	680,8	589,1	58,6	54,9	67,0	71,4	6,2	4,99
Zilinsky	690,8	583,5	59,0	55,3	66,3	71,6	6,2	5,43
Banskobystricky	651,5	556,5	60,1	52,4	63,5	68,2	12,9	10,07
Presovsky	822,3	675,3	59,2	51,7	61,0	66,9	12,6	11,31
Kosicky	798,1	661,3	56,0	50,2	59,8	65,2	10,4	11,08
SR total	5 435,3	4 595,1	59,8	55,0	66,1	71,1	8,1	6,90
SR Men	2 651,7	2 220,8	67,8	62,4	72,0	77,5	8,0	5,85
SR Women	2 783,7	2 374,3	52,4	48,1	60,1	64,6	8,3	8,16

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

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 2013-2017 by gender and by form of access to the labour market

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2013		Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	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	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179
1. of the authorization granted at work	4 258	1 101	2 554	668	3 033	763	2 826	616	3 685	869	3 476	679
2.a of information cards (EU/EEA)	12 097	2 657	15 802	3 712	19 428	4 692	8 652	1 919	24 054	5 613	4 594	1 166
2.b of information cards (other countries)	1 442	353	1 734	519	3 076	901	2 836	768	7 351	2 082	1 296	334

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27 Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2014-2017 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	1 300	424	2 286	516	11 477	2 684	1 874	535	5 938	1 514
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1 895	491	2 429	718	149	33	3 356	1 002	285	47
long-term (6 – 12 months)	3 383	764	4 069	1 134	832	171	7 250	1 536	1 611	311
long-term (over 12 months)	13 512	3 220	16 753	3 988	1 856	415	22 610	5 491	1 532	307
Age groups:										
- 19	138	39	273	74	589	123	506	135	422	143
20 – 24	1 347	430	1 905	563	2 041	482	3 304	862	1 472	339
25 – 29	3 242	985	3 883	1 167	2 274	526	5 251	1 448	1 551	323
30 – 34	3 444	871	4 172	1 079	2 108	453	5 563	1 422	1 327	265
35 – 39	3 223	654	4 037	878	1 907	456	5 188	1 182	1 176	274

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179
40 – 44	2 793	642	3 471	784	1 650	400	4 629	1 021	1 123	273
45 – 49	2 372	487	3 068	682	1 346	340	4 096	926	947	248
50 – 54	1 552	312	1 997	427	1 037	253	2 766	610	586	142
55 – 59	970	242	1 300	333	580	150	1 845	456	350	86
60 – 64	497	145	686	216	267	69	942	281	156	54
65 +	204	55	306	107	101	29	459	161	56	20
Not identified	308	37	439	46	414	22	541	60	200	12
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	6	1	13		56	20	27	3	57	9
Basic	1 240	265	1 676	400	2 778	637	5 059	1 134	1 579	419
Secondary vocational without maturita	1 360	136	1 724	271	1 206	374	2 472	651	718	142
Secondary vocational with maturita	4 451	982	5 725	1 132	3 180	521	7 559	1 386	2 530	447
Secondary specialised with maturita	4 263	1 178	5 153	1 490	3 097	811	6 511	1 782	1 947	465
Secondary general with maturita	2 158	592	2 466	830	543	122	2 744	945	668	190
Higher professional	13	6	54	19	46	16	75	26	37	13
University – Bachelor degree	309	69	652	154	642	142	992	258	378	94
University – Master degree	4 863	1 380	5 315	1 583	1 632	458	6 299	1 849	849	271
University – PhD. Degree	100	25	113	33	58	21	132	43	26	11
Not identified	1 327	265	2 646	444	1 076	181	3 220	487	577	118
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	1 739	214	1 928	276	653	100	2 153	325	298	49
2 Professionals	2 703	823	3 223	1 018	1 353	396	3 847	1 171	686	199
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2 243	858	2 403	883	899	429	2 580	865	498	190
4 Clerical support workers	723	259	921	338	327	85	1 172	440	158	70
5 Service and sales workers	1 401	732	1 832	1 062	932	504	2 488	1 480	610	357
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	123	50	199	69	135	38	192	62	80	31

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179
7 Craft and related trades workers	2 323	634	2 874	746	1 722	178	3 236	697	962	131
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4 935	228	6 858	525	3 895	482	9 853	1 020	3 895	564
9 Elementary occupations	2 260	702	3 104	941	3 924	1 032	6 503	1 889	2 087	565
Not identified	1 640	399	2 195	498	474	59	3 066	615	92	23
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):										
A Agriculture	333	90	482	132	702	267	562	152	501	203
B Mining and quarrying	23	3	66	1	34	1	83	2	4	
C Manufacturing	3 744	1 118	4 749	1 406	2 466	530	6 571	1 832	2 714	554
D Electricity, gas supply	81	9	101	11	4		132	12	2	
E Water supply, waste	20	3	101	11	21	1	81	6	16	
F Construction	971	23	1 483	43	891	20	1 739	57	503	14
G Wholesale, retail trade	1 734	389	2 166	500	1 664	508	3 276	1 033	663	157
H Transportation, storage	3 579	101	4 352	161	1 846	57	5 787	202	1 229	36
I Accommod, food services	411	123	460	152	301	89	704	198	277	87
J Information, communication	625	132	707	148	184	39	770	164	92	27
K Financ., insur. activities	142	36	197	56	27	9	209	63	7	4
L Real estate activities	128	27	96	32	27	6	415	130	121	13
M Profession., techn. activ.	3 033	792	3 556	969	1 218	311	4 459	1 186	853	313
N Administrative services	2 021	913	3 088	1 260	2 300	720	3 552	1 411	848	237
O Public admin., social secur.	32	10	43	17	24	1	57	18	2	1
P Education	642	240	673	266	238	90	739	282	65	27
Q Health, soc. work activ.	441	200	591	262	392	159	763	333	197	85
R Arts, recreation	158	78	192	87	79	29	216	95	27	13
S Other service activities	309	158	472	248	207	155	503	273	140	101
T Activities of households	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	1	0	3		2	2	3	1		

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179
Not identified	1 662	454	1 957	592	1 685	307	4 465	1 110	1 104	306

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 2014-2017 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 in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	3 033	763	2 826	616	3 685	869	3 476	679
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	10	1	1	1	34	8	2		51	15
short-term (3 – 6 months)	31	6	40	8	129	30	90	18	284	47
long-term (6 – 12 months)	463	119	303	66	822	169	780	152	1 609	310
long-term (over 12 months)	2050	542	2 689	688	1 841	409	2 813	699	1 532	307
Age groups:										
- 19	6	3	5	3	14	5	13	5	96	35
20 – 24	180	68	183	55	201	60	212	59	571	111
25 – 29	492	159	624	207	544	146	717	217	683	152
30 – 34	514	140	625	167	594	131	790	196	609	116
35 – 39	425	97	516	103	494	96	628	136	509	95
40 – 44	334	88	398	93	376	81	517	108	437	79
45 – 49	259	48	316	71	275	45	371	79	283	53
50 – 54	175	28	172	20	179	26	236	33	165	27

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	3 033	763	2 826	616	3 685	869	3 476	679
55 – 59	85	23	110	26	90	13	115	21	79	5
60 – 64	53	9	54	11	28	7	46	8	21	4
65 +	20	5	15	4	11	2	15	4	4	
Not identified	11	0	15	3	20	4	25	3	19	2
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	1	1		2		3		2	
Basic	101	48	98	39	91	28	131	41	260	54
Secondary vocational without maturita	52	18	146	29	113	29	129	35	261	50
Secondary vocational with maturita	478	102	608	108	714	96	836	128	1 095	127
Secondary specialised with maturita	389	85	334	64	376	56	451	73	591	87
Secondary general with maturita	73	18	109	21	141	13	187	27	395	106
Higher professional	7	4	37	15	39	14	51	20	25	7
University – Bachelor degree	211	35	456	100	453	95	612	136	274	67
University – Master degree	1108	313	1 143	357	828	268	1 190	386	521	171
University – PhD. Degree	28	9	33	14	21	11	31	16	11	4
Not identified	105	35	68	16	48	6	64	7	41	6
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	504	65	541	96	376	62	520	97	189	33
2 Professionals	769	266	998	347	737	251	1 105	372	400	139
3 Technicians and associate professionals	270	96	215	49	154	49	208	60	92	30
4 Clerical support workers	62	30	66	33	48	23	78	39	51	31
5 Service and sales workers	384	156	424	204	393	194	504	252	280	143
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	49	31	38	22	14	3	35	15	17	10
7 Craft and related trades workers	128	1	180	1	179	6	183	4	323	80
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	353	12	534	2	919	25	1 039	23	2 010	195

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	2 554	668	3 033	763	2 826	616	3 685	869	3 476	679
9 Elementary occupations	10	6	33	8	5	2	12	6	114	18
Not identified	25	5	4	1	1	1	1	1		
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):										
A Agriculture	70	31	57	25	17	3	44	16	20	9
B Mining and quarrying	0	0								
C Manufacturing	589	63	570	52	478	49	593	61	1 587	286
D Electricity, gas supply	9	0	7				7			
E Water supply, waste	5	0	4		1		2			
F Construction	50	1	176	5	97	1	104	3	152	5
G Wholesale, retail trade	240	60	296	71	276	65	335	81	128	37
H Transportation, storage	332	15	479	18	823	21	960	22	810	21
I Accommod, food services	201	46	181	43	175	39	228	52	122	23
J Information, communication	103	17	140	26	90	17	137	28	67	18
K Financ., insur. activities	16	5	28	12	15	6	29	11	5	3
L Real estate activities	12	3	11	6	3	1	9	5	5	2
M Profession., techn. activ.	239	89	323	126	215	90	362	145	138	56
N Administrative services	53	22	80	34	57	15	78	25	112	28
O Public admin., social secur.	0	0	1		1		1			
P Education	118	57	92	50	41	23	78	45	18	10
Q Health, soc. work activ.	218	80	288	106	311	125	402	154	159	69
R Arts, recreation	50	29	53	30	19	5	40	17	10	4
S Other service activities	128	98	182	136	152	134	212	174	107	94
T Activities of households	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1
U Extraterritorial org. activ.										
Not identified	121	52	63	21	53	20	60	26	35	13

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 2014-2017 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	19 428	4 692	8 652	1 919	24 054	5 613	4 594	1 166
Length (stay):										
short-term (- 3 months)	1179	392	1 579	358	8 616	1 911	1 331	364	4 593	1 166
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1682	417	2 044	594	15	2	2 108	540	1	
long-term (6 – 12 months)	2659	571	3 204	883	9	2	3 570	735		
long-term (over 12 months)	10282	2332	12 601	2 857	12	4	17 045	3 974		
Age groups:										
- 19	103	24	191	45	405	76	279	61	216	62
20 – 24	1013	312	1 276	372	1 191	268	1 549	411	585	144
25 – 29	2412	709	2 731	789	1 229	276	3 170	898	650	128
30 – 34	2576	626	2 981	742	1 127	225	3 649	907	568	120
35 – 39	2538	495	3 065	669	1 083	256	3 610	784	557	156
40 – 44	2249	491	2 724	590	997	224	3 362	672	566	160
45 – 49	1958	391	2 494	531	854	210	3 127	628	541	157
50 – 54	1274	260	1 629	353	675	163	2 098	440	343	97
55 – 59	808	201	1 085	277	426	122	1 508	365	228	67
60 – 64	414	122	581	190	218	58	820	251	117	47
65 +	169	48	269	97	80	25	405	147	52	20
Not identified	288	33	402	37	367	16	477	49	171	8
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	0	3		50	18	12	1	53	9
Basic	963	156	1 278	245	1 584	404	1 940	406	1 028	307
Secondary vocational without maturita	1273	113	1 514	230	775	147	1 800	296	387	74
Secondary vocational with maturita	3723	807	4 599	892	2 179	347	5 979	1 070	1 268	274

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	15 802	3 712	19 428	4 692	8 652	1 919	24 054	5 613	4 594	1 166
Secondary specialised with maturita	3663	1031	4 402	1 305	2 360	670	5 321	1 505	1 104	316
Secondary general with maturita	1847	492	2 078	696	316	77	2 221	775	171	47
Higher professional	3	2	15	4	3	1	15	4	11	6
University – Bachelor degree	70	25	125	32	121	34	264	83	64	17
University – Master degree	3118	885	3 413	978	660	148	4 172	1 172	248	78
University – PhD. Degree	60	12	69	14	34	9	90	23	15	7
Not identified	1080	189	1 932	296	570	64	2 240	278	245	31
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	1043	122	1 181	146	213	34	1 397	190	92	15
2 Professionals	1609	450	1 827	527	508	115	2 246	623	186	41
3 Technicians and associate professionals	1747	694	1 897	758	697	369	2 044	719	378	152
4 Clerical support workers	588	199	717	247	236	51	897	319	78	29
5 Service and sales workers	784	457	1 086	694	415	255	1 542	1 011	234	170
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	50	12	122	31	108	32	109	30	54	20
7 Craft and related trades workers	2111	625	2 562	723	1 367	130	2 802	642	529	45
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4386	174	5 434	352	2 361	325	6 834	591	1 624	299
9 Elementary occupations	1933	608	2 538	765	2 337	563	3 343	940	1 348	379
Not identified	1551	371	2 064	449	410	45	2840	548	71	16
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):										
A Agriculture	201	39	337	73	666	260	418	101	464	192
B Mining and quarrying	23	3	66	1	34	1	83	2	4	
C Manufacturing	2730	979	3 089	1 141	1 258	315	3 725	1 251	818	210
D Electricity, gas supply	70	9	92	11	4		122	12	2	
E Water supply, waste	15	3	95	11	20	1	77	6	16	
F Construction	860	18	1 221	34	736	13	1 503	43	309	9

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	3 076	901	2 836	768	7 351	2 082	1 296	334
short-term (- 3 months)	111	31	706	157	2 827	765	541	171	1 294	333
short-term (3 – 6 months)	182	68	345	116	5	1	1 158	444		
long-term (6 – 12 months)	261	74	562	185	1		2 900	649	2	1
long-term (over 12 months)	1180	346	1 463	443	3	2	2 752	818		
Age groups:										
- 19	29	12	77	26	170	42	214	69	110	46
20 – 24	154	50	446	136	649	154	1 543	392	316	84
25 – 29	338	117	528	171	501	104	1 364	333	218	43
30 – 34	354	105	566	170	387	97	1 124	319	150	29
35 – 39	260	62	456	106	330	104	950	262	110	23
40 – 44	210	63	349	101	277	95	750	241	120	34
45 – 49	155	48	258	80	217	85	598	219	123	38
50 – 54	103	24	196	54	183	64	432	137	78	18
55 – 59	77	18	105	30	64	15	222	70	43	14
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	30	14	51	15	21	4	76	22	18	3
65 +	15	2	22	6	10	2	39	10		
Not identified	9	4	22	6	27	2	39	8	10	2
Education:										
Incomplete basic education	2	0	9		4	2	12	2	2	
Basic	176	61	300	116	1 103	205	2 988	687	291	58
Secondary vocational without maturita	35	5	64	12	318	198	543	320	70	18
Secondary vocational with maturita	250	73	518	132	287	78	744	188	167	46
Secondary specialised with maturita	211	62	417	121	361	85	739	204	252	62
Secondary general with maturita	238	82	279	113	86	32	336	143	102	37
Higher professional	3	0	2		4	1	9	2	1	
University – Bachelor degree	28	9	71	22	68	13	116	39	40	10
University – Master degree	637	182	759	248	144	42	937	291	80	22

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	3 076	901	2 836	768	7 351	2 082	1 296	334
University – PhD. Degree	12	4	11	5	3	1	11	4		
Not identified	142	41	646	132	458	111	916	202	291	81
Occupation (ISCO-08):										
1 Managers	192	27	206	34	64	4	236	38	17	1
2 Professionals	325	107	398	144	108	30	496	176	100	19
3 Technicians and associate professionals	226	68	291	76	48	11	328	86	28	8
4 Clerical support workers	73	30	138	58	43	11	197	82	29	10
5 Service and sales workers	233	119	322	164	124	55	442	217	96	44
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	24	7	39	16	13	3	48	17	9	1
7 Craft and related trades workers	84	8	132	22	176	42	251	51	110	6
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	196	42	890	171	615	132	1 980	406	261	70
9 Elementary occupations	317	88	533	168	1 582	467	3 148	943	625	168
Not identified	64	23	127	48	63	13	225	66	21	7
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):										
A Agriculture	62	20	88	34	19	4	100	35	17	2
B Mining and quarrying	0	0								
C Manufacturing	425	76	1 090	213	730	166	2 253	520	309	58
D Electricity, gas supply	2	0	2				3			
E Water supply, waste	0	0	2				2			
F Construction	61	4	86	4	58	6	132	11	42	
G Wholesale, retail trade	192	78	285	121	393	249	862	489	114	32
H Transportation, storage	73	15	121	17	106	6	235	28	42	3
I Accommod, food services	81	33	116	49	53	20	176	62	56	26
J Information, communication	88	23	94	22	19	7	98	22	9	3
K Financ., insur. activities	13	6	19	11	2		22	12	2	1

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2014-2017 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow 2017 (Jan-June)	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	1 734	519	3 076	901	2 836	768	7 351	2 082	1 296	334
L Real estate activities	33	11	20	12	12	2	323	106	3	
M Profession., techn. activ.	160	33	247	64	102	33	356	97	58	20
N Administrative services	196	57	403	126	712	146	562	192	178	70
O Public admin., social secur.	2	1	2	1	3		5	2	2	1
P Education	73	34	85	42	25	10	94	45	11	2
Q Health, soc. work activ.	99	45	143	65	39	14	175	75	21	8
R Arts, recreation	27	15	28	13	9	4	37	18	3	1
S Other service activities	46	21	120	63	18	6	99	52	4	3
T Activities of households	0	0								
U Extraterritorial org. activ.										
Not identified	101	47	125	44	536	95	1 817	316	425	104

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 28 Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals (information cards) in 2014 - 2017 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Austria	225	28	241	32	92	6	295	40	28	2	303	42
Belgium	114	5	112	8	14		117	8	15		129	8
Bulgaria	638	75	837	109	304	29	1 111	158	136	18	1 360	182
Croatia	377	93	593	174	555	42	962	288	324	42	1 235	344
Cyprus	6	2	10	4	2		14	3			17	3
Czech Republic	2 524	796	3 195	1 109	1 257	369	4 134	1 374	511	141	4 492	1 455
Denmark	34	1	38	1	5	1	43	1	3	2	47	4
Estonia	8	3	7	2	1		10	3			11	3
Finland	27	14	30	14	1		38	19			38	19
France	241	37	275	34	76	9	336	45	21	4	351	45

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Germany	477	59	474	65	212	10	624	84	64	3	663	87
Greece	67	10	90	24	13		147	34	9	4	176	40
Hungary	2 070	435	2 773	598	1 818	419	3 696	806	1 142	331	4 309	1 010
Ireland	21	2	18	2	6	1	37	10	1		39	10
Italy	450	60	519	61	155	8	753	86	124	2	928	115
Latvia	37	11	43	13	12	3	105	21	1	1	102	21
Lithuania	46	18	53	21	19	7	68	26	15	7	89	40
Luxembourg	1	0	1		1		1				1	
Malta	1	0	1		1		1				1	
Netherlands	53	4	58	5	6		67	6	11		74	8
Poland	3 023	744	3 048	802	694	192	3 204	858	432	101	2 951	766
Portugal	87	16	99	19	27	2	138	21	10		162	23
Romania	4 729	1 180	6 262	1 447	3 219	788	7 395	1 545	1 691	503	8 261	1 792
Slovakia												
Slovenia	47	10	46	10	60	15	80	26	8		78	16
Spain	202	54	264	69	57	14	298	77	23	2	322	86
Sweden	25	3	29	4	3	1	32	6	11	1	35	7
United Kingdom	243	47	278	57	31	1	311	59	11	3	332	68
Iceland					1	1	1	1				
Lichtenstein	0	0			1							
Norway	8	1	12	4			11	4	1		12	4
Switzerland	21	4	24	4	10	1	26	4	3		24	4
Total EU/EEA&CH	15 802	3 712	19 430	4 692	8 653	1 919	24 055	5 613	4 595	1 167	26 542	6 202
Total world	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179	42 406	10 268

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 29 Employment of OECD nationals in 2014 - 2017 in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	20 090	4 899	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179	42 406	10 268
OECD 35	11 045	2 497	12 806	3 101	5 142	1 121	15 642	3 750	2 742	630	16 774	4 006
Australia	17	6	16	3	1		17	4	2		19	4
Austria	225	28	241	32	92	6	295	40	28	2	303	42
Belgium	114	5	112	8	14		117	8	15		129	8
Canada	19	7	18	6	6	4	19	7	2		23	9
Chile	7		7	1	3		8	1	1		7	
Czech Rep.	2 524	796	3 195	1 109	1 257	369	4 134	1 374	511	141	4 492	1 455
Denmark	34	1	38	1	5	1	43	1	3	2	47	4
Estonia	8	3	7	2	1		10	3			11	3
Finland	27	14	30	14	1		38	19			38	19
France	241	37	275	34	76	9	336	45	21	4	351	45
Germany	477	59	474	65	212	10	624	84	64	3	663	87
Greece	67	10	90	24	13		147	34	9	4	176	40
Hungary	2 070	435	2 773	598	1 818	419	3 696	806	1 142	331	4 309	1 010
Iceland					1	1	1	1				
Ireland	21	2	18	2	6	1	37	10	1		39	10
Israel	21	7	23	8	11	2	23	5	3		24	4
Italy	450	60	519	61	155	8	753	86	124	2	928	115
Japan	51	12	65	12	88	5	85	14	60	2	95	13
Korea	593	37	663	44	315	22	643	40	162	17	647	47
Latvia	37	11	43	13	12	3	105	21	1	1	102	21
Luxembourg	1	0	1		1		1				1	
Mexico	67	16	70	18	34	12	57	20	22	3	68	22
Netherlands	53	4	58	5	6		67	6	11		74	8
New Zealand	6	1	8	2	3	1	8	1			7	1

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2014		Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Norway	8	1	12	4			11	4	1		12	4
Poland	3 023	744	3 048	802	694	192	3 204	858	432	101	2 951	766
Portugal	87	16	99	19	27	2	138	21	10		162	23
Slovakia												
Slovenia	47	10	46	10	60	15	80	26	8		78	16
Spain	202	54	264	69	57	14	298	77	23	2	322	86
Sweden	25	3	29	4	3	1	32	6	11	1	35	7
Switzerland	21	4	24	4	10	1	26	4	3		24	4
Turkey	79	8	92	11	63	5	111	11	30	3	127	11
UK	243	47	278	57	31	1	311	59	11	3	332	68
United States	180	59	170	59	66	17	167	54	31	8	178	54

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 30 Employment of third country nationals (without 42 countries OECD and /or EU/EEA) in 2015 - 2017 in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Afghanistan	37	1	11		58	2	2		63	2
Albania	18	7	5	3	20	8	4	1	22	8
Algeria	10	1	4	1	9	1	1		9	1
Angola	4	1			3				3	
Argentina	7	2	1	1	7	2	2		7	2
Armenia	30	7	7	2	18	4	8	3	26	8
Azerbaijan	9		7	3	7	1	3	1	7	1
Bangladesh	3		1		4		1		4	
Belarus	48	22	126	11	149	31	37	4	164	31
Benin	1		1		2				3	

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Bolivia	1				1				1	
Bosnia&Herzeg	35	3	83	7	104	16	85	6	197	26
Brazil	42	17	25	5	56	17	26	7	77	24
Cambodia			1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Cameroon	3		1		6	1			5	1
Chad	1									
China	173	45	115	25	188	51	56	11	185	50
Colombia	8	1	4	2	11	3	2		13	3
Congo	2				3		1		4	
Costa Rica	4		2		2		2	1	4	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1				1				1	
Cuba	7		2	1	10	1	1		14	1
D.R. Congo	1	1			1	1			1	1
Dem. R. Korea	1		1		3	1	1		3	1
Dominican Rep.	1				2				3	
Ecuador	12	6	4	2	14	7	1		15	6
Egypt	40	2	10		45	2	7	1	51	3
Eritrea					1				1	
Ethiopia	2				2				2	
Georgia	11	5	8	3	14	4	2		13	3
S.Georgia, s.Sand. Isl.	2				2				2	
Ghana	1									
Guatemala	2				3	1			3	1
Guinea	1									
Honduras	1				1	1			1	1
India	148	20	74	8	155	17	58	8	169	22
Indonesia	36	13	23	7	34	14	7	2	30	12
Iran	23	6	3	1	18	5	1	1	21	7
Iraq	9		1		10		1		11	

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Jamaica	2	1			2	1			1	1
Jordan	10		3		12		2		11	
Kazakhstan	9	8	4	2	10	7	5	5	14	11
Kenya	3		1		6	1	2		9	1
Kuwait	3				2				1	
Kyrgyzstan	5	3	2		9	2	24	1	32	3
Laos	10	3	8	3	9	3	4	2	10	3
Lebanon	5	2	3	1	5	2			4	
Libya	2				2		1		3	1
Macedonia	105	12	99	17	152	29	58	6	151	30
Madagascar	1				1				1	
Malawi							1		1	
Malaysia	6	2	2	1	8	3	2	2	9	4
Mauritius	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
Moldova	25	8	23	8	32	10	14	6	35	12
Mongolia	4	1	3		8	3			8	3
Montenegro	3	1	3	1	16	3	10	1	38	5
Morocco	9	3	2	1	9	2	2		11	3
Nepal	3	2	1		6	2	2		8	2
Nigeria	6		2		8		3	1	8	1
Pakistan	8		1		6				5	
Palestinian a.a.	14	1	3		17	1	1		20	1
Panama	1		1		2				2	
Peru	9		4		10		1		9	
Philippines	56	19	34	11	56	25	34	7	65	23
Russia	298	169	133	66	324	175	80	42	346	179
El Salvador	1				1				1	
Saudi Arabia	7	2	5		12				10	
Senegal			1				10		5	
Serbia	1 709	368	2 396	579	5 410	1 362	2 212	393	8 808	2 135

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Serbia&M-negro	8	3			10	4			7	4
Somalia	11	1	1		13	2			13	
South Africa	9	1	5	1	9	2	2		11	2
South Sudan					2		1		2	
Sri Lanka	6	2	7	4	8	4	2		7	3
Sudan	5		1		4		1		5	
Syria	16	3	8		15	2	5		18	2
Taiwan	14	3	8	3	16	6	8	4	17	9
Tajikistan					1				1	
Thailand	182	167	157	144	223	205	117	113	243	224
Trinidad&Tobago	3				3				3	
Tunisia	27		8		29		8	1	35	1
Ukraine	1 462	500	1 498	365	2 257	684	1 132	226	3 045	872
United Arab Emir	1				1				1	
Uruguay					1				1	
Uzbekistan	5		3		9		4	2	15	1
Venezuela	6	1	5	1	10	2	4	1	12	3
Vietnam	103	37	68	17	134	46	355	110	398	126
Virgin Islands, British			6		5				5	
British Ind.Ocean Terr.	2	1			2	1			2	1
Yemen	3				2				2	
Zambia	2	1			2	1			2	1
Zimbabwe	2	1			3	2			1	1
Not stated	57	13	41	7	36	8	39	8	57	13
Total 3rd countries	4 975	1 500	5 071	1 316	9 897	2 794	4 458	979	14 669	3 901
OECD+EEA	20 562	4 856	9 243	1 987	25 193	5 770	4 908	1 200	27 737	6 367

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2015		Inflow 2016		Stock 31.12.2016		Inflow (Jan-June) 2017		Stock 30.6.2017	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total world	25 537	6 356	14 314	3 303	35 090	8 564	9 366	2 179	42 406	10 268

Table 31 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 - mid 2017

(ths. persons)	Annual averages									2016				2017			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	1.-2.Q
Employed total	2357,3	2433,8	2365,8	2347,8	2351,4	2329,0	2329,2	2363,0	2424,0	2461,6	2490,8	2503,4	2512,6	2492,1	2512,7	2526,8	2519,8
Employed abroad	177,2	167,6	129,0	126,7	116,5	120,7	136,4	134,0	148,0	159,8	165,1	160,3	153,5	159,7	155,2	149,9	152,6
Males	119,3	122,0	92,8	89,5	77,4	83,3	91,6	90,8	96,9	104,4	107,0	102,6	99,5	103,4	98,4	96,9	97,7
Females	57,9	45,6	36,3	37,3	39,1	37,4	44,8	43,2	51,1	55,4	58,2	57,7	54,1	56,3	56,8	53,0	54,9
Destination country																	
Czech Republic	72,1	70,2	49,9	52,4	43,9	44,9	43,5	38,1	38,8	37,9	40,2	39,5	40,4	39,5	39,1	37,7	38,4
United Kingdom	29,0	20,2	14,1	10,6	9,9	7,5	10,6	10,1	8,6	7,7	7,7	7,6	6,5	7,4	6,2	4,3	5,3
Hungary	19,5	18,9	14,5	11,6	10,0	7,3	6,1	4,9	5,9	6,3	6,3	6,6	7,3	6,6	9,1	8,7	8,9
Austria	15,1	17,7	19,9	23,9	26,0	29,3	37,9	39,3	42,1	50,6	53,1	51,4	48,8	51,0	52,4	55,5	54,0
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,4	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,6	0,9	0,9	1,2	0,6	0,7	0,6
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	5,8	9,8	14,8	17,3	24,9	29,8	28,3	26,9	25,8	27,7	24,5	22,3	23,4
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,3	3,4	2,5	2,8	3,9	3,4	4,1	3,6	3,7	4,3	4,0
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	5,0	5,9	6,4	5,2	5,7	3,2	3,3	4,6	5,0	6,3	4,8	6,7	5,2	6,0
France	.	.	1,7	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,6	1,4	3,1	3,3	4,1	3,7	2,5	3,4	1,9	1,4	1,7
Spain	.	.	1,8	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,1	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,5
Other	14,4	11,6	7,3	8,2	7,0	7,2	9,8	11,3	16,3	16,1	15,4	15,0	10,7	14,4	10,8	9,4	10,1
Age brackets																	
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,9	12,6	12,6	13,3	13,7	14,2	16,4	15,4	13,6	13,2	14,7	12,9	14,3	13,6
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	42,5	41,4	45,7	47,8	46,1	52,0	53,3	54,5	50,8	43,4	50,5	42,1	38,0	40,1
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	27,3	28,7	37,5	36,1	38,2	40,9	45,8	44,6	46,0	44,3	46,0	42,8	44,4
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	29,0	26,3	26,5	27,2	25,0	29,5	33,5	33,4	35,7	33,7	34,1	32,2	34,0	33,1
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	8,1	8,9	7,2	10,6	13,2	14,1	15,7	16,0	15,6	17,3	16,2	22,0	20,8	21,4
Education																	
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,8	3,4	2,7	2,6	3,3	4,2	4,5	5,1	5,7	5,8	5,3	4,9	6,0	5,5
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	57,1	48,1	50,8	54,5	60,0	64,4	70,7	69,9	66,8	64,3	67,9	63,5	64,6	64,1
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,2	53,9	57,2	64,2	55,3	58,8	60,6	66,1	64,5	62,8	63,5	67,1	64,1	65,6
University	15,0	11,8	7,8	8,5	11,1	10,0	15,2	15,5	20,6	24,0	24,0	23,3	20,7	23,0	19,7	15,2	17,5

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 32 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2016

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
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	85.0
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	46.9
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	29.1
Among regions	19.5	19.7	18.1	20.7	-	23.1	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.9	24.0
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Number of migrants (ths.)	87.2	91.5	89.7	89.1	80.5	87.9	85.3	83.1	84.6	94.0	90.8	95.8	
of which % shares:													
Within districts	46.8	46,4	46.6	47.6	45.5	45.8	46.2	45.8	46.2	45.7	44,1	44,4	
Within regions	29.8	29.9	29.3	27.5	29.5	29.7	29.5	29.4	28.8	29.3	29,8	29,6	
Among regions	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.9	25.0	24.5	24.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	26,1	26,0	

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 33 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2016

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	16 714	18 529	35 243	11 419	12 902	24 321	7 961	9 373	17 334
2001	17 397	19 360	36 757	11 709	13 286	24 995	8 350	9 779	18 129
2002	20 008	21 809	41 817	12 816	14 698	27 514	9 366	10 909	20 275
2003	18 491	20 569	39 060	11 566	13 414	24 980	9 179	10 996	20 175
2004	18 803	21 112	39 915	11 387	13 315	24 702	9 293	11 110	20 403
2005	19 252	21 512	40 764	12 009	14 016	26 025	9 274	11 107	20 381
2006	20 017	22 409	42 426	12 556	14 785	27 341	9 912	11 825	21 737
2007	19 440	22 332	41 772	12 190	14 095	26 285	9 822	11 839	21 661
2008	19 459	23 009	42 468	11 582	12 918	24 500	10 093	12 036	22 129
2009	17 199	19 451	36 650	11 016	12 739	23 755	9 197	10 872	20 069
2010	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
2011	18 336	21 065	39 401	11 527	13 665	25 192	9 324	11 430	20 754
2012	17 731	20 332	38 063	11 208	13 243	24 451	9 402	11 211	20 613
2013	18 136	20 934	39 070	11 220	13 102	24 322	9 555	11 616	21 171
2014	20 193	22 833	43 026	12 855	14 671	27 526	10 779	12 708	23 487
2015	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
2016	19 846	22 763	42 609	13 038	15 303	28 341	11 384	13 502	24 886
	per 1 000 inhabitants								
2000	6,4	6,7	6,5	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,0	3,4	3,2
2001	6,6	7,0	6,8	4,5	4,8	4,6	3,2	3,5	3,4
2002	7,7	7,9	7,8	4,9	5,3	5,1	3,6	3,9	3,8
2003	7,1	7,4	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,6	3,5	4,0	3,8
2004	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,4	4,8	4,6	3,6	4,0	3,8
2005	7,4	7,8	7,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	3,6	4,0	3,8
2006	7,6	8,1	7,9	4,8	5,3	5,1	3,8	4,3	4,0
2007	7,4	8,0	7,7	4,7	5,1	4,9	3,7	4,3	4,0
2008	7,4	8,3	7,9	4,4	4,6	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,1
2009	6,5	7,0	6,8	4,2	4,6	4,4	3,5	3,9	3,7
2010	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
2011	7,0	7,6	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,8
2012	6,7	7,3	7,0	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,6	4,0	3,8
2013	6,9	7,5	7,2	4,3	4,7	4,5	3,6	4,2	3,9
2014	7,6	8,2	7,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,1	4,6	4,3
2015	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4
2016	7,5	8,2	7,8	4,9	5,5	5,2	4,3	4,9	4,6

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

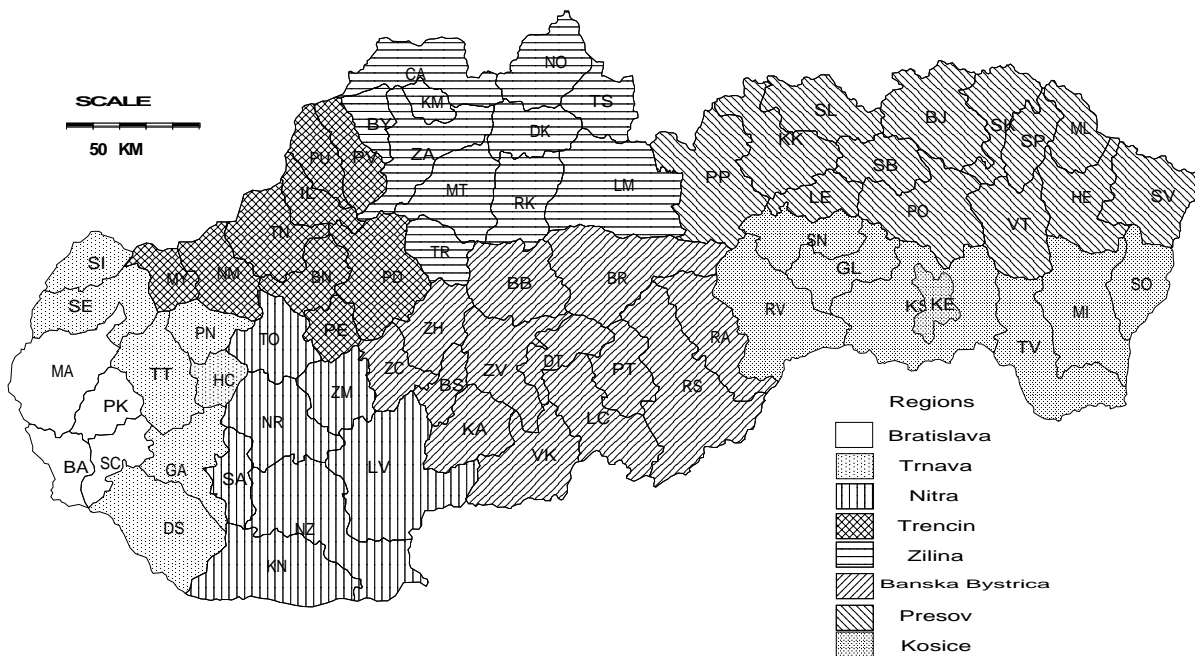
ANNEX 2 MAPS

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 here 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	49 034 sq.km		Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR	23 ^(bi)
Population density	110,8 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) 1.1.2017; % of total population from 2012 – after 2011 Population and Housing Census

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