

Dynamic Historical Analysis of Longer Term Migratory, Labour Market and Human Capital Processes in Slovakia

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Overview on abbreviations, acronyms and English translations

CMR – Crude Mortality rate
CR – Czech Republic
EEA – European Economic Area
ESSPROS - European System of the Social Protection Statistics
EU – European Union
EU – SILC – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Condition
F - Females
FDI – Foreign Direct Investments
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GFSM – Government Finance Statistics Manual
IMR – Infant Mortality Rate
ISCED – International Standard Classification
LFS – Labour Force Survey
M – Males
NEET – (People) Not in Education, Employment or Training
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SO SR – Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
SR – Slovak Republic
T – Total (population)

Executive Summary

The Slovak Republic has faced several important societal milestones and turbulences since World War II. They influenced the migration, human capital and labour markets very significantly. Post-war transformation and recovery, changes in the political regimes (democracy to totalitarianism in 1948, totalitarianism back to democracy in 1989), the dissolution of Czechoslovakia in 1993, joining the EU in 2004 and the Schengen area in 2007 influenced all fields from legislation, economics to the everyday life of people. The impact on migration and the labour market has been strong as well.

Migration was forced immediately after World War II. This concerned predominantly the border regions of the country. Subsequently, the regions were settled by new inhabitants. The non-existence of any legal international migration and massively organized inner migration were two major features of migration during the communist period. The other significant changes in migration are bound to the fall of the Iron Curtain and the subsequent dissolution of Czechoslovakia. Opening the borders, formal change of migration with the Czech Republic from internal to international, and the free movement of persons within the Schengen area represent the main features of migration within the period of the two most recent decades.

The approach of the central governments towards managing migration has changed considerably too. International migration did not officially exist (besides illegal emigration not having been acknowledged by the regime) before 1989. Internal migration was shaped by the state's investments to the regions as well as by the state's housing policy. The situation changed after 1989. Migration changed and became a much more disputable phenomenon being at the core of public interest despite the fact that Slovakia has still not been a country receiving very many immigrants. Emigration to the most developed countries has been a more visible characteristic, although also this has changed recently and Slovakia has been receiving much more immigrants since 2004 than it did before. The central governments enacted several documents concerning migration policy. Most of them are conceptions that did not bring concrete practical measures. If they did, the measures were only limited. The policy is oriented at asylum seekers predominantly. It is falling behind the policies in neighbouring countries. The lack of solutions is visible in the labour market policies since migrants could be the major compensation of insufficient domestic sources.

The general problem of migrants' evidence is a very current issue especially talking about emigration. The number of emigrants is underestimated because of lots of emigrants do not follow their duty to report their movement. Some problems are bound up with the introduction of so-called usual residence. The under-estimation of emigrants is likely to be the determinant of positive net migration within the last two decades.

Internal migration's intensity went down after 1989 although some slight recovery has come recently. Suburbanisation has become one of the main features and an eastern-western gradient is also visible. This is the consequence of the regional structure of the country. The most attractive region is the metropolitan region of Bratislava providing the biggest labour market and the highest salaries. The region of Bratislava takes advantage of its close position to Vienna region and its relative proximity to the Czech Republic and Hungary.

Human capital had been developing in the context of rapid demographic changes in 1990s, subsequently some stabilisation came after the new Millennium started. De-population and a quickly ageing population are current signs of demographic development. Slovakia thus approaches the trajectory before typical only for Western countries. Human capital is influenced by the educational structure as well as ethnic structures because of the existence of several ethnic minorities in the Slovak Republic. Educational structure has been improving in the long-term. This is well documented by the increasing share of tertiary educated persons on the one side, and the decreasing share of persons with only elementary education on the other side. However, hand in hand with the increase of university education, its quality is going down. Human capital is affected by the Roma population

in a negative way. The Roma represent about eight per cent of the population; about half of them live in very bad conditions of segregated settlements. Poverty, low or no education level, high unemployment (often up to 100 per cent in some settlements) and relatively high criminality are typical for Roma settlement life; moreover, most of these settlements are concentrated in the eastern part of the Slovak Republic.

The number of economically active persons in the population with respect to the pre-productive and post-productive population is currently quite favourable. However, due to irreversible coming changes in age structure, the economic burden is going to rise very rapidly. The workforce is not rising anymore, in fact a decrease is already underway, and moreover the workforce is ageing. It is a generally accepted prediction that economics will be affected by the less numerous, older and ethnically more heterogeneous workforce than presently.

As for the employment rate, the highest rates are for men aged 35-39 (88%) and for women aged 40-49 (more than 80%). The unemployment rate was about 20 per cent around 2000. In the new century it fell to 7.7 per cent in 2008. This positive trend was interrupted by the economic crisis, and unemployment rose again, up to 14 per cent. Economic activity rates have been decreasing from West to East, the unemployment rate vice-versa. From a regional point of view, the Bratislava region again takes a special position. The unemployment rate is much lower here than the average, and the employment rates are much higher than the average. Regional differences are quite stable in the long-term; moreover, we can even talk about worsening regional disparities.

Labour migration, especially out of the Slovak Republic, is a very frequent topic in public debates. One of the reasons is the very big number of Slovak citizens (120,000-140,000 annually) leaving their homes in Slovakia in order to find the jobs abroad on the one side, and relatively low numbers of foreign workers in Slovakia (22,000 in 2011).

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the study is to provide information about long-term trends in migration, the labour market and human capital in Slovakia in the period 1950-2011 in a broader context and in the mutual relations?

Historical analysis captures the political and socio-economic framework of analyzed processes and content is mainly focused on the area of international migration. The broader context is necessary in this case because the analyzed processes were significantly influenced by political and territorial-administrative changes during the second half of the 20th century. Great attention is paid to changes in legislation and to a review of policies and measures aimed at foreign migration.

The largest part of the study is devoted to the current state of international migration, the labour market and human capital in Slovakia. Current migration trends, including the main characteristics of migrants are presented in a broad, especially socio-economic, context. Labour market analysis includes the basic characteristics and links the labour market with migration, especially in terms of inclusion of immigrants in the labour market. Human capital is analyzed in connection to the population development and the basic demographic structure.

All demographic processes and population structure by age, sex, economic activity, ethnicity, education and nationality are taken into account.

1.1. Methodology and definitions

The country report Slovakia has been elaborated by INFOSTAT, Institute of Informatics and Statistics in Bratislava. The working team consisted of Branislav Bleha, Boris Divinský, Danuša Jurčová, Mária Katerinková, Ján Mészáros, Viera Pilinská, Branislav Šprocha and Boris Vaňo.

The data of the Statistical Office of the SR (SlovStat and RegDat databases), the data of the Ministry of Interior (Register of Foreigners of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police, the MIGRA database of the Migration Office, the Central Register of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the SR of the Section of Public Administration), the data of Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the data of National Bank of the SR were the main sources of information used in the country report.

In preparing the national report, the publications on population development in the Slovak Republic (produced by INFOSTAT in 1999-2011) were used.

It is crucial to emphasise that migration data of the Slovak Republic for national purposes are linked only to permanent residence. Also, all demographic and social characteristics of the population of Slovakia are related to permanent residence. Therefore, the national report is mainly based on permanent residence.

For international migration statistics data on usual residence has been constructed by combining two sets of data. The first one concludes the data on permanent residence of the Slovak citizens (data of the Statistical Office of the SR), the second one, the data on permanent and temporary residence of foreigners (data of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior). In case of permanent residence it is assumed that the person will live (or lives) in Slovakia for at least one year. Temporary residence is permitted for third country nationals, maximally for two years. That means the conditions for usual residence required by Recommendation (EC) Nr. 862/2007 are fulfilled. Therefore, in the report, some tables are also linked with usual residence. This is particularly true for data on the total number of foreigners living in Slovakia. However, not all data are available in required structure and for all years of the period 2001-2011.

Nowadays, when speaking on number of foreign citizens living in the SR, the following is used:

a. The data on permanent residence of foreigners from the Bureau of Border and Alien Police – which are also included in the number of inhabitants of the SR for national purposes (based on permanent residence).

b. The data on permanent and temporary residence of foreigners from the Bureau of Border and Alien Police which are included in population with usual residence (sent by the Statistical Office of the SR to the EUROSTAT for selected years) and which together with the data on tolerated stay cover the total number of foreigners living in the SR, excluding asylum applicants.

A serious problem of migration statistics is underestimated emigration caused by an incomplete registration of permanent residence of foreigners and Slovak citizens. Also in the case of temporary emigration of Slovak citizens the law requires citizens to announce to the Reporting Office their intention to live abroad for more than 90 days; however, the public does not fulfill this obligation. These data are missing in the construction of usual residence (i.e., in the case of emigration lasted one year and over). Neither the information, how many citizens live abroad permanently or temporarily, is available. Only information on citizens working abroad from LFS is at our disposal. Therefore information on Slovaks citizens living abroad must be based only on the data on number of Slovak citizens residing in destination countries.

Not all indicators required for country report were available. For example, only some basic data on Slovak citizens and foreigners in the SR from the Census 2011 are yet available. The data on population with permanent residence by citizenship and country of births from the Census 2011 will be available only at the end of 2013. Data on foreign background will not be available.

On the other hand, some indicators were irrelevant to calculations, for example total fertility rate by citizenship because of small numbers of live births.

Almost all definitions used in country report Slovakia are in line with guideline. In case of differences, for example in education, data from the national education system were transformed into ISCED.

2. HISTORIC-DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF LABOUR MARKET, HUMAN CAPITAL AND MIGRATION DEVELOPMENTS

2.1. Political and Socio-Economic Overview

The imposing development of industry and economy in terms of quantity, productivity and spread in the whole area of Slovakia is strongly bound with the communist period from 1948 to 1989. The structure of major sectors started to change rapidly. One of the main goals of governments in these days was the new localization policy. It means that new regions were focussed on to locate industry in. The underdeveloped basins and lowlands in the Central and Eastern part of the country were industrialised. Strong development was connected with and essentially conditioned by new technologies. Such development, despite an increase of productivity, was conditioned by an efficient labour force supply. Thus population policy was strongly oriented pro-family and pro-natal over decades. The post-war baby boom and subsequent fertility wave from the 1970s allow a strong labour supply. The Slovak Republic could not have relied on external sources coming from immigration; furthermore, the Czech Republic remained the stronger economy that attracted Slovak migrants; and finally, Slovakia was not a country open in political terms for both emigration and immigration with the exception of the Czech Republic (see more in chapter 2.2.).

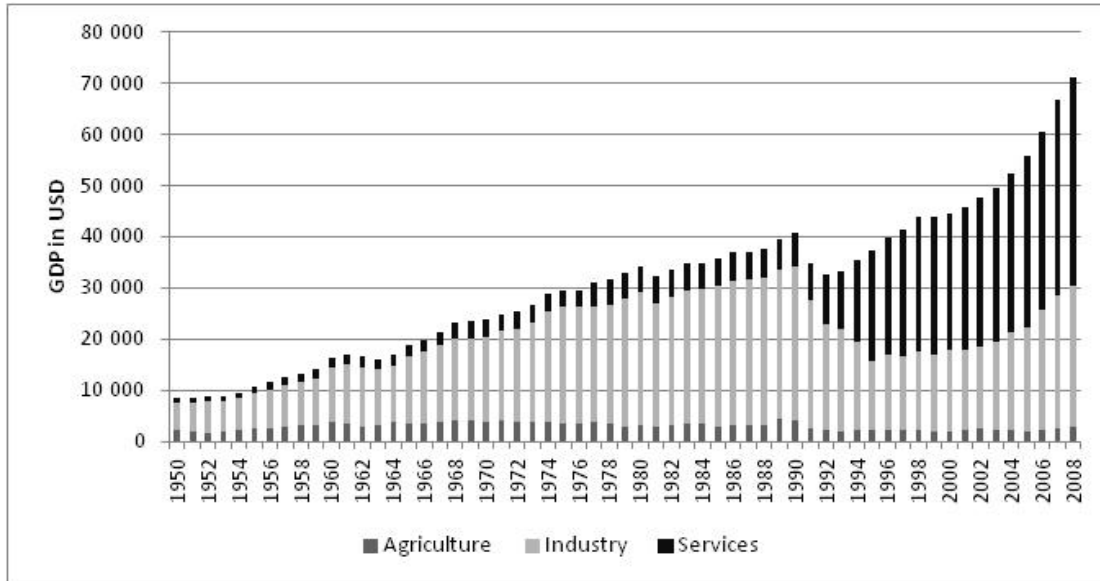
As already mentioned with respect to fertility, Slovakia faced strong population growth after 1950. By the three decades from 1950 to 1980 the population number had risen from 3.5 million to five million; after 1980, the dynamics broadly slowed down. The strong growth was primarily induced by high fertility. Together with that, a substantive drop in child and infant mortality occurred. Whereas in 1950 about 100 children died in the first year of life, only 12 did in 1990. The current value is below five children, while not at the top of ranking nonetheless comparable with neighbouring countries.

The Slovak Republic was said to be an agricultural-industrialised country at the turn of the first and second halves of the 20th century. The share of agriculture of GDP was about 28 per cent; even higher was the share with respect to employment in agriculture (see below). The share of agriculture of GDP tending downwards steadily over the decades after 1950 was one of the most typical features of post-war development. The below-10 per cent-level was reached at the beginning of the 1980s. The current value is less than five per cent. This reduction does not mean the shrinking of agriculture at all. The overall agricultural production is currently five times bigger than in 1950; however industry was much more quickly developed over the period in question. This also induced a very intensive concentration process and a spatial redistribution of the population. The urbanization process and concentration into basins was a characteristic feature of that period (Korec, Ondoš 2006).

The fastest change faced the GDP's structure after 1990 (Fig. 1). In just over two decades the share of industry shrank from 75 per cent to 25 per cent approximately. The shrinking of agriculture was going on because of rapid transformation changes connected with the loosening of the market, organizational changes and policy decisions. The decrease in the share of agriculture and industry went in the opposite direction to the services' trajectory. That mainly occurred due to the transformation processes that started in 1989. Several studies solved the problem of social and economic transformation after 1989 (concerning transformation, see more in Mikelka 2002, Pickles 2010). The non-productive sector (services) currently represents about 60 per cent of overall GDP. During the 1995-2011 period, production in the services sector rose four times. Thus Slovakia has followed the way to a standard market economy by moving more and more into the post-industrial developmental stage. Production during the entire period from 1950 to 2010 rose nine times according to the Maddison database. More than half of this increase occurred during socialism from 1950 to 1989. By contrast, the first years of the transformation period led to a steep drop in the economy. In the very short period of three years until 1993, GDP was cut by 20 per cent. The shrinking was mainly influenced by the drop of industrial production. Among others the conversion

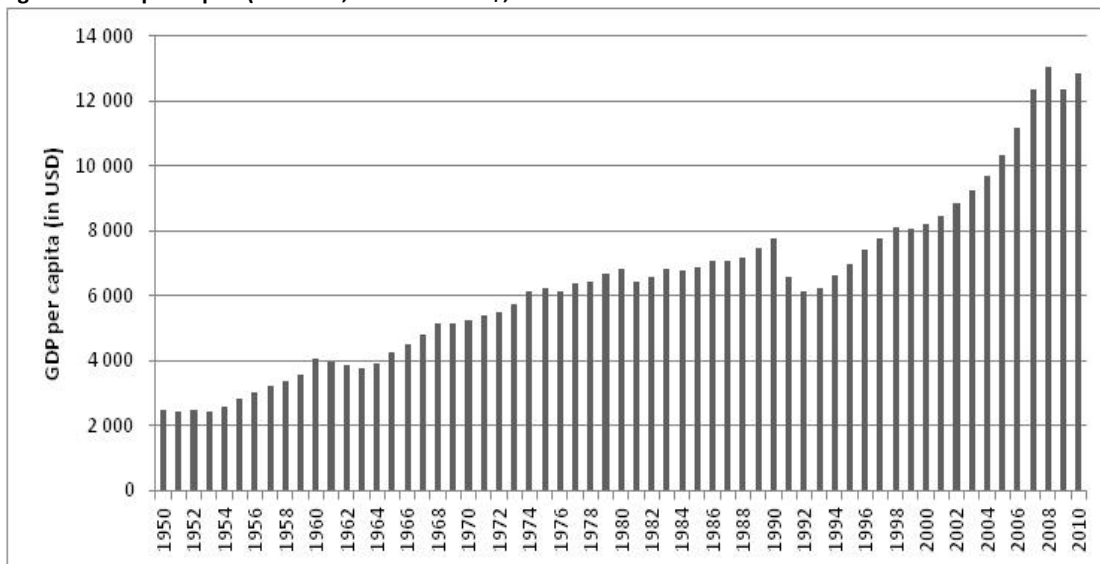
of the arms industry occurred, which had been very developed and strong until 1989. The industry started to recover at the turn of the millennium. Foreign investments helped to improve the situation, influencing migration as well (see chapter 4.1.1 for more details). It is worth emphasizing that GDP has faced only three periods of decrease until now. The first of these three depressions occurred in the early 1960s, the second one in the above-mentioned 1990s, and finally, the third one during the very recent economic crisis. The whole period from 1950 with small exceptions is characterized by an increase in productivity. The value of GDP per capita is currently five times bigger than in 1950.

Figure 1: GDP (1990 Int. Bill. GK\$) and its structure, 1950 –2008

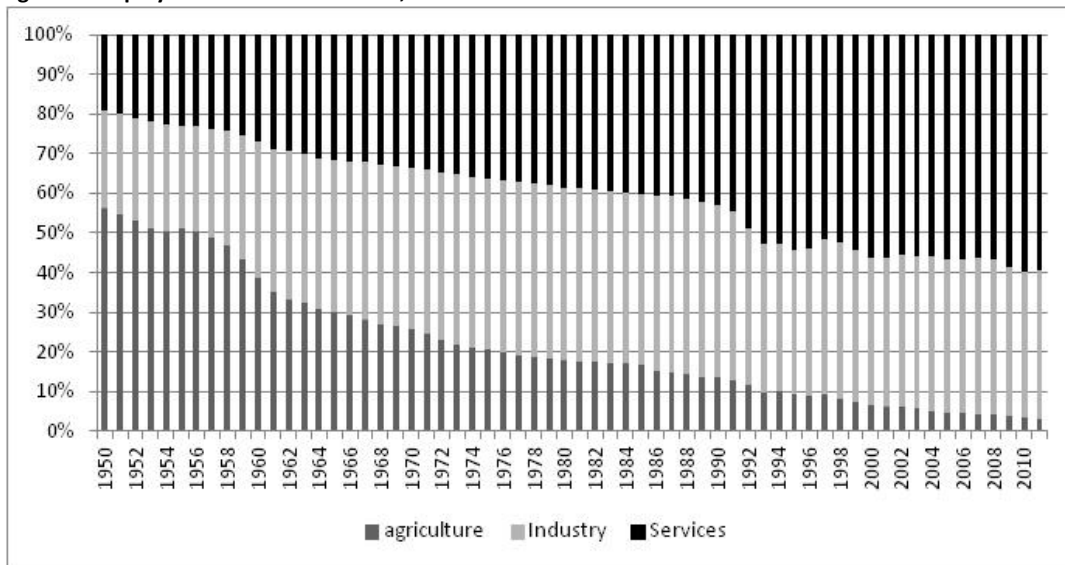


Source: Maddison database, Annual statistical Yearbooks of Czechoslovakia, calculation of the authors, see more in metafile

Figure 2: GDP per capita (1990 Int., thousands GK\$, 1950-2010)



Source: Maddison database, Annual statistical Yearbooks of Czechoslovakia, calculation of the authors, see more in metafile

Figure 3: Employment – share of sectors, 1950-2011

Source: Annual statistical Yearbooks of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, published by the Statistical Office of the SR, own calculations

The cardinal changes were recorded with respect to employment (Fig. 3). The number of employees increased due to the population size being bigger than in 1950. The number of employees in industry between 1990 and 1994 had decreased by almost 25%. After 1994, some recovery occurred. In agriculture, more than half of all employees worked in 1950, three per cent currently do. The boom of services is strongly bound with commercial services such as financial services, banking, and retail. Research and education have been growing as well. The educational structure improved, and the share of people with university education has been growing markedly in last two decades (see more in chapters below).

2.2. Development of international migration

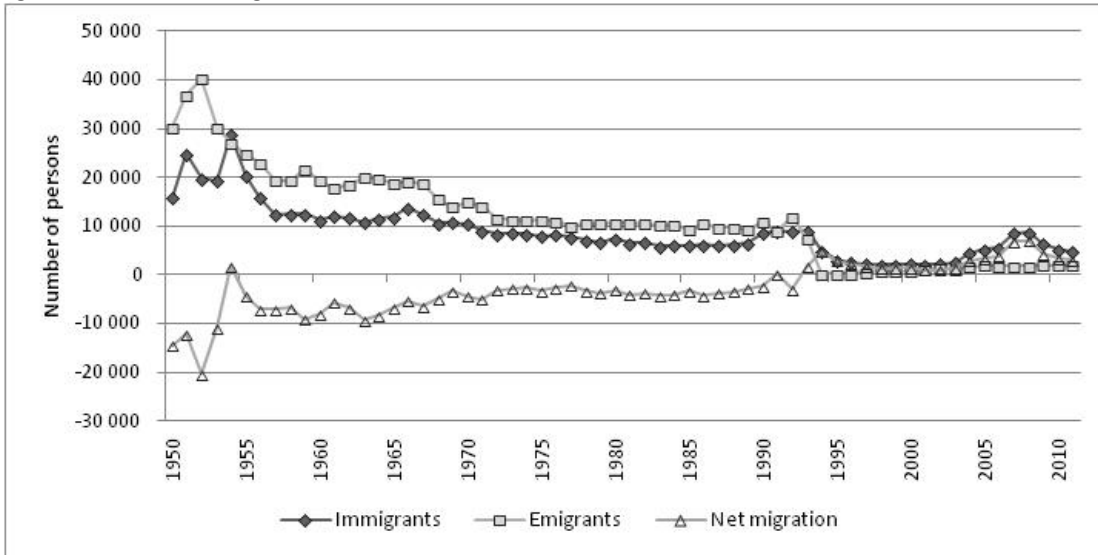
The development of international migration in the Slovak Republic (SR) is closely linked to the political status and constitutional arrangement within the SR (see more in chapters 2.1 and 2.3). In the period 1950-1989, the SR was a part of Czechoslovakia and migration across areas at the current border of the Czech Republic (CR) and Slovakia was considered internal migration within Czechoslovakia. After 1989, this type of migration has been included as international migration.

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, until the beginning of 1990s (except for 1966 and 1967) international migration (without the Czech Republic) was always of minor importance to the Slovak Republic. At the beginning of 1950s, the data on migration were distorted by the fact that only migration of Czechoslovak citizens was monitored. Foreign citizens were included in the migration statistics only since the middle of 1954. Official data did not cover illegal emigration after February 1948 (beginning of Communist government) and after August 1968 (invasion of the Warsaw Pact troops into Czechoslovakia)¹. Registered (official) migration was oriented towards the countries of the former Eastern Bloc. Labour migration practically did not exist. There was, however, exchange of workers under international agreements between the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and developing countries.

¹ In the period 1948-1989 the whole of Czechoslovakia lost by so-called illegal migration around 485,000 inhabitants, of which the period 1980 - 1989 lost around 40,000. It is assumed that at least one quarter of these losses were losses of the Slovak Republic (Srb, 2001; Aleš 1990).

After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the Slovak Republic again recorded gains from international migration. The highest numbers of immigrants are linked to the years 1991-1994 when 7,500 people immigrated to the SR. This figure might be, however, influenced also by a remigration of people who registered themselves for permanent residence in the SR due to the legal right for property restitution.

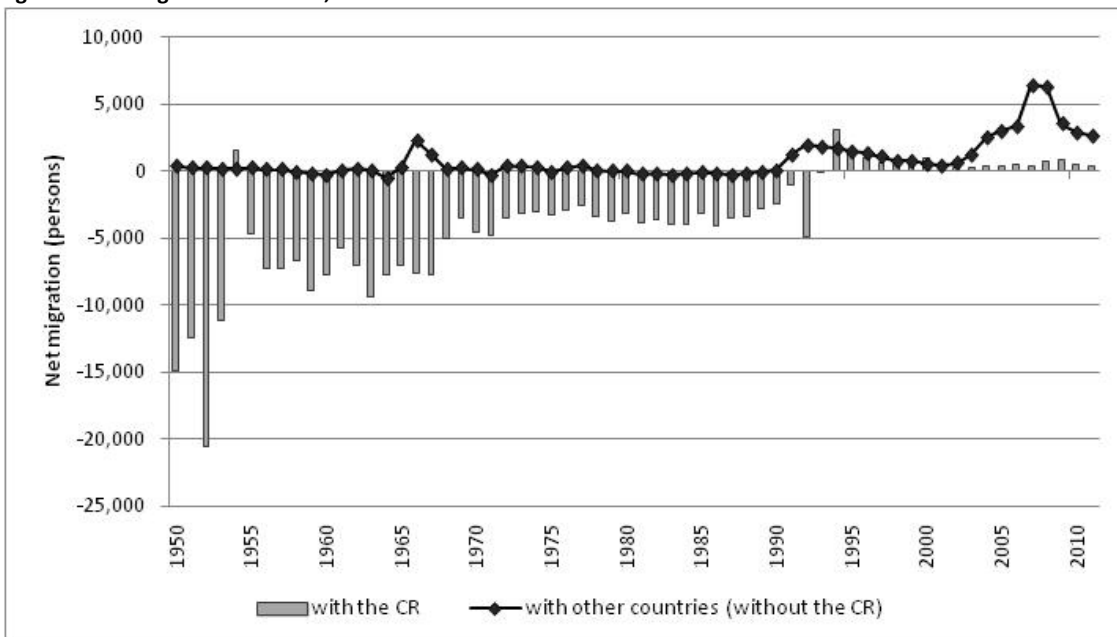
Figure 4: International migration of the SR, 1950-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, for the whole time period 1950-2000, the SR gained approximately 18,000 people from international migration (without the Czech Republic) of which more than half falls on the years 1993-2000. However, data can be distorted by an incomplete registration of emigrants (not every emigrant when leaving the Slovak Republic permanently deregistered his residence).

Figure 5: Net migration of the SR, 1950-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Migration in Czechoslovakia (1945-1992)

However, from World War II until the split of Czechoslovakia, population development was significantly influenced also by internal migration of population in Czechoslovakia – migration between the Slovak and the Czech Republic. This migration was significant not only in terms of mutual influence on population development, but also in terms of the socio-economic development of both republics.

With regard to the SR, the migration between Slovakia and the Czech Republic always represented a substantial part of population migration. During the existence of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia always generated losses in migration with the Czech Republic, except for in 1954. At the same time, the most intensive migration exchange between Slovakia and the Czech Republic is linked to the first half of the 1950s when the migration turnover reached 270,000 persons. In this migration the SR lost 57,500 people, most of them – 20,600 – in 1952, which was the year of the most intensive territorial movements (also within the SR). The second half of the 1950s was, from the migration point of view, weaker; 177,000 people moved and the SR lost nearly 35,000 people. In the next time period the mutual exchange had been slowly losing its intensity, although in the first half of the 1970s the migration turnover counted for 100,000 people. Mutual migration exchange had increased closely before the split of Czechoslovakia when the families were completed, citizens in the post-productive age were returning to their birthplaces, etc. For example in 1992, the migration turnover achieved 18,500 people and the SR lost almost 5,000 inhabitants.

Intensive migratory movements during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s to the Czech Republic had the typical character of labour migration. They often related to the recruitment of workers to mines, construction of big investment units while, in many cases, commuting was changed into emigration. Working age population represented two-thirds to three-quarters of all migrants between the SR and the CR. Mainly young families with children migrated.

During the existence of Czechoslovakia from 1950 until the end of 1992, 679,500 people emigrated from Slovakia to the Czech Republic and 440,000 people emigrated from the Czech Republic to Slovakia. Migration losses to the SR amounted therefore to 239,600 people.

Migration after 1992

After the split of Czechoslovakia, data on migration between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, especially data on emigration, are less reliable because mutual exchange of data between the two republics does not exist. According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, the SR in this time period benefits from this migration.

As it was mentioned above, development of migration in the new millennium was influenced by the accession of the Slovak Republic into the European Union (1 May 2004), as well as by the integration of the SR into the Schengen Area (21 December 2007). These facts facilitated the movement of persons across the borders of the Slovak Republic. This resulted in an increased number of immigrants and in a higher population growth due to international migration to the Slovak Republic. At the same time the short-term labour migration, which is usually not linked with a change of permanent residence², increased. Conversely, the onset of the economic crisis brought a decrease in the number of immigrants to the SR. The main source country of immigration for permanent residence still remains the Czech Republic. So, while we cannot expect large scale immigration, in the longer run, however, it is expected that net migration will remain positive also in the next decades. The stabilization of economic and social development will help to increase the attractiveness of Slovakia (as in other post-socialist countries), which will result in a higher number of immigrants from third countries and a lower outflow of young people to foreign countries, especially labour migrants.

² In this type of migration, people are mostly not deregistered from permanent residence in the SR; however, they are working abroad.

National migration legislation is based on permanent residence. The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic provided migration data on the basis of registration/deregistration of persons for permanent residence. The data on migration include information on both Slovak citizens and foreigners in Slovakia.

The registration of foreigners falls within the competence of the Ministry of Interior. It includes residence of EU/EEA citizens (based on residence registration) and permanent and temporary residence of third-country citizens based on residence permission.

Asylum and international protection

The Slovak Republic has been granting asylum since 1992. At present, the issue of asylum, subsidiary and temporary protection is governed by common EU policy. The number of asylums granted in the SR is still very low. For the whole period 1992-2011 in Slovakia, asylum was granted only for 384 persons and subsidiary protection to 394 persons.

2.3. Evolution of Migration Policy and Legal System

Over the last three centuries, the territory of Slovakia had had an emigration rather than an immigration character. At the time of the country's establishment (1993), it showed only minimal stocks/flows of legal immigrants and irregular immigration was almost unknown (Divinský, 2010); emigration was not studied at all. For this reason, the general opinion prevailed that there was no need to develop specific migration policy (policies) and migration management as a whole. Indeed, the Slovak Republic did not feel the necessity for substantial legal, institutional, practical or other changes or a special migration approach (Divinský, 2004).

It is necessary to say that it was primarily Slovakia's accession to the European Union in 2004 that resulted in an unprecedented improvement of migration policies in the country (Divinský, 2009). But the first steps came already within the pre-accession period (until May 1, 2004). These were changes required by the EU in national legislature; for example, the creation of absolutely new legal norms on the Stay of Foreigners and also on Asylum, passed by the National Parliament in 2001 and 2002, respectively.

However, the accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union after the given date (or to the Schengen Area in late 2007) was an essential impetus for fundamental transformations in various fields, including economic, social, political, demographic, and others. The area of migration was not any exception; the country's incorporation into the EU in 2004 brought about or accelerated a multitude of changes in the field of migration policies and attitudes of society towards the phenomenon of migration.

The accession of Slovakia to the European Union mostly affected the fields of legal immigration, asylum migration, irregular migration, labour immigration and, partially, emigration too. As described in detail above, the country's Government approved these migration policies:

- *Conception of the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic*, passed in 2005, effective until the end of 2010
- *Conception of the State Policy of Care for Slovaks Living Abroad until 2015*, passed in 2008, still in force, slow preparations for its update
- *Conception of the Integration of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic*, passed in 2009, still in force, currently being updated
- *Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020*, passed in 2011 and just in operation.

The main aims and objectives of these policies are illustrated below.

In 1993, the Slovak Government – in order to meet EU obligations - passed *the Principles of the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic*. This document consisted of merely 10 paragraphs (rather sentences), which were quite sketchy and formal. Despite all that, the Principles became the important guideline for migration management in Slovakia and reflected the situation in the country in the 1990s.

However, after 2000 and especially in the pre-accession process (i.e. until 2004), it was still more evident that the provisions of the Principles were largely obsolete and coincided little with the contemporary situation in the country (Divinský, 2007b), and the country was more inclined to restrict than to support legal immigration. Also, Slovakia turned into a country with (officially registered) positive net migration, and the stocks of legal immigrants, asylum seekers and irregular migrants began to rise markedly. This all was accompanied by phenomena such as the delay in building the asylum system, the complete absence of labour, integration and naturalisation policies, the growing occurrence of xenophobia and intolerance towards immigrants, scarce evaluations of impacts of immigration on autochthonous society.

For these reasons, the Government in January 2005 passed *the Conception of the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic*. The document was drawn up in a general form. Its objectives were specified for the period until 2010 and were implemented by the individual institutions concerned, mostly State organisations – the responsible ministries (Ministries of Interior, Labour and Social Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Health, and Education). There was an apparent significant qualitative shift in the philosophy of the Conception in comparison with the previous Principles. As a fundamental strategic document, it reflected the process of integrating immigration and asylum policies in the European Union framework.

The new Conception identified the elementary starting points, defined the particular policies – namely in the fields of international cooperation, legal migration/social integration of immigrants, granting asylum, combating irregular migration, collaboration among respective migration actors, preventing xenophobia and racial intolerance – and determined tools to reach the set goals. However, the Conception still had several serious shortcomings. For example, it addressed only partly (or did not cover at all) the issues of labour immigration, many integration challenges, support for immigrant associations, the civic participation of immigrants, the working of the media, the quality of relevant statistical databases, the absence of naturalisation and regularisation policies.

Due to growing stocks of immigrants after 2004, their integration into society increasingly became an important topic. But at that time, the country considerably lagged behind in this area. Such a state was also confirmed by a representative international comparison – the Migrant Integration Policy Index II survey (MIPEX II), (BC et MPG - 2011, 2007). Therefore, the Slovak Government adopted *the Conception of the Integration of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic* in mid-2009. It was articulated as the first official guideline for managing the integration of migrants in Slovakia and represented substantial progress in understanding the significance of successful integration for the entire society. The Conception is still in operation, though its update is being prepared in 2013.

The Conception of the Integration of Foreigners identifies the basic objectives for the integration process in the country and its target group. The target group is composed of persons from third countries, granted a residence permit in the Slovak Republic for at least one year. The Conception determines measures in the most important areas of integration (the access of immigrants to the labour market, education, housing, social security, health care, naturalisation, civic participation, political and religious rights, the elimination of discrimination and relations with locals). Nevertheless, several shortcomings emerged during the implementation of the Conception. Among them, especially: its weak interconnectedness with other existing migration policies, the insufficient amount of financial resources allocated, the absence of the Ministry of Culture among the main stakeholders, or only the formal engagement of self-government authorities.

At the end of 2010, the Conception of the Migration Policy elaborated in 2005 ceased to be in force. For this reason, the preparation of a modern migration policy of the Slovak Republic for the next period became a very important task. In mid-2011, the Government passed the ***Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020***. This topical document (with its regular Action Plans) finally represents an advanced essential instrument for comprehensive migration management in the country, covering a longer time span. It reflects both Slovakia's obligations in the European Union as well as specific domestic migration challenges. The Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020 addresses in relative detail the issues of: legal economic immigration; the integration of immigrants; the emigration of qualified workers; irregular migration, voluntary returns and the reintegration of immigrants, human smuggling and trafficking; the protection of borders and implementation of the Schengen acquis; the asylum system, relocation of migrants and migration-development links. It also deals with reshaping the institutional sphere relating to migration in the years to come. Here again, the establishment of a single State organisation (Immigration and Naturalisation Office) – in charge of coordinating most immigration policies in the country – is accentuated.

However, several important themes are not referred to in the above document at all. For instance, family immigration, immigration for study purposes, regularisation policy, naturalisation policy, the promotion of migration research. Likewise, such problems as the fight against intolerance and xenophobia, collaboration with the media, the civic and political participation of immigrants, support for immigrant associations in the country, etc., have been mentioned only marginally.

As far as emigration policies and approaches of the State to emigrants are concerned, these were even more neglected all the time – from the establishment of the country up to recently. Though the country is de facto characterised by large emigration movements of its inhabitants abroad in the 1990s and 2000s (despite official positive net migration), this phenomenon has never been addressed with due attention. Corresponding statistics/estimates/strategies do not exist or are rather incomplete. The very first step in this field took place as late as 2008. Then, the Slovak Government finally passed ***the Conception of the State Policy of Care for Slovaks Living Abroad until 2015***. This document is rather extensive, but – in practice – is not very feasible and only minimally binding for the State or other authorities. It has a more declarative character than a concrete one. The document has not been sufficiently worked out – many issues are not realistic, just descriptive, formal, and already obsolete. For this reason, its update within two years is planned.

Within the above depicted policy/strategy (***Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020***), the third chapter is devoted to the emigration of the qualified labour force from the country. The relevant chapter, however, is rather short, again with quite formal recommendations, and relating mostly to the qualified labour force – but not to all the labour force or even all inhabitants from Slovakia to a proportionate extent. This is the essential shortcoming of this point in the document.

Besides these instruments at a governmental level, since 2004, the National Council of the Slovak Republic (i.e. the National Parliament) too has passed or amended several important laws on migration. They were especially those on the entry and stay of foreign nationals, on asylum, on immigrants of Slovak origin, on naturalisation, on the employment of foreign nationals, on their entrepreneurship, education, social and health care, property ownership, their antidiscrimination etc. All of these legal acts were more or less affected by EU legal norms, mainly Directives.

As a consequence, the accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union enormously affected developments in the field of migration. Without the accession, the relevant legal sphere would have been rather underdeveloped and inadequate in the country.

3. NATIONAL POLICIES AND PERSPECTIVES REGARDING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

3.1. Legal and Policy Framework on International Migration

In the area of immigration, stay, detention and expulsion of foreign nationals to/in/from the territory of the Slovak Republic, the granting of visas, controlling the borders, issuing documents to the persons concerned etc. the legal norm regulating the conditions is new *Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on the Stay of Foreigners*. It has been in force since January 1, 2012, thus replacing the former *Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Foreigners*.

In the area of the employment of foreign nationals in Slovakia, it is primarily *Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services*, effective since February 2004, as well as secondarily *Act No. 311/2001 Coll. – Labour Code*, *Act No. 82/2005 Coll. on Illicit Work and Illicit Employment*, *Act No. 125/2006 Coll. on Labour Inspection*.

In the area of the entrepreneurship of foreign nationals in Slovakia, it is particularly *Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Law and Act No. 513/1991 Coll. – Commercial Code*.

The naturalisation of foreign citizens is regulated in Slovakia by *Act No. 40/1993 on the Citizenship of the Slovak Republic*.

Asylum issues are addressed by *Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum*.

The discrimination of foreigners is partly subject to *Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and on Protection against Discrimination* (the so-called Anti-discrimination Act).

Special issues concerning immigrants of Slovak origin are addressed in *Act No. 474/2005 Coll. on the Slovaks Living Abroad*.

As the main mechanism, the transposition of EU Directives or other EU legislation is done by amendments to the existing system of particular Acts. Relevant amendments are worked out and passed continuously.

No bilateral agreements important for the labour market of Slovakia are available, since the country is a member of the area of free movement of workers as a Member State of the European Union and the European Economic Area.

The Slovak Republic opened its labour market immediately at the official accession to the European Union, starting from 1 May 2004.

This market was opened **to all workers from the EU/EEA/Switzerland** without imposing any reciprocal restrictions like transitional periods, protective measures, quotas etc. Foreign workers from the given regions can practically enjoy all benefits that Slovak workers have (the right to work without a work permit, the equality of treatment in employment, the right to reside in the Slovak territory, the right of their families to join the workers and to receive family allowances, the coordination of social security – pensions, social security and health contributions, the recognition of professional and vocational qualifications and so on).

The free movement of workers for those coming from the EU/EEA/Switzerland has been thus fully ensured since 1 May 2004.

Those nationals from third countries have a better access to work (not in the form of agreements, but generally on the basis of a special legal norm), who are officially acknowledged by law as “Slovaks living abroad”, meaning persons who are or whose ancestors were originally from Slovakia.

The current Slovak immigration policy is the ***Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020***, described above, as *Government Resolution No. 574 from 31 August 2011*. It has a general form, but is also especially directed to labour immigrants, asylum migrants and refugees, fights against irregular immigration and human trafficking, offers support to assisted voluntary returns and reintegration of immigrants, the relocation of migrants and humanitarian transfers of persons who got in an extremely difficult situation and urgently need international protection.

Specific significant countries of origin of immigrants for Slovakia are not specified by their name. They are only mentioned as commonly important for the development of cooperation with them and also for the strengthening of information for immigrants in them to improve access to information before their arrival to Slovakia (Mihály, G., Divinský, B., 2011).

The current emigration policy is – very partly, schematically and vaguely – the already depicted ***Conception of the State Policy of Care for Slovaks Living Abroad until 2015***. However, it is rather formal and little binding for the State or other authorities. On the ground of this Conception, the return of Slovak nationals from abroad should be promoted, particularly that of the young generation of emigrants under 30, with completed higher education or university graduates or with otherwise obtained high skills, as those being important for the Slovak labour market. Here, the reintegration of these persons into Slovak society and its labour market should be supported to a large degree.

No specific migration policy/strategy trying to satisfy the demands of the Slovak labour market has been prepared in the country until now (Mihály, G., Divinský, B., 2011, Divinský, 2007a). (Moreover, the contemporary global financial and economic crisis much disfavours the efforts to outline it.)

Specific family reunification policy is absent in the country too. In addition, the Slovak Republic intensely lacks a special naturalisation policy as well as a regularisation policy.

Slovak asylum policy is addressed in detail in *Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum* and partly by the *Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a Perspective until 2020*.

3.2. Perceptions of International Migration

By the mid-2000s, prevailing – relatively strong – negative public opinion about immigrants and growing manifestations of xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination were clearly apparent in Slovakia (Divinský, 2005b). Over recent years, the situation has partially improved.

Such a positive trend in the perception of immigrants may be documented also by selected research works and public opinion surveys of Slovak origin. Scientific work carried out, public opinion polls and in-depth interviews conducted with officials of State institutions, NGOs, self-government, journalists, scholars and especially immigrants – presented approximately by 2005 – confirmed a high level of xenophobia, various prejudices and even unfriendly attitudes of the majority population towards foreigners.

Similarly, outcomes of earlier representative public opinion surveys (summarised in Divinský, 2005a) were not very favourable. More than half of the respondents blamed refugees (but opinions then related to practically all immigrants) for increasing criminality, spreading diseases, being too costly to the country, and a great part of them also for taking away job opportunities and raising unemployment. Analogically, a Eurobarometer survey in the year 2006 (Standard Eurobarometer 66) well demonstrated the predominant negative public opinion of Slovaks about foreigners. In this survey, only 12 per cent of respondents agreed and as many as 84 per cent disagreed with the statement that immigrants contributed a lot to the country, which were the worst values among all EU Member States at that time.

However, both figures were significantly modified in a fresh Eurobarometer survey (Standard Eurobarometer 77, from spring 2012) in a little positive way: 21 per cent agreed and 73 per cent disagreed with the statement that immigrants contributed a lot to the country. Yet, immigration as one of the two most important issues for the country was viewed as such by only three per cent and zero per cent of respondents, respectively.

But recent comprehensive research on attitudes of the public towards immigrants in Slovakia showed a certain shift (Vašečka, 2009). Although the research reconfirmed many persisting negative stereotypes in the majority society, some findings are optimistic. Addressed natives recognised mostly: the cultural enrichment of society by foreign nationals, their positive role in the Slovak economy, the necessity of legal assistance and language courses for them or the rejection of their discrimination.

As far as the MIPEX survey is concerned, the situation relating to Slovakia was almost identical for MIPEX II and MIPEX III (BC et MPG - 2011, 2007)(MIPEX I was not carried out for Slovakia). In the MIPEX II survey (2007), the Slovak Republic took the 4th-5th place from the end (24th-25th place out of all 28 countries involved). This state reflected the fact that Slovakia really lagged considerably behind in the integration of immigrants into society.

In the meantime (in 2009), the Slovak Republic adopted the Conception of the Integration of Foreigners as the first comprehensive government instrument to tackle the integration of migrants in the country. The situation moved forward positively as the document defined measures in the most important areas of integration (the access of immigrants to the labour market, education, housing, social security, health care, naturalisation, civic participation, political and religious rights, the elimination of discrimination and relations with locals). The Conception fairly helped improve the situation in this field and, in general (with other steps made by NGOs and IGOs in the country), the period since 2007 may be assessed as a major advancement in the integration of immigrants in the country.

Surprisingly, the position of Slovakia in the last MIPEX survey (MIPEX III done in 2010) worsened – with 29th place out of 31 countries involved. Probably the national evaluation team, composed mostly from rather critical domestic NGOs, did not regard enough recent positive developments in integration policy. This logically significantly distorted the country's overall score in this survey.

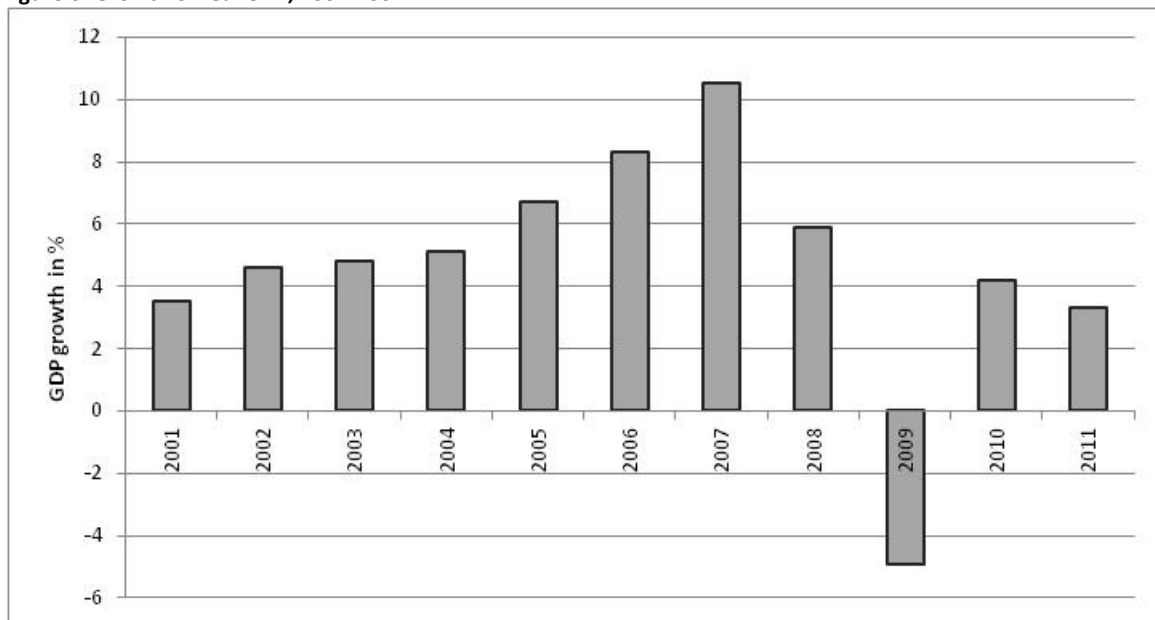
4. RECENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENTS ON LABOUR MARKET, HUMAN CAPITAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

4.1. Social and Economic Development

4.1.1. Economic development

The period 2001-2011 is perceived as an end-period of societal, institutional and economic transformation, although the debate over this has still not been terminated. The transformation of the legal system, privatisations, and other formal processes run by central governments were finished completely. In any case, the economy of the country has been developing very dynamically. This is the case with geopolitical changes as well. The major milestones such as EU accession (2004), Schengen area (2007), EURO introduction (2009) happened in the analysed decade. These events have influenced international migration in direct as well as indirect ways. This fact has an evident impact on economic relationships, foreign investments (see below).

Figure 6: Growth of real GDP, 2001-2011



Source: SLOVSTAT, database of the Statistical Office of the SR

GDP development during the analysed period is illustrated in figure 6. The growth is price-adjusted, thus changes in the price-levels do not influence the values. The economy was growing substantially until 2007. The year 2007 is said to be the top of this economic boom which started sometime at the turn of Millennium. During this period, the economy was in very good condition, and modest convergence to the Western Europe with respect to productivity occurred. However, the economic crisis which started to affect Europe in 2007, demonstrated its impact immediately. Growth decreased in 2008; furthermore, in 2009 the Slovak economy faced the distinct shrinkage of the GDP. The return to the growth came in the last two years; however, the pre-crisis values have not been reached.

As other important indicators, the employment and unemployment rate can be drawn upon. Unemployment rates had been going down before the crisis started. The value was 8.7 per cent only in the last quarter of 2008. This was the lowest value since 1991. Within the crisis, the value grew rapidly. The current unemployment rate is approximately twice as high as it was in 2007. The situation on the labour market influenced the migration without doubt (see chapters below).

Table 1: Foreign direct investments in the SR, 2001-2011

(mil. EUR)	inflow	outflow	stock	index of increase
2001	1,768	72	6,495	
2002	4,397	12	8,563	1.32
2003	1,914	219	12,617	1.47
2004	2,441	-17	16,068	1.27
2005	1,952	120	19,968	1.24
2006	3,741	408	25,517	1.28
2007	2,618	438	29,058	1.14
2008	3,200	362	36,226	1.25
2009	-4	2,005	36,469	1.01
2010	1,336	3,346	37,665	1.03
2011	845	53	39,642	1.05

Source: National Bank of the Slovak Republic, own calculations

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/balance-of-payments-statistics/foreign-direct-investment>

Note: Base for processing of annual FDI publications are the annual reports on foreign direct investment. The initial FDI data (quarterly) will always be considered as preliminary and their revision will be carried out after the processing of data from annual reports, between 17 and 18 months after the end of the respective period.

The foreign investments are bound with political conditions, stability, quality of infrastructure and other factors. The improvement caused the increase of interest of foreign companies and financial institutions to invest in Slovakia. Major investment actions affect the values in respective years (Table 1). The decade is characterized by big investments in industry. Kia and Peugeot-Citroen located their factories in the cities of Žilina and Trnava. Such investments manifested in structure of migration according to the nationality and structure of foreign workers. The stock has been growing in the whole period; however, the dynamics has been going down since the crisis started. The inflows have been lower in recent years, and vice-versa, the outflow started to grow too as given in Table 1. Whereas the stock grew in first half of the decade by 30-50 per cent annually, in the end of the period studied the index of growth reached up to five per cent only.

Public debt

Public debt³ viewed as a share of GDP is illustrated in Table 2. As several other major indicators did, the share tended to copy the overall macro-economic trajectory. The decrease was the major feature of development until 2008. The growth of public debt started immediately in 2009. Similar values are registered in the Czech Republic too. Other neighbouring countries are represented by higher values. In the cases of Austria and Germany, the values are twice as high as in the case of Slovakia. The Slovak government introduced a so-called “debt brake” in 2010. If the share exceeds 60 per cent of GDP, the government must acquire the confidence of parliament. Moreover the government tries to reduce the deficit of state budget below 3 per cent of GDP thus fulfilling the EU criterion.

Table 2: General public debt, 2001-2011

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General government gross debt as % of GDP	48.6	43.4	42.4	41.5	34.2	30.5	29.5	27.8	35.4	41.8	43.3

Source: International monetary fund, World Economic Outlook 2012, Eurostat

³ Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the GFSM 2001 system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options. Debt can be valued at current market, nominal, or face values (GFSM 2001, paragraph 7.110).

Remittances

Remittances are surely an economic indicator very closely related to migration. Their importance is growing in global scale, even more in countries that opened their borders after 1989. Slovakia was tightening in the scope of communist block. The linkages between the country and Western countries were poor. The significant increase of remittances flows to Slovakia started in 2003. Like other above-mentioned indicators, the top of the boom was in 2007 and 2008. The 2008 value approached two billion USD in 2008, 100 times more than at the beginning of new Millennium.

Table 3: Remittances in mil. USD, 2001-2011

Year	Inflows	Outflows	Difference
2001	22.5	10.2	12.4
2002	24.2	11.3	12.9
2003	425.7	15,6	410.2
2004	526.7	21.9	504.8
2005	942.9	39.2	903.7
2006	10,833.0	47.5	1,035.8
2007	1,477.0	72.2	1,404.8
2008	1,967.6	145.5	1,822.1
2009	1,560.0	130.4	1 099.7
2010	1,560.0	67.9	1 147.8
2011	1,638.0	65.3	1 209.8

Source: National Bank of the Slovak Republic

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/balance-of-payments-statistics/en-platobna-bilancia>, data for 2009-2011 originally in EUR, converted into USD by 1,30 USD/EUR

The outflows trajectory is more stable, thus the difference between inflows and outflows increased in time. The economic crisis caused a deceleration, but the remittances still represent significant values with regard to the overall GDP, about 2-3 per cent of GDP.

Informal economy

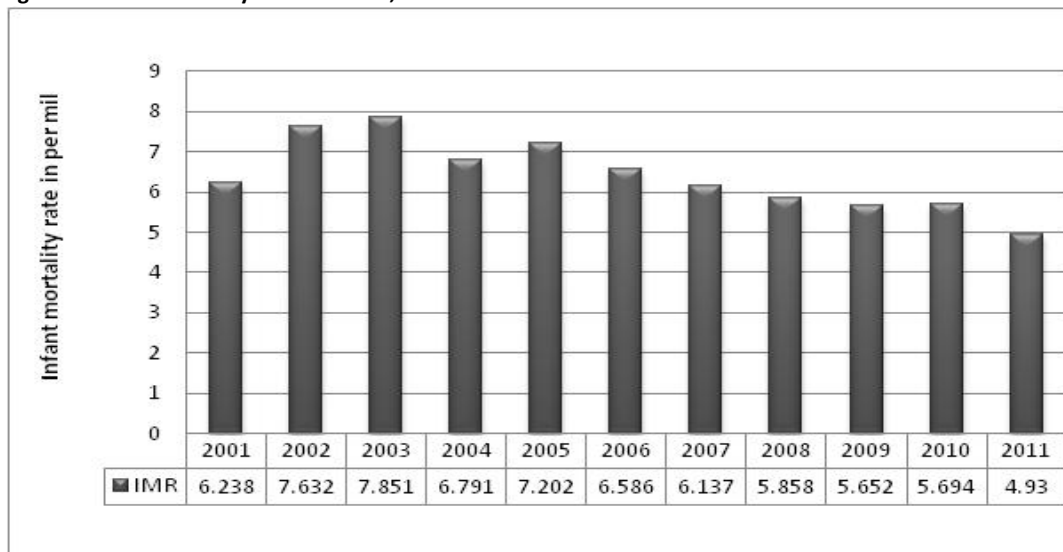
The informal (shadow) economy is not measured in a reliable way. According to the A. T. Kearney⁴ survey, the share of the shadow economy reached 16.8 per cent of GDP in 2009. The same value was estimated for the Czech Republic. In the Western Europe the values are lower in general.

4.1.2. Social development

There are many indicators covering several fields that characterize social development. Among demographic ones especially, the infant mortality rate is sufficient. Its value reflects the quality of public health services as well as the lifestyle and living standards. These are the major factors of health conditions.

Figure 7 shows the reduced infant mortality rate during the first year of life. In 2011, the infant mortality rate of 4.93 per mille stopped for the first time below 5 per mille. It was 37.2 per cent down from the highest value observed in 2003.

⁴ 'The Shadow Economy in Europe', 2010.

Figure 7: Infant mortality rate in the SR, 2001-2011

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Demographic database

The living standard is described by several indicators. In the SR the living standard was quite stable during the analysed period 2005-2001 when data of EU SILC were available. Some milestones represent the economic crisis, when the living standard went down in some aspects. Since the Slovak Republic is a small export country, the impact of the crisis was even higher. This is why some indicators interrupted their trends in 2007.

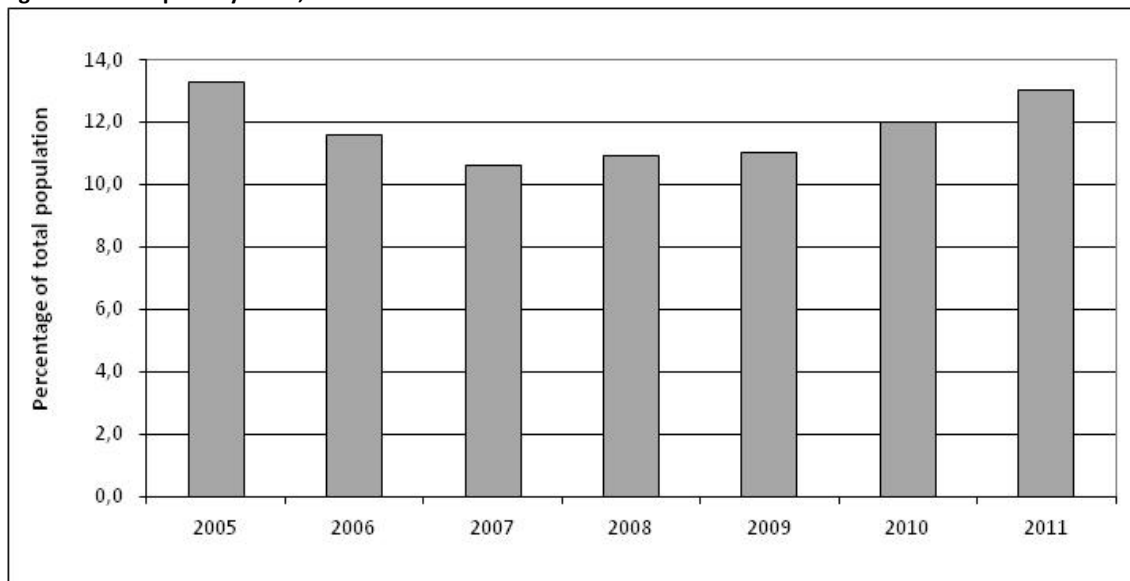
Table 4: Share of national equivalised income, 2005-2011 (%)

Decile	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5
2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7
3	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9
4	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9
5	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6
6	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5
7	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7
8	12.0	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
9	14.0	13.2	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.1
10	21.4	24.6	20.8	20.0	20.7	21.1	21.0

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

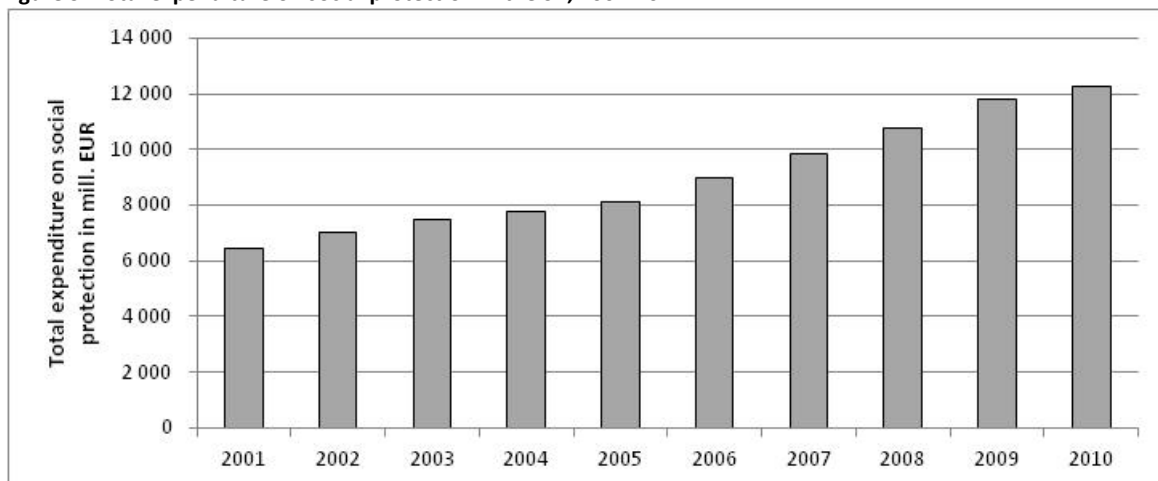
Looking at decile distributions of income, the lowest share are values in the first decile, the share of other deciles is increasing. The highest share is in 10th decile of the lowest income. The development of incomes according to deciles was differentiated in the years of crisis. Highest incomes were losing and vice versa. The biggest impact of crisis is in the 10th decile in which the trend changed substantially.

Poverty is a serious threat for about 13 per cent of the population of the Slovak Republic. Poverty indicators demonstrate relatively stable trends. The lowering trend of poverty was interrupted during the crisis and 2011 values are similar to those before the crisis.

Figure 8: At risk poverty rate*, 2005-2011

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC; *Cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers

In 2001-2011, the total gross expenditure on social protection in the Slovak Republic (without subtracting taxes and social contributions paid by the beneficiaries) nearly doubled. In 2010, they increased by 3.8 per cent and reached 12 238 mil. Euros (18.6% of GDP). The structure of social protection expenditure was the following: social benefits constituted 97.0 per cent, administrative costs 2.8 per cent and other expenditure 0.2 per cent (See Figure 9).

Figure 9: Total expenditure on social protection in the SR, 2001-2011

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, ESPROS

4.1.3. Social Policy

One part of social policy in the Slovak Republic covers migration issues. Two state allowances connected to mobility only exist in case of Slovak citizens. Both are aimed at labour migration and commuting respectively. Besides, some municipalities support immigration by covering the move's costs, however, this represents just a fraction of actual costs. In the case of foreigners living in the Slovak Republic, social security consists of three major parts that are called social insurance, social help and social support.

Labour immigration allowance and commuting allowance are used to support the mobility. Both are obliged to be sent only to persons having been unemployed for at least three months.

Labour immigration allowance covers part (not the whole cost) of duties bound to the move. It is a one-off allowance, currently being provided up to 1,327 EUR.

Workers commuting to a location different from the municipality of their permanent or usual residence are granted a commuting allowance. The allowance is provided up to 12 months. The highest amount is currently 135 EUR monthly. The receiver is obliged to vindicate the actual travel costs that are reimbursed.

Social security for foreigners living in Slovakia is granted to foreigners with permanent or temporary residence in the Slovak Republic. Social security constitutes social insurance, social assistance and social benefit.

Social insurance is regulated by the Act on Social Insurance which defines the insurance as a mandatory system of social insurance based on the payment of insurance rate for social insurance and on the payment of benefits (sickness pay, pensions, injury insurance, guarantee insurance and unemployment insurance).

Involved in the social insurance is the insured person who has the status of an employee or a self-employed person, a voluntarily insured person, and a natural person that complies with the conditions laid down by law.

Sickness insurance is intended as insurance of income in case of temporary incapacity to work, pregnancy and maternity. Pension insurance is divided into old-age insurance and disability insurance. Old-age insurance is set for security of income during old-age and disability insurance for ensuring income due to long-term adverse health. Injury insurance deals with the case of loss of income due to accident, guarantee insurance is the insurance in case of the employer's insolvency and unemployment insurance is insurance of income due to unemployment.

The system of social help is the assistance to people in need, mostly for people with physical or mental handicap. It is provided for foreigners, stateless persons and persons with asylum granted. Persons in unfavorable health conditions are granted nursing service, meal allowance, transportation service, institutional care, social loan (to cover the basic expenses), compensation (for people with severe disability).

The state support system provides support to families in a bad social situation. Within state support, one-off and repeated state social benefits for foreigners with permanent or temporary residence are provided. Single-payment state social benefits are child birth allowance (currently 151.37 Euros), one-off foster care allowance (currently 344.25 Euros) and burial allowance (currently 79.67 Euros). Multiple state social benefits are child allowance (currently 22.54 Euros per month for each dependent child), parental allowance (currently 194.70 Euros per month for securing proper childcare till the child reaches the age of 3 years), contribution to health care (currently 2.00 Euros per month), activation allowance (currently 63.07 Euros per month), housing benefits (currently 68.91 Euros per month), protection allowance (currently 63.07 Euros per month), one-off material need benefit. Social benefits can be provided as cash or material benefits e.g. clothing, food, shelter.

Part of social policy is also providing advice and information for foreigners living in Slovakia. The most important provider of this service is the Migration Information Center. Activities of the information center are focused mainly on legal counseling, job counseling and courses and cooperation with communities.

4.2. Main international migration trends and characteristics of migrants

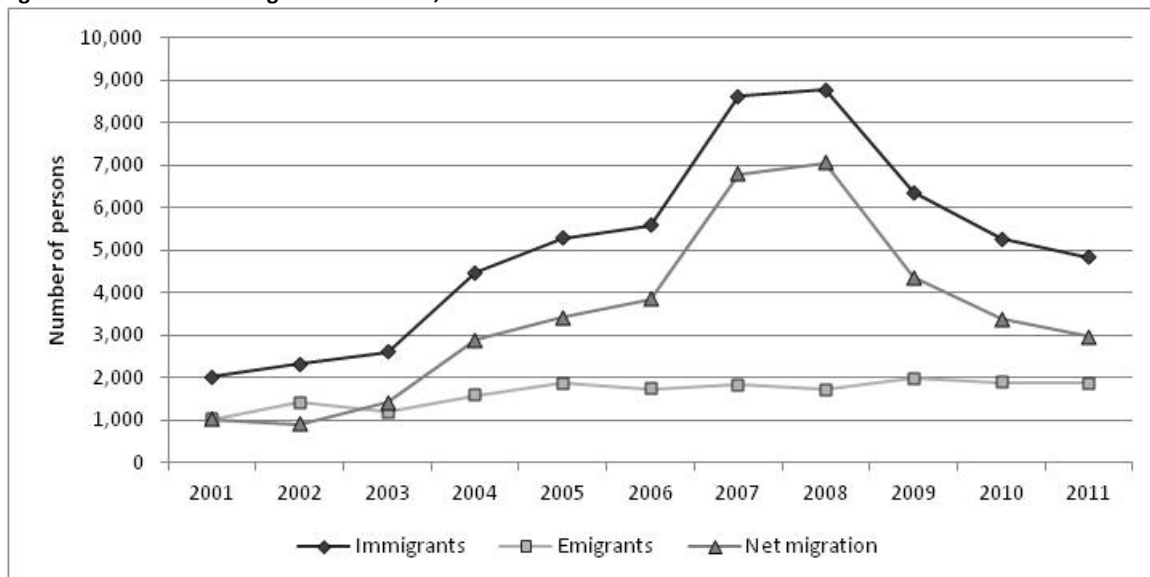
4.2.1. International migration flows

4.2.1.1. General trends

In 2001-2008 international migration⁵ contributed crucially to the population growth of the Slovak Republic. As already mentioned, the Slovak Republic's accession to the EU (1 April 2007), the inclusion of Slovakia into the Schengen Area (21 December 2007), as well as the accession of Romania and Bulgaria into the EU (1 January 2007) was reflected in the increased flows of immigrants to the SR, as well as in increasing net migration of population in the SR. In 2008, the level of annual net migration reached its post-war historical maximum of 7,100 persons. Contrary, the onset of the economic crisis was linked with a reduction in the number of immigrants and a slight decrease of emigrants, so the gain from migration after 2008 decreased and in 2011 it reached only about 3,000 people.

Since 2009, migration contributes to the overall increase in population of the Slovak Republic to a lesser extent. Its share in the total population growth in 2009-2011 reached about 30 percent.

Figure 10: International migration of the SR, 2001-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics; permanent residence

At the regional level of international migration of the SR, there are some differences. Migration flows from abroad are directed mainly to the west of the country. Up to 65 per cent of all immigrants were heading to the regions of West Slovakia (SK02) and Region of Bratislava (SK01). At NUTS3 level, nearly a quarter of all immigrants were heading directly to the economically most developed region - Region of Bratislava (SK010) (See Annex, Table 1).

Largest share of emigration from Slovakia falls on regions of West Slovakia (SK02) and Region of Bratislava (SK01) - up to 55 per cent of all emigrants. In the emigration flows at NUTS 3 level, there are not such significant differences as for immigration. The largest share of the total number of emigrants abroad falls on Region of Bratislava (SK010) (cca 22%), the smallest share falls on Region of Trnava (SK021) (cca 8%), the other regions account for 10-13 per cent each of all emigrants from the SR (See Annex, Table 2).

⁵ connected with a change of permanent residence

4.2.1.2. Immigration flows

Table 5: Immigration flows in the SR, 2001-2011

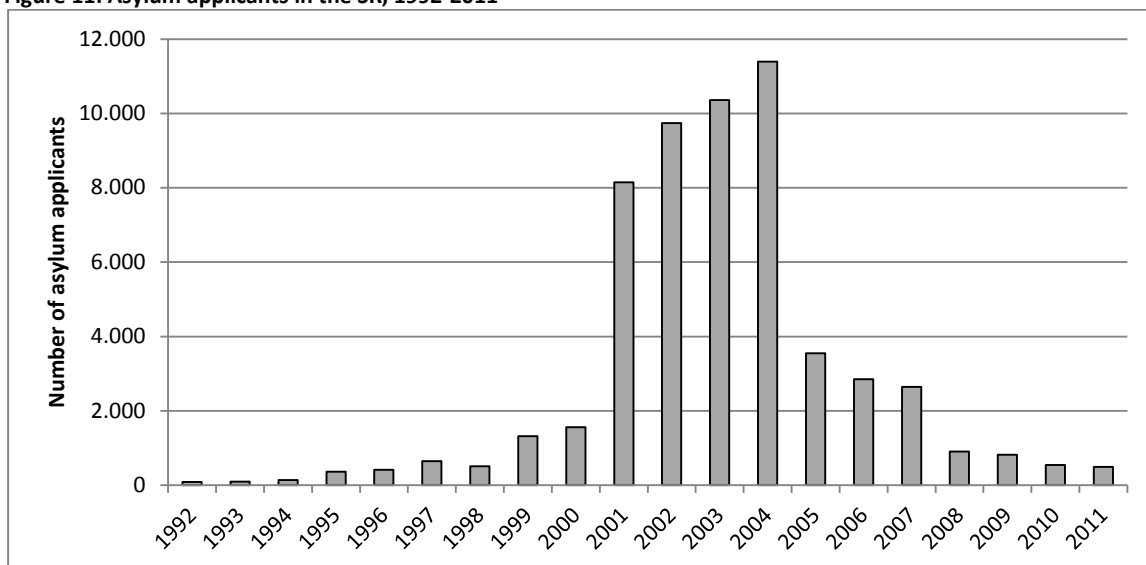
Immigrants of the SR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001-2011
Slovak citizens	1,492	1,854	1,989	2,471	1,745	1,302	1,417	1,350	1,205	1,111	1,078	17,014
Foreigners	531	458	614	1,989	3,531	4,287	7,207	7,415	5,141	4,161	3,751	39,085
Total	2,023	2,312	2,603	4,460	5,276	5,589	8,624	8,765	6,346	5,272	4,829	56,099
Slovak citizens (%)	73.8	80.2	76.4	55.4	33.1	23.3	16.4	15.4	19	21.1	22.3	23.8
Foreigners (%)	26.2	19.8	23.6	44.6	66.9	76.7	83.6	84.6	81	78.9	77.7	76.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, permanent residence

In 2001-2011, approximately 56,100 people immigrated to the Slovak Republic. In the period before accession to the EU, Slovak citizens prevailed among immigrants, with a share of 55-80 per cent. Free movement of persons was reflected in the increase of the proportion of foreigners in 2005 (67%) and in the following years foreigner's share in immigrants did not fall below 76 per cent. In terms of citizenship of immigrants, the situation is relatively stable. Among foreign immigrants the highest proportion were citizens of the Czech Republic; only in the conjuncture period (2007-2008) Romanian citizens were top; and in 2010, citizens of Hungary were on the top. In the whole period 2001-2011 citizens of the Czech Republic had the largest share (16.7%) among immigrated foreigners in Slovakia, followed by Romanian citizens (15.4%), Hungarian citizens and citizens of Germany (See Annex Table 3).

Table 5 presents data of the Statistical Office of the SR on the number of immigrants with permanent residence. The Ministry of Interior presents different data on foreigners. These are the data on new registered residences of EU citizens and the data on permitted residences of third country nationals. Using these data, immigration of foreigners would be substantially higher. For example in 2004, 8,081 foreigners immigrated to the SR (most of them from Czech Republic, Ukraine, Vietnam, Germany and USA), in 2008, 16,553 foreigners (mainly from Romania, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Germany and Hungary), and in 2011 there were 10,064 new residences of foreigners. However, the length of stay was not taken into account.

Figure 11: Asylum applicants in the SR, 1992-2011



Source: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior

Asylum has been granted in Slovakia since 1992. The biggest concern for asylum in Slovakia was in the years 2001-2004. With Slovakia's accession to the EU and the application of the Dublin Regulation⁶, the number of asylum seekers decreased by more than two-thirds. The number of asylum applicants has therefore reduced and in recent years is lower than 500 persons. Asylum applicants often come from the group of irregular migrants; in 2011, about 330 applicants were from irregular migrants. The most of them came because of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia (78 applications), also from Afghanistan (75 applications) and Georgia (62 applications). In terms of age structure about 69 per cent of applicants in 2011 were between the ages of 18-39 years. Among the applicants, men prevailed; they formed 88 per cent of all asylum applicants in Slovakia (See Excel Table 10).

The number of asylums granted in Slovakia has still been very low. In 2011, asylum was granted only to 12 persons (in 2008-2012, only to 53 people) and, during the entire period 1992 – 2011, to 584 persons in total. In the same time, Slovak citizenship was granted to 214 persons, including 12 persons in 2011. Throughout the period 2001-2011, asylum was mostly granted to citizens of Afghanistan, in 224 cases, and 73 Afghan citizens acquired the citizenship of the Slovak Republic. The second largest group was people of Iraq, who have been granted asylum in 54 cases, but citizenship of the Slovak Republic was granted only to two people. The second largest group of people who were granted citizenship of the Slovak Republic is a group of citizens of Armenia; the SR citizenship was granted to 26 of those.

4.2.1.3. Emigration flows

The main problem of migration statistics of the SR is the underestimation of emigration data. There was no obligation for foreigners to deregister their residence when leaving the SR⁷. The situation concerning emigration of Slovak citizens is similar. Although the law requires citizens of the Slovak Republic to deregister their residence in the SR when migrating abroad, this is not always respected by the public (as there are no penalties).

Table 6: Emigration flows of the SR, 2001-2011

Emigrants of the SR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001-2011
Slovak citizens	851	1,341	1,132	1,523	1,704	1,560	1,574	1,547	1,432	1,512	1,703	15,879
Foreigners	160	70	62	63	169	175	257	158	547	377	160	2,198
Total	1,011	1,411	1,194	1,586	1,873	1,735	1,831	1,705	1,979	1,889	1,863	18,077
Slovak citizens (%)	84.2	95.0	94.8	96.0	91.0	89.9	86.0	90.7	72.4	80.0	91.4	87.8
Foreigners (%)	15.8	5.0	5.2	4.0	9.0	10.1	14.0	9.3	27.6	20.0	8.6	12.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, permanent residence

Thus numbers of emigrants⁸ are very low in the SR and do not reflect the actual migratory situation in the country. According to data of the Statistical Office of the SR in 2001-2011, about 18,000 people emigrated from Slovakia. In emigration flows, Slovak citizens prevailed in the entire period. Their share was 80-96 per cent, with the exception of 2009 and 2010, when prospects of Slovak citizens to live and work abroad diminished. The share of foreigners in emigration flows was very low; it reached 4-16 per cent, also with exception of 2009 and 2010, when this share reached 20 and 28 per cent. This also points to the worsening economic conditions in Slovakia in the context of the economic crisis.

⁶ According to the Dublin Regulation, an applicant who has applied for asylum in the EU repeatedly is returned to the country in which he has applied for asylum for the first time.

⁷ Only the Act No. 404/2011 Coll. with effect from 1 January 2012 requires foreigners to fulfil that obligation.

⁸ from permanent residence

In terms of citizenship, from the Slovak Republic, German citizens emigrated mainly (top position in 2004-2010); along with Czech citizens (top position in 2001-2003, 2011). In the whole period 2001-2011, the share of German citizens in emigration flows of the foreigners was 35, 6 per cent, the share of the Czech citizens was about 17 per cent and the share of Polish, Austrian and Romanian citizens were each the same, i.e. about five per cent (See Annex Table 4).

Also, according to the Eurostat database on immigrants (usual residence), the largest flows of migrants from Slovakia were directed to the Czech Republic, with a peak of almost 14,000 people in 2007; but in 2011, the migration flow to the Czech Republic was reduced to only a half of the previous volume. The second destination is Germany with a migration flow of 9,000-11,000 citizens of the Slovak Republic in the first decade of this century. Data from UK are available only until 2006, when around 6,500 Slovak citizens immigrated to the UK. Austria belongs to the group of countries that attract Slovak citizens, especially for opportunities in the labour market. The migration flow of Slovak citizens increased from 2,500 to nearly 5,000 persons in 2001-2008. It is therefore clear that data on emigration associated with usual residence is higher than data of permanent residence of the Statistical Office of the SR.

4.2.1.4. Return migration

The statistics and information on nationals returning to the Slovak Republic are extremely limited in their extent and quality. They have been provided only since 2004, when the Slovak Republic acceded to the European Union. This topic is de facto deeply neglected by the competent authorities, the public, as well as the academic community. Return migration is dealt with primarily by the media; however, in a very superficial manner and during the last three to four years only. In any case, return immigration has been an important component of immigration flows to Slovakia over the past decade.

The main methodological problem is that just data on returning nationals – labour immigrants, i.e. those who previously worked abroad and then seek/sought a job in Slovakia – are available. All other categories of returnees may be subject to estimates only. Moreover, they are only those persons who – after their return to Slovakia – have registered themselves at labour offices as persons being unemployed and seeking a job. No other persons are covered by these statistics.

Table 7: Elementary data on returning nationals to Slovakia in 2004-2011, persons officially registered at labour offices as those seeking a job, 2004-2011

Indicator / Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of returnees from abroad – annual cumulative figure*	14,393	14,150	15,808	14,513	11,894	12,427	11,069	11,327
Interannual increase in %	–	-7.7	-5.3	-22.7	20.6	23.8	-18.0	11.2

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

*Numbers of returnees are not included in the numbers of immigrants who established their permanent residence in the SR.

Data demonstrated above thus present just the category of persons who previously worked abroad and then sought/seek a job in the Slovak Republic (and were/are officially registered for this purpose). However, we have to take into account the fact that not a little part of returning nationals are not registered at labour offices at all. They look for jobs on their own or may even be already employed. It is impossible to estimate correctly the number of persons in this second category; we can only estimate that their overall number might reach – very approximately – 50 up to 100 per cent of officially registered persons.

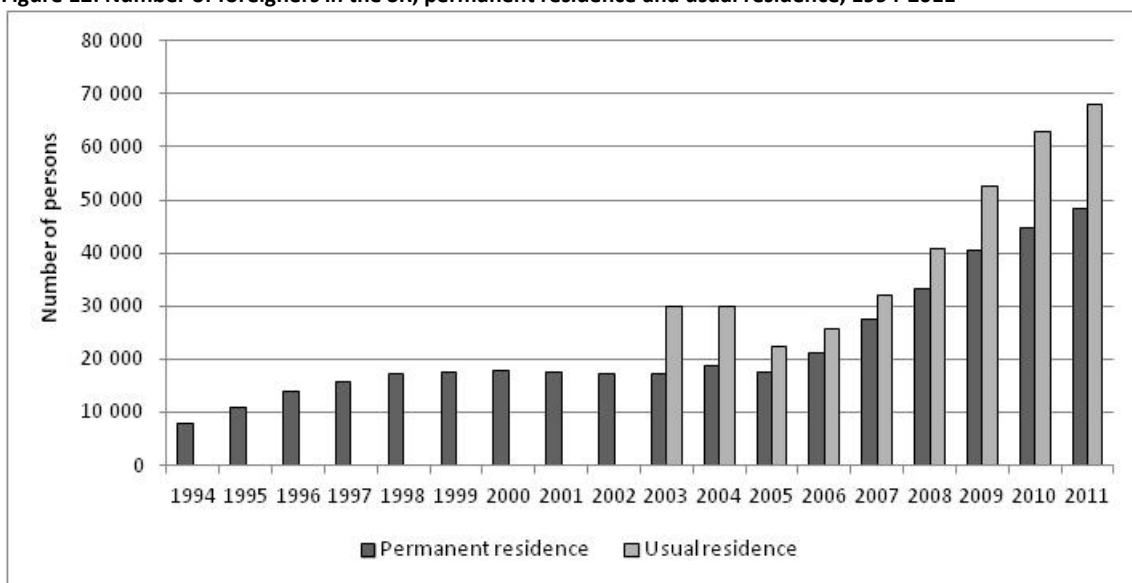
4.2.2. Characteristics of the migrant stock

4.2.2.1. Immigrant Stock

Number of foreigners with permanent residence in 2001- 2005 was relatively stable, on the level of approximately 17,000 people, with a slight increase in 2004 (accession to the EU). Since 2005 the number of foreigners in Slovakia has been increasing significantly, by 2011 it had increased around 2.8 times. In Slovakia, there were 48,500 foreigners with permanent residence in 2011.

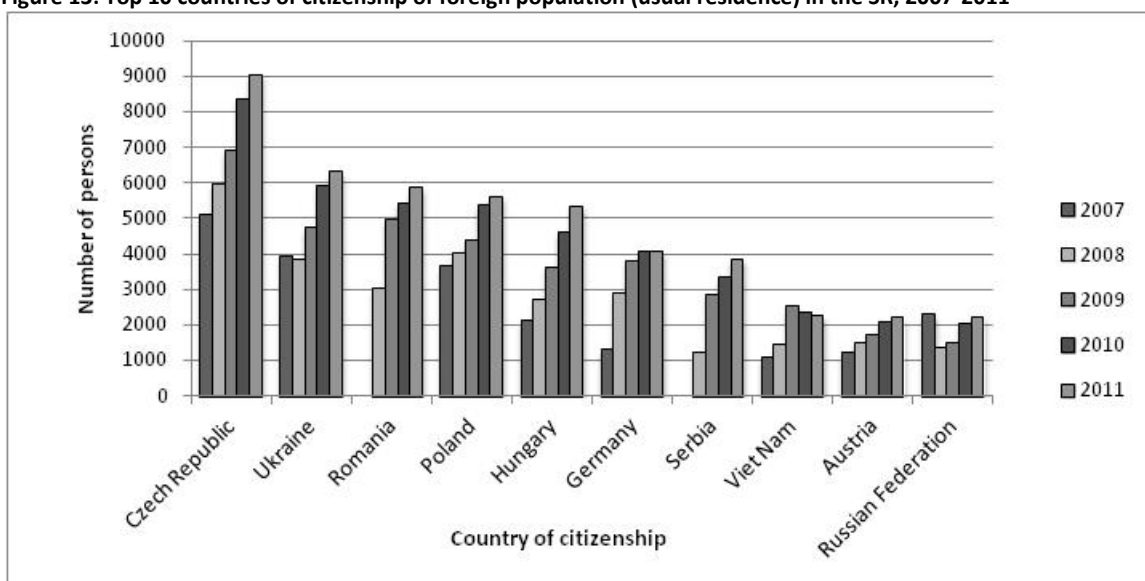
The number of foreigners with usual residence grew faster in the period before the accession of Slovakia to the EU and from 2008 onwards. The difference between permanent and usual residence depends on the number of temporary residences which since 2004 has been granted for the third country nationals.

Figure 12: Number of foreigners in the SR, permanent residence and usual residence, 1994-2011



Source: Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior

Figure 13: Top 10 countries of citizenship of foreign population (usual residence) in the SR, 2007-2011



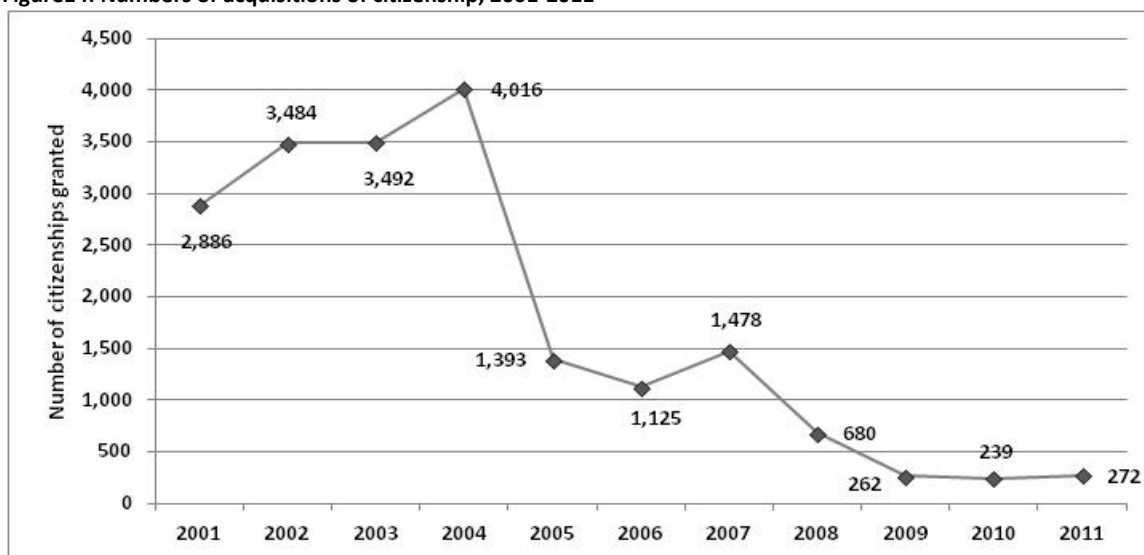
Source: Data of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior published by Statistical Office of the SR in publications 'Foreign Migration and foreigners in the SR', 2007-2011.

As illustrated in Figure 13, the structure of foreigners living in the SR by citizenship is similar to the structure of immigrants. Also from historical development it is obvious that among foreigners in Slovakia, the largest share belongs to citizens of the Czech Republic, who in 2011 accounted for 13.3 per cent. They are followed by citizens of Ukraine with 9.3 per cent, and citizens of Romania and Poland with more than 8 per cent each. The share of nearly eight per cent also covers citizens of Hungary. The share of citizens from Germany and Serbia were less than six per cent each, and the share of citizens from Vietnam, Austria and Russia were moving at around three per cent. It should be emphasised that usual residence of EU/EEA citizens is the same as permanent residence according to national legislation.

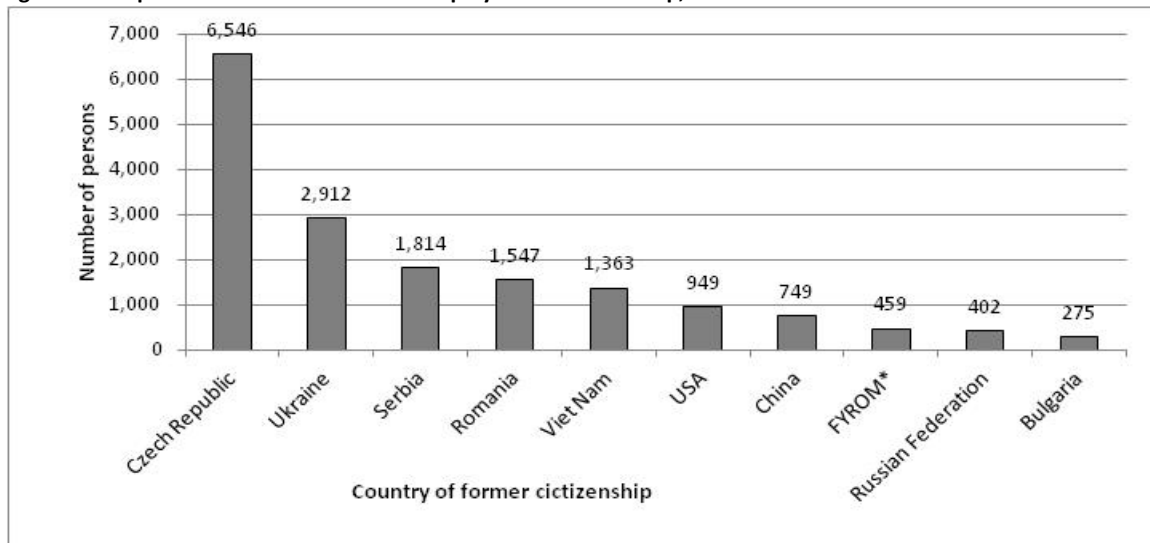
Acquisition of citizenship

High numbers of citizenships of the SR were granted prior to the SR accession to the EU. After tightening the conditions for naturalization in 2007, the number of the citizenships granted dropped sharply, and since 2009 has reached the minimum values (See figure 12).

Figure14: Numbers of acquisitions of citizenship, 2001-2011



Source: Ministry of Interior, Section of Public Administration

Figure 15: Acquisition of the Slovak citizenship by former citizenship, 2001- 2011

*The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Source: Ministry of Interior, Section of Public Administration

As illustrated in Figure 15 in the entire period 2001-2011, the largest numbers of Slovak citizenships were granted to citizens of the Czech Republic, but in recent years Slovak citizenship has been granted mainly to citizens of third countries; their share in the years 2009-2011 was around two-thirds.

4.2.2.2. *Emigrant Stock*

In the Slovak Republic, there are no data on emigrant stock. Therefore information on Slovaks living abroad must be based only on the data on the number of Slovak citizens residing in destination countries. The data on Slovak citizens with usual residence are available also in the Eurostat database.

Probably the largest community of Slovak citizens abroad is in the Czech Republic. According to mirror statistics of the Czech Republic, in 2011 they counted almost 72,000 people, of which 29,100 had permanent residence. The number of Slovak citizens in the Czech Republic is growing steadily. An advantage is also that between citizens of both countries there are many familial relationships and practically no language barrier, which eases the integration of migrants from Slovakia.

Table 8: Number of Slovak citizens living in the Czech Republic (1 January), 2001-2011

Residence	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Permanent	11,129	10,850	10,996	11,499	16,978	20,227	22,472	24,435	25,408	26,734	29,073
Long-term stay over 90 days*	33,136	42,444	50,106	53,380	30,376	29,219	35,912	43,454	50,626	46,712	42,707
All residences	44,265	53,294	61,102	64,879	47,354	49,446	58,384	67,889	76,034	73,446	71,780

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic

*In 2001-2003, residence with 90- days-visa and over; since 2004, temporary residence of EU citizens

http://www.czso.cz/csu/2012edicniplan.nsf/kapitola/1414-12-r_2012-0900

Based on the Eurostat data, the United Kingdom was the country with the second highest number of Slovak citizens (following the Czech Republic). In the period 2005-2012, their number increased 2.5 times and reached 64,200 in 2012. This growth is mainly attributable to labour migration.

The number of Slovak citizens in Ireland is relatively stable in the past few years, around 11,000 people and is also related to labour migration.

The number of the Slovak citizens in Germany does not belong to the top ten foreign citizenships in the country. According to the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, the number of Slovak citizens increased by one third in 2005-2012 (from 20,200 persons in 2005 to 30,200 in 2012).

In Austria, the number of Slovak citizens has increased in the past few years. According to Statistics Austria, while in 2010 20,487 Slovak citizens were living in Austria; in 2012 there were almost 23,000 Slovak citizens. Almost 9,500 citizens of Slovakia live in Italy, and about 8,000 Slovak citizens live in Spain, Hungary and Switzerland in each.

4.3. Demography and Human Capital⁹

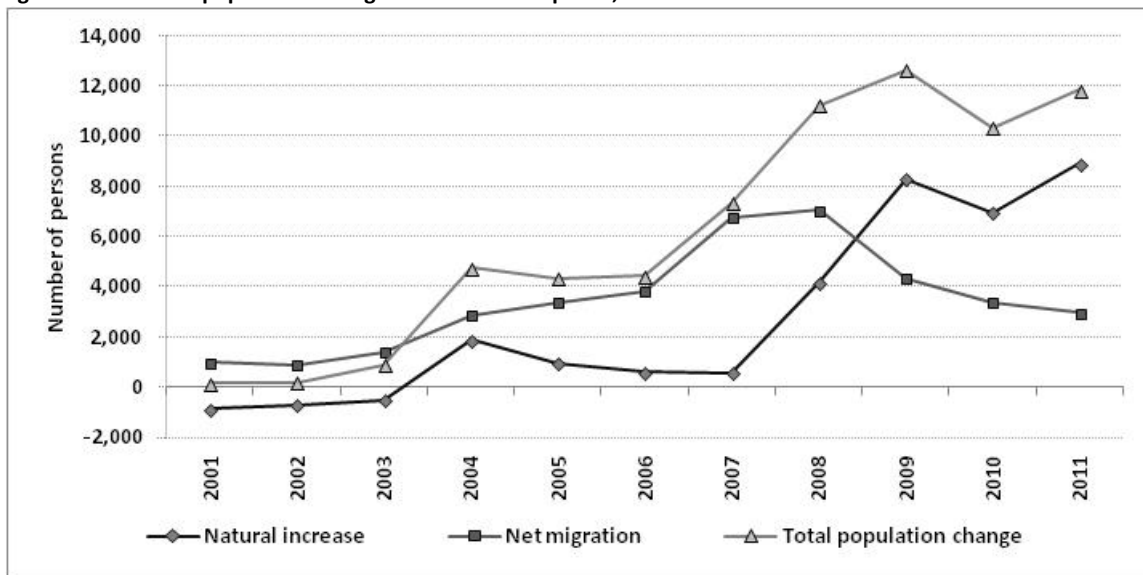
Population development in Slovakia after 2000 is characterized by a gradual stabilization of demographic trends, which followed a period of significant societal changes at the end of the last century. It is the stabilization towards a new model of reproductive and family behaviour. An extremely low level of fertility that persists from the beginning of the 1990s is significantly linked with the postponement of births into older age. It seems that due to low fertility during the last 20 years, an increase of single-child families and childlessness is anticipated in Slovakia in the future. The development of mortality is favourable in Slovakia. The mortality of both sexes is decreasing, which confirms the increasing life expectancy at birth of males and females too. Population growth is influenced also by net migration. In terms of migration, there was no significant impact on the Slovak population development in the past. But in new conditions - after the change of social regime to a democratic society - the impact of migration seems a significant factor of population development in Slovakia. Slovak citizens have more options to travel abroad for the purposes of work, education or searching for better living conditions at present. On the other hand, the Slovak Republic is becoming an attractive country for foreign migrants. Benefits from foreign migration for the salutary development of the Slovak population and the labour market in Slovakia are only in the case of social integration of immigrants.

4.3.1. Population change

In terms of population growth of the Slovak Republic in the monitored period 2001-2011, three periods can be distinguished.

⁹ All demographic indicators used in this chapter are linked only to permanent residence.

Figure 16: Trends in population change in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

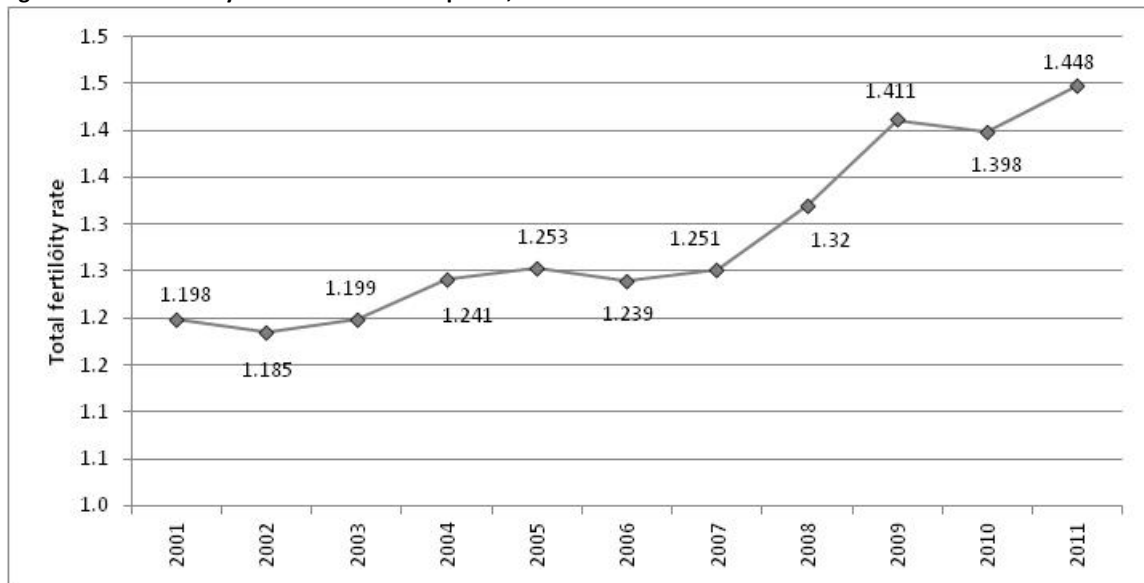
The first period 2001-2003 was characterized by a negative natural increase when the number of deaths exceeded the number of births. Positive total population change was ensured by net migration. However, total population change was extremely low in this period.

The second period 2004-2006 was characterized by a stable annual increase of about 4,400 to 4,800 people. In relative terms, it was a very low increase – less than one person per 1,000 population. Despite the fact that the natural increase reached positive values during this period again, migration contributed to the total increase much more. The proportion of net migration on total increase was between 60-86 per cent in the mentioned period.

Finally, the third period, 2007-2011, was characterized by intensive growth of population. Since 2009, the natural increase is higher than net migration. This change is associated particularly with the growth of the number of live births and stagnant mortality. In the mentioned year (2009), natural increase achieved 8,300 people. In 2010 natural increase declined to the value of 7,000 people. In 2011, the natural increase reached almost 9,000 people, which approached the level of the values in the middle of the 1990s. Currently, migration contributes to the total increase by one quarter.

Fertility

Figure 17: Total fertility rate in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011



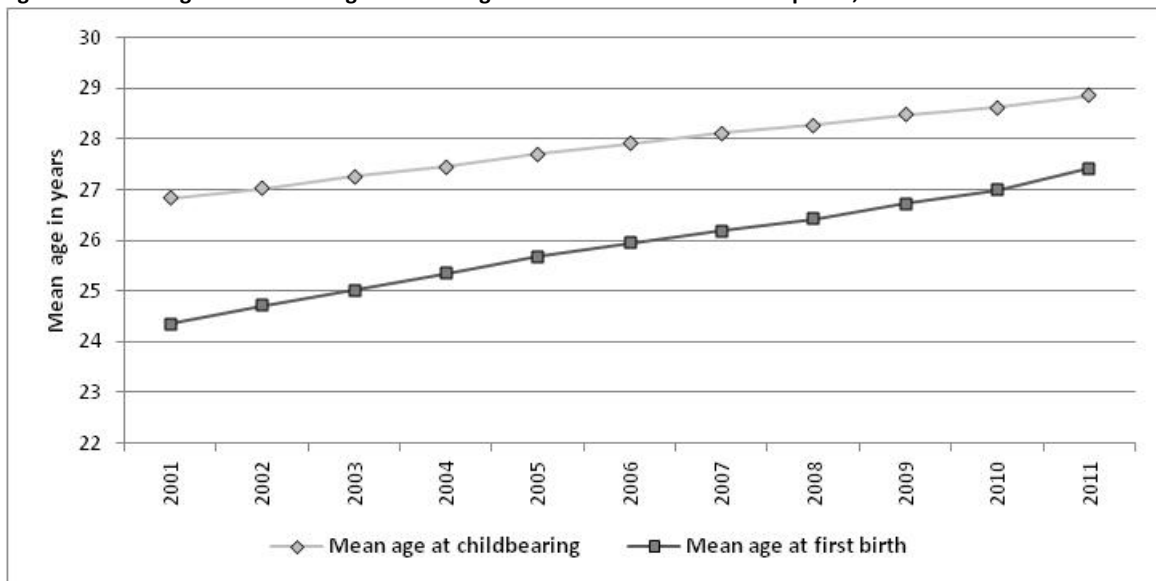
Source: Statistical Office of the SR

The fertility development in 2001-2011 in Slovakia is characterized by on-going trends of postponement of childbearing to the highest age, by trends of an increasing proportion of births outside of marriage and trends of an increasing number of families with one child. Postponement of childbearing is pronounced in the increasing fertility rates at age 30 and over. The total fertility rate of women in Slovakia has increased above the lowest recorded fertility threshold of 1.3 children per woman in 2008. However, the overall measure stays fairly low at about 1.45 children per woman. The ultralow levels of fertility were largely linked to the postponement of childbearing. After 2008, a mild increase of fertility was observed due to the recuperation¹⁰ process in Slovakia.

The recuperation which has caused an increase of fertility in 2008–2009 has been slowed down by the effects of the financial crisis and rising unemployment, mainly in 2010. It seems that the crisis has affected primarily 2nd births and childbearing of younger women. The mean age of mothers at childbearing has reached 28.86 years (increasing in two years since 2001) and mean age of mother at first birth has reached 27.43 years (increasing in three years since 2001). However, women in Slovakia still belong to the group of relatively younger mothers in comparison with their counterparts in the EU-27 countries.

¹⁰ Realization of so called postponed births.

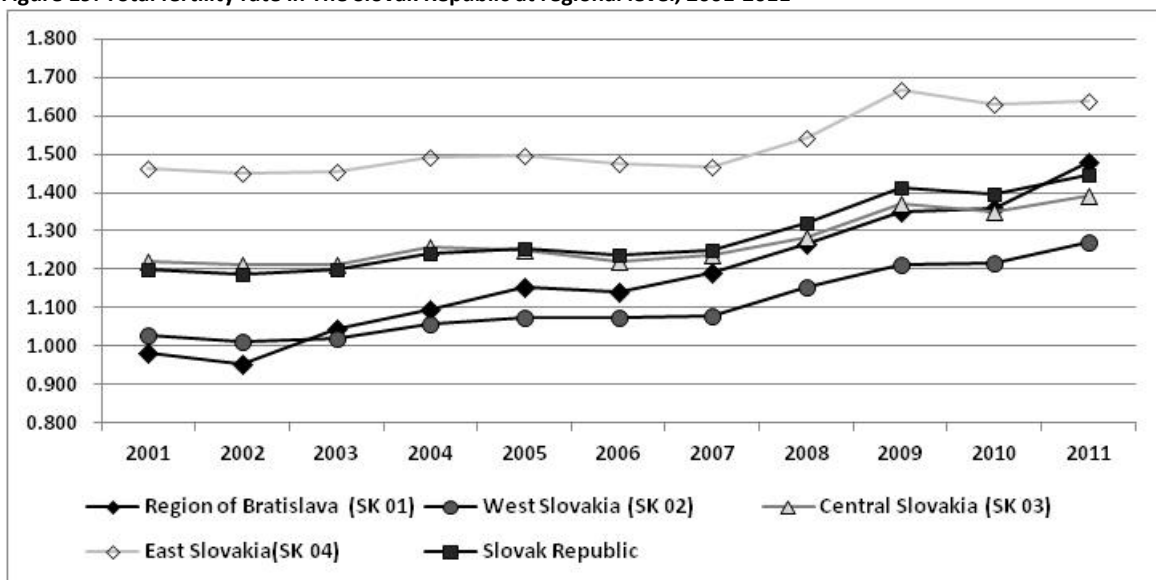
Figure 18: Mean age at childbearing and mean age at first birth in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

The development of fertility is slightly different at the regional level (see Excel Table 16_Total-fertility rates on NUTS 0-3 level_2001-2011_SK). The western part of Slovak Republic (SK 01 and SK 02) is characterized by lower values of the total fertility rate than the east part (SK 04), where the values of the total fertility rate are a bit over the republic’s level. It is possible that this phenomenon is partly due to culturally specific patterns of reproductive behaviour – e.g., the earlier entering into childbearing (typical for the Roma population).

Figure 19: Total fertility rate in The Slovak Republic at regional level, 2001-2011

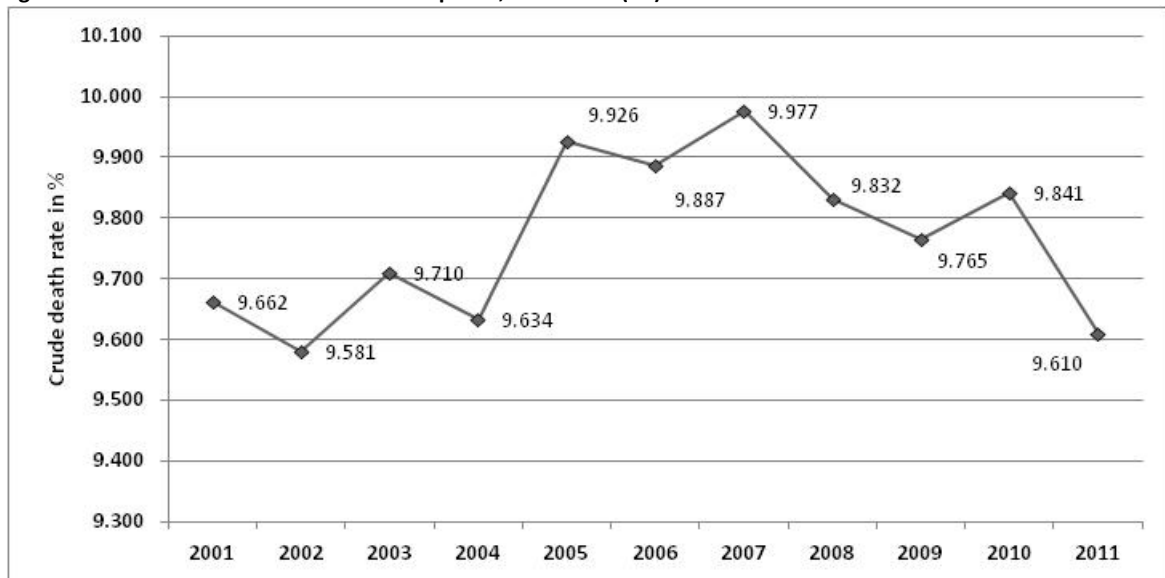


Source: Statistical Office of the SR

The number of live births by country of citizenship is too low in the Slovak Republic. Therefore it is irrelevant to calculate total fertility rate by citizenship.

Mortality

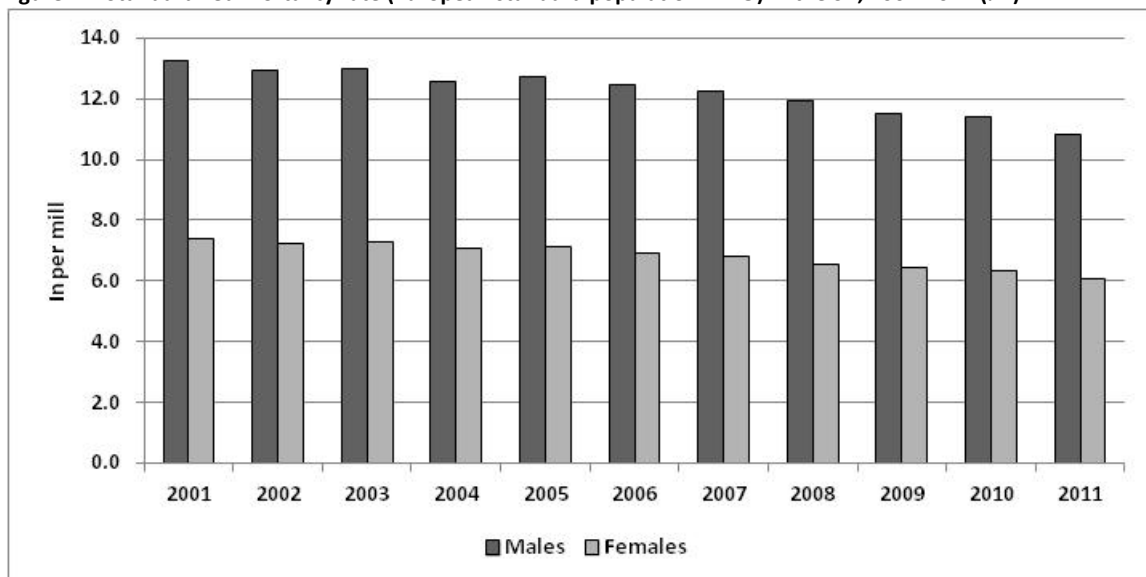
Figure 20: Crude death rate in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011 (‰)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Generally speaking, the development of mortality is favourable in Slovakia after 2001. The total number of deaths was relatively steady in the monitored period (2001-2011) with a short-time slight increase in 2005-2010. The total number of deaths reached 51,903 people in Slovakia in 2011, which was almost at the same level as in 2001. In relative terms, the Slovak population decreased by 9.61 per cent due to death in 2001-2011.

Figure 21: Standardized mortality rate (European standard population WHO) in the SR, 2001-2011 (‰)

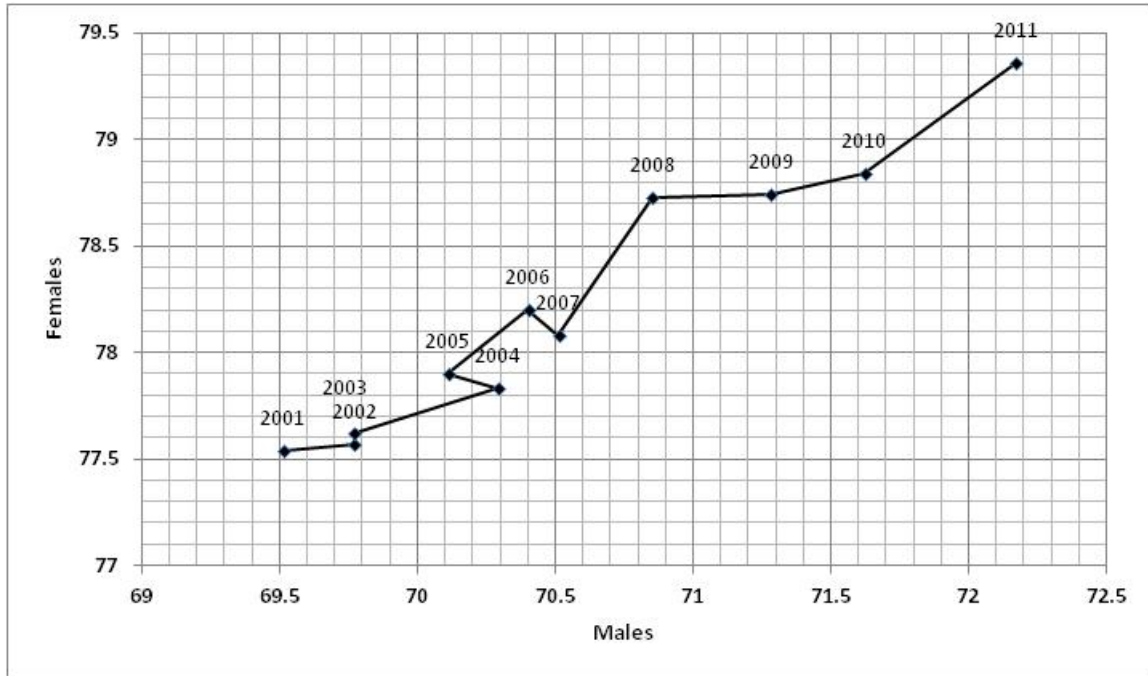


Source: Statistical Office of the SR

A positive trend in the development of mortality was observed in both sexes. Standardized mortality rates of males decreased by 18.3 per cent, while in the case of females by 17.5 per cent during 2001-

2011. High excess male mortality has been visible since 2001; in 2001 it was 180 per cent, in 2011 it was 178 per cent.

Figure 22: Life expectancy at birth in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

The favourable development of mortality has a positive impact on increasing life expectancy at birth for both sexes. Life expectancy at birth reached the value 72.17 years for males and 79.36 years for females in 2011. In comparison with 2001, life expectancy at birth for males was higher by 2.66 years and for females by 1.82. The unusually high annual increase of life expectancy at birth was recorded in 2011 (0.55 year for males and 0.52 year for females). Evaluated as positive are also the decrease of differences between the values of life expectancy at birth for males and females. While in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for females was higher than for men by 8.03 years, it was 7.19 years higher in 2011.

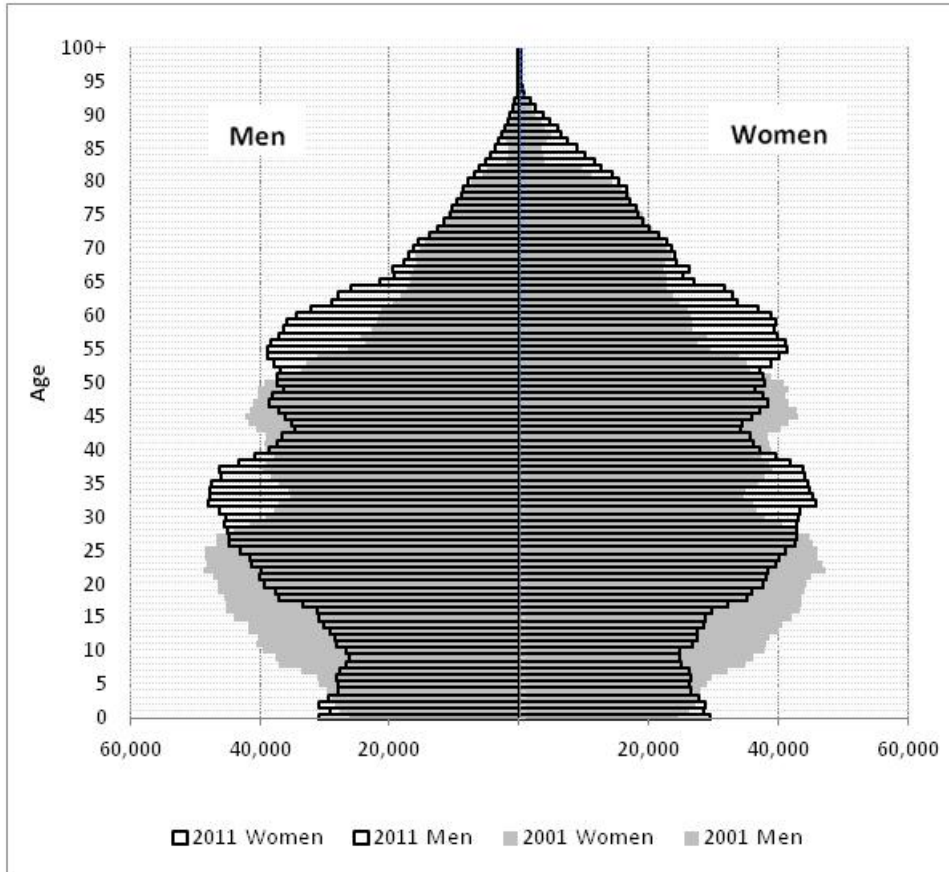
4.3.2. Population structure and spatial distribution

The age structure of the Slovak population is characterized by two phenomena –non-uniformity and ageing. Age structure fluctuations are mainly the result of changing mortality and fertility. The number of live births showed a significant decrease of the youngest age groups in population in the 1990s. Then its value has increased since 2008 again. The result of this change is the stabilization of the proportion of children in the population approximately at 15 per cent. Changes in the proportion of productive age population are not so significant yet. Nevertheless, the post-reproductive part of the productive population (aged 45-64) grows slightly faster. The proportion of elderly people increases in all age groups, but the most in the oldest old-age group (aged 85 and over). Compared to 2001, this proportion increased by 48 per cent.

The proportion of men and women in the Slovak population was stable during the observed period. In the case of men it was 48.5 – 48.7 per cent and for women 51.3 to 51.5 per cent of the population. The predominance of boys is declining with increasing age while the proportion of male and female will be equal. Currently it is around 45 years of age. The proportion of women is 60 per cent in the

population aged 65 years and over. For those over 80 years of age, there are two women per one man and over 90 years of age, there are almost three women per one man in the Slovak population.

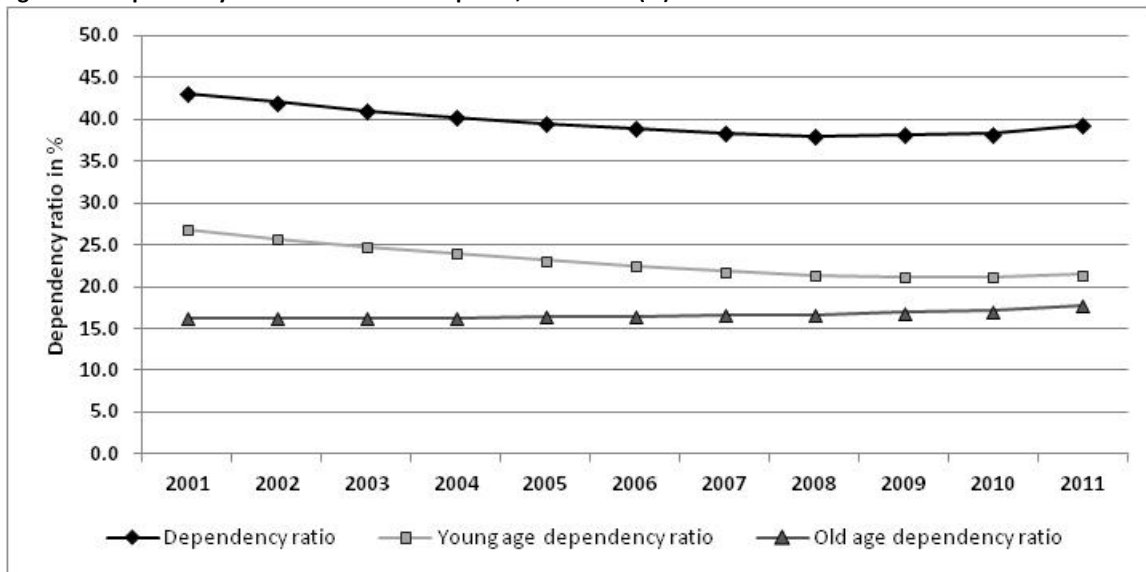
Figure 23: Age structure of population of the SR, 31 December 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Changes in the age structure have an impact on the economic burden of the economically active part of the population. Due to expected changes in age structure it is assumed there will be an acceleration of the growth of the dependency ratio in the near future. In 2011 the dependency ratio reached 39 per cent, it means 39 persons aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 persons aged 15-64.

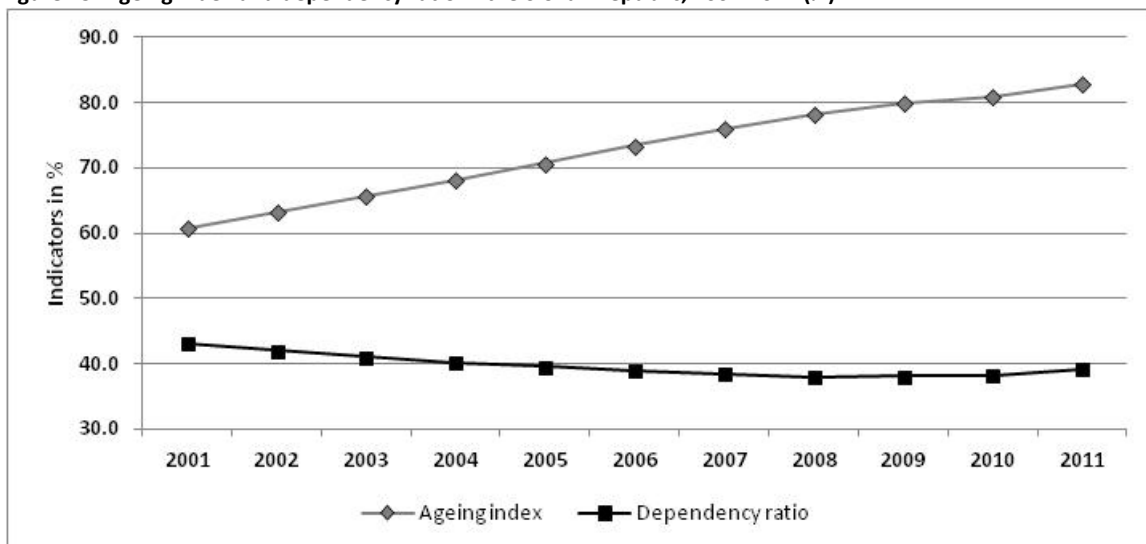
Figure 24: Dependency ratios in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011 (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Until 2010 the young age dependency ratio had a decreasing tendency. There were 26.8 children per 100 persons of productive age in 2001 and only 21.5 children per 100 persons of productive age in 2011. On the other hand, the old age dependency ratio stagnated on values 16.3-16.7 per cent between the years 2001-2008. At present the old age dependency ratio is above the level of 17 per cent (17.8% in 2011).

Figure 25: Ageing index and dependency ratio in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011 (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Accelerating population ageing since 1990 is evident from the permanently increasing mean age of the population and the ageing index. Between 2001 and 2011, the ageing index increased by 36 per cent and reached a historical maximum of 82.96 per cent in 2011. The mean age of the Slovak population increased from 36.16 in 2001 to 39.05 in 2011. In both sexes mean age grew by almost three years between the years 2001-2011.

Population ageing is one of the main demographic characteristics in Slovakia. Despite the fact that the Slovak population is ageing since the middle of 1950s, the ageing process intensified in the 1990s. The ageing process affected to the greatest extent the most productive age group. Between the years 2001 and 2011 the ageing index¹¹ increased by 36 per cent when it reached 83 per cent (83 persons aged 65+ per 100 persons aged 0-14). However, compared with other EU countries, the Slovak Republic still has one of the youngest populations currently.

The ageing of the Slovak population brings serious economic, social, but also political consequences. The costs of care for the elderly are higher than for children. The pressure on public finances will rise. Even if changes in the age structure of the Slovak population with all social consequences are not so critical now, they will be irreversible and will accelerate in the coming decades. Moreover, the effects of ageing cannot be eliminated or mitigated by isolated measures in a short time period. To solve this problem comprehensive solution will need to be made in advance.

The Slovak nationality is the dominant ethnic group in the Slovak Republic. According to the census in 2011 there were reported 80.7 per cent of Slovaks of total population of Slovakia (in comparison with the previous census in 2001 there were 85.8%). Remaining 19.3 per cent are members of other ethnic groups. Among them the most numerous group are the Hungarians (8.5%). In second place are the Romas (2%). They are followed by the following nationalities: Czech, Ruthenian (in both 0.6%), Ukrainian, German, Polish and Moravian (for all 0.1%).

Table 9: Population structure by ethnicity in the Slovak Republic, 2001, 2011

Ethnicity	census 2001		census 2011	
	total	%	total	%
Slovak	4,614,854	85.79	4,352,775	80.65
Hungarian	520,528	9.68	458,467	8.49
Roma	89,920	1.67	105,738	1.96
Czech	44,620	0.83	30,367	0.56
Ruthenian	24,201	0.45	33,482	0.62
Ukraine	10,814	0.20	7,430	0.14
German	5,405	0.10	4,690	0.09
Polish	2,602	0.05	3,084	0.06
Croatia	890	0.02	1,022	0.02
Serbia	434	0.01	698	0.01
Russia	1,590	0.03	1,997	0.04
Jewish	218	0.00	631	0.01
Moravia	2,348	0.04	3,286	0.06
Bulgarian	1,179	0.02	1,051	0.02
Other	5,350	0.10	9,825	0.18
Unknown	5,4502	1.01	382,493	7.09
Total	5,379,455	100.00	5,397,036	100.00

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Population census, 2001, 2011

In terms of spatial distribution the Hungarian minority is concentrated mostly in southern Slovakia (Nitra region 37% and Trnava region 26.3%). The population of the Czech nationality (22.5%) is concentrated mainly in the Bratislava region, Ruthenians (86.1%) and Ukrainians (50%) in the east part of the country - in the Prešov region, Poles (20.4%) in the north of Prešov region, the Germans (25.1%) in Košice region. The Roma ethnic group is a special case. It is dispersed throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic. The largest concentration of Romas is in eastern Slovakia, in the Prešov region (40.8% of all Roma population) and Košice region (34.5%) and the south part of central Slovakia (See Annex Table 5).

¹¹ The number of people aged 65 and over per 100 youths aged 0-14.

Table 10: Population structure by mother tongue in the Slovak Republic, 2001, 2011

Mother tongue	census 2001		census 2011	
	total	%	total	%
Slovak	4,512,217	83.88	4,240,453	78.57
Hungarian	572,929	10.65	508,714	9.43
Roma	99,448	1.85	122,518	2.27
Ruthenian	54,907	1.02	55,469	1.03
Ukrainian	7,879	0.15	5,689	0.11
Czech	48,201	0.90	35,216	0.65
German	6,343	0.12	5,186	0.10
Polish	2,731	0.05	3,119	0.06
Croatian	988	0.02	1,234	0.02
Yiddish	17	0.00	460	0.01
Bulgarian	1,004	0.02	132	0.00
Other	6,735	0.13	13,585	0.25
Unknown	66,056	1.23	405,261	7.51
Total	5,379,455	100.00	5,397,036	100.00

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Population census, 2001, 2011

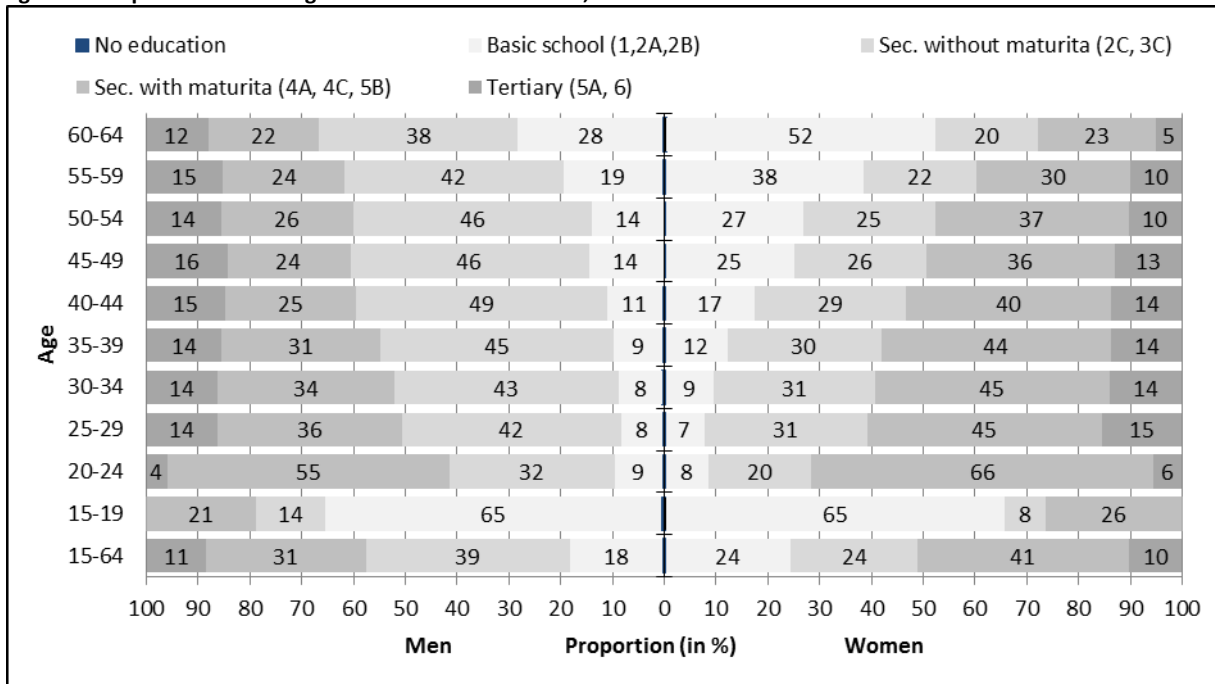
Population structure and spatial distribution by mother tongue is very similar or almost identical to the structure of population by nationality. Most of the population of the Slovak Republic declares Slovak as their mother tongue - according to the census in 2011; it was nearly 79 per cent of the population. In comparison with results of the census in 2001, the proportion of population which declared Slovak as their mother tongue was a bit higher - 84 per cent. 9.4 per cent of the population reported Hungarian as their mother tongue and 2.3 per cent of population reported Roma as their mother tongue. For more details about population structure by mother tongue at regional level see Annex Table 6.

4.3.3. Education

The educational attainment of the population in Slovakia is a dynamically developing structural sign that the country has undergone big changes in the last two decades. Data from the population censuses of 2001 and 2011 shows unambiguously a qualitative intergeneration change of educational structure of the Slovak population. These, on the one hand, are the results of changes in the educational system and education (focus on secondary - with maturita and tertiary education), and on the other hand, the results of changes in the approach to education among the youth. The main trend that we can see in the youngest generation is a higher proportion with tertiary education (ISCED 5A and 6) and secondary with maturita (ISCED 3A and 4A,C). An important result of these changes is also from a gender point of view, since nowadays, young women have higher educational attainment.

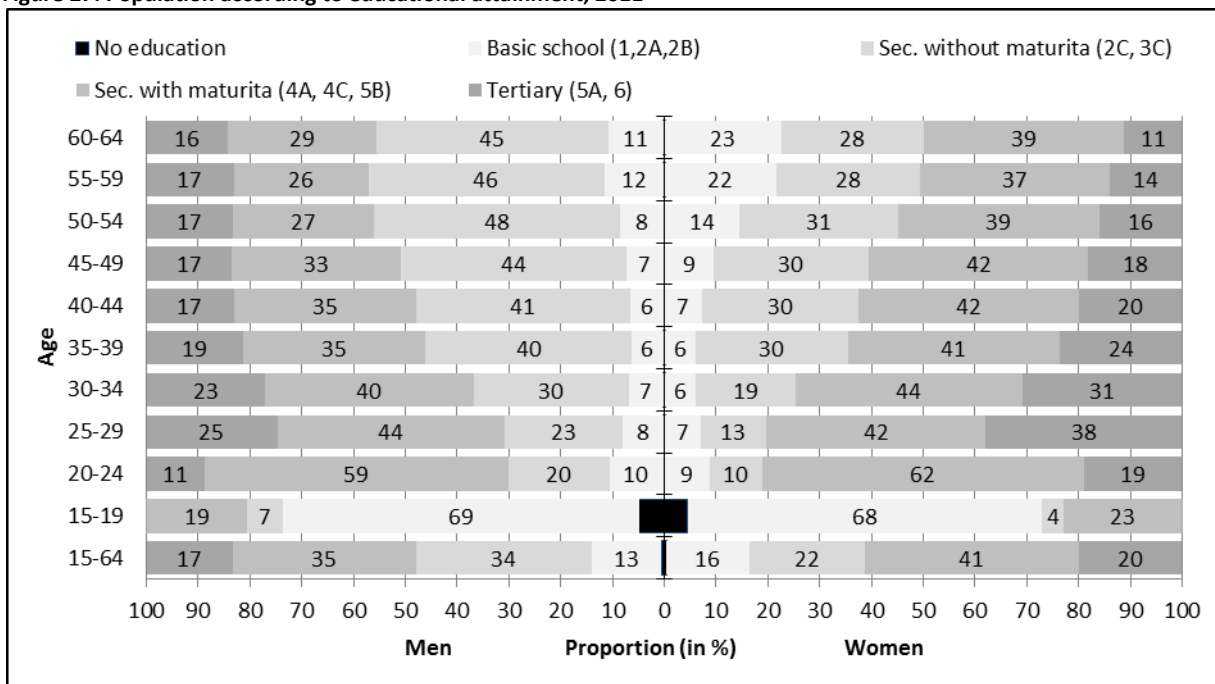
The older generation is characterized by the educational model which was developed in Slovakia before 1989. The centrally planned economy was not oriented only towards the production process but the number of students, graduates by different kind of school, and their entering into labour process were also planned by quotas. Men mostly attained secondary education without maturita (ISCED 2C, 3C) and women secondary with maturita (ISCED 3A, 4A, 4C). The proportion of the tertiary educated population was very low (up to 10%), and the proportion of persons (especially women) with primary education (basic school) was relatively high.

Figure 26: Population according to educational attainment, 2001



Source: Population census 2001, permanent residence

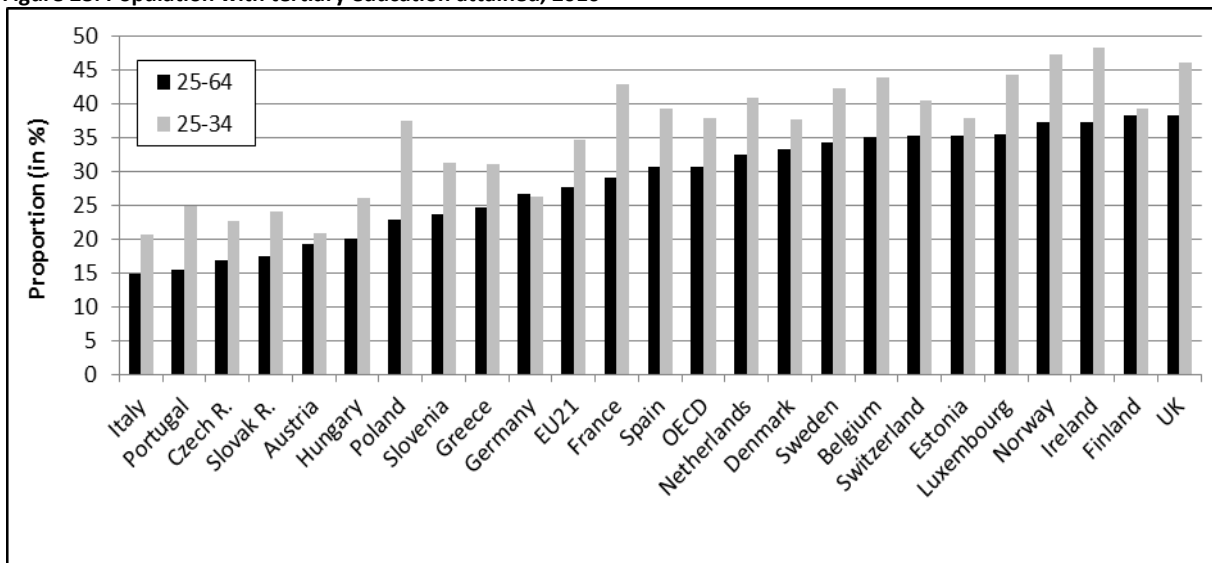
Figure 27: Population according to educational attainment, 2011



Source: Population census 2011, preliminary data, permanent residence

On the one hand, despite a positive trend in the last two decades, the proportion of the population that has attained tertiary education is still very low. The position among other EU countries and a comparison with the main migrant partners of Slovakia can be seen in figure 28. On the other hand, Slovakia and other post-communist countries (for example Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia) belong to the group whose populations show the highest proportion of upper secondary (non-tertiary) education in Europe (see OECD 2012).

Figure 28: Population with tertiary education attained, 2010



Source: OECD (2012), Education at a Glance 2012, Table A1.3a, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932664233>.

Structure of foreign population (by citizenship) and persons with Slovak citizenship by the educational attainment in 2011 is captured in following Table 10. The main result is that foreigners attained higher level of education than people with Slovak citizenship. It is confirmed by data of numerous leading groups of foreign citizenship in Slovakia, with the exception of Hungary.

Table 11: Population, aged 15 to 64 years, by broad group of citizenship, top 5 groups of foreign nationals and highest level of education attained, 2011

Citizenship	Total	ED0-2	ED3_4	ED5_6	Unknown
<i>Number</i>					
Total	3597466	536434	2266320	698186	96526
Slovakia	3577366	533751	2255288	692690	95637
Foreign total	20100	2683	11032	5496	889
Czech Republic	5073	716	3029	1158	170
Hungary	3277	665	1997	472	143
Poland	2059	306	1223	480	50
Ukraine	1434	153	851	369	61
Romania	1209	201	727	260	21
<i>Proportion (in %)</i>					
Total	100.0	14.9	63.0	19.4	2.7
Slovakia	100.0	14.9	63.0	19.4	2.7
Foreign total	100.0	13.3	54.9	27.3	4.4
Czech Republic	100.0	14.1	59.7	22.8	3.4
Hungary	100.0	20.3	60.9	14.4	4.4
Poland	100.0	14.9	59.4	23.3	2.4
Ukraine	100.0	10.7	59.3	25.7	4.3
Romania	100.0	16.6	60.1	21.5	1.7

Note: Population with permanent residence

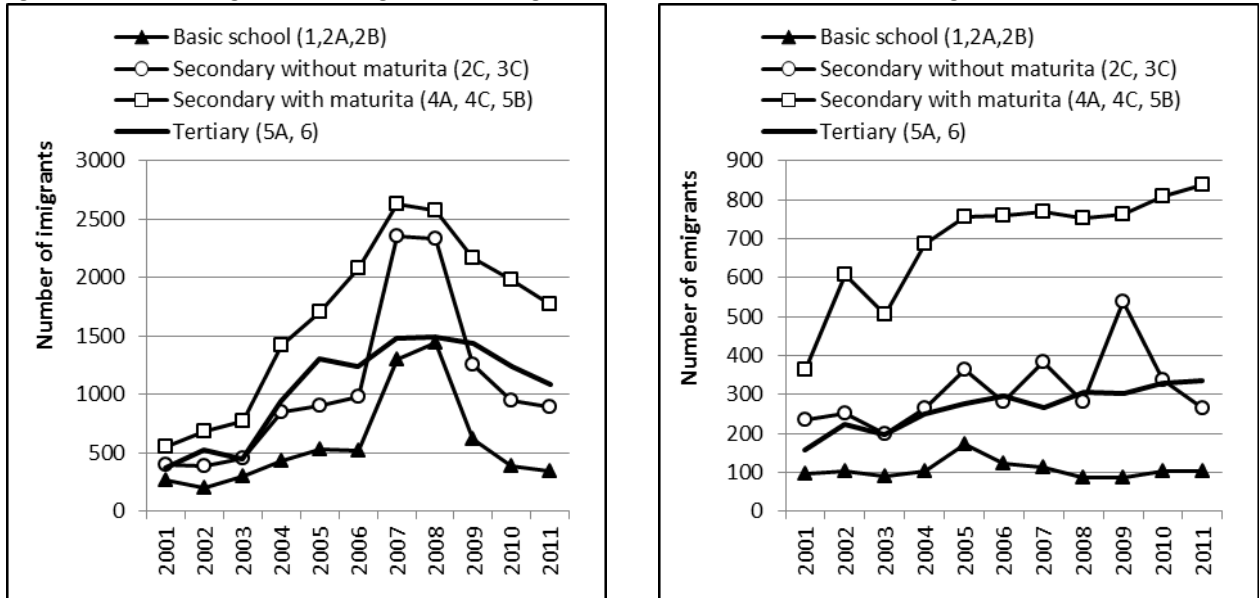
Source: Population census 2011; preliminary data

Educational attainment of migrants

As it was mentioned above, according to official data from Statistical Office of the SR, Slovakia is a country with a very low migration increase. In addition, data on emigrants are significantly underestimated. The migration gains reached a historic maximum in 2007 and 2008. The negative economic situation caused a decline of migration inflows over the next three years. The same situation can also be seen in the analysis of migration patterns by level of education. Slovakia has

seen a migration increase in all educational groups. The highest numbers and proportion during almost the whole period (2001-2011) have been the population that attained upper secondary education (secondary education with maturita, ISCED 3A, 4A, 4C, 5B).

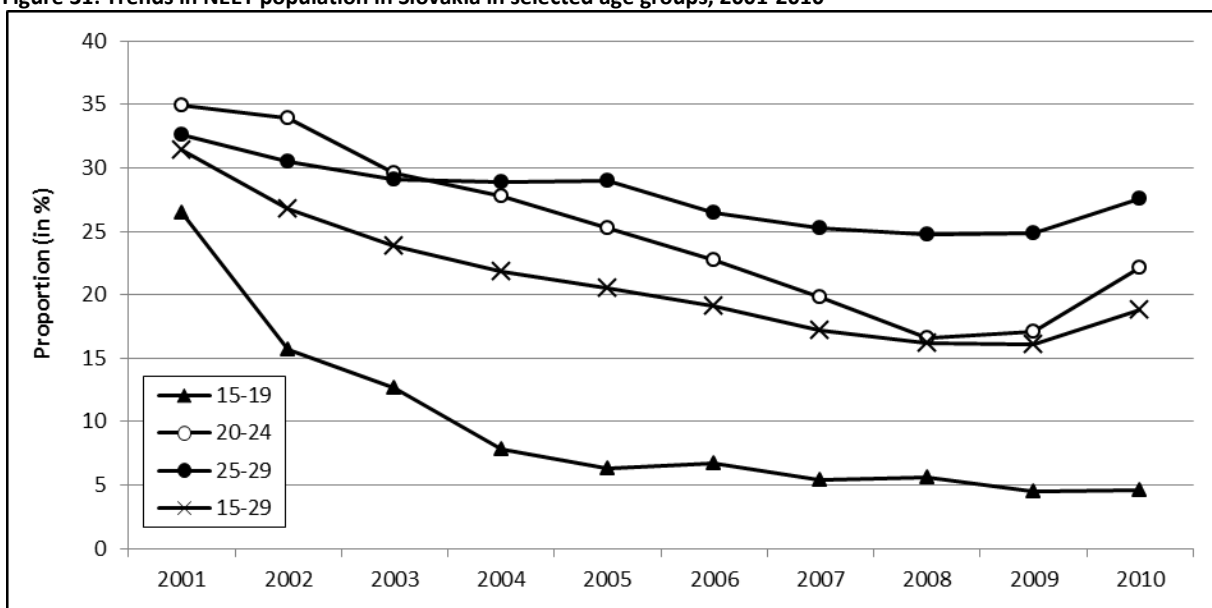
Figure 29 and 30: Immigrants and emigrants according to educational attainment, 2001-2011, age 15-64



Source: Statistical Office of the SR; Population with permanent residence

Overall, a very low migration gains mean that migration does not play a crucial role in the process of brain gain (or brain drain). A more important problem into the future is formed in the ever-increasing number of students attending universities abroad. In 2010 it was more than 33,000 (in OECD countries), while in 2001 it was only 11,300. A very impressive question is whether these students, after graduation, return to Slovakia or remain in the country of study.

Figure 31: Trends in NEET population in Slovakia in selected age groups, 2001-2010



Source: OECD (2012), Education at a Glance 2012, Table C5.4a, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932667520>.

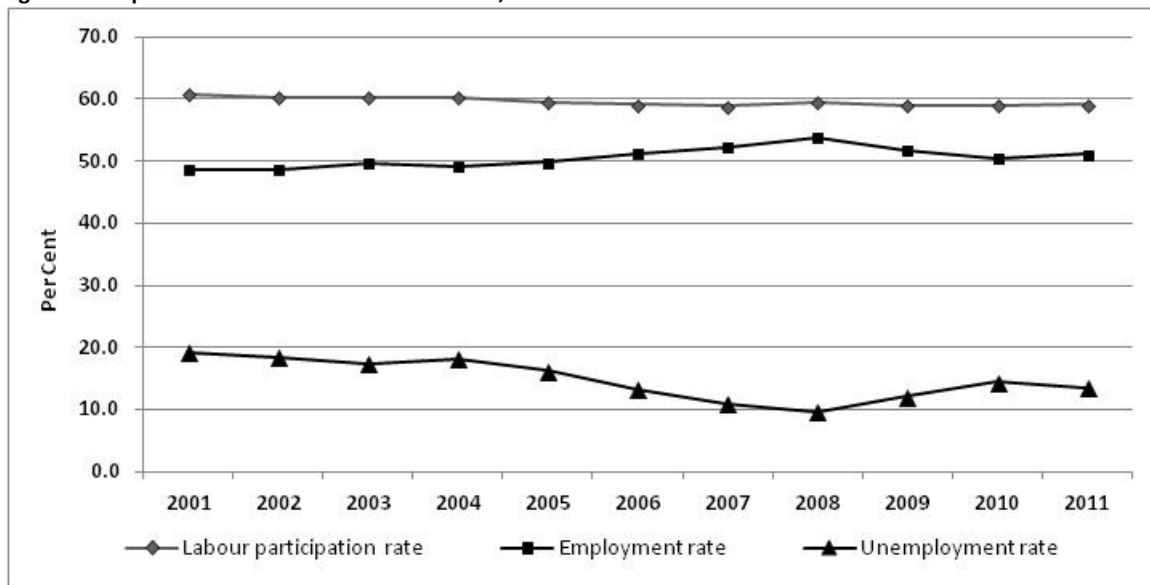
The factors that significantly and directly affect the functioning of the labour market include demographics, labour migration and economic activity. Frequency and structure of the labour force are significantly influenced by demographic trends. Mortality and migration affect the workforce directly, as fertility does with a certain delay. Moreover, they affect the legislative standards that affect the state of workforces especially at the beginning and at the end of the age interval (education, retirement).

The current demographic changes are already reflected in the development of the workforce. The rate of increase of the workforce size is decelerating, or at least the increase turns towards a decline and the workforce becomes older. Demographic trends will also affect the size and structure of the workforce in the future. It is generally believed that economic results and performance in the future will be achieved with a less numerous, older and ethnically more diverse workforce than today.

The economic activity rate is closely related to age and sex, and thus with the phase of life through which the individual is living. In younger ages, the development of participation in the labour market is subject to the particular length of training. On the other hand, the economic activity of the elderly in Slovakia is in recent years mainly influenced by legislative changes to the retirement age. In addition, impacting on economic activity is the health status of the population and the fulfilment of parenting and family responsibilities, which mostly refers to women.

The level of economic activity and employment of women is, in comparison with men, consistently lower. The difference in the rate of economic activity exceeds on average 10 percentage points. The average annual value of the economic activity rate for men was at the level of 76-78 per cent, while for women it was an average at 61-64 per cent only (See Figure 33, Annex Table 7). The highest rate of economic activity and employment for men was in age 30-49 years (over 95%). Women have the highest rate of economic activity associated with the end of the reproductive period, when participation in the labour market is not affected by baby care (i.e. 40-49 years old have economic activity at rate 86-91 %).

Figure 33: Population in labour market in Slovakia, 2001-2011

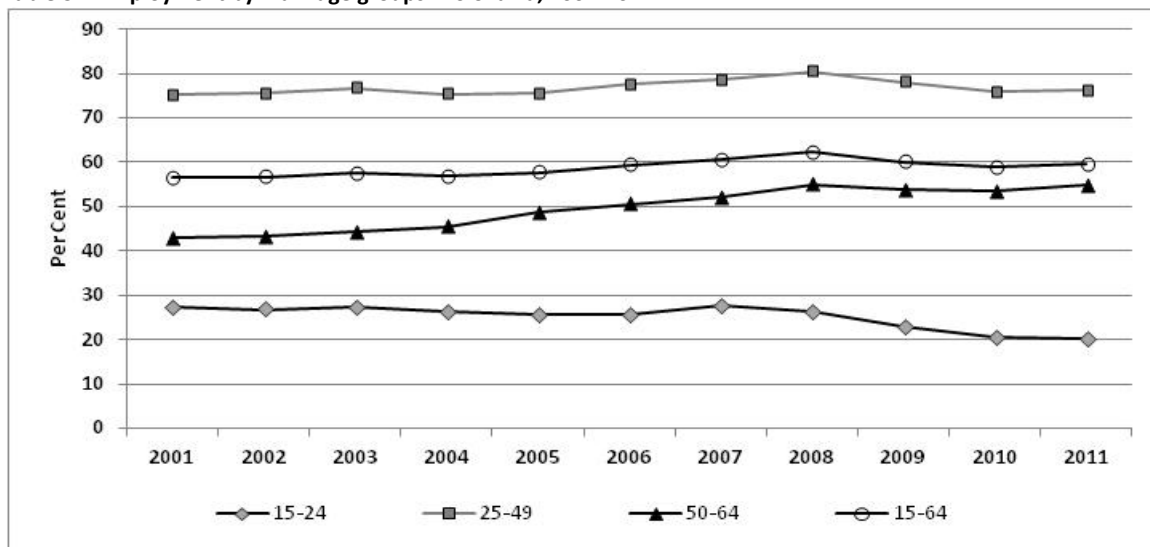


Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

To review the status of persons in the labour market it is salient to view the employment and unemployment rates, which are the two basic components of the economically active population (See Figure 33, Annex Table 10).

Similarly to economic activity, the employment rates in Slovakia show that the workforce has a higher proportion of men than women. The average annual employment rate of men aged 15-64 years during the researched period increased from 61.5 per cent to 70 per cent in 2008. The adverse economic development in the following two years caused quite a sharp decline in the male workers' proportion to 65 per cent. In the last year, the decline in employment stopped and there was even a slight increase to above 66 per cent (See Figure 34, Annex Table 8).

Table 34: Employment by main age groups in Slovakia, 2001-2011

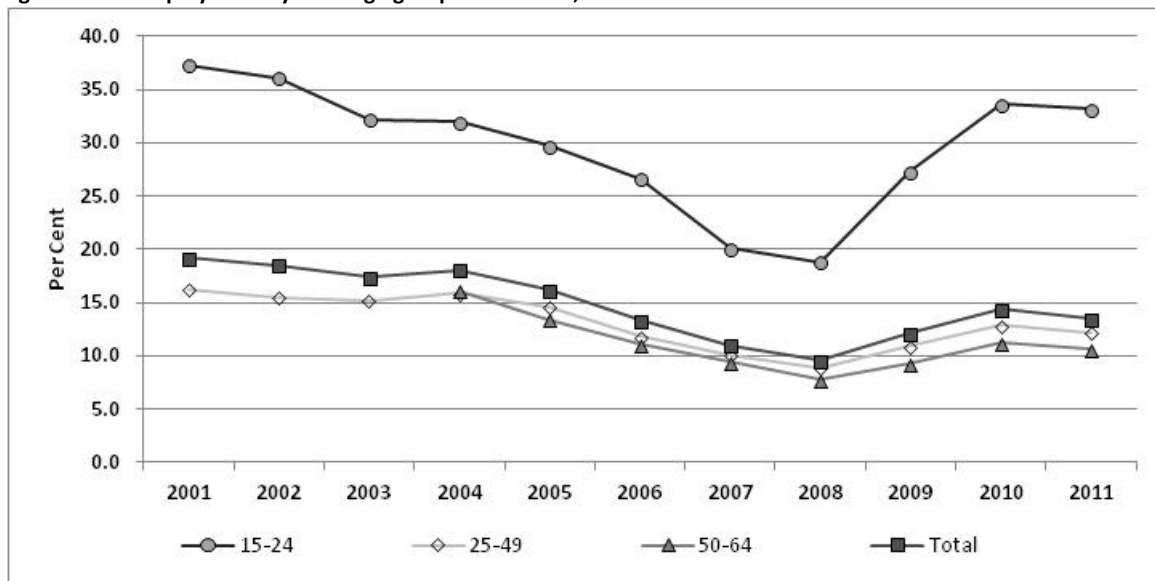


Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

In the case of women, the employment rate remained relatively stable at 51-52 per cent and only in 2007 and in 2008 was there relatively dynamic growth, which peaked in 2008 at 54.6 per cent. As with men, the following period of economic crisis was marked by a fall in the female employment rate, which dropped to a value of 52.3 per cent. Data for 2011 indicate a reversal of the trend and a slight increase in the employment rate to less than 53 per cent.

The employment rate for men peaks steadily at age 35 to 39 years, where working status is held by nearly 88 per cent of people. For women, it's after the end of reproductive age (40-49 years) where the proportion of workers exceeds 80 per cent.

Figure 35: Unemployment by main age groups in Slovakia, 2001-2011



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

After 2000, unemployment in Slovakia reached levels just below 20 per cent. By 2008, unemployment was on the decrease, reaching a long-term minimum of 7.7 per cent. Subsequently as a result of the economic crisis, the unemployment rate rose to 14 per cent in 2011 (See Figure 35, Annex Table 9). Unemployment of women has been higher than for men for a long time (currently more than 10%). A more significant problem is unemployment from a regional perspective, where in some marginalized regions of the Southern and Eastern Slovakia the unemployment rate reaches 40 per cent.

Economic activity and employment decreases from west Slovakia to the east and unemployment rates vice versa. A special status is ascribed to the labour market in Bratislava region, where there is the highest economic activity of population and employment, and the lowest unemployment rate. Regional differences are relatively stable over time; there is even a tendency for them to deepen, which is related to the emergence of new marginalized regions.

Labour migration and especially labour migration abroad, is a frequently discussed topic in Slovakia. The reason is, on one hand, the high estimated number of Slovak citizens leaving to work abroad (120,000 to 140,000 persons per year) and on the other hand, a low number of foreign workers registered in Slovakia (22,200 in 2011). In recent years, however, a significant issue has become the redeployment of the workforce within Slovakia, where the dominant migration flow is in the direction east - west.

Labour migration associated with the change of residence was low in the case of international migration. Annual net migration ranged from a few dozen people in 2000 to nearly 250 people in 2011.

National labour migration associated with the change of residence was more intense in comparison with foreign immigration. The annual number of migrants, however, did not exceed 2,000.

New opportunities to work abroad for Slovak citizens opened, especially after the accession to the EU. While at the turn of the millennium there were around 50,000 citizens a year leaving the SR to work abroad, in 2004 it was already twice that. It was, in most cases, persons who abandoned permanent residence in the Slovak Republic. The highest number of citizens of the Slovak Republic leaving to work abroad left in 2007, when the number reached 177,700 people according to LFS. The easiest job opportunities for citizens of the Slovak Republic can be found in the Czech Republic, mainly due to linguistic proximity; other countries include English- and German-speaking countries.

In 2011, there were 139,200 citizens of Slovakia who worked outside their residence in another region of SR. It can be stated that commuting to work shows similar tendencies to migration involving a change of permanent residence. The most attractive, in terms of job opportunities, is the Bratislava region of Slovakia, where there were nearly 75,000 people employed in 2011 who had permanent residence in a different region. For a long time most people leave to work in the Trnava region, averaging about 35,000 people a year; and to the Prešov region - 20 to 24,000 people a year on average.

4.4.2. Integration of immigrants in the labour market

Concern about immigrants in the labour market in Slovakia is not substantial. According to the LFS results, the share of economically active foreigners on the labour market is approximately at 0,2 per cent limit. Most foreigners in the labour market in Slovakia are from Czech Republic (more than 30 %), followed by Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians and Romanians. More than 60 per cent of active foreigners in the Slovak labour market come from these five countries.

The majority of immigrants in Slovakia are economically active. The percentage of economically inactive foreigners between 2003 and 2011 in Slovakia ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. There are mostly pensioners among the economically inactive persons – in certain years the share surpasses 10% of the total number of immigrants – followed by people on maternity and parental leave.

The majority of immigrants in the labour market in Slovakia belong to working people, the share of unemployed among foreigners ranges from 5 to 25 per cent.

The share of persons born abroad, but active in the labour market in Slovakia, ranges during individual years from 0.5 to one per cent which is more when compared to immigrants on the labour market.

The economic activity rate in Slovakia remains just below the limit of 60 per cent after 2005. Regarding the small number of foreigners in the labour market in Slovakia, the total economic activity rate of Slovak citizens differs only a little from that of whole population. The economic activity rate of foreigners is higher than the Slovak average. Between the years 2003 – 2011 it ranged from 63 to 77 per cent except for the year 2010 when it reached 55 per cent - less than the Slovak average.

Table 12: Labour participation rate by main group of citizenship in Slovakia, 2000-2011

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	60.3	60.2	59.4	59.1	58.8	59.3	58.9	59.0	59.1
Nationals	60.3	60.1	59.4	59.1	58.7	59.3	58.8	58,98	59.0
Foreigners	77.1	73.8	63.5	70.4	65.3	75,70	66.6	55.8	67.5

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

4.4.3. Effects of emigration on labour market

The high unemployment rate in Slovakia (about 14% in the period 2010-2012) resulted in many Slovak citizens working abroad, as was mentioned above. During the crisis the number of citizens working abroad started to fall, and reached 116,500 people in 2011. Currently, return to growth is recorded (135,700 persons in the second quarter of 2013). In particular, a much higher income than in the Slovak Republic is the motivation for moving abroad. The most wanted destination countries are the Czech Republic (33.5% of Slovak citizens working abroad), Austria (26.5 %) and Germany (10.0%). Most people are leaving regions with high unemployment and low job vacancies. It is especially Prešovský kraj / Region of Prešov in Eastern Slovakia (with an unemployment rate around

19%) from which about 33,000 people moved abroad for work in 2011, i.e. 28% of Slovak citizens working abroad.

Slovak citizens are employed mainly in construction (34%), industry (22%) and health care and social work activities (14%) (NACE Rev.2), and often performing work below their qualification. According to the classification of occupations (ISCO-08) they are employed mainly as skilled craft and related trade workers (45%), service and sales workers (34%) and plant and machine operators, and assemblers (17%).

The number of people leaving for work in foreign countries does not affect significantly the level of unemployment rates in the regions of Slovakia. However, a high proportion of people with tertiary education (about 11-13%, it means more than 10,000 yearly) going abroad might cause problems on the labour market in Slovakia in the future. Therefore, in 2009, the unique project of returning talented people to Slovakia was launched. Portal *Career Without Borders* together with selected firms motivates citizens of Slovakia - professionals living abroad - to return home and offers concrete ways to realize their potential and further develop their careers in Slovakia.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Migration trends were affected by the political regime before 1989. International migration was limited and internal migration was planned and organised. Thus international migration was minor and internal migration was shaped by the fact that economic and dwelling policy had a character of concentration. Political, economic and social conditions changed in 1990. The borders opened, the Slovak Republic later joined the EU and the Schengen area. Labour market restrictions were removed step by step. One of the major features of internal migration became suburbanisation. The intensity of international migration rose whereas the intensity of internal migration decreased and changed its character from concentration to de-concentration.

A long-term problem is migration registration. The problem exceeds the borders of just one country. It is at least a European problem. Migration registration is based on change of so-called permanent residence. Since a number of migrants do not fulfil their duty to announce their movement (especially when emigrating), the actual and official numbers differ. This is true both for international and internal migration. The concept of usual residence is an efficient solution; however the concept is not used frequently. The reason is that only a small proportion of persons announce their usual place of residence.

International migration is less intensive in comparison to Western Europe. Saturated migration markets in Western countries and overall stabilisation in Slovakia could cause Slovakia to become more attractive to foreigners. Furthermore, the demographical impacts on the labour market will be manifested by the lack of labour force. Thus the immigrants could be the source to replenish the labour market. These facts are likely to contribute to the rise of immigration and the decrease of emigration.

A passive approach of the central state towards migration and its management needs to be changed. Some motivation tools for attracting foreigners to some demanding jobs must be introduced. Of course, integration should be solved too. The lowering of emigration is also a task. This is a very difficult problem because push-pull factors are still very substantial. The improvement of labour conditions and income is necessary. To support the re-emigration back to Slovakia, the system of re-integration grants oriented at some professions should be established.

The regions characterised by a high living standard and abundance of jobs demonstrate itself as demographically less dynamic. In the under-developed, there is bigger demographical potential. These disproportions could be diminished by regionally oriented investments and mobility should be supported as well. This support is still very poor. The main barrier with respect to internal migration is the lack of cheaper flats in over-developed regions. This is caused by an underdeveloped rental housing sector.

6. CASE STUDY ON DYNAMIC HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF LONGER TERM DEMOGRAPHIC, MIGRATORY, LABOUR MARKET AND HUMAN CAPITAL PROCESSES IN THE CITY OF TURČIANSKE TEPLICE

There are almost 2900 municipalities of which 138 have the status of a city in Slovak republic. The biggest eight are county cities and another 79 are district towns. With its number of inhabitants, Turčianske Teplice belongs among the smaller Slovak towns (98th in the range of 138 cities in Slovak Republic) and among the smallest district towns in Slovakia (there are only six district towns smaller than Turčianske Teplice).

The city of Turčianske Teplice is situated in a region with low fertility and high mortality. This fact consequently results in an unfavourable development of natural increase of population, which during the whole period 2001 – 2011 reached negative values from 40 to 90 people yearly. Generally speaking, during the whole monitored time period, the natural decrease of population had a decreasing tendency when it reached the highest values by the year 2001 (more than 9 per 1000 population) and the lowest ones after 2009 (6, or even 7, per 1,000 population).

This unfavourable development of fertility and mortality was partially compensated by migration. Except for 2010, net migration was positive and ranged from 15 to 86 people a year. The highest net migration during the monitored period was recorded between 2005 and 2009, when it exceeded the value of 10 per 1000 population. The net migration was almost entirely ensured by internal migration. In 2001–2011, only 40 people moved into the town from abroad and 4 people moved out.

The total population of Turčianske Teplice decreases. From 2001 to 2011, its population decreased by more than 300 people (a reduction of 4.4%). The decrease of town population was interrupted only in 2005–2007 mainly due to high net migration.

The most significant consequence of demographic development in Turčianske Teplice is intense population ageing. The increase of the mean age of the population by more than four years, respectively 11 per cent from 2001 to 2011 proves it well. The population of Turčianske Teplice is among the oldest in Slovakia.

According to the census in 2011, approximately half of all inhabitants of Turčianske Teplice are economically active (49.1%) which is a number just above the national average. The district of Turčianske Teplice is a district with average unemployment. During the last two decades, the unemployment rate in the region ranged always at the national average. But in the city of Turčianske Teplice itself, the situation is significantly better. According to census results, the proportion of unemployed persons in the total population of Turčianske Teplice is 5.3 per cent, which is three percentage points less than the national average.

According to the last census more than one half of inhabitants of Turčianske Teplice has completed high school level education (30 % with graduation and 25.9 % without it). 13.6 per cent of inhabitants achieved primary school education and 17.7 per cent finished university. This percentage is better than the national average. Even other indicators which characterize human capital – such as computer or financial literacy or IT equipment in households, for example – are better in Turčianske Teplice than the national average.

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ANNEX 1: REGIONAL AND POLITICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Slovak Republic is landlocked country in Central Europe. The neighbouring countries are Czech Republic and Austria in the West, Poland in the North, Ukraine in the East and Hungary in the South.

Territorial classification in the Slovak Republic, 1.1.2013:

- 1 NUTS 0=NUTS1 region
- 4 NUTS 2 regions (groups of “oblasti”)
- 8 NUTS 3 regions (groups of “kraje”)
- 79 LAU1: districts (“okresy”)
- 2891 LAU2: municipalities (“obce”)

Annex Map 1: NUTS 2 regions in the Slovak Republic (“oblasti”)



Annex Map 2: NUTS 3 regions in the Slovak Republic („kraje“)



ANNEX 2: MAIN STATISTICAL TABLES

Annex Table 1: Immigration flows of the Slovak Republic at the regional level, permanent residence, 2001-2011

NUTS 2	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001-2010
Region of Bratislava (SK01)	585	813	507	976	1,227	1,136	1,804	2,205	1,799	1,225	1,156	13,433
West Slovakia (SK02)	613	709	1,041	1,876	2,005	2,092	4,403	4,208	2,308	1,983	1,915	23,153
Central Slovakia (SK03)	422	434	526	802	1,072	1,200	1,262	1,355	1,020	1,005	955	10,053
East Slovakia (SK04)	403	356	529	806	972	1,161	1,155	997	1,219	1,059	803	9,460
Total	2,023	2,312	2,603	4,460	5,276	5,589	8,624	8,765	6,346	5,272	4,829	56,099
NUTS3												
Region of Bratislava (SK010)	585	813	507	976	1,227	1,136	1,804	2,205	1,799	1,225	1,156	13,433
Region of Trnava (SK021)	225	249	402	699	689	595	1,586	1,648	790	751	635	8,269
Region of Trenčín (SK022)	164	189	261	525	603	792	1,398	1,289	537	375	431	6,564
Region of Nitra(SK023)	224	271	378	652	713	705	1,419	1,271	981	857	849	8,320
Region of Žilina (SK031)	211	200	206	328	698	758	640	669	504	449	477	5,140
Region of Banská Bystrica (SK032)	211	234	320	474	374	442	622	686	516	556	478	4,913
Region of Prešov (SK041)	241	190	210	372	460	570	583	514	545	477	340	4,502
Region of Košice(SK042)	162	166	319	434	512	591	572	483	674	582	463	4,958
Total	2,023	2,312	2,603	4,460	5,276	5,589	8,624	8,765	6,346	5,272	4,829	56,099

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics

Annex Table 2: Emigration flows of the Slovak Republic at regional level, permanent residence, 2001-2011

NUTS 2	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001-2010
Region of Bratislava (SK01)	343	448	344	411	470	350	258	304	289	342	419	3,978
West Slovakia (SK02)	345	435	385	381	579	556	649	523	817	667	616	5,953
Central Slovakia (SK03)	167	335	297	416	408	369	434	377	348	463	406	4,020
East Slovakia (SK04)	156	193	168	378	416	460	490	501	525	417	422	4,126
Total	1,011	1,411	1,194	1,586	1,873	1,735	1,831	1,705	1,979	1,889	1,863	18,077
Nuts 3												
Region of Bratislava (SK010)	343	448	344	411	470	350	258	304	289	342	419	3,978
Region of Trnava (SK021)	93	121	107	81	122	123	131	154	144	172	167	1,415
Region of Trenčín (SK022)	145	163	170	136	207	160	305	158	405	275	192	2,316
Region of Nitra(SK023)	107	151	108	164	250	273	213	211	268	220	257	2,222
Region of Žilina (SK031)	95	131	102	181	185	190	270	205	177	242	180	1,958
Region of Banská Bystrica (SK032)	72	204	195	235	223	179	164	172	171	221	226	2,062
Region of Prešov (SK041)	94	82	70	215	208	236	292	295	321	257	257	2,327
Region of Košice(SK042)	62	111	98	163	208	224	198	206	204	160	165	1,799
Total	1,011	1,411	1,194	1,586	1,873	1,735	1,831	1,705	1,979	1,889	1,863	18,077

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics

Annex Table 3: Top 10 countries by citizenship of immigrants of the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011

2001		2002		2003		2004		
Rank	country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Czech Republic	135	Czech Republic	77	Czech Republic	92	Czech Republic	439
2	Romania	30	Russian Federation	32	Poland	25	Germany	231
3	Germany	24	Poland	18	Russian Federation	22	Poland	204
4	Poland	20	Hungary	12	Romania	14	Ukraine	142
5	Russian Federation	20	Austria	10	Hungary	12	Austria	140
6	Austria	11	Romania	10	Germany	9	France	79
7	Hungary	11	Germany	6	Austria	3	Hungary	77
8							China	64
9							Italy	62
10							Viet Nam	60
2005		2006		2007		2008		
Rank	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Czech Republic	709	Czech Republic	779	Romania	2,404	Romania	2,122
2	Germany	607	Poland	635	Czech Republic	827	Czech Republic	1,037
3	Poland	300	Germany	587	Germany	592	Hungary	904
4	Austria	258	Hungary	323	Hungary	551	Germany	754
5	Hungary	234	Austria	250	Bulgaria	511	Poland	391
6	Korea	201	Ukraine	192	Poland	408	Bulgaria	350
7	France	172	United Kingdom	171	Austria	225	Austria	244
8	Italy	108	Italy	154	Italy	203	United Kingdom	242
9	United Kingdom	106	Viet Nam	146	France	176	Italy	171
10	Ukraine	92	France	131	United Kingdom	161	FRA	154
2009		2010		2011		2004-2011		
Rank	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Czech Republic	1,037	Czech Republic	786	Hungary	662	Czech Republic	6,214
2	Hungary	783	Hungary	678	Czech Republic	600	Romania	6,006
3	Romania	579	Romania	412	Romania	458	Hungary	4,212
4	Germany	387	Poland	280	Bulgaria	205	Germany	3,596
5	Poland	376	Germany	247	Germany	191	Poland	2,784
6	Austria	226	Italy	206	Poland	190	Austria	1,608
7	Italy	214	Austria	160	Italy	175	Bulgaria	1,360
8	United Kingdom	212	Bulgaria	135	United Kingdom	153	Italy	1,293
9	France	163	United Kingdom	126	Austria	105	United Kingdom	1,230
10	BGR	124	France	118	Ukraine	105	France	1,093

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics

Annex Table 4: Top 10 countries by citizenship of emigrants of the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011

2001		2002		2003		2004		
Rank	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Czech Republic	80	Czech Republic	25	Czech Republic	27	Czech Republic	19
2	Austria	37	Germany	11	Poland	9	Poland	8
3	Germany	14	Russian Federation	8	Hungary	8	Ukraine	5
4	Poland	4	Hungary	6	Russian Federation	3	Germany	4
5	Russian Federation	2	Poland	5			Hungary	3
6	Hungary	1	Austria	1			Spain	2
7							United Kingdom	2
8							Greece	2
9							Romania	2
10							Belgium	1
2005		2006		2007		2008		
Rank	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Germany	83	Germany	58	Germany	131	Germany	33
2	Czech Republic	30	Czech Republic	25	Romania	27	Romania	25
3	Austria	12	Poland	23	Czech Republic	21	Czech Republic	15
4	Hungary	12	Denmark	9	Austria	20	Korea	14
5	Brazil	5	Austria	6	Poland	13	Austria	10
6	Ukraine	5	Hungary	5	Korea	8	Poland	7
7	Poland	4	Portugal	5	United Kingdom	7	Serbia	7
8	Slovenia	4	Italy	4	France	4	Ukraine	6
9	United Kingdom	2	Slovenia	4	Ukraine	4	Bulgaria	5
10	Italz	2	Ukraine	4	Spain	3	Denmark	4
2009		2010		2011		2004-2011		
Rank	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total	Country	Total
1	Germany	280	Germany	142	Czech Republic	30	Germany	757
2	Hungary	46	Czech Republic	54	Germany	26	Czech Republic	237
3	Romania	46	Korea	32	Bulgaria	17	Romania	127
4	Czech Republic	43	Poland	32	Hungary	15	Poland	117
5	Korea	32	Austria	20	Romania	13	Hungary	101
6	Poland	23	Hungary	17	Austria	7	Austria	92
7	Austria	17	Romania	14	Poland	7	Korea	89
8	Bulgaria	11	Italy	12	CHE	4	Bulgaria	43
9	Italy	7	United Kingdom	9	Denmark	4	United Kingdom	32
10	Spain	6	Bulgaria	6	USA	4	Italy	31

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Migration Statistics

Annex Table 5: Proportion of population by ethnicity in the Slovak Republic at regional level, Population census 2011

Ethnicity	Region of Bratislava (SK010)	Region of Trnava (SK021)	Region of Trenčín (SK022)	Region of Nitra (SK023)	Region of Žilina (SK024)	Region of Banská Bystrica (SK025)	Region of Prešov (SK026)	Region of Košice (SK027)
Total	602,436	554,741	594,328	689,867	688,851	660,563	814,527	791,723
Slovak	543,573	394,902	545,535	473,269	641,602	505,528	668,300	580,066
Hungarian	23,888	120,784	797	169,460	553	67,596	646	74,743
Roma	767	3,048	574	3,987	2,264	15,525	43,097	36,476
Czech	6,820	3,259	4,106	3,262	4,195	2,941	2,610	3,174
Ruthenian	880	104	116	103	182	186	28,835	3,076
Ukraine	627	233	222	275	229	493	3,714	1,637
German	1,165	227	538	215	378	432	556	1,179
Polish	495	195	230	340	562	298	630	334
Croatia	721	57	34	57	34	49	36	34
Serbia	270	87	47	61	70	51	34	78
Russia	541	173	160	171	156	211	307	278
Jewish	228	75	27	80	36	51	52	82
Moravia	966	387	540	248	377	292	217	259
Bulgary	440	86	59	151	65	60	75	115
Other	3,041	1,046	837	1,192	974	736	787	1,212
Unknown	18,014	30,078	40,506	36,996	37,174	66,114	64,631	88,980

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Annex Table 6: Proportion of population by mother tongue in the Slovak Republic at regional level, Population Census 2011

Mother tongue	Region of Bratislava (SK010)	Region of Trnava (SK021)	Region of Trenčín (SK022)	Region of Nitra (SK023)	Region of Žilina (SK024)	Region of Banská Bystrica (SK025)	Region of Prešov (SK026)	Region of Košice (SK027)
Total	602,436	554,741	594,328	689,867	688,851	660,563	814,527	791,723
Slovak	540,599	387,003	542,578	455,674	639,007	499,268	631,193	545,131
Hungarian	25,520	125,972	1,119	183,535	759	79,830	977	91,002
Roma	339	3,483	251	5,007	2,117	7,671	57,228	46,422
Ruthenian	1,033	158	177	178	284	280	48,071	5,288
Ukrainian	514	212	196	251	224	463	2,388	1,441
Czech	8,169	3,738	4,958	3,578	4,877	3,442	2,924	3,530
German	1,354	263	448	249	364	391	697	1,420
Polish	480	185	237	315	577	287	695	343
Croatian	872	63	45	60	46	54	35	59
Yiddish	93	78	49	46	38	40	49	67
Bulgarian	56	13	7	13	6	11	10	16
Other	4,234	1,292	1,174	1,548	1,295	1,058	1,225	1,759
Unknown	19,173	32,281	43,089	39,413	39,257	67,768	69,035	95,245

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Annex Table 7: Labour participation by sex in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011

Year	Labour participation rate (15-64) in %		
	Males	Females	Total
2001	69.2	53.0	60.7
2002	68.5	52.6	60.2
2003	68.4	52.9	60.3
2004	68.5	52.5	60.2
2005	68.4	51.3	59.5
2006	68.2	50.7	59.1
2007	67.7	50.5	58.8
2008	68.3	51.1	59.4
2009	68.1	50.3	58.9
2010	67.8	50.8	59.0
2011	68.4	50.5	59.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

Annex Table 8: Employment by sex and main age groups in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011

Year	Employment rates in %														
	Total			Age 15-24			Age 25-49			Age 50-64			Age 15-64		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2001	54.7	43.1	48.6	27.9	26.6	27.2	79.3	71.4	75.3	54.8	32.6	42.9	61.4	51.8	56.5
2002	55.2	42.7	48.7	28.3	25.3	26.8	79.9	71.2	75.6	55.6	32.6	43.3	62.0	51.4	56.7
2003	56.2	43.5	49.6	29.1	25.4	27.3	81.2	72.1	76.7	56.2	34.2	44.4	63.0	52.2	57.6
2004	56.3	42.5	49.1	28.0	24.6	26.3	81.0	69.8	75.4	57.3	35.0	45.5	63.0	50.9	56.9
2005	57.8	42.5	49.8	28.0	23.0	25.6	82.1	68.9	75.6	60.8	38.2	48.8	64.6	50.9	57.7
2006	59.9	43.2	51.2	29.0	22.4	25.7	85.0	70.1	77.6	62.4	40.1	50.6	67.0	51.9	59.4
2007	61.1	44.2	52.3	30.9	24.1	27.6	86.0	70.8	78.5	64.1	41.5	52.2	68.4	53.1	60.7
2008	62.6	45.5	53.7	30.9	21.5	26.3	87.3	73.5	80.5	67.1	44.1	55.0	70.0	54.6	62.3
2009	60.4	43.8	51.8	26.7	18.6	22.8	84.8	71.1	78.1	65.4	43.5	53.8	67.6	52.8	60.1
2010	58.2	43.4	50.5	23.7	17.3	20.6	82.1	69.8	76.0	63.3	44.7	53.5	65.2	52.3	58.8
2011	59.1	43.6	51.1	25.0	15.1	20.2	83.1	69.3	76.3	62.8	47.2	54.7	66.3	52.7	59.5

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

Annex Table 9: Unemployment by sex and main age groups in the Slovak Republic, 2001-2011

Year	Unemployment rates in %											
	Total			Age 15-24			Age 25-49			Age 50-64		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2001	19.5	18.8	19.2	38.4	35.7	37.3	16.4	16.3	16.3			
2002	18.4	18.7	18.5	36.5	35.5	36.1	15.2	15.9	15.5			
2003	17.2	17.7	17.4	32.7	31.6	32.2	14.5	15.9	15.1			
2004	17.3	19.1	18.1	33.0	30.8	32.0	14.5	17.6	15.9	15.6	16.9	16.1
2005	15.3	17.2	16.2	30.4	28.7	29.7	13.4	16	14.6	12.7	14.4	13.4
2006	12.2	14.7	13.3	26.3	27.0	26.6	10.5	13.5	11.8	10.2	12.4	11.1
2007	9.8	12.5	11.0	20.3	19.9	20.1	8.7	11.8	10.1	7.8	11.5	9.4
2008	8.4	11.1	9.6	18.2	19.9	18.8	7.6	10.4	8.9	6.3	9.8	7.8
2009	11.4	12.9	12.1	27.8	26.4	27.3	10.1	11.8	10.9	7.9	11.2	9.3
2010	14.2	14.6	14.4	34.7	32.0	33.6	12.5	13.4	12.9	10.6	12.1	11.2
2011	13.5	13.6	13.5	33.0	33.6	33.2	11.9	12.7	12.2	10.6	10.4	10.6

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

Annex Table 10: Population in labour market in Slovakia, 2001-2011

Year	Number of employed persons				
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services
2001	2,006,165	139,533	555,785	123,374	1,187,473
2002	2,008,851	140,072	556,850	125,367	1,186,562
2003	2,024,992	134,554	558,931	130,318	1,201,189
2004	2,030,348	122,729	560,279	133,843	1,213,497
2005	2,074,988	116,330	578,051	143,038	1,237,569
2006	2,148,182	112,728	569,027	156,347	1,310,080
2007	2,222,733	110,053	582,668	165,735	1,364,277
2008	2,279,982	109,791	585,993	180,836	1,403,362
2009	2,176,644	99,281	497,833	184,384	1,395,146
2010	2,151,930	94,539	479,052	179,551	1,398,788
2011	2,192,549	96,120	499,760	173,040	1,423,629

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS

Annex Table 11: Employed persons by main economic sectors in Slovakia, 2001-2011

Year	Number of employed persons				
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services
2001	2,006,165	139,533	555,785	123,374	1,187,473
2002	2,008,851	140,072	556,850	125,367	1,186,562
2003	2,024,992	134,554	558,931	130,318	1,201,189
2004	2,030,348	122,729	560,279	133,843	1,213,497
2005	2,074,988	116,330	578,051	143,038	1,237,569
2006	2,148,182	112,728	569,027	156,347	1,310,080
2007	2,222,733	110,053	582,668	165,735	1,364,277
2008	2,279,982	109,791	585,993	180,836	1,403,362
2009	2,176,644	99,281	497,833	184,384	1,395,146
2010	2,151,930	94,539	479,052	179,551	1,398,788
2011	2,192,549	96,120	499,760	173,040	1,423,629

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, LFS