INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

Slovak Republic as a member of OECD and EU has been recently placing more and more importance on its migration policies in order to fulfil obligations implied by its membership in international organizations, as well as the need to secure the growth perspective and competitiveness through mobilizing qualified and skilled labour force. The year 2011 witnessed a major milestone in the development of the migration policies in Slovakia, when after two decades of the transition a comprehensive Migration Policy was adopted by the authorities. This was done against the background of still modest but dynamically changing migration flows and foreign population balance.

This paper is organized into four sections, in which we provide characteristics of the developments of international migration in Slovakia during 2010-2011 period (with some retrospective views over the past decade) from various points of view, notably migration and integration policy, migration movements, evolution of the foreign-born and foreign population, and labour market aspects and foreign workers. The final section provides brief conclusions.

Among the main findings we note that during 2010-11 there were two major developments in the field of migration policies in Slovakia. Act on the stay of foreigners was amended as of 2010 in order to provide more flexibility to some categories of foreign workers and foreign students, notably in terms of granting and extending their temporary stay in Slovakia. Finally, in 2011 a national

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migration policy document entitled "Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Horizon 2020" was approved by the Government. With regard to the general macroeconomic background, in 2010 the annual GDP growth of Slovakia was restored with as high figure as 4 per cent (as compared to -4.7 per cent in 2009). However, the employment continued to fall and unemployment continued to grow. Thus the overall picture of recovery was not complete, as the labour market situation continued to worsen in 2010. In 2010 the total population change was positive consisting of positive natural and migration balances, which both declined in comparison to the previous year. The net migration balance in 2010 was less than 4 thousand persons. The number of residence permits as of end 2010 increased slightly to 62.5 thousands, of that about two thirds were held by EEA nationals. Applications for asylum continued to decline for several years in a row, reaching 540 cases in 2010. Stocks of foreign workers as of end 2010 increased to 16.7 thousand workers, of which only about 3 thousand were third country nationals and vast majority were males. However, since the beginning of the economic crisis Slovakia encountered substantial return flows of labour migrants across the board, including the traditional destination countries such as the Czech Republic, UK, Ireland, etc. This trend id not optimal for Slovakia, as the country looses qualified labour force when the times are good and return flows add to the pressures at the labour market when the times turn bad. Therefore, a more comprehensive approach towards labour migration should be considered in order to secure the qualified labour force in the future.

Keywords: International Migration, Labour Migration, Migration Policy

LIST OF CONTENTS

List of tables

Introduction

1 Major development in migration and integration policy

2 Migration movements

3 Evolution of the foreign-born and foreign populations

4 Main changes in labour market and foreign workers

Conclusions

ANNEX – Maps

A1 Map of external borders

A2 Map of internal borders – regions and districts

Table A1 Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Main economic indicators 2000-2010
Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender
Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2007-2010
Table 4 Dynamics of granted residence permits in Slovakia, 2008-2011 – half years
Table 5 Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2009 and 2010 (Top 40)
Table 6 Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, in 2005-2010
Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, 2000-2010
Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2000-2010
Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2008-2010
Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration inflows in 2010 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship
Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1996-2010
Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2010
Table 10 Structure of legal movements across state borders in the Slovak Republic 2008 – 2010
Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2009 - 2010
Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2004 and 1st half 2011
Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2006-2010
Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2011
Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2010
Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2009-2010
Table 17 Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until end of 2000-2010 (cumulative data, in persons)
Table 18 Stocks of foreign population in Slovakia by gender and nationality 1999-2010
Table 19 Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and

region, as of end year 2005-2010

Table 20 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2009 and 2010 (Top 40)

Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1980-2011

Table 22 Basic demographic trends over period 1999 – 2010

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 1999-2010

Table 24 Labour market performance, 2008 – 2010

Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2009 – 2010

Table 26 Foreign workers - third-country nationals with work permits in 2010 by duration of permit, age and education

Table 27 Stock of EEA and Switzerland workers in Slovakia in 2010 by length of stay, age and education

Table 28 Employment of EU/EEA citizens and their family members in September 2009, August 2010, August 2011 by nationality

Table 29 Slovaks employed abroad 2007-2011

Table 30 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2010

Table 31 Internal mobility by type and gender, 1996 – 2010

INTRODUCTION

The major political event of 2011 in Slovakia was the fall of the Government coalition led by PM Iveta Radicova that came to power after the general elections of 2010 and a decision to hold early elections in March 2012. This surprising development was connected to the voting on Eurozone security arrangements by the Slovak Parliament. The Government consisted of a coalition of right-centre parties of the Social Democratic Christian Union (SDKU), Christian Democratic movement (KDH), the new Slovak-Hungarian party "Bridge" (Most-Hid), and the new Freedom and Justice party (SAS). This coalition replaced the former left-centre coalition of the former PM Robert Fico (the largest political party Smer (Direction) led by R. Fico, the Slovak National Party (SNS) and the Movement for Democratic Slovakia (HZDS).

However, already in 2011 the Government of I. Radicova has been thrown out through the no-confidence vote by the Parliament that was associated with the vote about the support to continued Eurozone security arrangements. This was because the SAS party that was a member of the Government coalition made it clear that they were not going to support the Euro security arrangements. Therefore, the Prime Minister connected the vote for Eurozone with the confidence vote for the Government, hoping that this would unite the coalition members to vote for the Euro security mechanism. However, this did not prove to be the right strategy, the SAS members and opposition parities voted against the Euro arrangements and the Government was rather unexpectedly thrown out of the power as this voting was joined with the confidence vote.

Following this surprising result, after a few days of negotiations the largest opposition party Smer promised to support the Euro arrangement in Parliament in exchange for early elections to be carried out in March 2012. The Parliament voted again on the Euro arrangement and it has been approved in this second attempt. However, some experts raised concerns whether it was constitutional to repeat Parliamentary voting about such a fundamental international issue. Also, some difficulties were encountered in forming the interim Government that could lead the country towards the upcoming elections as the Constitution did not elaborate in detail on these situations. Essentially, there was a constitutional provision for the President to accept the demise of the Government and to subsequently appoint it as acting government until the early elections could be held. However, there were no such constitutional provisions in the case of no-confidence vote for the Government. At the same time, the opposition parties were not interested in taking part in the acting Government. Thus a

political agreement has been reached to amend the Constitutional law in a way to enable the President to appoint the Government thrown out through no-confidence vote as the acting Government one until the elections.

Among other interesting aspects, the ease and speed with which the Parliamentary vote over the same issue has been repeated and the Constitution has been changed in the sake of preventing political crisis and saving the Eurozone is noteworthy. Perhaps the explanation could be found in the short and integration-intensive history. Slovak Republic appeared on the map of Europe as an independent country as of 1 January 1993 after the peaceful break-up of the Czecho-Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR), a successor of the previous Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR) after the 1989 revolution. After a few years of the transitional development, Slovakia has been integrated into NATO, OECD (in 2000), and finally, it became a member of the European Union as of 1 May 2004. The EU accession was confirmed through a national referendum in early 2003. Furthermore, Slovakia joined the Schengen area as of 21 December 2007. Another remarkable milestone in the Slovak economic history was joining the EURO zone by Slovakia as of 1 January 2009.

In 2010 the economic growth of Slovakia has been restored with as high figure as 4 per cent annual GDP growth (as compared to -4,7 per cent in 2009). However, the employment continued to fall and unemployment continued to grow. Total employment fell by 2,8 per cent already in 2009 due to the crisis loss of output, but the recovery of GDP growth did not bring any improvement of the employment situation, on the contrary, employment fell by 2 per cent in 2010. Real wages grew substantially by 4,4 per cent. Inflation was very modest at 1 per cent, however the unemployment continued to rise and it reached 14.4 per cent in 2010. Thus the overall picture of recovery was not complete, as the labour market situation continued to worsen in 2010.

Table 1 Main economic indicators 2000-2010

Economic indicators [a]	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP[b]	0,7	3,2	4,1	4,2	5,4	6,0	8,3	10,4	6,4	-4,7	4,0
Total employment[c]	-1,4	1,0	0,2	1,8	0,3	2,1	3,8	2,4	3,2	-2,8	-2,0
Real wages	-4,9	1,0	5,8	-2,0	2,5	6,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	1,4	4,4
Consumer prices	12,0	6,4	3,3	8,5	7,5	2,7	4,5	4,5	4,5	1,6	1,0
Unemployment rate[d]	18,6	19,2	18,5	17,4	18,1	16,2	13,3	11,0	9,6	12,1	14,4

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes, (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000; (c) LFS employment rate, annual average change, (d) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages
Source: Statistical Yearbooks of SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of SR, Statistical Office of SR

Figure 1 Main economic indicators

1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY

During 2010-11 there were two major developments in the field of migration policies. Act on the stay of foreigners was amended as of 2010 in order to provide more flexibility to some categories of foreign workers and foreign students, notably in terms of granting and extending their temporary stay in Slovakia. Finally, in 2011 a national migration policy document entitled "Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Horizon 2020" was approved by the Government.

Amendments of the Act on the stay of foreigners

Act on the stay of foreigners was amended to introduce several changes in administering the stay of foreigners as of January 2010. The changes are briefly described below. In general they can contribute to providing more flexibility to some categories of foreign workers and foreign students, notably in granting and extending their temporary stay in Slovakia. However, the practical effects of these changes can be only observed and evaluated after some time.

- Amendment formally stipulates the issuance of the Schengen type of visa according to the Schengen Visa Code (while the national visa regime is also retained). In the case of Schengen visa the reason for eventually non-granting the visa has to be stated and there is also a possibility to appeal against non-granting the visa. National visa regime follows the same procedures as before.

- Some categories of foreign employees (such as employees of key investors or employees sent to Slovakia by their foreign employer for a short period of time) can start their work activities immediately after legally entering the Slovak territory and without having to wait for getting temporary stay permit. Similarly, foreign students admitted for study in Slovakia for a period longer than 90 days can also start with their studies without having to wait for getting temporary stay permit.

- Any student accepted for higher studies in Slovakia can apply for temporary residence status. Before such option was only granted to the students participating in governmental or EU programs. Students with temporary residence who are also entrepreneurs can after completing their studies continue ask for re-classification of their temporary residence

purpose (from studies to entrepreneurship) in Slovakia and thus can continue their business activities without having to leave and re-enter the Slovak territory.

- Employers are obliged to announce to the police end of employment contract with foreigner within three days of its termination.

- Duration of tolerated residence for victims of trafficking is increased from 40 to 90 days.

- Reasons for granting tolerated residence are extended to the cases of foreigners who are hospitalized in Slovakia and cannot leave the institutional care.

- In case of administrative expulsion of a foreigner the police will have to determine also the destination country to which the foreigner is to be returned.

- Detention of a foreigner can be extended form the current 6 months by an additional period of up to 12 months in cases when his/her administrative expulsion could be delayed because of non-cooperation with the police or when the country of origin is in delay with issuing the travel documents.

Approval of the new Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic

The development of a more structured migration policy in Slovakia has been evolving over the past two decades from simple stipulation of the basic principles of migration policy in 1993 through preparing Concept of migration policy in 2005 to developing a full-fledged Migration Policy document and its adoption by the Government in 2011. The year 2011 thus witnessed a major milestone of the development of migration policies in Slovakia – the approval of national migration policy document "Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Horizon 2020". This process reflected the increasing importance of the migration agenda in Slovakia. It was also motivated by the need to bring national legislation and policies in line with international obligations. The new Migration Policy can be considered the first full-fledged policy document of Slovakia on migration issues.

Following the adoption of a Concept of Migration Policy by the Government in February 2011, the Migration Policy document was prepared and compiled by the Ministry of Interior on the basis of inputs by other Government agencies and experience of the Steering Committee for Migration and Integration of Foreigners and its Working Groups. **Migration Policy was approved by the Government in November 2011** and action plans for its implementation are now under preparation.

The MP document states that Slovakia is a member of international organizations and associations that pay attention to migration policies (such as the EU, UN, OSCE, OECD, IOM, ILO, ICMPD, Council of Europe, etc.). From the point of view of international relations the main determining factor in terms of migration policies is currently given by the political and legal framework of the European Union. The MP document further elaborates in separate subchapters on the following main issues: legal migration, integration, emigration of skilled workforce, illegal migration, returns and trafficking, border protection, international protection, migration and development, and institutional framework.

In order to be able to put the migration policy changes into overall social and political context, see Box1 below for a brief overview of the major political events and factors that conditioned the development of the Migration Policy of SR.

Box 1 Major political and social milestones affecting the migration policy

General elections took place in September 2002, in which the left-wing parties (such as the Social Democratic Left and the newly created Social Democratic Alliance) did not reach the 5%-threshold needed for entering the Parliament. A coalition of rightist parties formed the government with the Hungarian national coalition parties, and the previous Prime Minister Mikulas Dzurinda remained in his function. New legislation concerning the asylum policies (new Act on asylum) and the stay of foreigners in Slovakia (new Act on the stay of foreigners) came into force in April 2002.

In the course of 2005 a political crisis built up when the head of one of the rightist coalition parties (ANO) has resigned from his post of the Minister of Economy and the party has gone through fragmentation, against the background of rising voters' preferences for a new left party Smer.

Slovakia became a member of the European Union as of 1 May 2004. The accession was confirmed through a national referendum in early 2003.

In 2005 a Concept of Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic was adopted as a reaction to the new situation related to the EU accession. The Concept has been further developed by the relevant government agencies.

In 2006 general elections took place. Chairman of the SMER Party Robert Fico replaced Mikulas Dzurinda at the post of the Prime Minister, and a new Government coalition was formed comprising SMER, Slovak National Party, and Movement for Democratic Slovakia.

Substantial amendments to the Act on asylum as well as to the Act on stay of foreigners were introduced in 2006 and then in later years continuously as a part of harmonisation with the new EU acquis.

Slovakia has joined the Schengen area as of 21 December 2007 and this had a major impact on the stay of foreigners at the Slovak territory and the free movement of persons across the Slovak borders. The only border that became external Schengen border was the 100-km long eastern border with Ukraine. All the other borders - to the North (with Poland), West (Czech Republic) and South (Austria, Hungary) became internal Schengen borders (See Figure A1 for the map of external borders and Table A1 for the length of internal and external Schengen borders).

2 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

Emigration and immigration

Development of emigration and immigration in Slovakia since 1970-s is summarized in Table 2. The data about annual (legal) immigration and emigration flows to/from the Slovak Republic by country of origin/destination are provided by the Statistical Office of SR. They are based on reporting by residents about the place of their permanent residence in SR to the local authorities. It is well known that in this type of administrative data the emigration figures can be heavily under-reported.

Accession of Slovakia to the EU as of May 2004 brought a substantial dynamics into the migration flows, in particular as regards inflows. Although the available time series is still relatively short, it seems to show a considerable dynamics in migration inflows already since 2004 – the year when it become clear that Slovakia would join the EU. During 2005 – the first year after EU accession the total volume of inflows and outflows has increased by approximately 18 % as compared to the previous year. The increase was almost exclusively due to the immigration from Europe (non-EU). During the following year 2006 the total volume of migration turnover (inflow plus outflow) increased slightly by 2.4 % as compared to 2005 and net inflow increased, too. In 2007 the inflow increased already by more than 50 % compared to the previous year, and outflow by more than 5 %. In 2008 net inflow increased only modestly by 2 %. In 2009 for the first time since the EU accession the migration inflow declined (to 6.3 thousand persons as compared to 8.8 thousand of the previous year). **The year 2010 witnessed a further decline of inflow to 5.3 thousand persons. The outflow continued to grow or stagnate and reached close to 2 thousand persons in 2009 and 2010. Thus it indeed seems that during the first three years after the EU accession there was a temporary hype in the migration inflows that is gradually fading out.**

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

Immigration						
Year	From abroad (a)			From 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
1989	549	244	305	5 926	3 007	2 919
1990	944	552	329	7 674	3 861	3 813
1991	1 752	1 001	741	7 325	3 759	3 566
1992	2 106	1 154	952	6 823	3 471	3 352
1993[(b)]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994	1 778	942	836	3 144	1 769	1 375
1995	1 210	593	617	1 497	793	704
1996	1 484	778	706	993	528	465
1997	1 436	752	684	867	480	387
1998	1 275	679	596	777	399	378
1999	1 216	647	569	856	420	436
2000	1 006	527	479	1 268	654	614
2001	1 033	578	455	990	480	510
2002	1 563	897	666	749	393	356
2003	1 953	1 075	878	650	322	328
2004	3 473	2 040	1 433	987	552	435
2005	4 132	2 606	1 526	1 144	645	499
2006	4 425	2 880	1 545	1 164	646	518
2007	7 446	5 294	2 152	1 178	662	516
2008	7 360	5 229	2 131	1 405	777	628
2009	4 906	3 219	1 687	1 440	751	689
2010	5 272	3 247	2 025	1 160	603	557

Emigration						
Year	**To abroad (a)**			**To the Czech Republic**		
	Total	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
1970	760	329	431	14 138	7 162	6 976
1980	543	140	403	10 065	5 084	4 981
1989	575	190	385	8 671	4 692	3 979
1990	867	418	449	10 073	5 444	4 629
1991	527	290	237	8 331	4 616	3 715
1992	128	58	70	11 740	6 343	5 397
1993[(b)]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
1996	133	49	84	89	45	44
1997	31	9	22	26	14	12
1998	495	192	303	251	112	139
1999	410	138	272	208	103	105
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
2001	613	221	392	398	162	236
2002	962	293	669	449	212	237
2003	746	210	536	448	210	238
2004	924	263	661	662	305	357
2005	1 139	366	773	734	331	403
2006	1 029	405	624	706	300	406
2007	1 056	450	606	775	340	435
2008	1 067	402	665	638	287	351
2009	1 374	689	685	605	264	341
2010	1 889	844	1 045	629	276	353

Notes: (a) For comparability, since 1993 includes foreign countries other than the Czech Republic (until 1992 the Czech Republic was a part of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic).
(b) In the first year of existence of Slovakia the Statistical Office did not publish these data

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

Information about migration flows provided in Table 2 is based on the surveys and monitoring by the Slovak Statistical Office. In this section we use another source of data about foreign residents in Slovakia - the registry of residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior (Police Corps). Given that a new Act on residence of foreigners has been in effect since 2002, the historical time series data on residence permits are distorted by the change of regime. Prior to the change the permits were issued for short-term stay, long-term stay, and permanent stay. The new categories of permits include temporary stay and permanent stay, and a new special type of stay called tolerated residence. Further shifts in the numbers of permits by category were related to the granting of privileged status to EU nationals in the framework of the accession. Further regrouping fo reported data came after the EU accession (2004): the permits are distinguished by those for EEA nationals (the so-called privileged aliens), and those for third-countries nationals. Further changes to administration of permits were enacted in 2010 (see Section I on migration policies for more details on the amendments of the Act on the stay of foreigners).

Table 3 provides more detailed data on **newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2007 - 2010. It can be seen that the overall number of newly granted permits have declining tendency since 2008 when it peaked at 16 thousands and by 2010 the annual number was down to less than 10 thousand persons. Numbers of newly granted permanent residence permits were declining already since 2007.** Table 4 that provides data about the dynamics of newly granted (flows) of permits during the first half of each year confirms that in 2011 the situation has not changed substantially and the inflow was roughly at the level of the previous year (newly granted permits fluctuated between 5 and 8 thousands and they were increasing for 3 years in a row between 2006 and 2008. In 2009 the inflow declined to about 6 thousand persons and in 2010 further to 4.4 thousands. These findings about decreasing inflows of new permits are consistent with the earlier presented findings about decreasing inflows of migrants recorded by the Statistical Office (Table 2).

Nationality structure of inflows of new permits for third-county nationals (Top 40) in 2009 and 2010 is depicted in Table 5. The top nationality is Ukrainian and the top 10 traditionally include countries of CIS (Ukraine and Russia), selected Asian countries (Korea, China and Vietnam), Balkan countries (Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia), and United States.

Table 6 provides **geographical distribution of the newly granted permits by type**. The figures document that there is a high concentration of inflows in the capital Bratislava region (around 40 per cent of the country total) and that the above-mentioned decline of inflows represented a uniform tendency across all regions. Following the EU accession, the cumulative intake of migrants during 2005-10 as measured by newly granted residence permits was more than 30 thousand persons. The cumulative inflow was by far largest in Bratislava region (more than 10 thousand persons) followed by Kosice region (about 3.5 thousand persons) and Trnava region (slightly more than 2.5 thousand persons).

Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2007-2010

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.			
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Permanent residence	10 558	9 689	6 871	5 505	33 258	40 594	44 782	48 469
Third-country nationals	1 306	1 074	820	923	7 319	7 694	8 246	9 089
EEA citizens	9 282	8 615	6 051	4 582	25 939	32 900	36 536	39 380
Temporary	4 199	6 615	4 646	3 764	7 646	11 832	13 217	13 800
Third-country nationals	4 199	6 615	4 646	3 764	7 343	11 553	12 986	13 610
EEA citizens					303	279	231	190
Tolerated residence	372	249	273	266	310	280	323	315
Third-country nationals	339	219	245	218	250	225	260	233
EEA citizens	33	30	28	48	60	55	63	82
Total	**15 159**	**16 553**	**11 790**	**9 535**	**41 214**	**52 706**	**58 322**	**62 584**
Third-country nationals	***5 844***	***7 908***	***5 711***	***4 905***	***14 912***	***19 472***	***21 492***	***22 932***
EEA citizens	***9 315***	***8 645***	***6 079***	***4 630***	***26 302***	***33 234***	***36 830***	***39 652***

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

Table 4 Dynamics of granted residence permits in Slovakia, 2008-2011 – half years

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Permanent residence	5 098	3 537	2 563	2 766	37 207	42 542	46 514	49 722
Third-country nationals	532	384	432	515	7 467	7 987	8 642	9 310
EEA citizens	4 566	3 153	2 131	2 251	29 740	34 555	37 872	40 412
Temporary	3 003	2 254	1 710	1 666	9 700	12 566	13 473	13 886
Third-country nationals	3 003	2 254	1 710	1 666	9 413	12 308	13 278	13 702
*EEA citizens**					287	258	195	184
Tolerated residence	125	144	160	128	289	332	325	350
Third-country nationals	112	129	137	104	240	267	251	259
EEA citizens	13	15	23	24	49	65	74	91
Total	**8 226**	**5 935**	**4 433**	**4 560**	**47 196**	**55 440**	**60 312**	**63 958**
Third-country nationals	***3 647***	***2 767***	***2 279***	***2 285***	***17 120***	***20 562***	***22 171***	***23 271***
EEA citizens	***4 579***	***3 168***	***2 154***	***2 275***	***30 076***	***34 878***	***38 141***	***40 687***

*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 with the certificate of the 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 Police Corps

Table 5 Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2009 and 2010 (Top 40)

2009	Inflows (new permits)				2010	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Permanent	Temporary	Tolerated			Permanent	Temporary	Tolerated
Ukraine	**1 461**	154	1 273	34	Ukraine	**1 068**	158	877	33
Serbia	**869**	25	836	8	Serbia	**532**	37	484	11
Korea	**454**	86	367	1	Korea	**481**	87	394	
Vietnam	**408**	69	293	46	Russia	**364**	93	256	15
Russia	**407**	77	316	14	China	**357**	63	282	12
China	**347**	37	302	8	Vietnam	**290**	66	190	34
United States	**255**	45	204	6	United States	**249**	52	195	2
Turkey	**167**	18	148	1	Turkey	**180**	25	152	3
Macedonia	**76**	28	44	4	Macedonia	**100**	30	68	2
Japan	**72**	9	61	2	Croatia	**92**	23	68	1
Libya	**69**	1	50	18	India	**86**	21	61	4
Iran	**68**	6	57	5	Libya	**78**	2	27	19
India	**61**	8	40	13	Mexico	**72**	8	64	
Croatia	**59**	16	41	2	Japan	**71**	3	68	
Afghanistan	**57**	2	55		Brazil	**50**	17	33	
Thailand	**56**	4	51	1	Afghanistan	**46**	2	44	
Israel	**38**	4	33	1	Belarus	**45**	8	37	
Brazil	**37**	8	29		Iran	**39**	7	30	2
Canada	**37**	5	31	1	Israel	**33**	12	21	
Belarus	**35**	6	29		Thailand	**32**	4	28	
Pakistan	**34**	4	7	23	Malaysia	**31**	1	3	27
Armenia	**30**	12	17	1	Kazakhstan	**30**	4	25	1
Egypt	**28**	20	7	1	Egypt	**29**	16	11	2
Indonesia	**26**	1	25		Australia	**28**	8	20	
Australia	**25**	10	14	1	Taiwan	**25**	2	23	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**25**	4	18	3	Indonesia	**24**	3	21	
Albania	**24**	18	2	4	Georgia	**23**	3	18	2
Georgia	**23**	1	20	2	Somalia	**22**		22	
Iraq	**22**	3	19		Tunisia	**20**	19	1	
Mexico	**22**	5	17		Saudi Arabia	**19**		18	1
Lebanon	**20**	7	11	2	Nigeria	**18**	12	3	3
Cuba	**19**	7	10	2	Iraq	**16**	7	9	
Moldova	**17**	4	7	6	Kuwait	**14**	1	5	8
Mongolia	**16**	3	8	5	Syria	**14**	4	8	2
Nigeria	**16**	14	2		Mongolia	**13**	1	12	
Saudi Arabia	**16**		15	1	Pakistan	**13**	6	2	5
Stateless	**15**	3	6	6	Palestine	**13**	4	7	2
Algeria	**15**	4	11		Armenia	**12**	1	9	2
Palestine	**15**	4	11		Bosnia and Herzegovina	**12**	8	3	1
Others	**270**	88	159	23	Lebanon	**12**	8	3	1
Total	**5 711**	**820**	**4 646**	**245**	Others	**252**	97	132	23
					Total	**4 905**	**923**	**3 764**	**218**

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps

Table 6 Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, in 2005-2010

Type of residence	Year	Total	Bratislava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
Total	**2005**	**3 081**	**1 006**	**195**	**437**	**232**	**372**	**164**	**184**	**491**
	2006	**4 321**	**1 587**	**417**	**427**	**401**	**359**	**241**	**259**	**630**
	2007	**5 844**	**2 509**	**575**	**319**	**510**	**330**	**309**	**455**	**837**
	2008	**7 908**	**2 843**	**998**	**489**	**822**	**624**	**502**	**650**	**980**
	2009	**5 711**	**2 430**	**588**	**321**	**476**	**396**	**387**	**467**	**646**
	2010	**4 905**	**2 153**	**458**	**242**	**429**	**411**	**243**	**388**	**581**
Permanent	**2005**	**1 037**	189	79	156	68	226	69	99	151
	2006	**1 667**	613	162	158	121	127	122	133	241
	2007	**1 306**	493	99	89	111	113	72	115	214
	2008	**1 074**	371	72	78	115	132	92	76	138
	2009	**820**	276	65	64	82	70	76	82	105
	2010	**923**	357	73	74	86	87	66	79	101
Temporary	**2005**	**1 816**	752	94	271	136	142	80	72	269
	2006	**2 350**	913	203	249	248	224	100	119	294
	2007	**4 199**	1 934	383	206	380	208	223	325	540
	2008	**6 615**	2 421	872	406	692	488	403	561	772
	2009	**4 646**	2 090	467	246	379	317	283	377	487
	2010	**3 764**	1 750	312	161	304	320	158	305	454
Tolerated	**2005**	**228**	65	22	10	28	4	15	13	71
	2006	**294**	61	52	20	32	8	19	7	95
	2007	**339**	82	93	24	19	9	14	15	83
	2008	**219**	51	54	5	15	4	7	13	70
	2009	**245**	64	56	11	15	9	28	8	54
	2010	**218**	46	73	7	39	4	19	4	26

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

Distribution of migrants by gender and age

As can be seen from Table 2, **gender composition of migration flows is not balanced**. Traditionally, **inflows are dominated by males, and outflows by females**. This tendency continued also in 2010. The most prominent country in terms of exchange of migrants has been clearly the Czech Republic that in 2010 accounted for about a fifth of inflow and a quarter of outflow.

Main countries of birth and nationalities

Detailed information about inflows and outflows of migrants to and from Slovakia by country of origin and by citizenship is summarized in tables 7a and 7b, respectively. It can be seen that **migration flows in Slovakia continue to be dominated by migrants of European origin and nationality.** Inflows are traditionally dominated by arrivals from the near or neighbouring or nearby European countries: the Czech Republic, Romania, Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Asian and African migrants 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 (about 200 persons in 2010). Similarly, the inflows from Americas accounted for about 200 persons and those form Africa for only about 50 persons in 2010.

Table 7c summarizes the development of migration flows by country of origin and nationality for OECD member states (sorted according to the magnitude of inflows as of 2010). The comparison again reveals that vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the countries mentioned in the table): more than 80 per cent of inflows and more than 95 per cent of outflow is from and to OECD countries.

A comparison of migration inflows by country of origin and country of citizenship for top 10 countries (Table 7d) 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 1 thousand Slovak citizens and outflow of 1.5 thousand Slovak citizens in 2010 that were not captured by the data on the country of origin. It is noteworthy that in terms of both categories the top 10 is represented by the same group of countries, all of them EU member states, the top coming from the new EU member states (the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania).

Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, [(a)] 2000-2010

Continent	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Country	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**
Total	**2274**	**811**	**2023**	**1011**	**2312**	**1411**	**2603**	**1194**	**4460**	**1586**	**5276**	**1873**	**5589**	**1735**	**8624**	**1831**	**8765**	**1705**	**6346**	**1979**	**5272**	**1889**
Europe	**1963**	**705**	**1659**	**869**	**1711**	**1197**	**1841**	**1027**	**3536**	**1398**	**4400**	**1585**	**4793**	**1503**	**7874**	**1685**	**8126**	**1506**	**5849**	**1809**	**4756**	**1701**
Austria	37	97	49	168	64	212	48	134	193	175	325	200	317	168	298	173	340	196	313	235	275	245
Belarus	8	1	5		8		6		13	1	13		8	2	8		10	1	11		4	
Belgium	1	11	5	1	6	13	2	7	16	10	38	6	24	6	38	5	58	5	75	13	58	13
Bosnia Herz.	12		5	2	13	4	32	1	26		18		12	1	7		9		3		9	
Bulgaria	27	2	22	2	37	6	22	5	27	4	18	2	17	3	520	2	352	5	126	12	136	5
Croatia	23		12	1	16	4	34	4	42	6	27	5	39	7	24	1	6	6	10	9	17	1
Czech Republic	1268	310	990	398	749	449	650	448	987	662	1144	734	1163	706	1178	775	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629
Denmark	1	2	4		1	3			16	2	39	2	36	13	35	2	31	11	43	6	40	6
France	6	8	10	8	17	20	9	17	85	32	185	17	139	18	185	26	173	16	184	23	133	21
Germany	74	131	97	150	86	219	106	199	333	229	742	303	674	235	733	342	902	218	517	444	355	304
Greece	3	1	1		4	7	2	2	16	2	12	1	17	4	35	6	32	2	54	6	46	6
Hungary	22	14	32	17	30	24	25	18	100	27	248	28	342	22	570	22	924	17	806	72	708	45
Italy	10	18	19	18	20	36	14	38	82	31	123	44	173	59	240	42	202	47	244	62	233	72
Ireland		3	6		2	2	1		4	1	4	4	25	20	25	38	47	63	55	20	55	15
Latvia	1		1		2						10		8		7		9	3	12	1	32	3
Liechtenstein					1					1	1		1					1				
Lithuania					1		1		4		2		4		16		14	1	17	1	10	2
Luxembourg					2	1		5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	4			3
Macedonia	25		16	1	63		99	1	119	1	48	1	28		19	2	22		18		14	1
Moldavia	4		2		1		6		4		6		6		3		5		2	1	3	
Montenegro																	6		2		1	
The Netherlands	5	11	7	7	7	19	11	8	40	8	56	9	59	17	74	14	69	14	48	9	52	25
Norway	2	1	1		6	3	1	3	6	2	35	3	45	3	52	4	58	6	59	5	51	10
Poland	30	6	26	4	29	11	36	10	216	13	311	6	644	32	418	17	394	11	382	30	286	44
Romania	49	2	44		56	1	216		325	2	155		98	1	2465	27	2133	25	586	45	416	14
Russia	56	4	32	2	63	11	29	5	56	1	69	1	91	3	58	1	42	2	54		65	1

Continent	**2000**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**		**2006**		**2007**		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**	
Country	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**
Serbia[(b)]	66	2	60	6	217	5	189	1	276	2	200	1	114	6	85	6	122	9	84	3	61	3
Slovenia			1		2	1	1		15	1	23	6	20	7	32	2	25	3	25	2	24	4
Spain	3	6	5	7	3	20	2	8	23	16	43	9	63	23	80	18	78	17	119	21	81	22
Sweden	6	5	16	8	9	10	7	6	20	3	23	12	28	14	34	5	37	2	40	6	23	4
Switzerland	39	35	37	33	28	59	47	53	52	85	72	107	56	63	71	45	87	53	54	69	55	76
Ukraine	161	9	124	4	148		205	1	335	9	251	6	306	3	280	4	163	6	119	1	119	3
United Kingdom	23	25	23	28	16	55	33	52	86	70	126	74	203	60	233	100	317	119	279	104	177	118
Asia	**70**	**8**	**118**	**12**	**301**	**26**	**460**	**13**	**574**	**10**	**473**	**16**	**433**	**14**	**365**	**22**	**261**	**45**	**184**	**50**	**223**	**56**
America	**192**	**75**	**202**	**110**	**235**	**155**	**220**	**131**	**252**	**149**	**300**	**210**	**268**	**176**	**299**	**110**	**267**	**126**	**227**	**102**	**197**	**114**
Canada	73	26	68	71	71	82	58	80	73	84	92	90	84	76	92	54	67	38	57	32	40	27
United States	108	44	124	38	123	70	138	51	149	63	187	109	162	95	183	55	168	75	136	66	124	80
Africa	**33**	**6**	**21**	**3**	**35**	**2**	**53**	**1**	**55**	**7**	**50**	**9**	**51**	**2**	**53**	**1**	**70**	**5**	**57**	**4**	**51**	**2**
Australia and Oceania	**16**	**17**	**22**	**17**	**30**	**31**	**29**	**22**	**43**	**22**	**53**	**53**	**44**	**40**	**33**	**13**	**41**	**23**	**29**	**14**	**45**	**16**

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes.
(b) 1998-2002 Former Yugoslavia; 2003-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia
Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2000-2010

Continent	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Country	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**
Total	**2274**	**811**	**2023**	**1011**	**2312**	**1411**	**2603**	**1194**	**4460**	**1586**	**5276**	**1873**	**5589**	**1735**	**8624**	**1831**	**8765**	**1705**	**6346**	**1979**	**5272**	**1889**
Europe	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**8436**	**1677**	**6080**	**1938**	**4966**	**1845**
Austria	12	8	11	37	10		3		140		258	12	250	6	225	20	244	10	226	17	160	20
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	6		3	
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	1	62	4	51	1
Bosnia Herz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6		2		9	
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	350	5	124	11	135	6
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		5		10	
Czech Republic	192	69	135	80	77	25	92	27	27	1	48	1	779	25	827	21	1037	15	1037	43	786	54
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	4	39	3	37	3
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154		163	1	118	2
Germany	19	18	24	14	6	11	9		231	4	607	83	587	58	592	131	754	33	387	280	247	142
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33		50	3	42	1
Hungary	10	3	11	1	12	6	12	8	77	3	234	12	323	5	551	2	904	1	783	46	678	17
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	1	214	7	206	12
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19		26		23	1
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	11	1	31	
Liechtenstein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		17	1	11	2
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		3			
Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20		16		14	
Moldavia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		1		3	
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					1	
The Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65		44	4	37	6
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57		57		51	2
Poland	28	6	20	4	18	5	25	9	204	8	300	4	635	23	408	13	391	7	376	23	280	32
Romania	37	1	30		10	1	14		8	2	13		10		2404	27	2122	25	579	46	412	14
Russia	47	4	20	2	32	8	22	3					84	3	43	1	29	1	52		61	

Continent	**2000**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**		**2006**		**2007**		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**	
Country	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**	**In**	**Out**
Serbia[(b)]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	47		31	
Slovakia	1590	670	1492	851	1854	1341	1989	1132	2471	1523	1745	1704	1302	1560	1417	1574	1350	1547	1205	1432	1111	1512
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	24	1	23	2
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	3	88	6	63	4
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30		35		20	1
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38		28		27	1
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	6	99	1	107	1
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242	3	212	5	126	9
Asia	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**208**	**20**	**157**	**37**	**195**	**36**
America	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**59**	**6**	**57**	**2**	**57**	**8**
Canada																	5		2	2	1	
United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	28		30	6
Africa	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**58**	**2**	**44**	**2**	**50**	
Australia and Oceania	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**4**		**8**		**4**	

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes.
(b) 1998-2002 Former Yugoslavia; 2003-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia
Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2008-2010

Origin	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010	Citizenship	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	**8765**	**1705**	**6346**	**1979**	**5272**	**1889**	**Total**	**8765**	**1705**	**6346**	**1979**	**5272**	**1889**
Europe	**8126**	**1506**	**5849**	**1809**	**4756**	**1701**	**Europe**	**8436**	**1677**	**6080**	**1938**	**4966**	**1845**
OECD	**7838**	**1574**	**5553**	**1875**	**4460**	**1777**	**OECD**	**8132**	**1657**	**5754**	**1932**	**4646**	**1845**
							Slovakia	1350	1547	1205	1432	1111	1512
Czech Rep.	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	Czech Rep.	1037	15	1037	43	786	54
Hungary	924	17	806	72	708	45	Hungary	904	1	783	46	678	17
Romania	2133	25	586	45	416	14	Romania	2122	25	579	46	412	14
Germany	902	218	517	444	355	304	Poland	391	7	376	23	280	32
Poland	394	11	382	30	286	44	Germany	754	33	387	280	247	142
Austria	340	196	313	235	275	245	Italy	171	1	214	7	206	12
Italy	202	47	244	62	233	72	Austria	244	10	226	17	160	20
UK	317	119	279	104	177	118	Bulgaria	350	5	124	11	135	6
Bulgaria	352	5	126	12	136	5	UK	242	3	212	5	126	9
France	173	16	184	23	133	21	France	154		163	1	118	2
United States	168	75	136	66	124	80	Spain	63	3	88	6	63	4
Spain	78	17	119	21	81	22	Norway	57		57		51	2

Belgium	58	5	75	13	58	13	Belgium	53	1	62	4	51	1
Switzerland	87	53	54	69	55	76	Greece	33		50	3	42	1
Ireland	47	63	55	20	55	15	Netherlands	65		44	4	37	6
Netherlands	69	14	48	9	52	25	Latvia	10	3	11	1	31	
Norway	58	6	59	5	51	10	United States	27	3	28		30	6
Greece	32	2	54	6	46	6	Switzerland	38		28		27	1
Canada	67	38	57	32	40	27	Ireland	19		26		23	1
Latvia	9	3	12	1	32	3	Sweden	30		35		20	1
Sweden	37	2	40	6	23	4	Lithuania	13		17	1	11	2
Lithuania	14	1	17	1	10	2	Canada	5		2	2	1	
Luxembourg	4	5	4			3	Luxembourg	2		3			

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration inflows in 2010 – 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**	1160	629	**1**	**Czech Republic**	786	54
2	**Hungary**	708	45	**2**	**Hungary**	678	17
3	**Romania**	416	14	**3**	**Romania**	412	14
4	Germany	355	304	4	Poland	280	32
5	Poland	286	44	5	Germany	247	142
6	Austria	275	245	6	Italy	206	12
7	Italy	233	72	7	Austria	160	20
8	United Kingdom	177	118	8	Bulgaria	135	6
9	Bulgaria	136	5	9	United Kingdom	126	9
10	France	133	21	10	France	118	2
				memo	**Slovakia**	**1111**	**1512**
	Total	**5272**	**1889**		**Total**	**5272**	**1889**
	Europe	**4756**	**1701**		**Europe**	**4966**	**1845**

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Irregular migration, including regularisation and expulsion

Historical overview of the pressure of illegal migrants at the Slovak borders as recorded by the Border Police since 1996 is provided in Table 8. This can be compared with the data about legal passages across the Slovak borders summarized in Tables 9 to 11. The overall picture shows that the **legal mobility across the borders showed a long-term increasing trend while the illegal movements fluctuated and recently show a downward tendency**. However, **a major break in terms of monitoring occurred since 2008: after Slovakia joined the Schengen area only the data about crossing the external borders is reported** (for the map and length of internal and external Schengen borders see Annex Table A1). The increased pressure at the state border in 2008 as compared to 2007 came mainly from increased numbers of passages through road crossings, thus indicating that the external border with Ukraine became even busier. In 2010 the total number of passages declined as compared to the previous year, more due to the reduction of passages through the airports. The breakdown by nationality shows that EEA citizens come predominantly through airports. Almost third of road entries is due to Ukrainian nationals.

Before joining the Schengen area, the busiest Slovak border used to be traditionally the one with the Czech Republic, followed by the Hungarian and Polish ones. Nowadays the Ukrainian border, which in the past exhibited traditionally smaller numbers of crossings became the only external border. It can be also seen that cross-border flows are balanced at the Ukrainian border and international airports, i.e. approximately the same amount of migrants enters and leaves the country

Table 8 also documents that **vast majority of apprehended illegal movements were across the Ukrainian border, mainly into Slovakia. Only a few cases were through the Czech border and through airports.**

Nationality-wise the illegal migration in Slovakia is traditionally dominated by the nationals of CIS, South-Asia and selected African countries (recently mainly Somalia). As can be seen from table 12, the numbers of apprehensions at the border have long term declining trend. The dramatic drop as of 2008 was linked to the shortening of external borders after joining the Schengen area. **In 2010 the number of apprehensions at the border**

further declined to about 5 hundred persons (as compared to almost 1 thousand in 2008) and number of unauthorised residence cases inside the countries to less than one thousand persons. The top 10 nationalities for border apprehensions in 2010 (as well as during the previous years) were quite stable. Absolute top for border apprehensions in the past years was held by Moldovans (181 in 2009 and 350 in 2008), followed by Georgians (99 in 2009 and 203 in 2008). More Georgians started to appear in 2008 and 2009.These two nationalities accounted for almost 50 per cent of all border apprehensions. **From amongst 500 persons apprehended at the border in 2010 the top three nationalities were Moldova, Afghanistan and Georgia. Among about one thousand persons detected as unauthorised residents in 2010 the top three nationalities, were Ukraine, Somalia and Afghanistan.**

Table 13 summarizes the main readmission flows in 2006 - 2010. The figures also show declining dynamics: while more than 1800 illegal migrants were exchanged on the basis of readmission agreements in 2007, in 2008 it was only more than 700 persons and 2009 less than 500 persons. Readmissions out of the country heavily prevail over acceptance into the country. The readmissions out are almost exclusively to Ukraine. **In 2009 there were 425 persons readmitted out of the country. Only 43 persons were accepted through readmissions during 2009, of that 18 from Moldova and 17 from the Czech Republic. Further decline was recorded in 2010 when only 317 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia and 28 persons were accepted. Amongst the readmitted persons more than 90 per cent were represented by Ukrainian nationals.**

New available breakdown of cross border flows as reported by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Interior Ministry are provided in Table 15.

The change of regime at the state border is also captured in Table 16, which summarizes the pressure at the state border as measured by the numbers of legal passages in the course of the past 10 years. The dramatic decline of figures between 2007 and 2008 are due to the fact that in 2008 only a small portion of the previous border remained as Schengen external border. Therefore, the trend towards slightly increasing pressure over the past few years cannot be confirmed in 2008. While in **2007 about 112 million persons crossed the border, in 2008 only about 5.6 million were registered** (of that over 3 million by road and over 2 million by

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1996-2010

(in persons)	1996			1997			1998		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	**3 329**	**955**	**2 374**	**2 821**	**733**	**2 088**	**8 187**	**1 921**	**6 266**
Border with:									
Austria	220	4	216	665	6	659	507	4	178
Czech Republic	1 622	21	1 601	926	8	918	5 162	10	2 253
Hungary	497	433	64	561	476	85	1 272	619	44
Poland	755	272	483	564	144	420	900	136	204
Ukraine	235	225	10	105	99	6	346	98	3
(in persons)	**1999**			**2000**			**2001**		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	**7 957**	**2 876**	**5 081**	**6 062**	**2 238**	**3 823**	**14 577**	**3 991**	**10 586**
Border with:									
Austria	1 402	66	1 336	1 234	11	1 223	6 083	68	6 015
Czech Republic	3 485	377	3 108	2 190	128	2 062	4 098	158	3 940
Hungary	606	504	102	428	310	118	1 703	1 486	217
Poland	802	329	473	737	341	395	748	348	400
Ukraine	1 662	1 600	62	1 473	1 448	25	1 945	1 931	14
(in persons)	**2002**			**2003**			**2004**		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	**15 235**	**4 983**	**10 252**	**12 493**	**6 389**	**6 104**	**8 334**	**3 756**	**4 578**
Border with:									
Austria	6 293	538	5 755	3 908	348	3 560	2 893	41	2 852
Czech Republic	3 983	9	3 974	2 130	22	2 108	1 671	149	1 522
Hungary	1 799	1747	52	373	304	69	131	68	63
Poland	761	298	463	599	247	352	269	146	123
Ukraine	2 399	2391	8	5 483	5 468	15	3 367	3 352	15
Airports (2004)							3	0	3
(in persons)	**2005**			**2006**			**2007**		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	**5 178**	**2 939**	**2 239**	**4 129**	**2546**	**1 583**	**3 405**	**1 829**	**1 576**
Border with:									
Austria	2 012	10	2002	1 310	4	1 306	1 347	1	1 346
Czech Republic	128	15	113	85	2	83	141	15	126
Hungary	90	36	54	144	21	123	1 684	1 674	10
Poland	352	322	30	237	30	207	82	66	16
Ukraine	2 586	2 554	32	2 319	2 308	11	110	68	42
Airports	10	2	8	34	4	30	41	5	36
Unauthorised	**2 871**			**3 491**			**3 356**		
(in persons)	**2008**			**2009**			**2010**		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	**1 034**	**1 022**	**12**	**611**	**572**	**39**	**516**	**494**	**22**
Border with:									
Austria	5		5	15		15	4		4
Czech Republic	2	2							
Hungary				2	2		2	2	
Poland	33	33							
Ukraine	978	978		578	563	15	495	486	9
Airports	16	9	7	16	7	9	15	6	9
Unauthorised	**1 321**			**1 174**			**961**		

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

Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2010

(in mio. persons)	2009			2010		
	Total	**In**	**Out**	**Total**	**In**	**Out**
Total	**4,303**	**2,200**	**2,103**	**3,477**	**1,750**	**1,727**
Border with:						
Ukraine	**2,961**	1,527	1,434	**2,482**	1,257	1,225
Airports	**1,342**	0,673	0,669	**0,995**	0,493	0,502

(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 Police Corps

Table 10 Structure of legal movements across state borders in the Slovak Republic 2008 – 2010

In thousands	Persons			Vehicles		
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Airports:						
Bratislava	2 039.5	1198.1	893.5	28.4	14.1	7.9
Poprad	56.6	40.7	21.3	1	0.5	0.4
Kosice	206.2	103.2	79.1	3.1	1.1	0.9
Small airports	.	0.1	1.3	.	0.0	0.1
Road:						
Vysne Nemecke	2 192.4	2 157.0	1 656.5	1 142.3	690.5	624.0
Ubla	594.4	417.5	444.0	269.6	226.3	241.0
Velke Slemence	525.9	349.3	352.8	0	-	-
Cierna nad Tisou	47.5	26.1	16.7	9.1	6.7	7.5
Matovske Vojkovce	14.9	11.4	12.0	6.8	6.0	6.3
Total	**5 677.3**	**4 303.4**	**3 477.1**	**1 469.3**	**945.2**	**888.1**

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

Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2009 - 2010

Legal migration by the State border		**2009**		**2010**	
		In	**Out**	**In**	**Out**
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	**1 527 228**	**1 434 043**	**1 257 135**	**1 224 808**
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citizens of SR	1 122 825	1 063 457	900 065	865 065
	- third country citizens	404 403	370 586	357 070	359 743
	Number of persons in total	**2 961 271**		**2 481 943**	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	**487 636**	**441 870**	**454 517**	**424 331**
	- passenger vehicles	422 713	385 427	386 978	365 526
	- buses	7 245	7 239	4 628	4 583
	- lorries	51 234	42 878	55 913	47 430
	- passenger trains	1 460	1 460	1 469	1 471
	- freight trains	4 984	4 866	5 529	5 321
	Number of vehicles in total	**929 506**		**878 848**	
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	**672 679**	**669 456**	**493 006**	**502 119**
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citizens of SR)	648 624	646 986	478 709	487 902
	- third country citizens	24 055	22 470	14 297	14 217
	Number of persons in total	**1 342 135**		**995 125**	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	7 881	7 848	4 646	4 644
	Number of aeroplanes in total	15 729		9 290	
Number of persons in total		**4 303 406**		**3 477 068**	
Number of transport means in total		**945 235**		**888 138**	

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

Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2004 and 1st half 2011

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	**2010**	**Nationality**	**1st half 2011**	**Nationality**	**2010**	**Nationality**	**1st half 2011**
Moldova	177	Somalia	72	Ukraine	322	Ukraine	132
Afghanistan	100	Moldova	36	Somalia	105	Somalia	32
Georgia	68	Russia	24	Afghanistan	94	Vietnam	23
Ukraine	55	Afghanistan	20	Moldova	67	Moldova	19
Somalia	46	Ukraine	17	China	59	China	18
Russia	16	Georgia	11	Vietnam	52	Turkey	12
Pakistan	9	Armenia	2	Russia	35	Armenia	7
Armenia	6	Angola	1	Pakistan	24	Russia	6
Iran	6	Ethiopia	1	India	22	India	5
Nigeria	6			Serbia	21	Iraq	5
Other	27			Other	160	Other	59
Total	**516**	**Total**	**184**	**Total**	**961**	**Total**	**318**

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**

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	**2007**	**Nationality**	**2006**	**Nationality**	**2007**	**Nationality**	**2006**
Moldova	903	Moldova	1 251	Ukraine	1 209	Ukraine	1 062
Ukraine	524	Russia	544	India	609	India	721
Pakistan	459	India	464	Pakistan	531	Moldova	604
India	322	China	317	Moldova	260	Russia	188
Russia	307	Ukraine	264	Russia	134	Pakistan	174
Georgia	264	Pakistan	233	Bangladesh	87	Bangladesh	166
Iraq	90	Georgia	221	Iraq	86	Iraq	123
Bangladesh	87	Iraq	198	China	76	China	79
China	80	Bangladesh	188	Georgia	61	Georgia	75
Afghanistan	57	Palestine	114	Vietnam	47	Palestine	44
Other	312	Other	335	Other	256	Other	255
Total	**3 405**	**Total**	**4 129**	**Total**	**3 356**	**Total**	**3 491**

Nationality	**Apprehended at the border**		**Unauthorised Residence**	
	2005	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**
Russia	1 278	1 921	376	230
Moldova	1 126	941	289	135
India	582	1 295	388	884
China	435	993	146	466
Georgia	356	828	139	122
Pakistan	192	445	130	169
Vietnam	136	145	31	21
Ukraine	122	166	923	116
Bangladesh	122	184	184	176
Palestinian	107	119	52	19
Other	722	1 297	213	274
Total	**5 178**	**8 334**	**2 871**	**2 612**

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

Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2006-2010

Readmission Agreement with State:	2006			2007		
	Readmitted		Accepted	Readmitted		Accepted
	EU	3rd countries	3rd countries	EU	3rd countries	3rd countries
Ukraine	**38**	**1666**	**5**	**16**	**1167**	**4**
Austria	**0**	**1**	**387**	**0**	**0**	**470**
Hungary	**3**	**1**	**60**	**15**	**21**	**7**
Czech Rep	**0**	**0**	**64**	**9**	**4**	**77**
Poland	**0**	**2**	**26**	**0**	**4**	**17**
Total	**41**	**1671**	**542**	**40**	**1196**	**575**

Readmission Agreement with State:	2008		2009		2010	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	**691**	**7**	**425**	**18**	**308**	**5**
Austria	**0**	**31**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Hungary	**1**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**6**
Czech Rep	**0**	**2**	**3**	**17**	**1**	**11**
Poland	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Switzerland	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Spain	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Total	**695**	**42**	**435**	**43**	**317**	**28**

	Accepted persons in Slovakia		
Nationality	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Moldova	27	6	3
Russia	3	4	1
Iran		2	
Iraq		1	
Serbia	2	5	1
Slovakia	2	5	1
Ukraine	2	2	5
Afghanistan	1		1
Armenia	1	3	
Vietnam		2	5
France		2	1
Macedonia		1	
Montenegro	1		
Nigeria	1		
Turkey	1	2	
Namibia		1	
Kirghiz		1	
Tunisia		1	
Czech		1	
Bosna&H		1	1
Spain		1	
Kazakhstan		1	
Uzbekistan			3
Azerbaijan			1
Palestine			1
Somalia			1
Syria			1
UK			1
Italy			1
Stateless	1	1	
Total	**42**	**43**	**28**

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

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.

During the late 1990-ties the numbers of asylum seekers have been persistently increasing: over the period 1993 – 2004 the numbers of applications submitted in Slovakia have increased more than 10-times (from 96 persons to 11.4 thousand persons). Since 2004 (the year of joining the EU) the figures started to decline steadily. In 2005 the numbers of applications fell sharply to only 3.5 thousand persons. In 2009 the number was further down to 800 persons, on 2010 to 541 persons and during the first half of 2010 only 287 applications were registered.

In 2010 the refugee status was granted to 22 persons (nationals of Afghanistan, Armenia, Algeria and Bangladesh), and Slovak nationality was granted to 3 refugees. Previously in 2009 the refugee status was granted to 14 applicants (nationals of Iran, Iraq, Palestine, DRC, Cuba, Israel, China, Cameroon and Afghanistan), and nationality was granted to 1 person**.** More than 90 per cent of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds, the share of such terminations continue to increase. In 2009 and 2010 about two thirds of requests was terminated (in 2008 it was about one half).

The backlog of pending applications was increasing until 2002, at the end of that year it stood at 3.6 thousand applications. However, as of 2004 the backlog started to be reduced; at the end of 2005 constituted about 540 thousand cases and by end 2009 and 2010 it stood at about 250 cases.

Cumulatively over the period of 1992 - 2010, a total of 60 thousand applications were filed, of which 572 persons were granted refugee status (less than 1 per cent), and a total of 207 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 60 thousand application procedures more than 48 thousand were terminated on administrative grounds as the vast majority of applicants continued their

journey beyond the Slovak borders.

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

Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2011

	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[(a)]	**287**	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41				

Note: (a) Until 31.8.2011
Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

Table 15 Results [(a)] of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2010

	1993	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Applications	96	140	359	415	645	506	1 320	1 556	8 151
Granted refugee status	41	58	80	72	69	53	26	11	18
Refused requests	20	32	57	62	84	36	176	123	130
Procedure terminated	25	65	190	193	539	224	1 034	1 366	5 247
Under evaluation	43	31	75	106	63	260	343	400	2 248
Nationality granted	0	0	0	4	14	22	2	0	11

	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Total 92-2010**
Applications	9 743	10 358	11 395	3 549	2 849	2 642	909	822	541	**55 996**
Granted refugee status	20	11	15	25	8	14	22	14	15	**572**
Refused requests	309	531	1 592	827	861	1 177	416	330	180	**6 943**
Procedure terminated	8 053	10 656	11 782	2 930	1 940	1 693	455	460	361	**48 122**
Under evaluation	3 609	2 769	775	542	604	584	595	254	267	**267**
Nationality granted	59	42	21	2	5	18	4	1	3	**207**

(a) End of year stocks
Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series

Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2009-2010

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Afghanistan	51	76	1	2	4	10	48	49	10	12
Albania									2	
Algeria	1	9				3	3	5		1
Angola		1								
Armenia	21	12			1		10	11	13	7
Azerbaijan	5	1							9	1
Bangladesh	15	6			1	1	9	2	9	4
Belarus	3	1					1	1	2	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1				1					
Bulgaria	1				1					
Cameroon			1				1	1		1
China	39	31	1		22	5	6	10	12	15
Colombia	1						1			1
Congo							1	1		
Congo – DR	2	3	1	1		1	1			
Croatia	1				1					
Cuba	3	1	3				1			
Czech Republic	1				1					
Egypt	3	2				1		1	2	1
Georgia	98	63			7	8	18	6	79	56
Ghana	1				1					
Guinea		1				1				
India	57	44			9	5	18	1	37	37
Indonesia	1								1	
Iran	10	12	3	5	2		8	4	2	4
Iraq	13	9	1	3	2		11	4	3	2
Israel	10		3		2		8		2	
Kazakhstan	1				1					
Liberia	2								2	
Libya	1						1			
Macedonia	3				2				1	1
Moldova	73	42			18	6	9	2	50	36
Mongolia	1						1			
Montenegro							1			
Morocco	1	1			1					1
Nepal	1								1	
Niger		1						1		
Nigeria	9	6			1	1	3	4	4	3
Pakistan	168	34	1		39	4	56	16	71	47
Palestinian territ.	8	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	3
Romania	12	1							12	1
Russia	72	56			3	5	10	9	75	55
Serbia	19	10			5	2	4	5	3	12
Serbia&	1				1					

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2009	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**
Montenegro										
Somali	13	23				1	11	17		5
Sri Lanka	18	6					5	1	16	9
Syria	10	4		1			6	2	8	1
Tajikistan		1								1
Tunisia		1								1
Turkey	5	9			1		4	1	3	4
Ukraine	13	20		1	6	2	2		5	17
Uzbekistan	2	1						1	2	
Vietnam	56	32			31	18	8	1	22	17
Stateless	2	4	1	1			3	1	1	4
Total	**822**	**541**	**14**	**15**	**165**	**180**	**263**	**361**	**460**	**267**

Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR – Migration Office

Table 17 Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until end 2000-2010 (cumulative data, in persons)

	1992-2000	**1992-2001**	**1992-2002**	**1992-2003**	**1992-2004**	**1992-2005**	**1992-2006**	**1992-2007**	**1992-2009**	**1992-2010**
Total	**41**	**43**	**99**	**148**	**159**	**177**	**181**	**199**	**204**	**207**
By country of origin:										
Afghanistan	19	20	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73
Algeria			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola			3	5	8	8	8	8	12	12
Armenia	1	2	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	26
Bosnia and Herz.				5	7	15	15	17	17	17
Bulgaria				4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burundi			2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Cambodia							1	1	1	1
China								1	1	1
Congo				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dem. Rep. of Congo				1	2	2	2	5	5	5
Egypt				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iraq						2	2	2	2	2
Iran	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Liberia				1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagascar			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan							1	1	2	2
Romania	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	7
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Serbia & Monte Negro								6	6	6
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vietnam	3	3	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Zair (former)				1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zair Rep.			3	11	13	13	14	13	13	13
Stateless								1	1	1

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

III. EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATION

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

Two sources of data about foreign population are used in this section: the monitoring by State Statistical Office and the register of Ministry of Interior. The former is based on the Census data, surveys of population and reporting of changes of permanent address. The latter is essentially the register of residence permits issued to foreigners in Slovakia. Since 2008 the data by SSO are reported by country of origin as well as country of citizenship (the same distinction was presented for the flow data reported in Section 2 in tables 7a to 7d).

Total number of foreign population measured by the numbers of residence permits in Slovakia has a long-term increasing tendency. During the first half of the current decade the stocks were stabilized around 30 thousand annually. After a small "dip" during the pre-accession year 2004, the annual stocks of residence permits have been constantly and significantly growing. Table 8 shows that the **total number of foreigners with residence permits in Slovakia increased from about 20 thousand in 2004 to almost 63 thousand in 2010. Of these about 40 thousand persons were EEA nationals, which represents about two thirds of the total.** As can be seen from Table 18, permanent permits are granted to the EEA nationals while temporary permits are more numerous among the third country nationals.

The stocks of foreigners with residence permits have been generally increasing every year since the accession and this path was uniform for all the regions (in the case of inflows the numbers have been uniformly decreasing – see Section 2 for more details on flows). The regional distribution of foreigners is rather uneven with high concentration in the region of the capital Bratislava (details about the regional distribution of stocks are provided in Table 19).

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2010 and 2009 among the top 10 nationalities were Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro, Korea, Vietnam, Russia, China, United States, Macedonia and Croatia. 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.

Table 18 Stocks of foreign population in Slovakia by gender and nationality 1999-2010

Total number of foreigners with residence permits (data from the registry of Police Corps)											
1999	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
29 498	28 801	29 418	29 505	29 219	22 108	25 635	32 153	41 214	52 706	58 322	62 584
Total number of foreigners (data from the Statistical Office)											
29 498	28 801	29 418	29 491	29 196	22 251	25 563	32 130	40 904	52 545	62 882	67 976
Of that women						10 699	12 845	15 164	18 489	22 382	24 233

Breakdown by nationality					
Czech Republic	9 040	Croatia	0 463	Iran	0 133
Ukraine	6 297	Norway	0 432	Portugal	0 132
Romania	5 849	Turkey	0 381	Lithuania	0 130
Poland	5 600	Belgium	0 367	BiH	0 129
Hungary	5 341	Denmark	0 301	Saudi Arabia	0 120
Germany	4 063	Greece	0 297	Latvia	0 116
Serbia	3 853	Japan	0 275	Mexico	0 112
Viet Nam	2 257	Sweden	0 273	Moldova	0 109
Russian Federation	2 227	Switzerland	0 242	Canada	0 107
Austria	2 186	Libya	0 239	Nigeria	0 095
China	1 878	India	0 223	Australia	0 089
Korea	1 784	Belarus	0 216	Lebanon	0 087
Italy	1 684	Slovenia	0 213	Tunisia	0 087
Bulgaria	1 671	Ireland	0 180	Syria	0 086
France	1 652	Afghanistan	0 175	Armenia	0 082
United Kingdom	1 532	Israel	0 166	Indonesia	0 081
United States	1 027	Finland	0 147	Stateless	0 080
Netherlands	0 505	Brazil	0 146	Iraq	0 078
Spain	0 492	Thailand	0 144	Kazakhstan	0 077
FYR of Macedonia	0 488	Egypt	0 136	Georgia	0 070

Notes: Regime breaks for the numbers of permits: EU accession as of 1 May 2004, Schengen as of 21 December 2007
Source: Presidium of Police Corps, Statistical Office of SR

Table 19 Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2005-2010

Type	Year	Total	Brati-slava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
Total	**2005**	**11 299**	2 845	817	1 187	707	929	926	1 395	2 493
	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
Permanent	**2005**	**7 161**	1 229	511	744	463	693	736	1 130	1 655
	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
Temporary	**2005**	**3 946**	1 542	273	432	227	232	188	254	798
	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
Tolerated	**2005**	**192**	74	33	11	17	4	2	11	40
	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

Source: Presidium of Police Corps

Table 20 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2009 and 2010 (Top 40)

2009	Stocks				2010	Stocks			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Permanent	Temporary	Tolerated			Permanent	Temporary	Tolerated
Ukraine	**1 461**	154	1 273	34	Ukraine	**5 786**	2 447	3294	45
Serbia	**869**	25	836	8	Serbia	**2 894**	272	2 616	6
Korea	**454**	86	367	1	Vietnam	**2 032**	910	1 087	35
Vietnam	**408**	69	293	46	Russia	**1 942**	1 152	780	10
Russia	**407**	77	316	14	China	**1 729**	582	1 136	11
China	**347**	37	302	8	Korea	**1 592**	609	983	
United States	**255**	45	204	6	Serbia and Montenegro	**932**	139	791	2
Turkey	**167**	18	148	1	United States	**843**	402	441	
Macedonia	**76**	28	44	4	Macedonia	**455**	277	169	9
Japan	**72**	9	61	2	Croatia	**414**	276	131	7
Libya	**69**	1	50	18	Turkey	**322**	134	184	4
Iran	**68**	6	57	5	Japan	**230**	87	143	
India	**61**	8	40	13	Belarus	**204**	102	100	2
Croatia	**59**	16	41	2	India	**194**	70	114	10
Afghanistan	**57**	2	55		Libya	**179**	17	155	7
Thailand	**56**	4	51	1	Israel	**156**	61	95	
Israel	**38**	4	33	1	Thailand	**133**	29	104	
Brazil	**37**	8	29		Afghanistan	**128**	26	100	2
Canada	**37**	5	31	1	Egypt	**124**	107	14	3
Belarus	**35**	6	29		Iran	**114**	46	67	1
Pakistan	**34**	4	7	23	Brazil	**106**	52	54	
Armenia	**30**	12	17	1	Saudi Arabia	**103**	4	99	
Egypt	**28**	20	7	1	Mexico	**100**	26	72	2
Indonesia	**26**	1	25		Bosnia and Herzegovina	**98**	82	14	2
Australia	**25**	10	14	1	Canada	**90**	46	43	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**25**	4	18	3	Moldova	**89**	38	32	19
Albania	**24**	18	2	4	Nigeria	**89**	79	10	
Georgia	**23**	1	20	2	Tunisia	**81**	77	3	1
Iraq	**22**	3	19		Australia	**78**	34	44	
Mexico	**22**	5	17		Syria	**73**	41	29	3
Lebanon	**20**	7	11	2	Kazakhstan	**72**	36	36	
Cuba	**19**	7	10	2	Lebanon	**70**	39	31	
Moldova	**17**	4	7	6	Armenia	**69**	45	22	2
Mongolia	**16**	3	8	5	Stateless	**67**	51	9	7
Nigeria	**16**	14	2		Iraq	**64**	21	40	3
Saudi Arabia	**16**		15	1	South Africa	**61**	41	20	
Stateless	**15**	3	6	6	Albania	**60**	54	4	2
Algeria	**15**	4	11		Indonesia	**59**	8	51	
Palestine	**15**	4	11		Georgia	**58**	15	41	2
Others	**270**	88	159	23	Cuba	**57**	43	14	
Total	**5 711**	**820**	**4 646**	**245**	Others	**985**	512	438	35
					Total	**22932**	**9 089**	**13 610**	**233**

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Presidium of Police Corps

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

Natural population change in 2010 was positive and reached close to 7 thousand persons. Components of population change over the period 1999 – 2010 are depicted in Table 21. It can be seen that total population change was declining quite sharply during the first decade of the transition, hitting negative figures between 2001 and 2002 when the situation has stabilized. Afterwards the total population growth rate became positive again. It is noteworthy that the total population change started to pick up over the past years mainly due to the positive net migration balance, which has been growing year on year since 2002. During 2007 it has almost doubled as compared to the previous year. Although **net migration figures have been always positive over the past decade[3], they picked up during the past few years, reaching in absolute terms close to 8 thousand in 2008, almost 5 thousand in 2009 and more than 3 thousand in 2010.**

Relative demographic indicators per thousand inhabitants are summarized in Table 22. **In 2004, for the first time in the past decade, the natural population increase was positive at 0.4 per thousand inhabitants. Since then the natural population change has been in positive figures and as high as 0.8 per thousand and 1.5 per thousand in 2008 and 2009, respectively. In 2010 it declined slightly to 1.3**

The net migration balance has been also consistently positive, reaching 1.3 per thousand inhabitants in 2007 and 2008, and 0.6 in 2010. Thus the **total population increase since 2004 consisted of positive natural population increase and a positive net migration balance.**

Population development of the last two decades shows that the total population of Slovakia has been still slightly increasing until the year 2000, mainly due to the effect of strong generations born in 1970-s. **Dependency ratio has been declining over the transition period and it continued to decline until 2008 mainly due to the increasing working age population, which is a result of aforementioned strong population growth recorded in 1970-ies. However, in 2009 the dependency ratio recorded already a slight increase,**

[3] 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.

which shows that Slovakia is also subject to population ageing. Age structure of population exhibits dramatically decreasing share of pre-working age cohorts and increasing share of working and post-working cohorts. Although increasing the pensionable age in Slovakia helped to improve the dependency ratios, the long-term demographic trend is set towards overall ageing.

Population Census was carried out in 2011. For the first time in the history of the country it will be possible to fill in the census forms through electronic means. There have been some worries among the experts concerning the cooperation and participation of inhabitants in the Census, as shortly before the Census start there was a campaign in the media as to whether the individual data collected through the Census could be used (or abused) by other parties. Statistical Office denied any such possible risks; however, there are worries that the debates could result in high non-response rate or in concealing information by the respondents. Further processing of the results might show whether this has been the case.

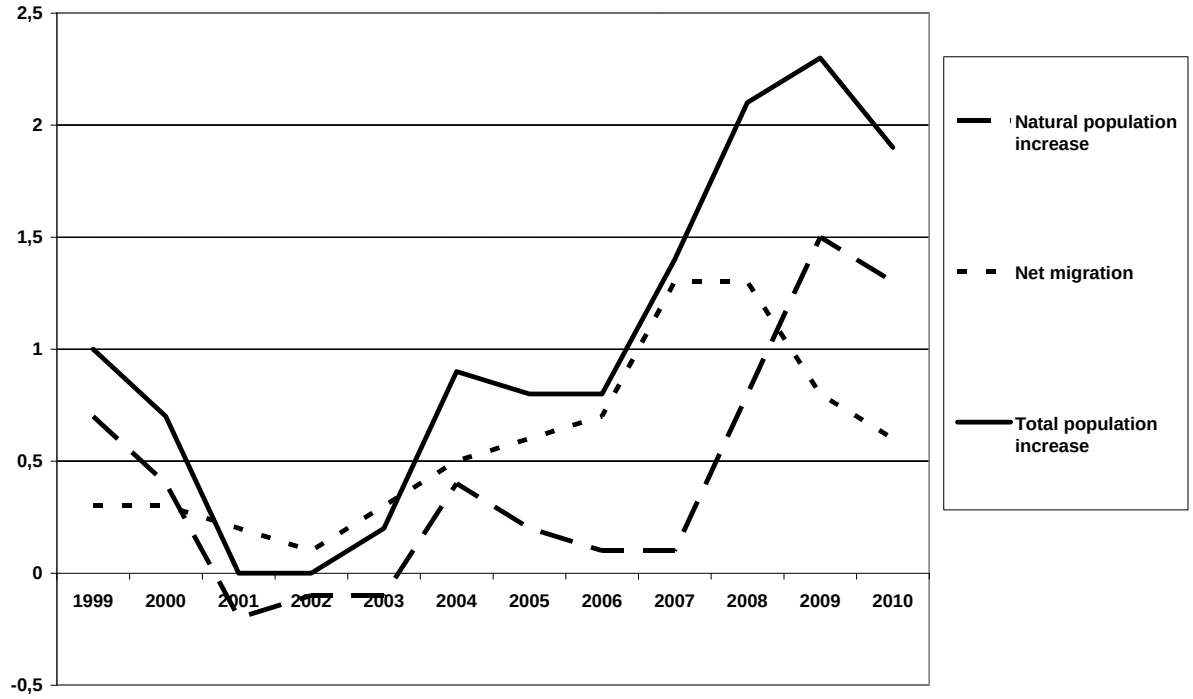
Revised results after the 2001 Population Census showed the population shares of pre-working age, working-age and post-working age groups being 18.7 per cent, 63.2 per cent and 18.1 per cent, respectively. In the inter-census period population data are updated annually using the record of births and deaths. In 2006 the share of pre-working age group declined to 16.1 per cent, and the share of post-working age group increased to 19.7 per cent. However, these dependency ratio figures were based on the relatively low statutory retirement age in Slovakia (15 to 54 F, 59 M).

In order to illustrate the impact of changing retirement age on dependency ratio, one can look at Table 23, which employs a revised definition of working age 15-64 years[4]. Expansion of the working age category to 15-64 leads to a substantially higher share of working age population: for example, in 2008 it was 72.4 per cent (as compared to 63.9 per cent under the previous definition), and lower share of post-working age group - in 2008 12.1 per cent (as compared to 20.6 per cent under the previous definition). This results in a pronounced reduction of the dependency ratio to some 38 per cent as of 2010 (as compared to almost 56 per cent under the previous definition). This brings Slovakia to the lowest dependency ratio in

[4] These age brackets are suggested also with the view on comparability with Labour Force Survey data that employ the same working age definition.

the EU (followed by Poland with 40 per cent), and can be c compared to the highest values of about 53 per cent for France and Sweden.

Figure 2 Basic demographic indicators (per thousand inhabitants) 1999-2010



Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1980-2011

	Population beginning of year	Natural increase	Net migration		
1980	4 963 301	44 521	-3 129		
1981	4 996 329	43 658	-4 106		
1982	5 035 881	42 225	-3 790		
1983	5 074 316	39 620	-4 310		
1984	5 109 626	39 104	-4 162		
1985	5 144 568	37 691	-3 292		
1986	5 178 967	34 005	-4 264		
1987	5 208 708	32 026	-3 762		
1988	5 236 972	30 767	-3 519		
1989	5 264 220	26 214	-2 771		
1990	5 287 663	25 370	-2 322		
1991	5 271 711	23 951	215		
1992	5 295 877	21 217	-2 939		
				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
1-2 Q 2011	5 435 273	3 707	1 098	1 984	886

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

Table 22 Basic demographic trends over period 1999 – 2010

Per 1000 inhabitants	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Marriages	5,1	4,8	4,4	4,7	4,8	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,7
Divorces	1,79	1,72	1,82	2,04	1,99	2,02	2,14	2,36	2,26	2,34	2,34	2,21
Live births	10,4	10,2	9,5	9,5	9,6	10,0	10,1	10.0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1
Deaths	9,7	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,9	9.9	10,0	9,8	9,76	9,84
Abortions	4,7	4,4	4,9	4,3	4,3	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,2	2,9	3,2
Natural population increase	0,7	0,4	-0,2	- 0,1	-0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,5	1,3
Net migration	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,6
Total population increase	1,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9

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

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 1999-2010

% shares (a)	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Pre-working	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.32	15.28
Working	68.8	69.3	69.9	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.0	72,3	72.4	71.4	72.3
Post-working	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	13.3	12.4
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	45.4	44.2	43.1	42.0	41.0	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	38.0	40.1	38.2
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	57.5	59.8	60.8	63.2	65.7	68.1	70.7	73.5	76.0	78.3	86.9	81.0
Average age	35,7	36,0	36,2	36,5	36,8	37,1	37,4	37,7	38,0	38,2	38,5	38,7

*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).
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

4 MAIN CHANGES IN LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS

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

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

After joining the EU and Schengen area the monitoring and reporting on the numbers of foreign workers went through several changes that resulted in new breakdowns available (by duration of work permit, gender, and education – tables 26 to 28). However, more detailed aggregate information about nationality of foreign workers was lost because of the new reporting categories – EU/EEA/Switzerland nationals and the so-called third countries.

Number of foreign workers in Slovakia from EU/EEA/Switzerland reached over 10 thousand persons at the end of 2008 (as compared to 8 thousand a year earlier) and increased further to 11.3 thousand in 2009 and about 13.7 thousand in 2010. Approximately 80 % of these foreign workers are males. The top five nationalities amongst these foreign workers in Slovakia in 2010 were Romania, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Germany. Table 28 shows that the increasing tendency in the numbers of foreign workers

from the EEA countries between 2008 and 2010 was uniform for all the nationalities.

Number of third country nationals with work permits in Slovakia was much lower than that of EU/EEA nationals. In 2010 the former stood at 2.9 thousand persons. Previously the stocks of foreign workers from third countries (i.e. non-EEA nationals) increased between 2007 and 2008 from 1800 to 3300 persons. Table 26 provides more detailed breakdowns for this category of workers. Majority of permits is given for long-term period (over 12 months). Prevailing characteristics for this group of workers are: male, university degree holder, and age brackets 25 to 34 years.

By adding the two categories of workers we obtain the **total stock of foreign workers registered in Slovakia as of end of 2009 that was about 14 thousand persons**, which constitues a slight increase as compared to the previous year (13 thousand persons). However, this figure still represents a tiny share of total labour force that has order of magnitude of 2 million.

Data about Slovaks working abroad are provided by the Labour Force Survey. Data summarized in Table 29 show declining tendency since 2007. **While in 2007 there were about 180 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand. The decrease continued further during the first half of 2011. Top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad in 2010 were the Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, UK and Ireland.**

Table 24 Labour market performance, 2008 – 2010

(%) Annual averages	2008	2009	1-2 Q 2010	2010	1-2Q 2011
Employment rate (20-64)	68.9	66.4	64.3	64.7	64.9
Employment development (y-o-y)	3.2	-2.8	-3.6	-2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate	9.6	12.1	14.8	14.4	13.5
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	-11.8	25.9	36.4	20.0	-8.0
Number of vacancies (average)	24 799	17 310	12 974	13 424	14 522

Source: Statistical Office of SR

Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2009 – 2010

Region	Population as of 1.1.2009		2009, (4Q) Rates (%)				
			Economic activity	Employment		Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	616,6	537,1	64.9	61.2	70.2	5.8	4.36
Trnavsky	559,9	481,1	63.0	56.0	65.1	11.2	8.37
Trenciansky	599,9	518,2	57.3	51.9	61.1	9.5	10.13
Nitriansky	706,4	608,8	58.1	49.6	58.6	14.6	11.72
Zilinsky	696,3	582,2	56.7	49.5	57.4	12.6	10.89
Banskobystricky	653,7	556,0	57.2	45.4	53.1	20.7	19.19
Presovsky	804,0	653,1	59.5	49.0	56.4	17.6	18.29
Kosicky	775,5	639,6	57.1	46.9	54.1	17.7	17.30
SR total	**5 412,3**	**4 576,2**	**59.1**	**50.9**	**59.1**	**13.9**	**12.66**
SR Men	2 629,8	2 201,4	68.2	59.0	66.1	13.5	12.44
SR Women	2 782,5	2 374,8	50.6	43.4	52.2	14.3	12.93

Table 25 cont´d

Region	Population as of 1.1.2010		2010, (4Q) Rates (%)				
			Economic activity	Employment		Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	622,7	541,0	63.2	59.5	68.4	5.8	4.63
Trnavsky	561,5	483,5	63.4	56.3	65.7	11.2	8.17
Trenciansky	599,2	518,9	58.6	52.6	62.0	10.3	9.51
Nitriansky	705,7	609,2	57.5	49.3	58.4	14.3	11.76
Zilinsky	697,5	584,9	58.2	49.7	57.6	14.6	10.86
Banskobystricky	653,2	556,5	59.7	49.3	57.9	17.5	18.86
Presovsky	807,0	657,5	58.1	47.8	55.0	17.7	17.75
Kosicky	778,1	642,1	55.9	45.5	52.8	18.5	16.78
SR total	**5 426,9**	**4 593,6**	**59.1**	**50.9**	**59.3**	**13.9**	**12.46**
SR Men	2 636,9	2 210,6	67.9	58.6	65.7	13.8	11.98
SR Women	2 788,0	2 383,0	51.0	43.8	52.9	14.0	13.07

Region	Population as of 1.1.2010		2010, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	622,7	541,0	63.4	59.6	68.7	73.7	5.9	4.52
Trnavsky	561,5	483,5	62.8	55.1	64.1	70.1	12.3	7.97
Trenciansky	599,2	518,9	57.5	52.1	61.5	67.4	9.4	9.86
Nitriansky	705,7	609,2	58.0	48.4	57.3	62.6	16.5	11.72
Zilinsky	697,5	584,9	57.2	48.8	56.6	62.7	14.6	10.56
Banskobystricky	653,2	556,5	57.2	46.6	54.7	60.0	18.4	18.61
Presovsky	807,0	657,5	59.0	48.0	55.3	62.1	18.6	17.58
Kosicky	778,1	642,1	56.3	46.3	53.5	59.4	17.8	16.58
SR total	**5 424,9**	**4 593,6**	**58.8**	**50.3**	**58.6**	**64.5**	**14.4**	**12.34**
SR Men	2 636,9	2 210,6	67.7	58.1	65.2	71.9	14.2	11.80
SR Women	2 788,0	2 383,0	50.5	43.1	52.0	57.1	14.7	13.02

Region	Population as of 1.1.2011		2011, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	628,7	544,4	65.5	61.7	70.9	75.8	5.8	5.15
Trnavsky	563,1	485,3	61.7	55.6	65.0	70.8	10.0	8.30
Trenciansky	598,8	518,8	56.5	51.9	61.4	67.0	8.3	9.28
Nitriansky	704,8	609,1	58.1	51.0	60.5	65.8	12.1	12.39
Zilinsky	698,3	586,8	58.0	49.6	57.5	63.4	14.5	11.29
Banskobystricky	652,2	556,1	59.4	49.3	57.9	63.1	17.1	19.09
Presovsky	809,4	660,7	57.3	47.6	54.6	61.1	17.0	18.39
Kosicky	780,0	643,6	55.9	45.2	52.5	57.8	19.1	18.21
SR total	**5 435,3**	**4604,8**	**58.9**	**51.2**	**59.6**	**65.2**	**13.1**	**12.98**
SR Men	2 642,2	2 216,6	68.4	59.2	66.4	72.8	13.4	12.14
SR Women	2 793,0	2388,2	50.1	43.7	52.8	57.7	12.8	14.01

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment 31.12.2010, resp. 30.6.2011. Regions correspond to territorial level II.

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

Table 26 Foreign workers - third-country nationals by duration of permit, age, education

Persons	Total	Men	Women
Stock (31.12.2010)	**2 982**	**2 171**	**811**
Length of permit			
- short-term (- 3 months)	19	8	11
- short-term (3 – 6 months)	22	20	2
- long-term (6 – 12 months)	386	293	93
- long-term (over 12 months)	2 555	1 850	705
Age groups			
15 - 19	17	13	4
20 - 24	364	222	142
25 - 29	704	489	215
30 - 34	544	418	126
35 - 39	475	378	97
40 - 44	331	249	82
45 - 49	231	171	60
50 - 54	166	130	36
55 - 59	91	63	28
60 - 64	43	29	14
65 +	16	9	7
Education			
Basic	138	86	52
Lower secondary	771	582	189
Higher secondary	731	521	210
University	1 342	982	360

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Table 27 Foreign workers EEA nationals in 2010 by length of stay, age and education

Persons	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**
Stock (31.12.2010)	**13 693**	**11 289**	**2 404**
Length (stay)			
- short-term (- 3 months)	1 336	1 106	230
- short-term (3 – 6 months)	919	757	162
- long-term (6 – 12 months)	6 538	5 400	1 138
- long-term (over 12 months)	4 900	4 026	874
Age groups			
15 - 19	76	49	27
20 - 24	1 003	723	280
25 - 29	2 089	1 553	536
30 - 34	2 396	1 929	467
35 - 39	2 198	1 887	311
40 - 44	2 026	1 780	246
45 - 49	1468	1 271	197
50 - 54	1165	1 001	164
55 - 59	767	650	117
60 - 64	366	323	43
65 +	139	123	16
Education			
Basic	1 127	942	185
Lower secondary	4 391	3 858	533
Higher secondary	3 984	3 227	757
University	4 191	3 262	929

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Table 28 Employment of EU/EEA citizens and their family members in September 2009, August 2010 and August 2011 by nationality

Country	September 2009			August 2010			August 2011		
	Total	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
Austria	497	446	51	550	498	52	609	549	60
Belgium	99	90	9	121	111	10	127	117	10
Bulgaria	453	398	55	545	465	80	711	623	88
Cyprus	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	2
Czech Republic	2 077	1 515	562	2 641	2 010	631	3 276	2 518	758
Denmark	65	58	7	70	64	6	67	61	6
Estonia	9	5	4	8	4	4	12	6	6
Finland	23	17	6	33	23	10	35	23	12
France	658	587	71	703	634	69	806	737	69
Germany	721	627	94	786	687	99	806	683	123
Greece	23	20	3	32	27	5	51	42	9
Hungary	1 258	1 079	179	1 740	1 535	205	2 092	1 840	252
Italy	369	342	27	439	403	36	568	529	39
Ireland	46	34	12	49	34	15	53	38	15
Latvia	16	11	5	28	19	9	34	21	13
Lithuania	14	8	6	57	49	8	34	12	14
Luxembourg				0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Netherlands	78	66	12	88	78	10	88	79	9
Poland	1 254	994	260	1 829	1 401	428	2 081	1 587	494
Portugal	42	34	8	51	47	4	67	61	6
Romania	2 473	1 991	482	2 929	2 387	542	4 095	3 255	840
Slovenia	34	28	6	28	20	8	35	25	10
Spain	146	121	25	161	130	31	186	151	35
Sweden	49	38	11	46	34	12	40	30	10
United Kingdom	353	276	77	374	288	86	395	306	89
Iceland	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
Norway	9	7	2	14	11	3	0	0	0
Switzerland	15	13	2	23	19	4	20	18	2
Total	**10 788**	**8 811**	**1 977**	**13 351**	**10984**	**2 367**	**16 301**	**13328**	**2 973**

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Table 29 Slovaks employed abroad 2007-2011

(ths. persons)	2007	2008	2009	2010					2011		
	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	1.-4.Q	1.Q	2.Q	1.-2.Q
Employed	**2 357,3**	**2 433,8**	**2 365,8**	**2 383,1**	**2 312,5**	**2 335,0**	**2 339,4**	**2 347,8**	**2 332,0**	**2 355,6**	**2 343,8**
Of that											
Abroad	**177,2**	**167,6**	**129,0**	**122,2**	**130,5**	**129,4**	**124,7**	**126,7**	**118,1**	**116,7**	**117,4**
Males	119,3	122,0	92,8	85,2	93,5	92,4	86,7	89,5	80,3	77,8	79,1
Females	57,9	45,6	36,3	37,0	37,0	37,0	38,0	37,3	37,7	38,9	38,3
Destination country											
Czech Republic	72,1	70,2	49,9	51,3	53,5	53,5	51,2	52,4	47,5	44,3	45,9
United Kingdom	29,0	20,2	14,1	10,1	10,8	11,1	10,4	10,6	9,6	10,3	10,0
Hungary	19,5	18,9	14,5	11,3	12,2	11,6	11,4	11,6	11,8	9,5	10,6
Austria	15,1	17,7	19,9	22,7	24,2	23,8	24,9	23,9	25,0	25,7	25,4
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,1	3,7	3,4	3,5	3,4	2,5	2,3	2,4
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	7,1	6,1	5,6	6,3	4,6	5,1	4,8
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,9
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	4,8	4,8	5,8	4,5	5,0	4,7	5,7	5,2
France	-	-	1,7	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,7	1,0	0,9	1,9	1,4
Spain	-	-	1,8	0,9	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,6	2,3	2,0
Switzerland	1,8	1,6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Other	12,6	10,0	7,3	7,5	8,6	8,8	8,0	8,2	7,3	6,7	7,0
Age brackets											
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,7	17,2	18,2	15,3	16,9	12,9	11,7	12,3
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	41,7	42,3	43,9	42,0	42,5	42,0	39,9	40,9
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	33,0	28,8	29,2	30,3	27,2	27,5	27,4
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	26,5	29,1	30,1	30,4	29,0	27,9	27,2	27,6
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	7,0	8,9	8,5	7,8	8,1	8,0	10,4	9,2
Education											
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,0	4,5	5,1	5,7	4,8	4,1	3,3	3,7
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	55,3	60,7	58,3	54,1	57,1	49,9	48,1	49,0
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,0	57,7	57,4	53,8	56,2	51,7	54,2	53,0
University	15,0	11,8	7,8	6,9	7,6	8,5	11,1	8,5	12,4	11,1	11,7

Source: Statistical Office, Labour Force Surve