

# Recent Developments of Migration and Migration Policies in Slovakia

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by

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Note: Data used in this paper come from the following sources:

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic;

Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic;

Labour Force Survey (LFS) by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic;

Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

## SUMMARY OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

In 2020 the economic growth in Slovakia slowed down and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively weak. GDP fell by 4.8 % (grew by 2.4 % the previous year), employment decreased by 2 % and real wages growth remained at the level of at 1.9 %. Consumer prices decreased year on year by 1.9 % (2.7% the previous year). Unemployment rate grew from 5.8 % in 2019 to 6.7 % in 2020. The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven, mainly due to car production. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. Thus, the Covid-related lockdowns and shortages of spare parts that limited car production in the country contributed to the slow-down of economic growth and overall recession.

Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show a decrease in total immigration - from about 7 thousand persons in 2019 to about 6.8 thousand persons in 2020 and a decrease in emigration - from 3384 persons in 2019 to 2428 persons in 2020. The net migration inflow has increased in 2020 to about 4.3 thousand persons (as compared to 3.6 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2020 out of the total inflow of about 6.8 thousand migrants over 6.2 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 2.4 thousand persons, more than 2.3 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans. Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been increasing over the past years. The number of newly granted permits reached almost 24.7 thousands in 2016, 29.5 thousands in 2017, 38.7 thousands in 2018, 50.9 thousands in 2019 with a slight decrease to 47.1 thousand in 2020. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 17.4 thousand in 2016 to 22.9 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018 to 43.6 thousand in 2019 and a decrease to almost 40 thousand in 2020. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (36.4 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.3 thousand in 2020). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 85 thousand in 2015 to 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018, 143 thousand in 2019 to 150 thousand in 2020, 39.3 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2020 it reached almost 90 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousands in 2015). Data from mid-2021 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 153 thousands in total, of that 97 thousand for third country nationals and 56 thousand for EEA nationals.

Among the 135 persons apprehended at the border in 2020 the top five countries of origin were Bangladesh, India, Ukraine, Turkey and Syria. Among the 1.3 thousand cases of detected illegal stayers in Slovakia in 2020 the top five nationalities were from Bangladesh, India, Ukraine, Turkey, Syria and Somalia. Slovakia has been traditionally aside of the main routes of refugees. The low economic attractiveness of the country due to low wages in both nominal and real terms and low level of social benefits contributes to the low numbers of asylum seekers: 282 persons applied for refugee status in Slovakia in 2020 (almost equal to the 232 (2019), 178 (2018), 166 (2017) applications during the previous years). The refugee status was granted to 29 persons in 2017, 6 persons in 2018 (to citizens of Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria), 9 in 2019 (Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Iran, Iraq, Ukraine and Yemen) and 11 in 2020 (Afghanistan, Libya, Russia, Tunisia and

Turkey). Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years.

The current migration policy adopted in 2011 ends by the end of 2021. A proposal of a new migration policy until 2025 is already around albeit with a number of comments i.e. not detailed enough, missing incidence, numbers, analysis etc.

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 6.7 per cent in 2020 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia-substantially increased (but year 2020). Despite the fluctuations in inflow (especially in 2020), the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 35 thousand and 49.5 thousand workers as of end 2016 and 2017, respectively. It further increased to 69 thousand workers by end 2018 and 78 thousand in 2019 only to fall down to 69 thousand in 2020. Among these, approximately 30 thousand were EEA nationals. Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in mid-2021 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (7.4 thousand), Czech Republic (6 thousand) and Hungary (5.1 thousand).

Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2021 represented about 4.4 % of the total Slovak employment.

The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 178 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 127 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016 with a slight decrease in 2017 (150 thousand) and a further decline in 2018 and 2019 (140 thousand and 129 thousand), followed by a further decline to 122 thousand in 2020. Approx. 2/3 were males. The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2021 were Austria (26.5 thousand), the Czech Republic (22 thousand), Germany (28.6 thousand), Hungary (7.2 thousand), and the United Kingdom (3.7 thousand).

The recent legislative changes in the field include amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens from 9<sup>th</sup> April 2020 - transitional provisions related to the crisis situation caused by the COVID-19 disease have been adopted, namely:

- the validity of temporary residence, permanent residence or tolerated residence, which would otherwise expire during a crisis situation or would end within one month from the revocation of the crisis situation, is extended until two months have elapsed from the revocation of the crisis situation;
- a third-country national who has legally entered the territory of the Slovak Republic and has not been granted residence under this Act is entitled to stay in the territory of the SR until one month after the revocation of the crisis situation;
- a third-country national who stays outside the territory of the Slovak Republic during a crisis situation may submit an application for the renewal of temporary residence or an application for permanent residence for an indefinite period at the embassy.

Previous amendments to the Act on Employment services and in Aliens Residence Act were adopted with effect from 1 January 2019, the aim of which was, in particular, to streamline, speed up and

make more flexible the system governing the entry and residence of third-country nationals into the territory of the Slovak Republic for employment purposes, particularly in professions with identified labour shortages.

New Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2025 was adopted in September 2021. The new document should replace the current Migration Policy adopted in 2011. In general, the comments submitted during the preparatory process by various agencies and NGOs called for a larger precision of the document and concretisation of measures (the draft document was viewed as too vague, without concrete numbers, targets and responsibilities). The focus of the document is on economic migration and humanitarian migration, family reunification migration and migration of students is not explicitly dealt with. Return of emigrants is among the priorities of the newly prepared Migration Policy. Continuation of return support programs is envisaged, although recently adopted return schemes for highly qualified experts attracted very few returnees.

Creation of a new agency - Immigration and Naturalisation Office was stipulated by the "old" Migration Policy adopted in 2011. However, during 9 years this goal has not been achieved. It was overtaken by the new Migration Policy until 2025.

In connection with COVID-19, border control at the internal borders of the Slovak Republic was temporarily renewed, as follows:

- from 8 April to 27 May 2020 with Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland;
- from 28 May to 26 June 2020 with Poland and at international airports.

Free circulation of workers in border regions has been regulated by various ad hoc acts of the Public Health Agency. In general, the goal was to ease the movements of the "pendlers" from neighbouring EU countries (Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Poland) by stipulating various exemptions (from quarantine, COVID testing, etc.). Typically the measures were focused on population living within 30 km from borders, or on persons with employment contract in one country and residence in the other country. Many problematic issues remained unresolved, notably for the Slovak citizens living in neighbouring areas in Austria and Hungary who experienced grave difficulties commuting to work or schools during border closures. The problems were particularly intensive in the neighbourhood of the capital Bratislava (that is located practically at the Austrian and Hungarian border).



## INTRODUCTION

In 2020 the economic growth in Slovakia slowed down and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively not so good. GDP fell by 4.8 % (grew by 2.4 % during the previous year), employment increased by 2 % and real wages remained the same at 1.9 %. Consumer prices decreased year on year by 1.9 % (2.7% the previous year). Unemployment rate grew from 5.8 % in 2019 to 6.7 % in 2020.

The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven, mainly due to car production. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. Thus, the Covid-related lockdowns and shortages of spare parts that limited car production in the country contributed to the slow-down of economic growth and overall recession.

GDP growth in Slovakia seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. The GDP performance is to a large extent attributable to exports, in particular in manufacturing. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. Several major car producers opened up their factories in Slovakia in recent years (Volkswagen, Skoda, Peugeot, Citroen, KIA, Jaguar, Land Rover). The moderate wage levels and relatively good skills of Slovak workforce are among the factors that attract these producers to Slovakia. However, the automobile industry requires high supply of qualified labour force, mainly in blue-collar professions. The needs are saturated also through foreign workers, notably from Romania and Bulgaria, for whom the Slovak wage level can be attractive.

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

Despite the common border with Ukraine, Slovakia has not recorded a substantial increase of illegal movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis, neither it has been affected by the recent crises at the Belarussian borders. Slovakia has been traditionally out of the scope of major refugee flows, both due to its geographical location (away from the main routes of the refugees from Maghreb or Middle East) and low economic attractiveness (low wages in both nominal and real terms, low level of social benefits, and high unemployment rate). The presence of foreigners has been low and majority of migrants are traditionally of European origin. Therefore, the Slovak society has been relatively homogeneous and the Slovak public has not been exposed to multicultural phenomena.

The society is largely unaware of the multicultural contexts and unprepared for larger migrant flows or larger presence of foreigners. National Council adopted Declaration 1837 in June 2015 that refuses obligatory quotas for resettlement of refugees as a violation of the principle of free movement of persons within the Schengen area.

The IOM as the coordinator of the EMN National Contact Point in the SR organized consultations (either personal, via mail or telephone) for almost 14 thousand contacts and owing to the ongoing Covid crisis created a Covid-19 information section on the web. Analogically seminars became webinars for the time being.

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

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

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

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

A methodological change in recording residence permits was implemented in 2012. Data on newly granted permits (inflows) now include persons whose stay at the Slovak territory has been granted for the first time, or renewed later than 3 months after expiration of their previous permit. The method is in line with the EC Regulation 862/2007 (Article 3)<sup>4</sup>. Until 2011 the inflows of newly granted permits included only persons whose stay has been granted for the first time.

In terms of integration of refugees, Slovakia adopted a new programme especially tailored for the target group of Syrian Christians. The initiative was undertaken jointly by the church, NGOs and the Slovak Government. The first group of 149 Syrians (25 families) arrived to Slovakia in December 2015. They enrolled in integration procedures that are supposed to last for 6 to 24 months. After initial reception, medical checks, initial orientation they have been transferred to the region of Nitra where

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<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers

they were providing with housing and continued their participation in the integration programme including language course, enrolment of children in local schools, assisted job-seeking, enrolment in other courses (driving licence, etc.). The programme continues by further arrivals, of a few women with children. However, despite all the good efforts, several Syrian families opted for return to Syria (38 persons) as the older family members could not get used and cope with the entirely new environment and younger family members accompanied them back to Syria. Of the 149 Iraqi (Asian Christian) citizens who entered the Slovak Republic at the end of 2015 as part of the voluntary contribution of the Slovak Republic to the current migration crisis, 70 of them have so far renounced asylum in the territory of the SR (the purpose for which the permanent residence was granted on the territory of the Slovak Republic was terminated). They subsequently applied for an assisted voluntary return to Iraq, which was carried out in cooperation with IOM.

As a part of the transposition of the EU's legislation on legal migration, the SR adopted two amendments to national acts. As of May 2017, the Amendment to Act on Residence of Aliens was adopted and as of May 2018 the Amendment to Act on Employment Services was adopted. In 2018, the Slovak employment rate was at its historic minimum – it amounted to an average of 5% which means less than 150 thousand unemployed per 5.5 million inhabitants. In Western Slovakia, the unemployment rate is even lower. The 2018 labour market situation according to the Association of Industrial Unions was such that 37.6% of companies had to refuse orders due to a shortage of labour. More than 1,200 companies in Slovakia employed people from outside of the EU in 2018. Transportation companies lacked approximately 2,500 drivers last year. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018. It is a key change in legal migration in that year. It aims to make the system regulating the entry and residence of TCNs in the territory of the SR for the purposes of employment more effective, fast and flexible, especially regarding the professions with identified lack of available labour.

From 20 July 2018, Act on Residence of Aliens reintroduced the law that a stateless person can obtain permanent residence for 5 years, not for an indefinite period of time as before. A stateless person may be granted permanent residence for 5 years as before without fulfilling the conditions defined in the Act if they prove that they do not have a citizenship of the state a) where they were born, b) where their previous domicile or residence was and c) whose citizenship their parents and other family members have. In 2018 Slovakia prepared a new national border control and management plan entitled “National Strategy of Integrated Border Management for 2019 – 2022. The document specifies new tasks that Slovakia will have to perform in the area of integrated European border management in the following period. Slovakia repeatedly recorded a decrease in the number of visas issued which is connected to the introduction of the visa-free regime with Ukraine effective from June 2017. On 6 November 2018, the Slovak Government approved the fifth National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019 – 2023. Its main aim is to introduce a coordinated system to limit the trafficking in human beings.

**Emigration and immigration**

Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show a decrease in total immigration - from about 7 thousand persons in 2019 to about 6.8 thousand persons in 2020 and a decrease in emigration - from 3384 persons in 2019 to 2428 persons in 2020. The net migration inflow has increased in 2020 to about 4.3 thousand persons (as compared to 3.6 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2020 out of the total inflow of about 6.8 thousand migrants over 6.2 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 2.4 thousand persons, more than 2.3 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

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

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

Table 3 provides more detailed data on newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2016 - 2020.

Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been continuous increased over the past years. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12 reached almost 24.7 thousands in 2016, 29.5 thousands in 2017, 38.7 thousands in 2018, 50.9 thousands in 2019 with a slight decrease to 47.1 thousand in 2020. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 17.4 thousand in 2016 to 22.9 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018 to 43.6 thousand in 2019 and a decrease to almost 40 thousand in 2020. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (36.4 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.3 thousand in 2020). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 85 thousand in 2015 to 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018, 143 thousand in 2019 to 150 thousand in 2020, 39.3 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2020 it reached almost 90 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousands in 2015). Data from mid-2021 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 153 thousands in total, of that 97 thousand for third country nationals and 56 thousand for EEA nationals.

Table 4 provides information about the permit dynamics based on the flows during the first six months of each calendar year. The granting process has increasing dynamics: while in 2011 and 2012 some 4 thousand permits were granted during the first six months, in 2017 it was 13.1 thousand permits, in 2018 almost 16 thousand permits, 22.2 thousand permits in 2019 and 20.4 thousand in 2020.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-country nationals by nationality (Top 20) in 2020 and as of mid-2021 is depicted in Table 5. Top five nationalities remain rather stable: since 2011 they include Ukrainians, Serbians, Vietnamese, Russians and Koreans. The CIS countries that were traditionally included among the top 10 nationalities gradually ceased their position to Turkey

(Georgia being an exception), selected Asian countries (Vietnam) and Balkan countries (Croatia, Macedonia). In 2020, 22.1 thousand Ukrainians received the permits, followed by 5.5 thousand Serbians, 2.9 thousand Vietnamese, 2.1 thousand Russians and 646 Macedonians.

#### Distribution of migrants by gender and age

Gender composition of migration flows in Slovakia became gradually more balanced over time. As can be seen from Table 2, inflows were in the past dominated by males, and outflows by females. This tendency was much more pronounced for exchange of migrants with countries other than the Czech Republic. For the latter, the gender composition of flows has been more balanced, in particular in terms of inflows. As regards the exchange of migrants with other countries, in 2020 out of 4.9 thousand immigrants 2.7 thousand were men while among 1.5 thousand emigrants more than 960 were women.

#### Main countries of birth and nationalities

Information presented in this section is based on the data by the Slovak Statistical Office. The data do not confirm the tendency found on the basis of the residence permit data – i.e. the increased inflow of migrants. The total immigration dropped slightly from 5.4 thousand in 2012 to about 5.1 thousand in 2013 and was back to 5.4 thousand in 2014 and up to 7 thousand in 2015 and up to 7.7 thousand in 2016. This decreased slightly in 2017 with 7.2 thousand, 2018 with also 7.2 thousand, 2019 with a drop to 7 thousand and a further drop to 6.7 thousand in 2020. In 2020 out of the total inflow of about 6.7 thousand migrants 6.2 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 2.4 thousand persons, almost 2.3 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia are thus heavily dominated by persons of European origin. This has been a long term trend, which is robust for both country of origin and country of citizenship of migrants. The distinction between the two categories can be found in tables 7a and 7b, respectively. The discrepancy between European citizens and Europeans by country of origin is about 500 persons.

Inflows are traditionally dominated by arrivals from the near or neighbouring European countries: the Czech Republic, Romania, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Asian and African migrants continue to represent a small share of the total inflow. Asia is the second most significant region in terms of immigration; however, the inflows are rather small (263 persons in 2013, 198 in 2014, 254 in 2015, 354 in 2016, 213 in 2017, 230 in 2018, 224 in 2019 and 258 in 2020). Similarly, the inflows from North America accounted in 2020 for 232 persons and those from Australia and Africa for only 21 and 24 persons, respectively.

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the 35 countries depicted in table 7c) - 84 per cent of inflow and 98 per cent of outflow in 2020 was by OECD citizens. A separate category is represented by non-OECD countries that are EU Member States (Bulgaria and Romania) that cumulatively accounted for about 139 immigrants in 2020.

A comparison of migration inflows by country of origin and country of citizenship in general and for top 10 countries in terms of inflows and outflow (Table 7c, 7d and 7e respectively) reveals differences between the two categories for all major countries, implying changes of citizenship by migrants. The largest difference was in the case of the Czech Republic, possibly implying the adoption of Slovak citizenship by Czechs. The memo item also shows an inflow of 3.9 thousand Slovak citizens and

outflow of 2.4 thousand Slovak citizens in 2020 that were not captured by the data on the country of origin (presumably many of these are Czech-born with Slovak citizenship). Top 3 countries in terms of origin of immigrants in 2020 were the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom (represented by 864 immigrants in 2020, down from 1165 immigrants in 2019) and Austria (591 immigrants), while top countries in terms of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally the Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine.

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

Table 8 provides overview of the long-term development of irregular migration flows in Slovakia. The dynamics of illegal movements has recently not increased substantially, despite the Ukrainian crisis: numbers of illegal crossings in 2013 and 2014 reached 1 091 and 1 304 persons, respectively and in 2015 it increased to 2 535 cases, 2170 in 2016, 2706 in 2017, 2819 in 2018, 2190 in 2019 and 1295 in 2020. Number of apprehensions at the border reached 240 persons in 2014, 222 in 2015, 208 in 2016, 248 in 2017, 348 in 2018, 213 in 2019 and 135 in 2020; of these only 9 (2020), resp. 15 (2019) persons were captured leaving Slovakia. The number of detected cases of illegal stay in Slovakia decreased by 817 persons between 2020 and 2019 (from 1977 to 1160). Approx. half of these were detected inland. Among the 135 persons apprehended at the border in 2020 the top five countries of origin were Bangladesh, India, Ukraine, Turkey and Syria. Among the 1160 cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2020 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Syria, Serbia and Morocco. Nationality-wise the illegal migration in Slovakia used to be traditionally dominated by the nationals of CIS (mainly Ukraine, Russia and Georgia), South-Asia (in particular Afghanistan) and selected African countries (recently mainly Somalia). After an initial incline in the numbers of citizens of Kosovo and Syria in 2015 who started to occupy the top position among illegal migrants their numbers decreased. It is noteworthy that the recent Ukrainian crisis has not impacted on the irregular border movements so far, at least as reflected by the data until mid-2021. In general, the numbers of border apprehensions show a long-term declining trend, while inland apprehensions have been increasing.

Before joining the Schengen area, vast majority of apprehended illegal movements were across the Ukrainian border (mainly into Slovakia) while only a few cases were through the Czech border and through airports. After joining the Schengen area the Slovak-Ukrainian border became the only external Schengen border. Therefore the figures on border passages since 2012 refer to this segment of the border only.<sup>5</sup>

Data about legal passages across the Slovak borders are summarized in Tables 9 to 11. The overall picture shows that the legal flows of passengers across the borders have been slightly but consistently declining over the past few years. This tendency was reversed in 2015-2016. In 2011 the total number of passages was down to about 2.9 million from the previous year's 3.5 million, in 2012 it increased 2.94 million, in 2013 further decreased to 2.85 million and remained at the same level in 2014. In 2015 the number picked up and grew to 3.1 million and 3.5 million in 2016. This trend continued in 2018 with 4.6 million persons, 2019 with 4.7 million albeit with a decrease down to 1.1 million in 2020.

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<sup>5</sup>See Annex 2 for map of internal and external Schengen borders

A breakdown between the passages through Ukrainian border and airports shows that this reduction was almost entirely due to the reduction of passages through the former. Passages through airports represent a third of the total, the remaining two thirds of legal passages of external borders come from and to Ukraine. Breakdown of legal passages by nationality shows that third country citizens come predominantly through land border (about 939 thousand in 2019 and 336 thousand in 2020), only a small part comes via air connections (165 thousand in 2019 and 39 thousand in 2020, as compared to 161 thousand EEA citizens in 2020). The difference is partially accounted for by the entries of the nationals of neighbouring Ukraine who represent almost a third of land border entries.

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

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

- States that unaccompanied minors represented by court-appointed curators will not be transferred into the facilities of the Interior Ministry, but will stay in the childcare facilities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family
- Amends the criterion for determining a safe country of origin
- Newly defines the criterion for determining a safe third country
- States that minors have to be present during the act of declaring the intention of applying for asylum
- Includes checks for determining special procedural guarantees of asylum applicants and stipulates special procedures for these asylum applicants
- Includes determining of special needs for vulnerable asylum seekers
- Newly regulates the procedure for repeated applications for asylum
- Includes exemptions from the right to stay at the Slovak territory for asylum applicants
- Shortens the period after which asylum seekers have access to labour market from 12 to 9 months
- Stipulates the obligation of training for the officials of the Interior Ministry and Police Corps
- Stipulates the reasons for terminating the procedure of granting temporary refuge
- Prolongs the period for filing appeal against the decision about refusing the granting of temporary refuge

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

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

- Asylum seekers can now have access to labour market after 9 months (previously 12 months).

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

Further planned changes to the Asylum act include the participation of Interior Ministry in the process of integration of foreigners who were granted supplementary protection. In principle, integration measures for this group should be the same as those for the recognised asylum holders. Following the adoption of the Concept of Integration of Foreigners by the Slovak Government in 2009, it has been suggested to introduce a new wording in the Act on Asylum, mentioning the role of the Interior Ministry in participating in integration measures aimed at foreigners with additional protection. Ministry of Interior (Migration Office) is preparing a state integration programme for persons who were granted international protection.

Further information in this section is based on the data from the Migration Office and the Border and Alien Police Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the data, during the late 1990-ties the numbers of asylum seekers in Slovakia have been persistently increasing: over the period 1993 – 2004 the numbers of applications submitted in Slovakia increased more than 10-times (from 96 persons to 11.4 thousand persons). However, since 2004 (the year of accession to the EU) the figures started to decline steadily, possibly due to the new opportunity for the asylum seekers to continue their travel across the internal EU border.

Further, as a part of the transposition of the EU's legislation on legal migration, the SR adopted two amendments to national acts. As of May 2017, the Amendment to Act on Residence of Aliens was adopted and as of May 2018 the Amendment to Act on Employment Services was adopted. In 2018, the Slovak employment rate was at its historic minimum – it amounted to an average of 5% which means less than 150 thousand unemployed per 5.5 million inhabitants. In Western Slovakia, the unemployment rate is even lower. The 2018 labour market situation according to the Association of Industrial Unions was such that 37.6% of companies had to refuse orders due to a shortage of labour. More than 1,200 companies in Slovakia employed people from outside of the EU in 2018. Transportation companies lacked approximately 2,500 drivers last year. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018. It is a key change in legal migration in that year. It aims to make the system regulating the entry and residence of TCNs in the territory of the SR for the purposes of employment more effective, fast and flexible, especially regarding the professions with identified lack of available labour.

From 20 July 2018, Act on Residence of Aliens reintroduced the law that a stateless person can obtain permanent residence for 5 years, not for an indefinite period of time as before. A stateless person may be granted permanent residence for 5 years as before without fulfilling the conditions defined in the Act if they prove that they do not have a citizenship of the state a) where they were born, b) where their previous domicile or residence was and c) whose citizenship their parents and other



family members have. In 2018 Slovakia prepared a new national border control and management plan entitled “National Strategy of Integrated Border Management for 2019 – 2022. The document specifies new tasks that Slovakia will have to perform in the area of integrated European border management in the following period. Slovakia repeatedly recorded a decrease in the number of visas issued which is connected to the introduction of the visa-free regime with Ukraine effective from June 2017. On 6 November 2018, the Slovak Government approved the fifth National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019 – 2023. Its main aim is to introduce a coordinated system to limit the trafficking in human beings.

In 2020, 282 persons applied and the refugee status (as compared to 232 in 2019, 178 in 2018, 166 in 2017, 146 in 2016, 330 in 2015 and 331 in 2014) and asylum was granted to 11 persons (as compared to 9 in 2019, 6 in 2018, 29 in 2017, 167 in 2016, 8 in 2015 and 14 cases in 2014). Slovak nationality was granted to 288 asylum applicants in 2020 and 274 in 2019. Among the applications for a refugee status the most numerous in 2020 were the nationals of Afghanistan (50), Morocco (41) and Syria (38). Refugee status in 2020 was granted to the nationals of Afghanistan (3), Libya (5), Russia (1), Tunisia (1) and Turkey (1). More than 63 per cent (in 2020), 70 per cent (in 2019) of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds. Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2020, there were 259 males and 23 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented 5.1 % of all applicants in 2019 fell to 1% in 2020 .

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

Cumulatively over the period between 1993 (when the Slovak Republic was created) and the end of 2020, 59 325 applications were filed, of which 874 persons were granted refugee status (slightly more than 1.4 per cent), and a total of 288 refugees were granted Slovak nationality. Within the latter category more substantial numbers come from CIS and South-East Asia (notably countries such as Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia Herzegovina). The low recognition rate is mainly due to the fact that out of 59 thousand application procedures almost 50 thousand were terminated on administrative grounds as the vast majority of applicants continued their journey out of Slovakia.

On a related issue, it is important to note that Slovakia and Romania are the only two EU Member States that provide the facility of the so-called humanitarian transfer. Slovakia has been involved in this activity since 2009 mainly with focus on especially vulnerable groups of refugees, such as mothers with children that are in need of immediate evacuation from conflict areas. The transfers are based on tripartite agreement on humanitarian transfer of refugees who are in need of international protection that was concluded among the Slovak government, UNHCR High Representative Office and IOM. The transferees remain in Slovakia for half year while they prepare for their resettlement in a third country, usually Canada or the United States. The recipient countries participate in the process of selection. Slovakia provides for accommodation, basic social and hygienic services and nutrition, other needs and costs of their stay are covered by the partners. The transferees are under the protection of UNHCR. They do not seek asylum in Slovakia and are not subject to integration programmes in Slovakia. Since 2009 Slovakia has provided this facility to approximately 1 thousand humanitarian refugees. From 2009 until the end of 2017 IOM, in cooperation with its partners, transferred altogether 1,047 refugees to the Emergency Transit Centre in Slovakia from camps in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The refugees were from Afghanistan,

Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Sudan. During the same time IOM resettled 1,039 refugees from the Emergency Transit Centre in Slovakia to countries that gave them a new home. Most of them were admitted by the US, some by Canada, Norway and Sweden.

## Returns and readmissions

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

In 2020 Slovakia carried out readmissions based on the readmission agreements with its neighbours from the Visegrad 4 group (Czech Republic, Poland), as well as with Ukraine and Italy. The readmission can be carried out on two grounds: vast majority of readmissions out of Slovakia are carried out in case of illegal migrants apprehended at the territory of Slovakia. A few cases were carried out for persons whose stay was legal, but they were sentenced to judicial expulsion for other reasons, for example for committing a crime or offence that is not lined to illegal migration (e.g. theft). The latter category is much less numerous than the former one. Table 13 summarizes the main readmission flows in 2006 – 2021. The table documents a long-term declining trend in readmissions that has been reverted in recent years only to fall down again. Readmissions out of the country heavily prevailed over acceptance into the country. While more than 1.8 thousands illegal migrants were exchanged on the basis of readmission agreements in 2007, in 2008 it was only slightly more than 700 persons and 2009 already less than 500 persons. Only 111 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia on 2012, the number increased slightly to 152 in 2013 and to 160 persons in 2014. However, in 2015 the number almost tripled and reached 453 persons; in 2016 decreased to 121 persons, increased to 188 in 2017 and 244 in 2018, decreasing to 154 in 2019 and finally 90 in 2020. Of these 90 in 2020 89 were related to the readmission agreement with Ukraine. The sharp increase of readmissions from the Czech Republic continued in the previous year (20 in 2018, 56 in 2019, 38 in 2020). This dynamics reflects the North-West-to-South-East direction of the return movement of migrants. The years 2019 and 2020 also brought a new dynamics in terms of readmissions to Slovakia – 69, resp. 52 persons. While only 54 persons were accepted in Slovakia in 2014 (as compared to 29 in 2013), in 2015 their number increased to 408 (16 in 2016, 26 in 2017, 45 in 2018, 69 in 2019). Most of persons in 2020 (38 persons) were accepted from the Czech Republic, followed by 9 persons from Poland and 5 from Ukraine. Clearly, the greatest share of accepted migrants in 2020 was due to two large groups – nationals of Turkey (15 persons), Vietnam (7 persons), Algeria (5 persons) and Iran and Afghanistan (4).

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

The returns are carried out on two grounds:

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

According to the data by IOM, 80 persons were returned within the framework of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegrations agreement in 2020 to 9 countries of origin. Most returnees headed to Serbia (38), Ukraine (25) and Georgia (6).

Finally, in this section we dwell on the effective Dublin transfers according to the Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013. The effective transfers happen when Slovakia hands over a third country national to other member state, which is competent for decision in asylum procedure, or when Slovakia takes over a third country national from other member state, as SR is competent for decision in asylum procedure. In this framework, in 2018 and 2019 the number of persons taken to Slovakia was 47 and 80, respectively and 25 in 2020. Number of persons handed over from Slovakia was 15 in 2018, 17 in 2019 and 10 in 2020.

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

Foreign population in Slovakia has been continuously growing over the past few years. Total number of foreign population measured by the numbers of residence permits in Slovakia has a long-term increasing tendency. Total number of foreigners with residence permits in Slovakia increased from about 20 thousand in 2004 to almost 72 thousand in 2013, 77 thousand in 2014, 85 thousand in 2015, 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018, 143 thousand in 2019 and finally 150 thousand in 2020. (Table 3).

Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been slightly declining over the past years, but picked up in 2013. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12, reached almost 16.7 thousands in 2013, 17.2 thousands in 2014, 23.8 thousands in 2015, 24.7 thousands in 2016, 29.5 thousand in 2017, 38.6 thousand in 2018, 50.8 thousand in 2019 and 47.1 thousand in 2020. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 17.4 thousand in 2015 and 2016, almost 23 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018, 43.6 thousand in 2019 to fall to 39.8 thousand in 2020. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (36.4 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7301 in 2020). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 85 thousand in 2015, 93 thousand by the end of 2016, 143 thousand in 2019 and 150 thousand in 2020. 39.6 per cent of them in 2020 were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2020 it reached almost 91 thousand persons (as compared to almost 86 thousands in 2019).

Two sources of data about foreign population are used in this section: the monitoring by State Statistical Office and the register of Ministry of Interior. The former is based on the Census data, surveys of population and reporting of changes of permanent address. The latter is essentially the register of residence permits issued to foreigners in Slovakia. Since 2008 the data by SSO are reported by country of origin as well as country of citizenship (the same distinction was presented for the flow data reported in Section II - tables 7a to 7e). Since 2014 it is not possible to monitor temporary permits in the case of EU nationals, as the stay of EU nationals and their family members at the Slovak territory is considered to be permanent. Therefore, the temporary residence and tolerated residence is only applicable to the third country nationals.

Regional distribution of foreign residents from third countries is rather uneven with high concentration in the region of the capital Bratislava. Table 19 provides details about the regional distribution of third country citizens with resident permits in Slovakia. Out of 90.8 thousands more than 33 thousands were in the capital Bratislava region in 2020. A relatively sizeable group of more than 11 thousand third country nationals resides in the eastern regions of Kosice followed by another western region of Trnava. These numbers are still very modest compared to the total population of the regions. Even for the region of Bratislava where the stock is largest, compared to the population of about 450 thousand, the stock of TCN represents less than 20 %.

Nationality structure of third-country nationals residing in Slovakia on the basis of residence permits is contained in Table 20. In 2020 the top 6 countries of citizenship were Ukraine, Serbia, Vietnam, Russia, China and Macedonia. This nationality structure remains very stable since 2011. The numbers of third country nationals from most of these countries increased between 2015 and 2020 or fell only slightly for the rest, the most pronounced growth was in the case of Ukrainian nationals, whose number increased by 10 % between 2019 and 2020.

Among the EEA nationals residing in Slovakia with either temporary or permanent residence permit the traditionally leading countries of origin are the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Italy and Greece.

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

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

In 2020 there were 59 089 live births, which was by 2035 more than in 2019 (57 054). Number of deaths increased by 5 855 persons compared to the previous year and reached 59 089 persons. Number of marriages decreased by 8 185 to 19 922 in 2020 and number of divorces decreased by 1171 to 8295 in 2020. Migration balance was 4 347 persons in 2020, gross inflow was 6 775 persons and gross outflow 2 428 persons. Migration balance increased by 715 persons compared to the previous year. Total population increase in 2020 reached 1 908 persons, which was by 5 544 less than in 2019. As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 there were 5 459 781 inhabitants in Slovakia, the share of women was 51.1 %.

Data for 2020 are updated on the basis of the Population Census held in 2011 and represent the most accurate updated data on population in Slovakia. The most recent Census in Slovakia was held recently in 2021 and the next report will use data from it. The components of population change over the period 1993 – 2020 are depicted in Table 21. According to the Census, the natural population change in 2011 was positive and reached almost 9 thousand persons, which represented an increase compared to 2 thousand persons as of the previous year. However, the year 2013 was already much more modest in terms of the population change: natural change decreased to about 2.7 thousand. In 2013 the natural increase reached only 2.7 thousands persons, in 2014 it increased to almost 3.7 thousand persons. However, 2015 witnessed a decline to 1.8 thousand persons and in 2016 increased to 5.2 thousand persons. 2017 had an increase to 4055 persons, 2018 3346 and 2019 3820 persons. 2020 witnessed a decline of 2439 persons. Overall, the natural balance has been increasing while the net migration balance has been slightly decreasing over the past few years until 2014. This trend was reversed in 2015 when migration balance increased more substantially (to 3.1 thousand persons) in 2016 to 3.9 thousand persons (3632 in 2019) and it overtook the natural balance (of 1.8 thousands) in 2015. In 2020 the net migration increased again, this time to 4347 persons.

Total population change started to pick up over the past years mainly due to the positive net migration balance, which has been growing year on year since 2002. During 2007 it has almost doubled as compared to the previous year. Although net migration figures have been always positive

over the past decade<sup>6</sup>, they picked up during the past few years, reaching in absolute terms slightly above 7 thousand in 2008, more than 4 thousand in 2009 and more than 3 thousand annually during the period 2010-2012. During the period 2014-2016 continuously increase from 1.7 thousand to 3.6 thousand persons in 2019 and to 4347 persons in 2020.

As can be seen in Table 7a, the migration balance declined, too, from about 2.4 thousand in 2013 to about 1.7 thousand in 2014. The latter was mainly due to the increased emigration (emigration in 2013 was 2 770 persons while in 2014 it was 3 644 persons). In 2015, 3 870 persons and in 2016, 3801 persons emigrated. However, in 2015 immigration increased more substantially to 6 997 persons (as compared to 5 357 in the previous year), in 2016 to 7 686 which led also to increased net migration balance of 3 127 persons (2015) and 3 885 persons in 2016. 2017 had a net balance of 3722 people, 2018 a net balance of 3955 people, 2019 a net balance of 3632 people with 2020 reaching 4347 persons.

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

In 2020 the dependency ratio for the Slovak population (defined as the ratio of pre- and post-working age population to working age population) reached 49.2%. The overall trend of ageing continues and the retirement age has been gradually increasing. The expansion of working age brackets to 15-64 led to a share of working age population of 72.4 per cent in 2008 as compared to 67 per cent in 2020 and a share of 12.1 per cent in 2008 as compared to 17 per cent in 2020 in post-working age group). Average age of the Slovak population in 2020 was 41.26 years.

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<sup>6</sup> In absolute terms the “transitional” net migration peaked between the years 1993-94, when the Czech and Slovak Federation was split into two separate republics (as of 1 January 2003), when in 1994 the net migration reached almost 5 thousand persons.

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 6.7 per cent in 2020 and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia in 2020 were at 34 071 persons which was a decrease compared to 2019 (55 098 persons). Among them 24.1 thousand worked on the basis of a work permit and 44.8 thousand on the basis of information cards in 2020 (29.9 thousand EEA nationals, 14.9 thousand other countries).

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

Numbers of foreign workers in Slovakia are summarized in table 26.

Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted 17.8 thousand and 20.1 thousand workers as of end 2013 and 2014, respectively. It further increased to 25.5 thousand workers by end 2015, 35.1 thousand by end 2016, 49.4 thousand in 2017, 69.1 thousand in 2018, 78.3 thousand in 2019 and 69 thousand in 2020. Among these, approximately almost half were EEA nationals.

Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in 2020 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania (7.4 thousand), Czech Republic (6 thousand), Hungary (4.9 thousand), Poland (2.4 thousand), Bulgaria (2.3 thousand) and Italy (1.2 thousand).

Tables 28 to 28c provide data about foreign workers by detailed breakdowns, such as by duration of stay, gender, age group, education, occupation and sector of economic activity. Majority of work permits for third country nationals is given for long-term period (over 12 months). On the contrary, most of the EEA nationals seem to come mainly for short period (less than 3 months). Prevailing characteristics for the group of workers from third countries are: male, university degree holder, and age brackets 25 to 34 years. For the workers from EEA both age and educational brackets are more evenly distributed. Figures 3a to 3e show more detailed comparison of workers from third countries with their counterparts from EU/EEA according to the mentioned categories: length of stay, age brackets, highest attained degree of education, occupation (ISCO) and sector of economic activity (NACE).

Tables 29a and 29b summarize the development of foreign workers' stocks from the EEA and OECD countries, respectively. It can be seen that vast majority of foreign workers in this category in Slovakia in mid-2020 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Croatia.

Data about Slovaks working abroad (Table 30) provided by the Labour Force Survey show that the number of Slovaks working abroad as of mid-2021 represented about 4.2 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: first increasing tendency until 2007, followed by

gradual decrease in the course of the crisis. While in 2007 there were about 178 thousand Slovaks working abroad, by 2010 their number decreased to less than 130 thousand, and by 2011 to 116 thousand. The numbers of Slovak workers abroad started to pick up recently again to reach on average 134 thousand in 2014, 148 thousand in 2015, 160 thousand in 2016, 150 thousand in 2017, 140 thousand in 2018, 128.6 thousand in 2019 and 121.9 thousand in 2020. (Almost two thirds of them were males).

The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2021 were Germany (28.6 thousand), Austria (26.5 thousand), the Czech Republic (22 thousand), Hungary (7.2 thousand), and Netherlands (2.2 thousand).

### **Internal mobility**

Tables 32 and 33 summarize the development of internal mobility of population over the past three decades. In 2013 about 85 thousand persons migrated internally, which represented a slight increase as compared to the previous year. In 2014 the number of internal migrants increased more substantially to almost 94 thousand persons, in 2015 it reached 91 thousand persons, in 2016 it reached 96 thousand persons, in 2017 it reached 95.1 thousand persons, 2018 98.4 thousand persons, 98.7 thousand persons in 2019 and 87.8 persons in 2020. It can be seen that the extent of internal mobility has been relatively low and it was even decreasing over the first transition decade when regional labour market differences started to grow. One would expect that the internal mobility would increase during the transition, as people would look for jobs in the better-off parts of the country. But paradoxically, absolute numbers of internal migrants were globally decreasing between 1980 and 2000 (with only a small upswing during the second half of the nineties). During the past decade the annual numbers of internal migrants fluctuated around 80 – 90 thousand persons (as compared to for example 115 thousand in 1980), which represents a rather negligible share of total population (less than 2 per cent).

The share of inter-regional mobility is still low as compared to mobility within regions. In 2020 44.8 per cent of mobility took place within the same district, and about 29 per cent among districts within the same region. Only about 27 per cent of the total mobility was inter-regional (Slovakia has 8 regions at NUTS III level, see Annex 2 for the map of the Slovak regions and districts).

In terms of numbers of migrants per 1000 inhabitants, the figures for inter-regional mobility, inter-district mobility and within-district mobility in 2020 were 4.2, 4.7, 7.2 (as compared to 4.9, 5.3, 7.9 in 2019), respectively. Women are more represented among the internal migrants than men. Among the most frequently quoted reasons for low internal mobility are the housing barriers, transportation costs, and also traditional attitudes of people.

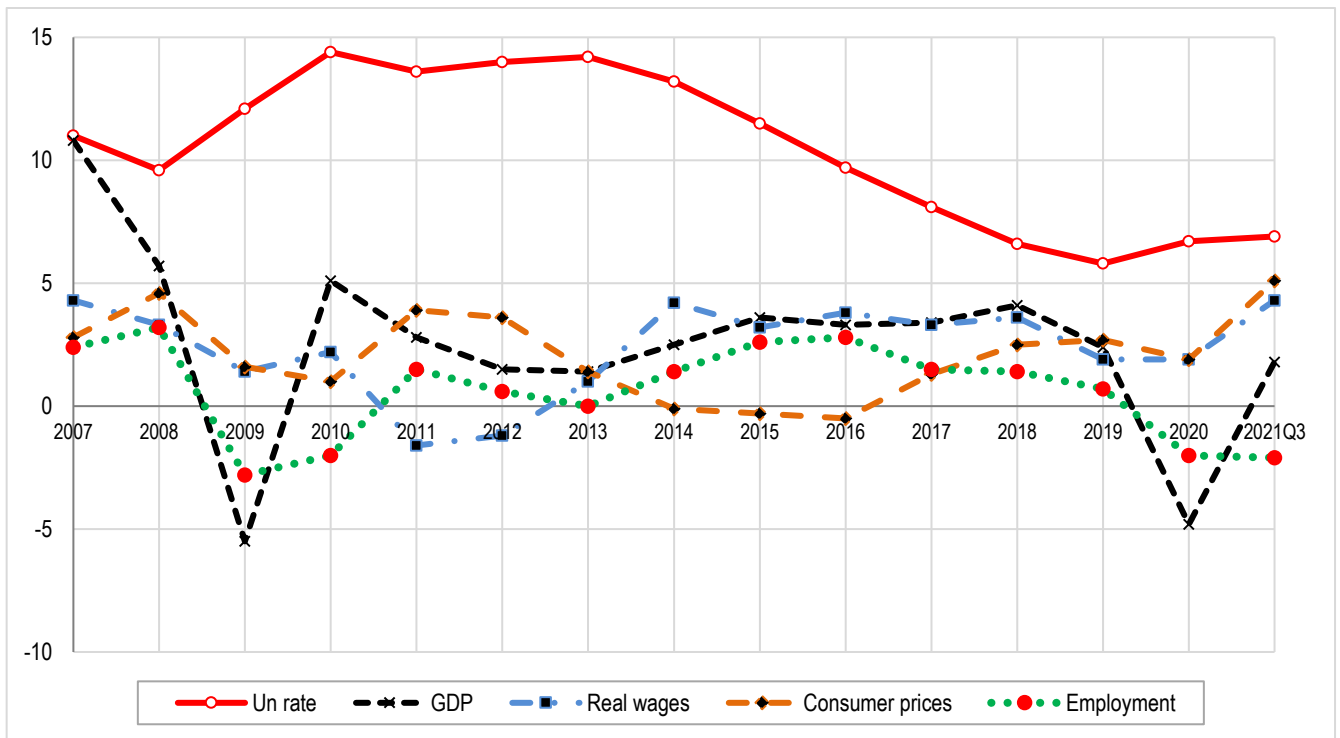
Thus one can conclude that despite relatively large regional differences in terms of labour market conditions, internal mobility does not seem to play a more substantial role in mitigating these differentials. Monitoring by the Statistical Office shows that the overall share of migrants in total population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



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

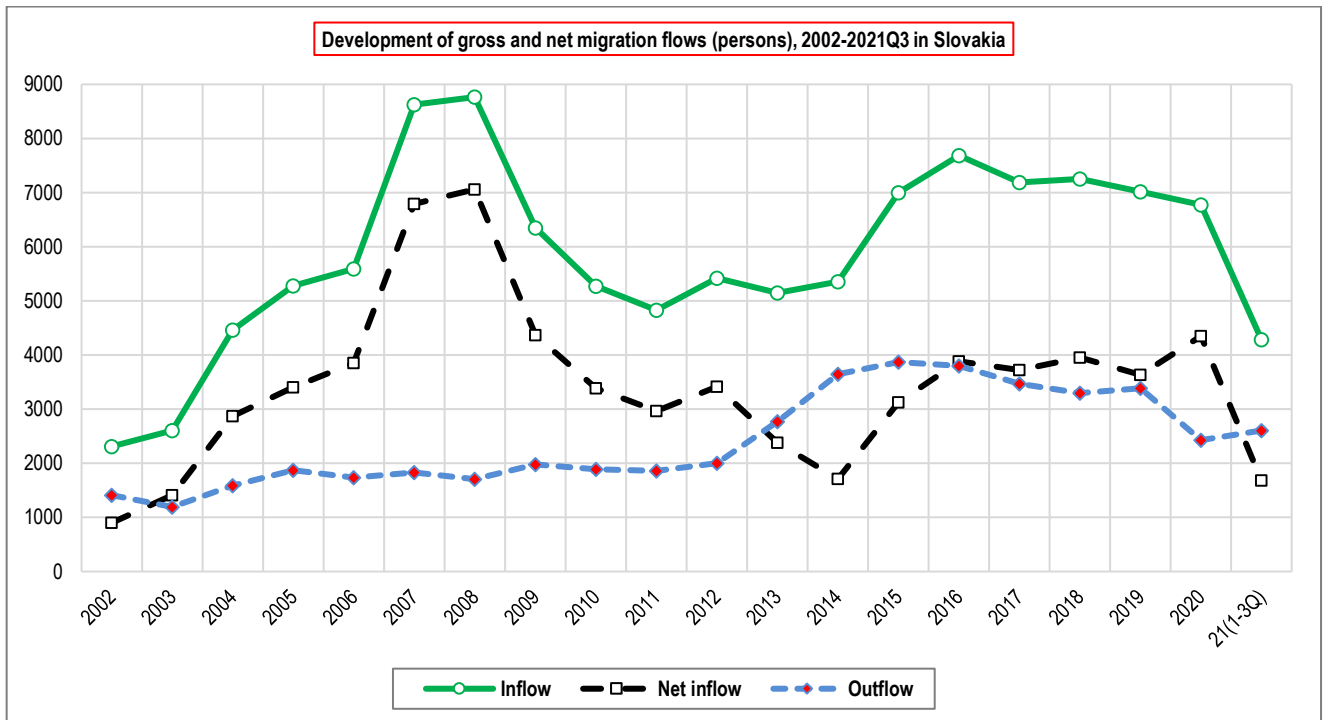
The National Integrated Reform Plan – Modern and Successful Slovakia under auspices of the Ministry of Finance strives to implement fiscal reforms, decrease greenhouse emissions, improve energetic effectiveness, lower long-term unemployment, focus on quality of education, support knowledge-based economy and prevent brain drain and promote transparent corruption-free and effective environment in the country has been updated in November 2020 with a plan for an umbrella institution (SK RISE) to manage the agenda of returns of the human capital back to Slovakia and also to attract foreign talents (researchers, teachers) in to the country (the Fast-track scheme).

Figure 1 Main economic indicators 2007-2021(Q1-3)



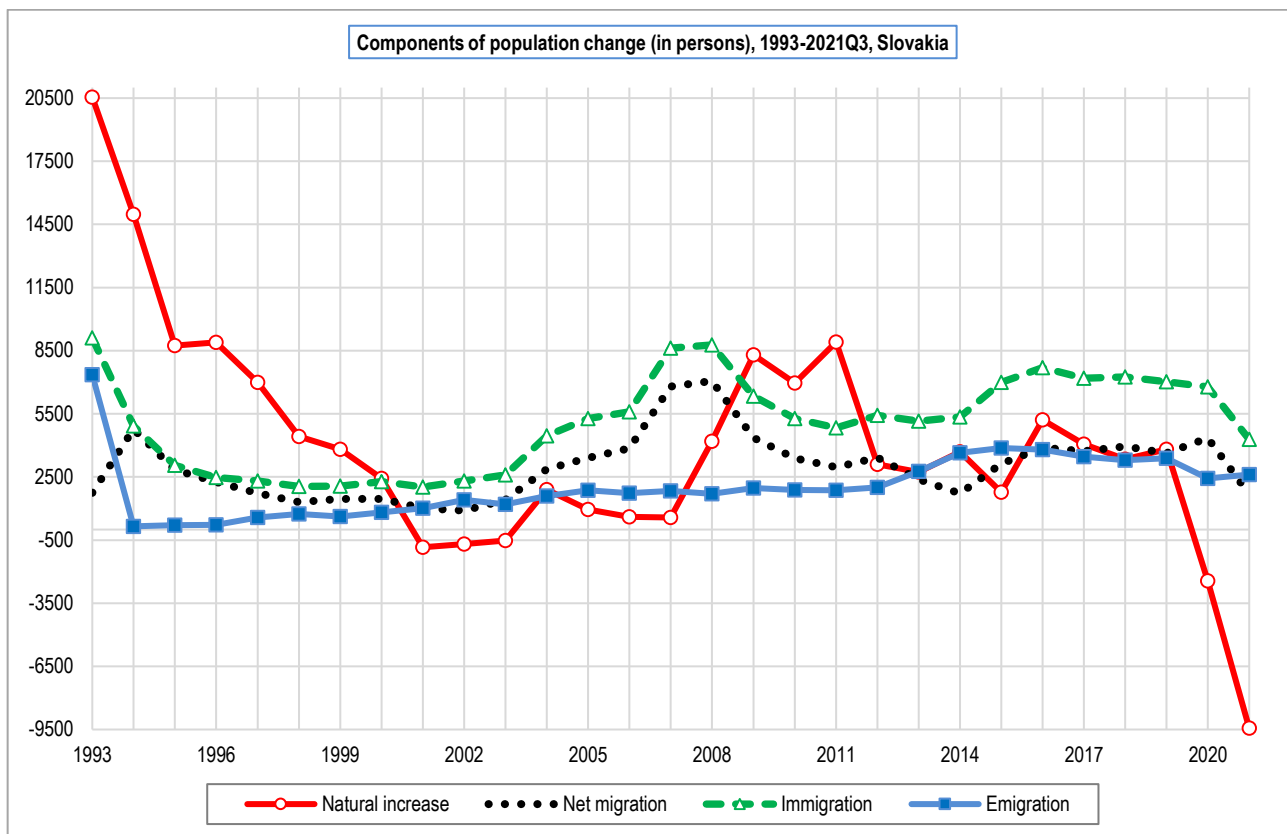
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Figure 2 Gross and net migration flows (in persons), 2002 – 2021Q3



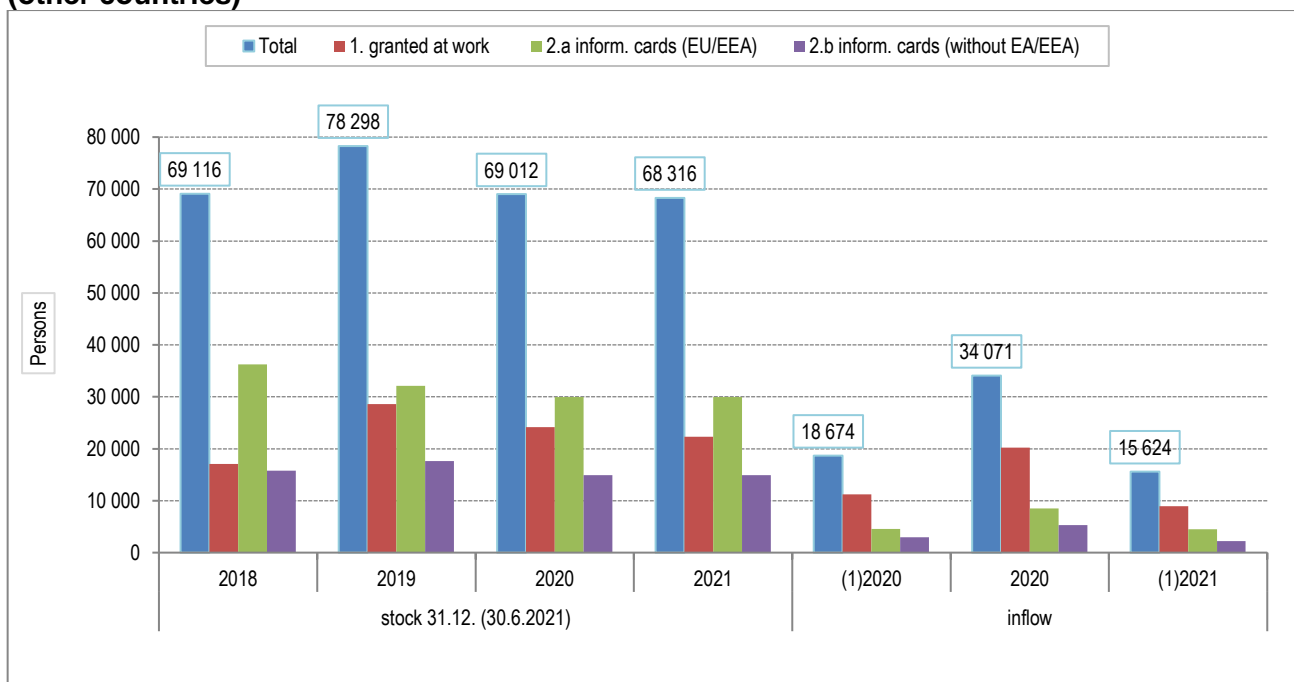
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Figure 3 Components of total population change (in persons), 1993 – 2021Q3**



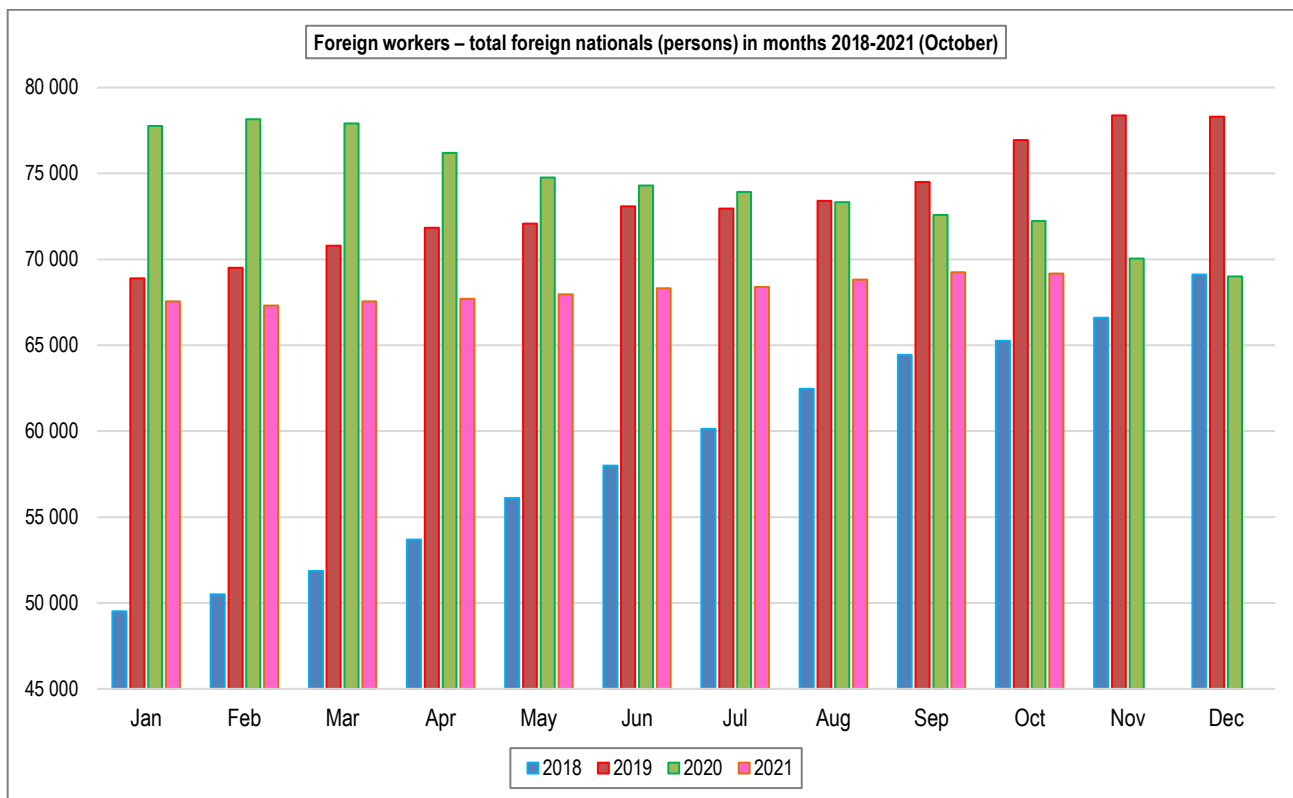
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Figure 4 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category, 2018-mid 2021: Total nationals working on the basis: 1. of the authorization granted at work; 2.a of information cards (EU/EEA & Switzerland); 2.b of information cards (other countries)**



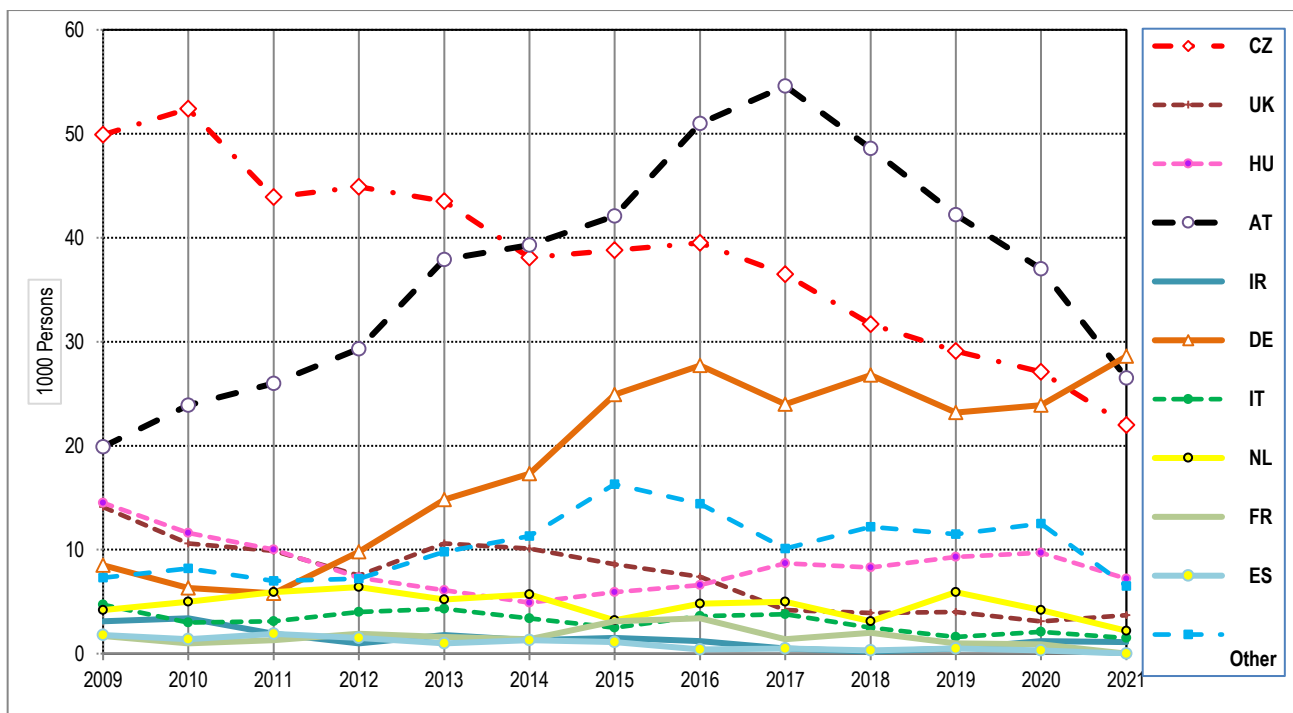
Source (data): Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Figure 5 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2018-2021(October)**



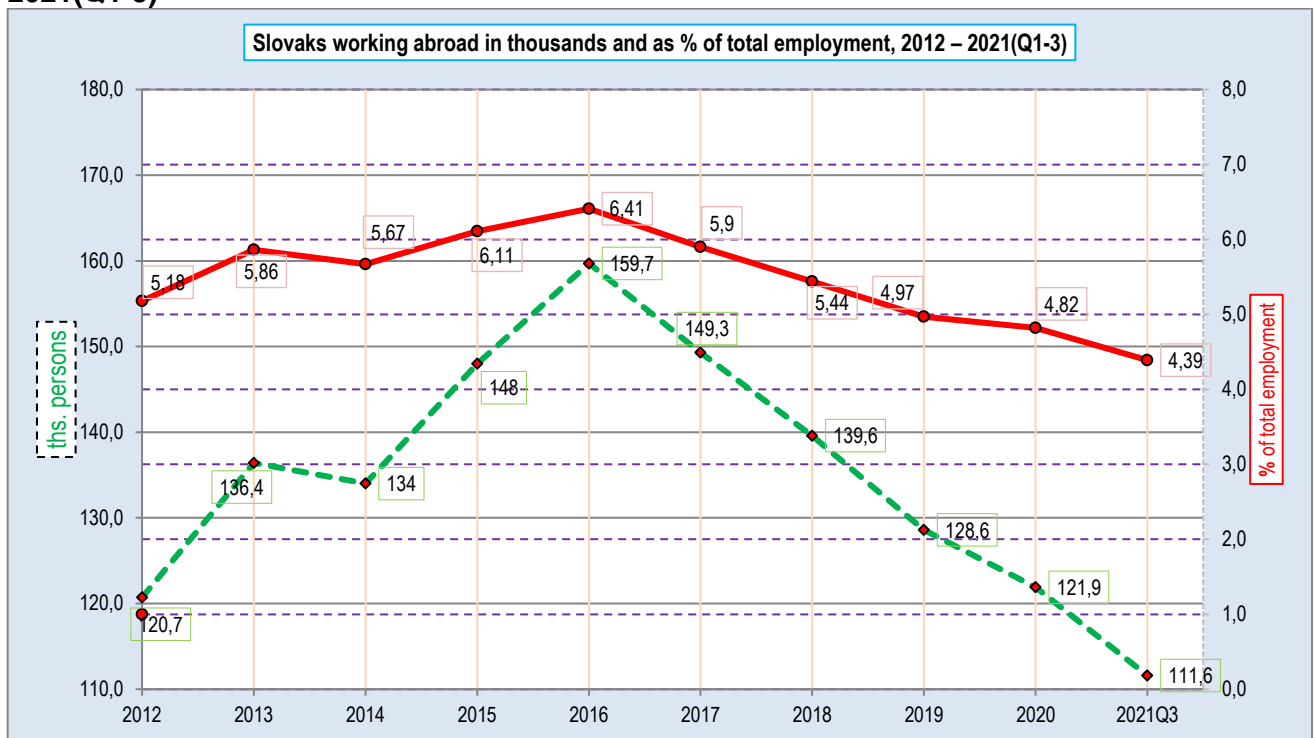
Source (data): Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Figure 6 Slovaks working abroad (in ths.) persons by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2009 – 2020 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Q2021**



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

**Figure 7 Slovaks working abroad in thousands and as % of total employment, 2012–2021(Q1-3)**

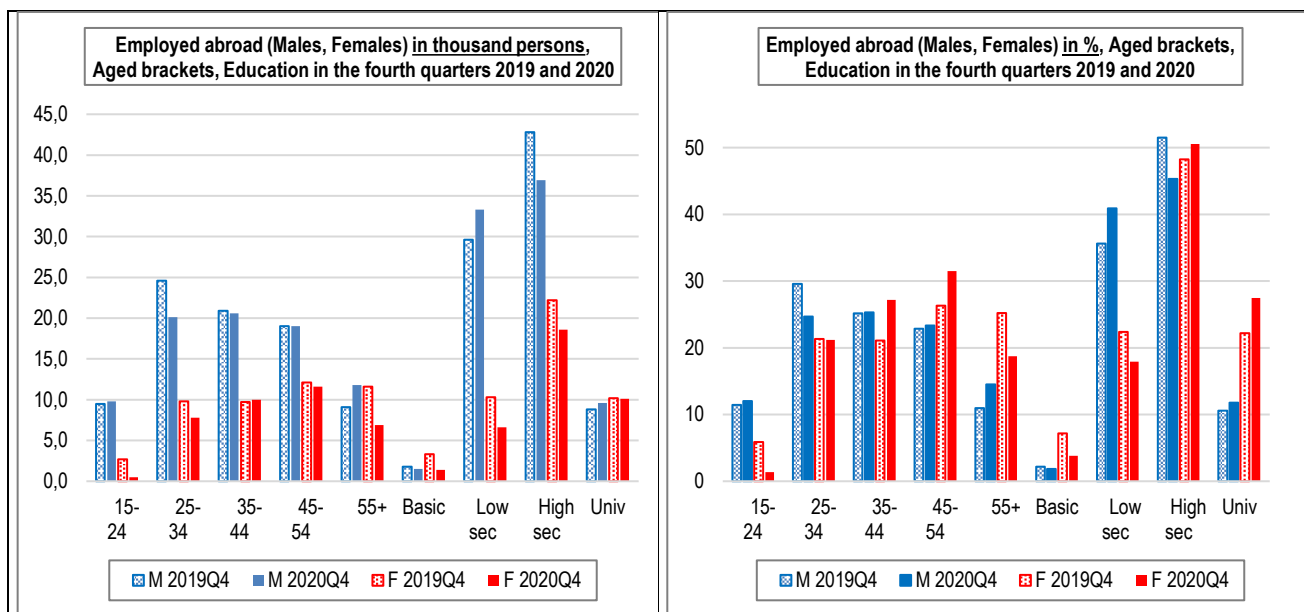


Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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

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

**Figure 8 Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in the fourth quarters 2019 and 2020**



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

**Table 1 Main economic indicators<sup>(a)</sup> 2008-2021Q3**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2001 Q1-3
GDP <sup>(b)</sup>	5,7	-5,5	5,1	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,1	2,4	-4,8	1,8
Total employment <sup>(c)</sup>	3,2	-2,8	-2,0	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6	2,8	1,5	1,4	0,7	-2,0	-2,1
Real wages	3,3	1,4	2,2	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2	3,8	3,3	3,6	1,9	1,9	4,3
Consumer prices <sup>(d)</sup>	4,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	-0,5	1,3	2,5	2,7	1,9	5,1
Unemployment rate <sup>(e)</sup>	9,6	12,1	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5	9,7	8,1	6,6	5,8	6,7	6,9

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes, (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000, as of 2012 ESA 95 method chain index base 2005; 2016 (ESA 2010); (c) LFS employment, annual average change, (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification, base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages (data on registered unemployment 2011 were revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census). Consumer prices October 2021

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender 1970-2020**

Immigration						
Year	From/to abroad (a)			From/to the Czech Republic		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1970	871	518	353	9 570	4 815	4 755
1980	546	236	310	6 933	3 626	3 307
1990	944	552	329	7 674	3 861	3 813
1994	1 778	942	836	3 144	1 769	1 375
1995	1 210	593	617	1 497	793	704
Ø1996-2000	1 283	676	607	952	496	456
2000	1 006	527	479	1 268	654	614
Ø2001-2005	2 431	1 439	992	904	478	426
2005	4 132	2 606	1 526	1 144	645	499
Ø2006-2010	5 650	3 853	1 797	1 269	688	581
2010	4 112	2 644	1 468	1 160	603	557
2011	3 840	2 492	1 348	989	521	468
2012	4 247	2 572	1 675	1 172	646	526
2013	4 012	2 405	1 607	1 137	562	575
2014	4 125	2 431	1 694	1 232	678	554
2015	5 556	3 361	2 195	1 441	741	700
Ø2011-2015	4 356	2 652	1 704	1 194	629	565
2016	6 035	3 590	2 445	1 651	832	819
2017	5 602	3 122	2 480	1 586	789	797
2018	5 520	3 077	2 443	1 733	869	864
2019	5 385	3 002	2 383	1 631	846	785
2020	4 943	2 700	2 243	1 832	932	900
Ø2016-2020	5 497	3 098	2 399	1 687	854	833
Emigration						
1970	760	329	431	14 138	7 162	6 976

1980	543	140	403	10 065	5 084	4 981
1990	867	418	449	10 073	5 444	4 629
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
Ø1996-2000	314	112	202	177	83	94
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
Ø2001-2005	749	232	517	453	206	247
2005	1 139	366	773	734	331	403
Ø2006-2010	1 157	503	654	670	293	377
2010	1 260	568	692	629	276	353
2011	1 226	458	768	637	293	344
2012	1 380	502	878	623	276	347
2013	1 833	695	1 138	937	393	544
2014	2 482	913	1 569	1 162	529	633
2015	2 758	1 067	1 691	1 112	487	625
Ø2011-2015	1 936	727	1 209	894	395	499
2016	2 568	1 003	1 565	1 233	532	701
2017	2 261	827	1 434	1 205	538	667
2018	2 128	777	1 411	1 170	503	667
2019	2 242	803	1 439	1 142	510	632
2020	1 524	560	964	904	436	468
Ø2016-2020	2 145	794	1 363	1 131	504	627

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 3 Number of residence permits granted to foreigners in 2016-2020**

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Temporary</b>	20 480	29 474	40 728	36 476	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964	69 978
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	20 480	29 474	40 728	36 476	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964	69 978
<b>Permanent residence</b>	8 883	9 174	10 075	10 586	66 362	69 645	72 933	76 060	79 981
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 282	2 541	2 837	3 285	14 347	15 589	17 050	18 812	20 775
<i>EU nationals</i>	6 601	6 633	7 238	7 301	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248	59 206
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	150	33	71	71	295	236	15	51	53
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	150	33	71	71	295	236	15	51	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 513</b>	<b>38 681</b>	<b>50 874</b>	<b>47 133</b>	<b>93 247</b>	<b>104451</b>	<b>121264</b>	<b>143075</b>	<b>150012</b>
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	<b>22 912</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>43 636</b>	<b>39 832</b>	<b>41 232</b>	<b>50 395</b>	<b>65 381</b>	<b>85 827</b>	<b>90 806</b>
<i>EU nationals</i>	<b>6 601</b>	<b>6 633</b>	<b>7 238</b>	<b>7 301</b>	<b>52 015</b>	<b>54 056</b>	<b>55 883</b>	<b>57 248</b>	<b>59 206</b>

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

**Foreigner** – A foreigner shall be understood as everyone who is not the state citizen of the Slovak Republic.

**EU national** - is everyone who is not a SR national and who is a Member State national (Member State is an EU Member State, other state that is the part of the Agreement on European Economic Area and Switzerland).

**Third country national** - is everyone who is not the SR national and not the EU national (this category also includes stateless persons).

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

**Table 4 Number of residence permits granted to foreigners in 1<sup>st</sup> half years 2017-2021**

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Temporary</b>	11 371	17 123	16 119	18 616	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676	72 356
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	11 371	17 123	16 119	18 616	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676	72 356
<b>Permanent residence</b>	4 548	5 089	4 276	4 033	68 129	71 177	74 441	77 243	80 485
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 243	1 360	1 399	1 912	14 942	16 237	17 893	19 548	24 603
<i>EU nationals</i>	3 305	3 729	2 877	2 121	53 187	54 940	56 548	57 695	55 882
<b>Tolerated residence</b>	17	22	20	59	251	17	24	21	61
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	17	22	20	59	251	17	24	21	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 936</b>	<b>22 234</b>	<b>20 415</b>	<b>22 708</b>	<b>97 934</b>	<b>109233</b>	<b>130418</b>	<b>145940</b>	<b>152902</b>
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	<b>12 631</b>	<b>18 505</b>	<b>17 538</b>	<b>20 587</b>	<b>44 747</b>	<b>54 293</b>	<b>73 870</b>	<b>88 245</b>	<b>97 020</b>
<i>EU nationals</i>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>3 729</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>53 187</b>	<b>54 940</b>	<b>56 548</b>	<b>57 695</b>	<b>55 882</b>

Notes: \* Slovak nationals residing abroad (the so-called foreign Slovaks) constitute a special category of aliens. They are not granted temporary residence permit; however, their residence results from Article 17 (2) of the Act on Stay of Aliens, which stipulates that alien who was granted the status of foreign Slovak (as specified under Act No 474/2005 Coll.) is not required to hold temporary residence permit and can stay on the territory of SR for unlimited period.

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



**Table 5 Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2020-2021 (Top 20)**

2020	Inflows (new permits)				2021 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	<b>22 126</b>	20 741	1 384	1	Ukraine	<b>12 081</b>	11 411	669	1
Serbia	<b>5 578</b>	5 397	181		Serbia	<b>2 402</b>	2 324	78	
Vietnam	<b>2 949</b>	2 779	168	2	Vietnam	<b>1 378</b>	1 308	70	
Russia	<b>2 136</b>	1 794	338	4	Russia	<b>994</b>	801	193	
Macedonia	<b>646</b>	557	89		Macedonia	<b>309</b>	277	32	
Georgia	<b>522</b>	514	8		Georgia	<b>305</b>	300	5	
Korea	<b>497</b>	426	71		United Kingd	<b>284</b>	3	281	
Bosnia&Herz	<b>467</b>	446	21		Korea	<b>262</b>	228	34	
India	<b>391</b>	367	23	1	Bosnia & Herz	<b>247</b>	239	8	
Iran	<b>379</b>	334	45		Iran	<b>193</b>	150	43	
China	<b>374</b>	310	64		Turkey	<b>188</b>	161	27	
Turkey	<b>323</b>	284	39		India	<b>179</b>	167	12	
Kazakhstan	<b>298</b>	268	30		Belarus	<b>153</b>	139	14	
U.S.	<b>268</b>	183	85		Kirghiz	<b>142</b>	140	2	
Belarus	<b>238</b>	217	21		Kazakhstan	<b>138</b>	122	16	
Thailand	<b>201</b>	173	28		China	<b>138</b>	100	38	
Philippines	<b>165</b>	147	18		U.S.	<b>109</b>	80	29	
Moldova	<b>140</b>	125	15		Thailand	<b>85</b>	73	12	
Israel	<b>138</b>	130	8		Philippines	<b>76</b>	57	19	
Kyrgyzstan	<b>117</b>	115	2		Afghanistan	<b>68</b>	12	6	50
Others	<b>1 879</b>	1 169	647	63	Others	<b>856</b>	524	324	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 832</b>	<b>36 476</b>	<b>3 285</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20 587</b>	<b>18 616</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>59</b>

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

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

**Table 5b Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2019–2020 (Top 20)**

2019	Inflows (new permits)				2020 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	<b>23 566</b>	22 628	937	1	Ukraine	<b>8 858</b>	8 314	544	
Serbia	<b>6 377</b>	6 233	143	1	Serbia	<b>2 815</b>	2 743	72	
Vietnam	<b>2 973</b>	2 849	122	2	Vietnam	<b>1 605</b>	1 525	79	1
Russia	<b>2 115</b>	1 853	260	2	Russia	<b>898</b>	745	149	4
Macedonia	<b>727</b>	661	66		Macedonia	<b>339</b>	301	38	
Korea	<b>635</b>	543	92		Georgia	<b>303</b>	300	3	
China	<b>594</b>	452	142		Bosnia & Herz	<b>246</b>	234	12	
Iran	<b>590</b>	544	46		Korea	<b>237</b>	203	34	
India	<b>581</b>	551	30		China	<b>189</b>	149	40	
Georgia	<b>561</b>	555	6		India	<b>187</b>	180	7	
Bosnia&Herz	<b>560</b>	541	19		Turkey	<b>169</b>	154	15	
Turkey	<b>449</b>	398	51		Iran	<b>144</b>	123	21	
U.S.	<b>350</b>	250	99	1	Kazakhstan	<b>127</b>	113	14	
Kazakhstan	<b>286</b>	261	25		Philippines	<b>121</b>	112	9	

Afghanistan	<b>215</b>	155	19	41	Thailand	<b>103</b>	88	15	
Belarus	<b>205</b>	182	22	1	U.S.	<b>102</b>	73	29	
Thailand	<b>203</b>	167	36		Kirghiz	<b>99</b>	97	2	
Moldova	<b>165</b>	151	13	1	Belarus	<b>96</b>	84	12	
Brazil	<b>136</b>	124	12		Moldova	<b>68</b>	62	6	
Syria	<b>136</b>	106	30		Mongolia	<b>44</b>	44		
Others	<b>2 212</b>	1 524	667	21	Others	<b>788</b>	475	298	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 636</b>	<b>40 728</b>	<b>2 837</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 538</b>	<b>16 119</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>20</b>

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

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

**Table 6** Number of valid residence permits of third country nationals by purpose of temporary residence in Slovakia, 31.12.2018–2020 and 30.6.2019-2021

Purpose of residence	31.12.			30.6.		
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total (persons)</b>	<b>48 316</b>	<b>66 964</b>	<b>69 978</b>	<b>55 953</b>	<b>68 676</b>	<b>72 356</b>
Slovak living abroad	10 921	11 901	11 228	11 408	11 529	10 926
Employment	15 387	26 196	24 216	21 022	27 667	21 943
Family reunion	7 672	8 965	9 354	8 085	8 868	9 648
Business	8 062	11 856	16 401	9 340	13 033	21 458
Study	5 102	6 910	7 773	4 918	6 534	7 443
Specific activity – Sport	513	506	429	505	432	355
Subsidiary protection	159	150	123	168	120	139
Specific activity- Volunteering	140	108	80	141	98	77
Specific activity – Programmes approved by SR government or the EU						
Research and Development	45	57	61	49	65	79
Specific activity – Lecturing	76	76	73	73	79	66
Other purposes of temporary residence	239	239	240	244	251	222

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

**Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, <sup>(a)</sup> 2009-2020**

Continent	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>5149</b>	<b>2770</b>	<b>5357</b>	<b>3644</b>	<b>6997</b>	<b>3870</b>	<b>7686</b>	<b>3801</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>3466</b>	<b>7253</b>	<b>3298</b>	<b>7016</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>6775</b>	<b>2428</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>5849</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>4756</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>4294</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>4870</b>	<b>1806</b>	<b>4553</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>3302</b>	<b>6369</b>	<b>3477</b>	<b>6936</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>3186</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>3071</b>	<b>6343</b>	<b>3108</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>2335</b>
Albania	9	1	4		4	2	1		3	1	2				11		9	1	4		13		16	
Andorra													1	1						1				
Austria	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760	591	617
Belarus	11		4		4		7		7		8	2	6		3	1	11		7		6		2	
Belgium	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13	37	12
Bosnia & Herz.	3		9		4	1	4		2		3	1	9		9	4	5	2	6		2		3	
Bulgaria	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4	37	4
Croatia	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4	110	15	83	3	67	2	35	3	42	10
Czech Republic	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142	1832	904
Cyprus*	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8	19	5	11	2	17	5	10	4	16	8
Denmark	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11	21	28
Estonia	5		8		7		5		5	1	4		2		6		1		2		1		7	
Finland	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7	3	4
France	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31	90	10
Germany	517	444	355	304	288	176	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407	448	327	494	261	484	295	499	241	468	228
Greece	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10	27	5
Hungary	806	72	708	45	691	43	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61	497	73	346	84	372	64	267	76	466	66
Iceland	2		1		2		5		14	1	17			1	9		9		10	1	7		6	2
Italy	244	62	233	72	212	59	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131	295	100	328	110	204	89	187	107	175	61
Ireland	55	20	55	15	38	14	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63	131	43	132	40	163	65	145	36	102	14
Latvia	12	1	32	3	15		16	2	10			9		17		20		8	2	6		13	1	7
Liechtenstein												1		1			1	2		1				
Lithuania	17	1	10	2	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5	8	
Luxembourg	4			3	1	3	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5	4	3
Macedonia	18		14	1	16		12		19		25	2	19		12	1	21		21	4	11		17	4
Malta	1		5	4		1	5	3	3	5	6	7	5	1	7	1	7	1	6	5	7	4	6	1
Moldavia	2	1	3		1		1	1	7		1		6		3		1		4		9		1	
Monaco			2		1	3			1	1		3		6	1	1		2	3	1		1	1	
Montenegro	2		1			1					1	3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	3			

<b>Continent</b>	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>
The Netherlands	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	31	70	35
Norway	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19	71	10
Poland	382	30	286	44	191	11	128	19	170	4	135	16	220	12	226	28	171	20	196	11	155	27	224	17
Portugal	34	1	14		28		18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2	28	2
Romania	586	45	416	14	465	14	286	15	275	3	298	2	491	2	479	10	246	1	366	1	170	8	102	1
Russia	54		65	1	40	2	37	1	4		41	3	63	5	59	3	64	2	79	2	68		96	
Serbia	84	3	61	3	50		46	8	68	4	51	3	90	1	102	8	103	5	102	2	71	9	47	5
Slovenia	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3	16	3	8	3	14	2	11		15	5
Spain	119	21	81	22	86	16	97	14	69	29	73	21	119	41	117	44	112	40	91	26	104	45	112	15
Sweden	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16	22	9
Switzerland	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89	75	143	96	182	84	195	152	177	166	189	201	152	211	160	184	93
Turkey*	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2	13	1	15		6	5	12	1	9	
Ukraine	119	1	119	3	116	1	114	3	148	2	234	3	374	4	325	4	366	1	401		469		411	1
United Kingdom	279	104	177	118	224	125	548	163	617	260	706	351	792	405	953	285	1029	217	998	296	1165	329	864	161
<b>Asia</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>64</b>
Canada	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75	51	25
United States	136	66	124	80	101	70	151	85	154	107	155	133	150	161	179	91	206	98	203	70	215	88	136	39
<b>Africa</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. \* Cyprus and Turkey from 2012 in the framework of Europe. Gibraltar "In=1 person" (2016) incl to UK  
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2009-2020**

Continent	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>6346</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5272</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>5149</b>	<b>2770</b>	<b>5357</b>	<b>3644</b>	<b>6997</b>	<b>3870</b>	<b>7686</b>	<b>3801</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>3466</b>	<b>7253</b>	<b>3298</b>	<b>7016</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>6775</b>	<b>2428</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>4966</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>4868</b>	<b>2759</b>	<b>5160</b>	<b>3614</b>	<b>6732</b>	<b>3866</b>	<b>7384</b>	<b>3735</b>	<b>6989</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>3292</b>	<b>6855</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>6604</b>	<b>2426</b>
Albania									3	1	1				12		8	1	5		14		16	
Austria	226	17	160	20	105	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1	51		30	1	49		93	
Belarus	6		3		4				5		4	2	6		2	1	7		5		6		2	
Belgium	62	4	51	1	53	1	28		41		21		26	1	21	2	11	1	15		8		7	
Bosnia Herz.	2		9		3				2		3	1	5		4				3		1		4	
Bulgaria	124	11	135	6	205	17	177	6	51		54	4	146		140		82		66	2	44	2	31	
Croatia	5		10		7	1	10	1	136		72	2	153	1	131	5	90		67		39		38	
Czech Republic	1037	43	786	54	600	30	462	16	402	4	414	4	589	7	545	18	475	3	486	9	408	3	660	1
Cyprus							2		1		3		2		3		1				3		5	
Denmark	39	3	37	3	14	4	6		7		9		7		5	2	5	1	11		1		9	
Estonia							4		3		2		1		4		1		2		1		7	
Finland							10	1	8		3		12		10	1	7		13		2		1	
France	163	1	118	2	100		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1	68		43		46		52	
Germany	387	280	247	142	191	26	129	10	90	4	76	1	147		131	4	149		106	4	98		113	1
Greece	50	3	42	1	26		15		16		19		57		48	2	40		20		32		19	
Hungary	783	46	678	17	662	15	706		379	5	510	8	560	2	605	4	449	1	457	1	369		474	2
Ireland	26		23	1	25	1	10	1	10		7				10		14		11		9		14	
Italy	214	7	206	12	175	3	164	2	150		107	1	211	10	200	3	218	1	118	2	109	2	97	1
Iceland							4		14		17		7		5		8		9		2		2	
Latvia	11	1	31		15		16	2	9		7		17		19		9		3		13		7	
Lithuania	17	1	11	2	19		11		9	3	10		19		11	1	15		6	1	8		8	
Luxembourg	3																4				2			
Macedonia	16		14		14		10		16	1	18	1	18		9		17		19	2	10		10	
Malta							1		1		4		2		2		1		1		2			
Moldavia	1		3		1				4		1		1								3			
Montenegro			1			1							1						1		2			
The Netherlands	44	4	37	6	28		12		15		16		17	1	18		17		9		19		25	
Norway	57		51	2	58		54		31		48		49		36		29		34		6		30	
Poland	376	23	280	32	190	7	115	9	158		122	1	205	3	208	4	151	1	170	1	151	4	203	

<b>Continent</b>	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>
Portugal							16		11		12		36		19		26		12		28		29	
Romania	579	46	412	14	458	13	275	12	274	3	290	1	498		471	6	238		366		181	6	103	1
Russia	52		61		40				43		39	3	53	1	49		60	2	76		59		87	
Serbia <sup>(b)</sup>	47		31		15				27		15	1	46		26		35		45	1	26	2	12	
Slovakia	1205	1432	1111	1512	1078	1703	2479	1923	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835	4076	3674	4277	3434	4384	3266	4530	3345	3941	2419
Slovenia	24	1	23	2	22	2	8		9		5		16		13		8		9		10		10	
Spain	88	6	63	4	64	1	57		39		42	2	85	2	85	5	81	1	57		65	1	70	
Sweden	35		20	1	10		20		22		11		14		21		12		12		17		13	1
Switzerland	28		27	1	15	4	14	1	5		10		9		14		5		15		18		13	
Turkey													13		8		9		4	1	10		3	
Ukraine	99	1	107	1	105	1			77	3	94	2	192		154		202		237		283		309	
United Kingdom	212	5	126	9	153	2	60	2	48		62	2	103		130	1	109		136	1	171	2	87	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>
Canada	2	2	1		4		3		2		4		1		3		5		3		1		1	
United States	28		30	6	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1	13	3	17		19		12		11	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>9</b>	
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>	

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. Cyprus and Turkey up to 2011 in the framework of Asia; from 2012 in Europe.

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2017-2020**

Origin	2017		2018		2019		2020		Citizenship	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>3466</b>	<b>7253</b>	<b>3298</b>	<b>7016</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>6775</b>	<b>2428</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>3466</b>	<b>7253</b>	<b>3298</b>	<b>7016</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>6775</b>	<b>2428</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>3186</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>3071</b>	<b>6343</b>	<b>3108</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>6989</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>3292</b>	<b>6855</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>6604</b>	<b>2426</b>
<b>EU</b>				<b>2885</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>2918</b>	<b>5376</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>EU without SR</b>				<b>22</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>OECD 36</b>	<b>5911</b>	<b>3356</b>	<b>5848</b>	<b>3197</b>	<b>5835</b>	<b>3315</b>	5692	2374	<b>OECD 36</b>	<b>6288</b>	<b>3457</b>	<b>6224</b>	<b>3292</b>	<b>6216</b>	<b>3374</b>	6029	2425
OECD 37					5838	3315	<b>5694</b>	<b>2374</b>	OECD 37					6218	3374	<b>6030</b>	<b>2425</b>
Australia	54	14	49	21	55	27	18	8	Australia	6		2					2
Austria	630	803	583	741	640	760	591	617	Austria	51		30	1	49			93
Belgium	43	20	51	7	32	13	37	12	Belgium	11	1	15		8			7
Canada	86	57	76	47	90	75	51	25	Canada	5		3		1			1
Chile		1	4		3		7		Chile			3		1			1
Colombia <sup>2020</sup>					3		2		Colombia <sup>2020</sup>					2			1
Czech Rep.	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142	1832	904	Czech Rep.	475	3	486	9	408	3	660	1
Denmark	16	15	21	8	14	11	21	28	Denmark	5	1	11		1			9
Estonia	1		2		1		7		Estonia	1		2		1			7
Finland	12	15	18	5	6	7	3	4	Finland	7		13		2			1
France	113	33	88	22	90	31	90	10	France	68		43		46			52
Germany	494	261	484	295	499	241	468	228	Germany	149		106	4	98			113
Greece	49	3	31	2	42	10	27	5	Greece	40		20		32			19
Hungary	346	84	372	64	267	76	466	66	Hungary	449	1	457	1	369			474
Iceland	9		10	1	7		6	2	Iceland			9		2			2
Ireland	132	40	163	65	145	36	102	14	Ireland	14		11		9			14
Israel	14	1	5	1	6	2	6		Israel	3				2			4
Italy	328	110	204	89	187	107	175	61	Italy	218	1	118	2	109	2	97	1
Japan	2	3	10	3	8			1	Japan	2		3					
Korea	26	14	16	6	16	17	17		Korea	26	14	15	5	15	17	17	
Latvia	8	2	6		13	1	7		Latvia	9		3		8			7
Lithuania	17	4	8	1	13	5	8		Lithuania	15		6	1	13			8
Luxembourg	18	5	13	4	9	5	4	3	Luxembourg	4				2			
Mexico	10	5	11	1	11	1	11		Mexico	3		6		3			5

Origin	2017		2018		2019		2020		Citizenship	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Netherlands	63	33	50	44	59	59	70	35	Netherlands	17		9		19		25	
New Zealand	7	5	8	6	6	2	3		New Zealand	1		1				1	
Norway	86	23	83	16	57	19	71	10	Norway	29		34		6		30	
Poland	171	20	196	11	155	27	224	17	Poland	151	1	170	1	151	4	203	
Portugal	29	5	16	3	27	2	28	2	Portugal	26		12		28		29	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	4277	3434	4384	3266	4530	3345	3941	2419
Slovenia	8	3	14	2	11		15	5	Slovenia	8		9		10		10	
Spain	112	40	91	26	104	45	112	15	Spain	81	1	57		65	1	70	
Sweden	25	28	24	13	28	16	22	9	Sweden	12		12		17		13	1
Switzerland	166	189	201	152	211	160	184	93	Switzerland	5		15		18		13	
Turkey	15		6	5	12	1	9		Turkey	9		4	1	10		3	
UK	1029	217	998	296	1165	329	864	161	UK	109		136	1	171	2	87	
United States	206	98	203	70	215	88	136	39	United States	17		19		12		11	
<b>Non-OECD</b>									<b>Non-OECD</b>								
Bulgaria	86	5	72	4	44	4	37	4	Bulgaria	82		66	2	44	2	31	
Romania	246	1	366	1	170	8	102	1	Romania	238		366		181	6	103	1

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.



**Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2020 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship**

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow
1	Czech Republic	1832	904	1	Czech Republic	660	1
2	United Kingdom	864	161	2	Hungary	474	2
3	Austria	591	617	3	Ukraine	309	
4	Germany	468	228	4	Poland	203	
5	Hungary	466	66	5	Germany	113	1
6	Ukraine	411	1	6	Romania	103	1
7	Poland	224	17	7	Italy	97	1
8	Switzerland	184	93	8	Austria	93	
9	Italy	175	61	9	Russia	87	
10	United States	136	39	10	United Kingdom	87	
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	3941	2419
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6775</b>	2428		<b>Total</b>	<b>6775</b>	2428
	<b>Europe</b>	<b>6240</b>	2335		<b>Europe</b>	<b>6604</b>	2426
	<b>EU 28</b>	<b>5376</b>	2220		<b>EU without SK</b>	<b>2663</b>	7

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2020 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship**

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank
Czech Republic	1832	904	1	Hungary	474	2	1
Austria	591	617	2	Brazil	4	1	2
Germany	468	228	3	Yemen		1	3
United Kingdom	864	161	4	Czech Republic	660	1	4
Switzerland	184	93	5	Germany	113	1	5
Hungary	466	66	6	Romania	103	1	6
Italy	175	61	7	Sweden	13	1	7
United States	136	39	8	Italy	97	1	8
Netherlands	70	35	9				9
Denmark	21	28	10				10
				Slovakia	3941	2419	
<b>Total</b>	6775	2428		<b>Total</b>	6775	2428	
<b>Europe</b>	6240	2335		<b>Europe</b>	6604	2426	
<b>EU 28</b>	5376	2220		<b>EU without SK</b>	2663	7	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 2016-2021**

(in persons)	2016			2017 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 170</b>			<b>1 251</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>
External land border between BCPs	132	126	6	44	42	2
External land border at BCPs	56	56		24	24	
External air border	20	4	16	3	3	
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>1 962</b>			<b>1 180</b>		
Inland	1 045			785		
Inland – at airports	2					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	896			381		
After return from other Member States	19			14		
(in persons)	2017			2018 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 706</b>			<b>1 254</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2</b>
External land border between BCPs	205	202	3	90	90	
External land border at BCPs	37	37		29	29	
External air border	6	4	2	22	20	2
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>2 458</b>			<b>1 113</b>		
Inland	1 317			469		
Inland – at airports						
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 112			606		
After return from other Member States	29			38		
(in persons)	2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 817</b>			<b>1 020</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>
External land border between BCPs	262	256	6	71	69	2
External land border at BCPs	57	56	1	11	11	
External air border	29	25	4	12	8	4
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>2 469</b>			<b>926</b>		
Inland – legal entry	775			269		
Inland – illegal entry	122			82		
Inland – unknown entry	20			7		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 463			484		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports	9			9		
After return from other Member States	80			75		
(in persons)	2019			2020 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 190</b>			<b>481</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>
External land border between BCPs	166	158	8	41	39	2
External land border at BCPs	24	24		4	4	
Internal land border*				2	2	
External air border ((non-Schengen flights))	23	16	7	3		3
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>1 977</b>			<b>431</b>		
Inland – legal entry	612			194		

Inland – illegal entry	193			101		
Inland – unknown entry	9			1		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 029			120		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports	13			1		
After return from other Member States	121			14		
<b>(in persons)</b>		<b>2020</b>		<b>2021– half year</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 295</b>		<b>691</b>		
<b>Illegal State border crossing:</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>
External land border between BCPs	126	120	6	59	54	5
External land border at BCPs	4	4		2	2	
Internal land border*	2	2				
External air border ((non-Schengen flights)	3		3			
<b>Illegal stay</b>	<b>1 160</b>			<b>630</b>		
Inland – legal entry	612			110		
Inland – illegal entry	193			502		
Inland – unknown entry	9			1		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 029			2		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports	13					
After return from other Member States	184			15		

Note: \* During temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders that have been introduced by Government decree from 08/04/2020 to 26/06/2020

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

**Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 2015-2021**

(in mio. persons)	2021 – half year		
	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,296</b>	<b>0,151</b>	<b>0,145</b>
Border with:			
Ukraine	<b>0,242</b>	0,124	0,119
Airports	<b>0,054</b>	0,027	0,026

(in mio. persons)	2019			2020 – half year			2020		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>0,781</b>	<b>0,376</b>	<b>0,405</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>0,600</b>	<b>0,571</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>2,660</b>	1,283	1,377	<b>0,518</b>	0,243	0,275	<b>0,779</b>	0,400	0,379
Airports	<b>2,092</b>	1,042	1,050	<b>0,263</b>	0,133	0,130	<b>0,392</b>	0,200	0,192

(in mio. persons)	2018 – half year			2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>0,998</b>	<b>0,990</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,037</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>1,242</b>	0,640	0,602	<b>2,706</b>	1,326	1,380	<b>1,217</b>	0,616	0,601
Airports	<b>0,746</b>	0,358	0,388	<b>1,939</b>	0,964	0,975	<b>0,840</b>	0,404	0,436

(in mio. persons)	2016			2017 – half year			2017		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0,869</b>	<b>0,831</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>2,009</b>
Border with:									
Ukraine	<b>2,163</b>	1,104	1,059	<b>1,104</b>	0,579	0,525	<b>2,480</b>	1,246	1,234
Airports	<b>1,305</b>	0,654	0,651	<b>0,596</b>	0,290	0,306	<b>1,548</b>	0,773	0,775

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

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

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

**Table 10 Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2017 – 2020**

In thousands	Persons				Vehicle			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	1 140,5	1 490,4	1 607,9	314,9	9,6	11,9	12,2	4,2
Poprad	76,2	86,4	91,8	21,0	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,3
Kosice	305,1	321,5	346,4	55,1	2,7	2,3	2,4	0,4
Small airports*	25,8	41,2	45,5	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,2
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	1 567,4	1 740,9	1 705,6	570,8	565,2	531,3	439,8	225,3
Ubla	631,7	667,6	621,1	126,3	234,3	219,5	149,1	32,1
Velke Slemence	231,0	246,7	266,7	50,0				
Cierna nad Tisou	37,7	38,8	57,0	23,3	7,0	6,9	7,6	5,5
Matovske Vojkovce	12,2	12,2	10,0	8,9	6,7	6,7	5,1	4,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 027,8</b>	<b>4 645,7</b>	<b>4 752,0</b>	<b>1 170,9</b>	<b>826,4</b>	<b>779,6</b>	<b>617,4</b>	<b>272,3</b>

Source: *Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. Yearbook, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

\* Small airports: airports Piešťany, Sliach, Nitra, Žilina, Prievidza and Jasná.

**Table 10b Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2018–2021–in 1<sup>st</sup> half years**

In thousands	Persons				Vehicle			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	582,2	672,5	226,0	34,0	5,0	5,3	2,4	1,1
Poprad	32,7	35,2	12,8	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
Kosice	125,0	123,0	23,8	17,8	0,9	0,9	0,1	0,2
Small airports*	6,3	9,3	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	802,0	787,9	354,2	193,3	260,0	208,9	116,0	104,3
Ubla	310,4	282,5	105,0	36,0	109,1	69,3	26,4	9,1
Velke Slemence	106,2	119,4	38,8					
Cierna nad Tisou	17,5	21,2	16,3	7,2	3,4	3,6	3,0	2,7
Matovske Vojkovce	6,0	5,8	4,1	5,9	3,3	3,1	2,0	2,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 988,3</b>	<b>2 056,8</b>	<b>781,2</b>	<b>296,0</b>	<b>382,0</b>	<b>291,4</b>	<b>150,1</b>	<b>120,4</b>

Source: *Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. 1<sup>st</sup> half years: 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

\* Small airports: airports Piešťany, Sliach, Nitra, Žilina, Prievidza and Jasná.

**Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2019 - 2020**

Legal migration by the State border		2019		2020	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>1 283 062</b>	<b>1 377 284</b>	<b>400 273</b>	<b>379 000</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	343 298	348 918	64 365	65 257
	- third country citizens	939 764	1 028 366	335 908	313 743
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>2 660 346</b>		<b>779 273</b>	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	<b>289 586</b>	<b>312 054</b>	<b>140 061</b>	<b>127 192</b>
	- passenger vehicles	225 623	247 271	85 013	73 850
	- buses	11 222	10 861	2 112	2 219
	- lorries	46 366	47 548	48 032	46 181
	- passenger trains	1 874	1 873	1 020	1 020
	- freight trains	4 501	4 501	3 884	3 922
<b>Number of vehicles in total</b>	<b>601 640</b>		<b>267 253</b>		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>1 041 799</b>	<b>1 049 829</b>	<b>199 780</b>	<b>191 841</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	876 694	882 394	160 986	155 056
	- third country citizens	165 105	167 435	38 794	36 785
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>2 091 628</b>		<b>391 621</b>	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	7 867	7 877	2 480	2 573
	<b>Number of aeroplanes in total</b>	<b>15 744</b>		<b>5 053</b>	
<b>Number of persons in total</b>		<b>4 751 974</b>		<b>1 170 894</b>	
<b>Number of transport means in total</b>		<b>617 384</b>		<b>272 306</b>	

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

**Table 11b Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2020–2021-1<sup>st</sup> half years**

Legal migration by the State border		2020 – half year		2021 – half year	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>275 652</b>	<b>242 684</b>	<b>123 783</b>	<b>118 683</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	50 633	46 048	18 653	18 294
	- third country citizens	225 019	196 636	105 130	100 389
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>518 336</b>		<b>242 466</b>	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	<b>74 190</b>	<b>73 208</b>	<b>59 475</b>	<b>59 465</b>
	- passenger vehicles	46 912	48 002	36 838	34 003
	- buses	2 219	2 112		
	- lorries	22 547	20 597	19 911	22 738
	- passenger trains	652	652	362	362
	- freight trains	1 860	1 845	2 364	2 362
<b>Number of vehicles in total</b>	<b>147 398</b>		<b>118 940</b>		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	<b>129 639</b>	<b>133 189</b>	<b>27 205</b>	<b>26 315</b>
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	94 642	96 630	23 116	22 443
	- third country citizens	34 997	36 559	4 089	3 872
	<b>Number of persons in total</b>	<b>262 828</b>		<b>53 520</b>	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	1 433	1 318	781	734
	<b>Number of aeroplanes in total</b>	<b>2 751</b>		<b>1 515</b>	
<b>Number of persons in total</b>		<b>781 164</b>		<b>295 986</b>	
<b>Number of transport means in total</b>		<b>150 149</b>		<b>120 455</b>	

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

**Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2016 and 2021**

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2020	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2021	Nationality	2020	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2021
Bangladesh	34	Bangladesh	7	Ukraine	314	Afghanistan	263
India	19	Turkey	7	Afghanistan	189	Morocco	93
Ukraine	12	Ukraine	7	Syria	145	Ukraine	85
Turkey	8	RepDominicana	6	Serbia	133	Pakistan	28
Syria	7	Syria	6	Morocco	63	Serbia	23
Somalia	5	Irak	5	Alger	47	Syria	23
Alger	4	India	4	Moldova	26	Alger	19
Georgia	4	Libya	4	Pakistan	16	India	17
Libya	4	Georgia	3	Turkey	15	Turkey	10
Uzbekistan	4	Czech Rep.	2	Iran	14	Georgia	9
Other	34	Other	10	Other	198	Other	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2019	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2020	Nationality	2019	Nationality	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2020
Ukraine	34	Bangladesh	19	Ukraine	1 379	Ukraine	208
Vietnam	33	Ukraine	6	Serbia	134	Serbia	32
Sri Lanka	20	India	5	Afghanistan	125	Syria	30

Turkey	20	Georgia	3	Iran	43	Afghanistan	27
Afghanistan	15	Iran	3	Moldova	33	Moldova	26
Bangladesh	14	Syria	2	Macedonia	21	Georgia	19
Russia	9	Tajikistan	2	Russia	19	Alger	11
Somalia	8	Turkey	2	Georgia	18	Morocco	11
India	7	Uzbekistan	2	Bangladesh	15	Macedonia	6
Albania	5	Albania	1	Armenia	14	Vietnam	6
Other	48	Other	5	Other	176	Other	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 977</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Apprehended at the border</b>				<b>Unauthorised Residence</b>			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2019</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2019</b>
Vietnam	168	Vietnam	17	Ukraine	1 871	Ukraine	617
Ukraine	60	Ukraine	16	Serbia	207	Serbia	88
Turkey	27	Turkey	12	Moldova	63	Afghanistan	49
Yemen	19	Bangladesh	8	Afghanistan	49	Iran	30
Iraq	10	Sri Lanka	7	Vietnam	33	Moldova	15
Afghanistan	8	Russia	6	Macedonia	23	Macedonia	12
Bangladesh	4	Albania	4	Russia	21	Yemen	11
India	4	Azerbaijan	3	Azerbaijan	16	Bangladesh	10
Iran	4	Iran	3	Iran	15	Russia	10
Pakistan	4	Uzbekistan	3	Iraq	14	Albania	8
Other	40	Other	15	Other	157	Other	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 469</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>
<b>Apprehended at the border</b>				<b>Unauthorised Residence</b>			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2018</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2018</b>
Vietnam	127	Vietnam	66	Ukraine	1 751	Ukraine	813
Ukraine	35	Ukraine	27	Serbia	227	Serbia	104
India	17	Yemen	19	Iraq	107	Moldova	45
Turkey	13	Turkey	9	Vietnam	33	Vietnam	19
Syria	9	Afghanistan	4	Afghanistan	32	Afghanistan	17
Russia	7	Azerbaijan	3	Moldova	31	Russia	12
Georgia	6	Russia	3	Iran	22	Azerbaijan	11
Armenia	3	Belarus	2	Syria	22	Pakistan	11
Czech Rep.	3	Iraq	2	Russia	21	Macedonia	9
Libya	3	Pakistan	2	Bosnia&Her	16	Bosnia&Her	7
Other	25	Other	4	Other	196	Other	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 458</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 113</b>
<b>Apprehended at the border</b>				<b>Unauthorised Residence</b>			
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2017</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> half 2017</b>
Ukraine	87	Ukraine	24	Ukraine	1 147	Ukraine	836
Vietnam	47	Vietnam	12	Iraq	138	Serbia	124
Georgia	18	Russia	5	Serbia	123	Vietnam	26
Russia	13	Georgia	4	Afghanistan	114	Afghanistan	20
Turkey	10	Syria	4	Syria	74	Iraq	20
Syria	8	Turkey	3	Russia	31	Syria	19
Iraq	7	Czech Rep.	2	Pakistan	26	Moldova	15
Moldova	4	Guinea	2	Macedonia	20	China	9



Sri Lanka	3	Cuba	2	Moldova	19	Turkey	8
Armenia	2	Libya	2	India	16	Bangladesh	6
Other	9	Other	11	Other	254	Other	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 180</b>

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

**Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2014-2021**

Readmission Agreement with State:	2014		2015		2016	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Czech Rep</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>376</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>Poland</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>20</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>16</b>
Readmission Agreement with State:	2017		2018		1 <sup>st</sup> half 2018/2019	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86 / 66</b>	<b>- / 2</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>- / 1</b>	<b>6 / 1</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				
<b>Czech Rep</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>1 / 32</b>
<b>Poland</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>10 / 3</b>
<b>Germany</b>		<b>2</b>				
<b>Serbia</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1 / -</b>	
<b>Switzerland</b>		<b>1</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>87 / 67</b>	<b>17 / 38</b>
Readmission Agreement with State:	2019		1 <sup>st</sup> half 2020		2020	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>				
<b>Czech Rep</b>		<b>56</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>38</b>
<b>Italy</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Poland</b>		<b>4</b>				<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>
Readmission Agreement with State:	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2021					
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia				
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>				
<b>Czech Rep</b>		<b>3</b>				
<b>Poland</b>		<b>11</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>18</b>				

Note: Illegal migration – this category includes handed over and taken over persons within the reference period regardless the period in which they were apprehended for illegal migration by authority of the SR or other country.  
 „Persons handed over (from SR)“ – this category includes persons, who were sentenced for a crime that is not regarded to illegal migration (i.e. theft) and who were sentenced to judicial expulsion and they were handed over to the territory of other EU member state, where they were permitted to stay.  
 „Persons taken over (to SR)“ – this category includes persons, who were returned from other EU member state and they are permitted to stay on the territory of the SR.

**Table 13b Readmissions - Accepted persons in Slovakia 2009-2020**

Nationality	Accepted persons in Slovakia 2009-2020											
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan		1	10	5	3	3	106		9	18		4
Albania					1	1				2		
Algeria				1		2	1		1			5
Armenia	3											
Azerbaijan		1						1				
Bangladesh							2					
Bosna&H	1	1		1	1	1						
Canada						1						
CentrAfrican Republic						1						
China						2						
Colombia						1						
Croatia			1									
Czech	1							1	1			
DPR Korea							3					
Egypt										1		
Eritrea							1		2			
France	2	1	1									
Georgia								1				
Ghana							1					
India												
Iran	2						2		2	3		4
Iraq	1						29			6		
Israel									1			
Italy		1										
Jordan										1		
Kazakhstan	1											
Kirghiz	1											
Kosovo			1	3	11	14	17	2				
Lebanon			4		1		1					
Libya						1						
Macedonia	1		4	4		1						
Mali							1					
Moldova	6	3		1	1			1		1		
Mongolia				1		1						
Morocco							1	2				1
Namibia	1					1						
Nepal				1								
Nigeria					1				1			
Pakistan			4	1	3	1	19		2	5		3

Palestine		1		4								
Poland									1			
Romania			1									
Russia	4	1	4				2	4				
Serbia	5	1	8	2	4	2		2	2			1
Slovakia	5	1										
Somalia		1										
Spain	1											1
Sri Lanka												3
Stateless	1		1	1		1	27					
Syria		1			1	15	191			6		3
Tajikistan												2
Tunisia	1						1					2
Turkey	2		4	1		2		1	1			15
UK		1										
Ukraine	2	5			1	2	3	1	1			
US												1
Uzbekistan		3										
Vietnam	2	5	1	2	1	1			2	2		7
Yemen												
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>52</b>

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

**Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2010-2021**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2010</b>	<b>541</b>	57	18	49	52	67	55	53	57	43	35	26	29
<b>2011</b>	<b>491</b>	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41	49	73	52	30
<b>2012</b>	<b>732</b>	36	24	28	34	62	92	115	70	75	79	65	52
<b>2013</b>	<b>441</b>	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21	41	38	28
<b>2014</b>	<b>331</b>	22	13	52	22	18	31	14	22	22	32	39	44
<b>2015</b>	<b>330</b>	16	12	36	10	23	12	13	8	10	14	15	161
<b>2016</b>	<b>146</b>	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22	17	8	18	19
<b>2017</b>	<b>166</b>	25	20	14	6	9	18	5	10	9	23	9	18
<b>2018</b>	<b>178</b>	29	12	9	11	31	12	12	8	14	16	14	10
<b>2019</b>	<b>232</b>	24	17	22	12	20	13	28	27	13	32	7	16
<b>2020</b>	<b>282</b>	19	15	11	10	13	21	51	33	28	19	29	33
<b>2021<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>319</b>	15	16	39	17	33	43	32	35	60	29		

Note: (a) Until 31.10.2021

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

**Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 2005-2021**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 93-2018	Total 93-2019
Applications	3549	2849	2642	909	822	541	491	732	441	331	330	<b>58 811</b>	<b>59043</b>
Granted refugee status	25	8	14	22	14	15	12	32	15	14	8	<b>855</b>	863
Refused requests	827	861	1177	416	330	180	186	334	124	197	124	<b>8 194</b>	8288
Procedure terminated	2930	1940	1693	455	460	361	270	383	352	163	148	<b>49 615</b>	49793
Under evaluation	542	604	584	595	254	267	185	261	200			<b>14 214*</b>	
Nationality granted	2	5	18	4	1	3	7	0	7	12	5	<b>265</b>	274
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 93-20	2021	Total 93-21					
Applications	146	166	178	232	282	59325	319	59644					
Granted refugee status	167	29	6	9	11	874	14	888					
Refused requests	82	77	127	93	79	8367	101	8468					
Procedure terminated	35	73	69	178	177	49971	169	50140					
Nationality granted	3	6	18	9	14	288	10	298					

Note: \*until 2013; Total = until 31.10.2021

Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series

**Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2019-2020**

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Afghanistan	90	50	1	3	12	3	17	22	65	37
Albania		2				1		1		
Algeria	3	25				4			3	15
Armenia	14				6		1		8	
Azerbaijan							4			
Bangladesh	13	16							12	12
Belarus							1			
Bosnia & Herz.	2				2					
Burundi			1							
Cameroon			1				1			
China	2	4						1	1	4
Czech Republic					1					
Egypt		5					1			2
Eritrea	2								2	
Georgia		1							1	1
Germany					1					
Ghana		2								
India	9	10			1	5	1		6	7
Iran	46	15	3		1	1	10	7	45	8
Iraq	1	1	1				2	1	2	3
Jordan		2				1	1			
D.R. Congo		1								1
Libya		11		5			5	1		4
Mali								1		
Mongolia	1								1	
Morocco	3	41			2	7			1	24
Myanmar	4								4	
Nepal	1								1	
Nigeria		2				2			1	
Pakistan	5	5			1		2	2	5	4
Palestinian territ.									1	
Poland		1				1				
Russia	5	2		1				1	3	2
Serbia		1					2		1	1
Sierra Leone										
Slovenia										
Somali		2					1			1
Sri Lanka		11							1	11
Sudan	5	1							5	
Syria	6	38						8	1	25
Tunisia		8		1						6
Turkey	5	18		1			5	2	4	2
Ukraine	11	2	1		5	1	4	2	2	3
Uzbekistan		1								1
Vietnam	2	3			1			3		2

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Yemen	1	1	1				1	1	1	1
Stateless	1						1		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>177</b>

Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR – Migration Office

**Table 17 Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until end of years and by October 2021 (cumulative data, in persons)**

By country of origin:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>298</b>
Afghanistan	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	79	84	96	97
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	3	5	8	8	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Armenia	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	28
Bosnia & Herz.		5	7	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Bulgaria		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burundi	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cambodia					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Congo		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo DR		1	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Côte d'Ivoire												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba																	1	1	1	4
Egypt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Iraq				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	10	11	11	11	12	13	16
Iran	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	11	11	11	12	14	14	15	15	15
Jordan																	3	3	3	3
Liberia		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan					1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Serbia & MN						6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	9	11
Sudan													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
United Arab Emirates												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnam	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Zair (former)		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zair Rep.	3	11	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Stateless						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4

31.10.2021 Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic – Migration Office

**Table 18 Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 1.1.-31.12.2020**

Citizenship	0-14		15-17		18-25		26-39		40-49		50+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females
Afghanistan		2	3		30	1	10	3		1			43	7
Albania											1	1	1	1
Algeria					10		14		1				25	
Bangladesh			1		5		8		2				16	
China							1			1	1	1	2	2
Congo DR									1				1	
Egypt					1		4						5	
Georgia					1								1	
Ghana			1				1						2	
India					4		5				1		10	
Iran	1	2	1			1	2	3	3	1	1		8	7
Iraq					1								1	
Jordan							1		1				2	
Libya					3		7		1				11	
Morocco					18		21		2				41	
Nigeria							2						2	
Pakistan							3		2				5	
Poland								1						1
Russia							1		1				2	
Serbia									1				1	
Somalia					1	1							1	1
Sri Lanka					3		6		2				11	
Sudan							1						1	
Syria					18		16	4					34	4
Tunisia					1		6				1		8	
Turkey					10		5		3				18	
Ukraine											2		2	
Uzbekistan									1				1	
Vietnam					3								3	
Yemen							1						1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>109</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>23</b>

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



**Table 19 Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2016-2021 (half year)**

Type	Year	Total	Bratis-Lava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
<b>Total</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>41 232</b>	18 132	3 682	1 983	2 951	2 965	2 588	3 453	5 478
	<b>2017</b>	<b>50 395</b>	20 539	5 812	2 473	4 289	3 509	3 455	4 033	6 285
	<b>2018</b>	<b>65 381</b>	24 929	8 776	3 928	5 658	4 394	4 492	5 553	7 661
	<b>2019</b>	<b>85 827</b>	31 210	11 527	5 767	8 964	6 151	5 080	6 991	10 137
	<b>2020</b>	<b>90 806</b>	33 497	11 713	6 192	8 955	6 602	5 018	7 646	11 183
	<b>30.6. 2021</b>	<b>97 020</b>	35 580	12 120	6 629	9 814	7 306	5 219	8 521	11 831
<b>Temporary</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>26 590</b>	12 835	2 423	1 119	1 530	1 904	1 570	1 900	3 309
	<b>2017</b>	<b>34 570</b>	14 710	4 409	1 553	2 685	2 373	2 348	2 527	3 965
	<b>2018</b>	<b>48 316</b>	18 512	7 229	2 935	4 036	3 195	3 338	3 880	5 191
	<b>2019</b>	<b>66 964</b>	23 947	9 815	4 700	7 226	4 798	3 856	5 154	7 468
	<b>2020</b>	<b>69 978</b>	25 269	9 734	5 021	7 084	5 135	3 686	5 732	8 317
	<b>30.6. 2021</b>	<b>72 356</b>	25 678	9 823	5 260	7 585	5 573	3 609	6 382	8 446
<b>Permanent</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>14 347</b>	5 186	1 183	853	1 410	1 048	1 011	1 500	2 156
	<b>2017</b>	<b>15 589</b>	5 720	1 346	912	1 583	1 125	1 101	1 497	2 305
	<b>2018</b>	<b>17 050</b>	6 411	1 535	993	1 621	1 199	1 153	1 671	2 467
	<b>2019</b>	<b>18 812</b>	7 258	1 710	1 067	1 737	1 353	1 221	1 799	2 667
	<b>2020</b>	<b>20 775</b>	8 227	1 977	1 171	1 866	1 467	1 331	1 871	2 865
	<b>30.6. 2021</b>	<b>24 603</b>	9 899	2 295	1 369	2 214	1 733	1 609	2 100	3 384
<b>Tolerated</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>295</b>	111	76	11	11	13	7	53	13
	<b>2017</b>	<b>236</b>	109	57	8	21	11	6	9	15
	<b>2018</b>	<b>15</b>	6	2		1		1	2	3
	<b>2019</b>	<b>51</b>	5	2		1		3	38	2
	<b>2020</b>	<b>53</b>	1	2		5		1	43	1
	<b>30.6. 2021</b>	<b>61</b>	3	2		15		1	39	1

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

**Table 20 Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2019 and 2020 (Top 40)**

2019	Stocks (31.12.)				2020	Stocks (31.12.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	<b>38307</b>	33247	5058	2	Ukraine	<b>42 162</b>	36 002	6 158	2
Serbia	<b>16604</b>	15784	820		Serbia	<b>16 005</b>	15 068	937	
Vietnam	<b>5565</b>	3732	1831	2	Vietnam	<b>6 798</b>	4 873	1 924	1
Russia	<b>5257</b>	2821	2433	3	Russia	<b>5 658</b>	2 974	2 682	2
China	<b>2709</b>	926	1783		China	<b>2 695</b>	862	1 833	
Macedonia	<b>1614</b>	1012	602		Macedonia	<b>1 675</b>	1 015	660	
Korea	<b>1608</b>	983	625		Korea	<b>1 493</b>	842	651	
Iran	<b>1400</b>	1221	179		Iran	<b>1 221</b>	1 003	218	
United States	<b>1064</b>	398	666		United States	<b>1 055</b>	369	686	
India	<b>967</b>	778	189		India	<b>991</b>	787	204	
Bosnia&Herz.	<b>887</b>	747	140		Bosnia&Herz.	<b>901</b>	753	148	
Turkey	<b>801</b>	483	318		Turkey	<b>785</b>	456	329	
Georgia	<b>597</b>	547	50		Georgia	<b>741</b>	688	53	
Belarus	<b>529</b>	309	220		Belarus	<b>593</b>	368	225	
Kazakhstan	<b>524</b>	400	124		Kazakhstan	<b>574</b>	423	151	
Thailand	<b>485</b>	280	205		Thailand	<b>481</b>	256	225	
Afghanistan	<b>390</b>	223	135	32	Israel	<b>383</b>	295	88	
Syria	<b>387</b>	228	159		Syria	<b>359</b>	189	167	3
Egypt	<b>359</b>	117	242		Egypt	<b>358</b>	122	236	
Israel	<b>357</b>	274	83		Afghanistan	<b>314</b>	148	130	36
Brazil	<b>286</b>	159	127		Albania	<b>313</b>	123	190	
Moldova	<b>277</b>	201	76		Philippines	<b>309</b>	188	121	
Albania	<b>264</b>	101	163		Moldova	<b>283</b>	205	78	
Philippines	<b>237</b>	127	110		Brazil	<b>279</b>	155	124	
Iraq	<b>232</b>	95	137		Japan	<b>231</b>	144	87	
Mexico	<b>232</b>	85	147		Mexico	<b>228</b>	69	159	
Japan	<b>216</b>	129	87		Iraq	<b>213</b>	72	141	
Kyrgyzstan	<b>201</b>	180	21		Kyrgyzstan	<b>198</b>	178	20	
Canada	<b>184</b>	75	109		Nigeria	<b>174</b>	59	115	
Libya	<b>174</b>	98	76		Canada	<b>171</b>	62	109	
Tunisia	<b>170</b>	5	165		Tunisia	<b>165</b>	4	161	
Nigeria	<b>159</b>	45	114		Libya	<b>147</b>	59	84	4
Armenia	<b>148</b>	80	66	2	Lebanon	<b>142</b>	43	99	
Lebanon	<b>143</b>	45	98		Armenia	<b>141</b>	74	67	
Australia	<b>132</b>	14	118		Azerbaijan	<b>139</b>	101	38	
Azerbaijan	<b>131</b>	100	31		Australia	<b>131</b>	14	117	
Kosovo	<b>120</b>	34	86		Mongolia	<b>120</b>	103	17	
Palestine	<b>104</b>	53	51		Kosovo	<b>117</b>	30	87	
Mongolia	<b>99</b>	77	22		Palestine	<b>103</b>	46	57	
Montenegro	<b>95</b>	78	17		Montenegro	<b>95</b>	78	17	
Others	<b>1812</b>	673	1129	10	Others	<b>1 865</b>	678	1 182	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>85827</b>	<b>66964</b>	<b>18812</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>90 806</b>	<b>69 978</b>	<b>20 775</b>	<b>53</b>

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

**Table 20b Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in half 2020 (Top 20) and half 2021 (Top 20)**

2020	Stocks (30.6.)				2021	Stocks (30.6.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Toler ated
Ukraine	39578	34096	5481	1	Ukraine	45 374	38 687	6 685	2
Serbia	16659	15793	866		Serbia	15 645	14 666	979	
Vietnam	6413	4545	1867	1	Vietnam	7 069	5 103	1 966	
Russia	5317	2771	2540	6	Russia	5 756	2 923	2 831	2
China	2707	890	1817		UK	2 802		2 802	
Macedonia	1683	1063	620		China	2 678	810	1 868	
Korea	1515	888	627		Macedonia	1 687	1 016	671	
Iran	1288	1088	200		Korea	1 445	789	656	
United States	1049	389	660		Iran	1 163	908	255	
India	1042	847	195		United States	1 020	339	681	
Bosnia&Herz.	951	805	146		India	1 006	797	209	
Turkey	802	484	318		Bosnia&Herz.	906	755	151	
Georgia	769	719	50		Georgia	811	754	57	
Kazakhstan	538	400	138		Turkey	796	453	343	
Belarus	519	299	220		Belarus	653	419	234	
Thailand	498	280	218		Kazakhstan	626	462	164	
Israel	363	276	87		Thailand	494	258	236	
Egypt	355	116	239		Israel	383	290	93	
Syria	346	185	161		Syria	381	204	174	3
Philippines	308	193	115		Egypt	367	114	253	
Others	5545	2549	2983	13	Others	5 958	2 609	3 295	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>88245</b>	<b>68676</b>	<b>19548</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97 020</b>	<b>72 356</b>	<b>24 603</b>	<b>61</b>

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

**Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2021**

	Population beginning of year	Natural increase	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration
<b>1993</b>	5 314 155	20 549	1 751	9 106	7 355
<b>1994</b>	5 336 455	14 984	4 768	4 922	154
<b>1995</b>	5 356 207	8 741	2 842	3 055	213
<b>1996</b>	5 367 790	8 887	2 255	2 477	222
<b>1997</b>	5 378 932	6 987	1 731	2 303	572
<b>1998</b>	5 387 650	4 426	1 306	2 052	746
<b>1999</b>	5 393 382	3 821	1 454	2 072	618
<b>2000</b>	5 398 657	2 427	1 463	2 274	811
<b>2001</b>	5 402 547	-844	1 012	2 023	1 011
<b>2002</b>	5 378 951	-691	901	2 312	1 411
<b>2003</b>	5 379 161	-517	1 409	2 603	1 194
<b>2004</b>	5 380 053	1 895	2 874	4 460	1 586
<b>2005</b>	5 384 822	955	3 403	5 276	1 873
<b>2006</b>	5 389 180	603	3 854	5 589	1 735
<b>2007</b>	5 393 637	568	6 793	8 624	1 831
<b>2008</b>	5 400 998	4 196	7 060	8 765	1 705
<b>2009</b>	5 412 254	8 304	4 367	6 346	1 979
<b>2010</b>	5 424 925	6 965	3 383	5 272	1 889
<b>2011</b>	5 392 446	8 910	2 966	4 829	1 863
<b>2012</b>	5 404 322	3 098	3 416	5 419	2 003
<b>2013</b>	5 410 836	2 734	2 379	5 149	2 770
<b>2014</b>	5 415 949	3 687	1 713	5 357	3 644
<b>2015</b>	5 421 349	1 776	3 127	6 997	3 870
<b>2016</b>	5 426 252	5 206	3 885	7 686	3 801
<b>2017</b>	5 435 343	4 055	3 722	7 188	3 466
<b>2018</b>	5 443 120	3 346	3 955	7 253	3 298
<b>2019 1st</b>	5 450 421	382	1 464	3 020	1 566
<b>2019</b>	5 450 421	3 820	3 632	7 016	3 384
<b>2020 1st</b>	5 457 873	627	1 636	2 631	995
<b>2020</b>	5 457 873	-2 439	4 347	6 775	2 428
<b>2021 *</b>	5 459 781	-9 436	1 680	4 286	2 606

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

2021\* = January to September 2021 (population change)

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

**Table 22 Basic demographic trends over period 2003 – 2021**

Per 1000 inhabitants	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21
<b>Marriages</b>	4,7	4,7	4,81	4,71	4,94	5,3	5,5	5,8	5,7	5,4	4,35	1,34	4,8	9,481
<b>Divorces</b>	2,21	2,06	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,519	1,067	1,846	1,394
<b>Live births</b>	11,1	11,3	10,3	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,5	10,375	10,203	10,394	10,913
<b>Deaths</b>	9,8	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,5	9,9	9,6	9,9	10,0	9,8	10,822	17,978	10,912	9,658
<b>Abortions</b>	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	1,7167	2,287	2,153	
<b>Natural population increase</b>	1,3	1,7	0,57	0,51	0,68	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,7	-0,447	-7,775	-0,518	1,255
<b>Net migration</b>	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,796	0,347	0,416	0,472
<b>Total population increase</b>	1,9	2,2	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,4	0,349	-7,428	-0,102	1,727

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

Note: Number of permanent residents as of 30.6. (1.7.) in Slovak demographic statistics was used up to 2010 inclusive. From 2011, it is counted as the arithmetic average of the states.

\* Od roku 2011 je stredný stav nahradený priemerným stavom

\*\* Od roku 2012 sa do počtu živonarodených detí nezarátavajú deti narodené v zahraničí matkám s trvalým pobytom v SR, sú zarátavané do počtu prisťahovaných pri prvom prihlásení na trvalý pobyt v SR.

\*\*\* Od roku 2019 je zmena metodiky zaraďovania potratov – potraty s diagnózami O021 (Zadržaný potrat (Missed abortion)) a O028 (Iný abnormálny výtvor počatia) boli preradené zo skupiny umelých potratov (druh potratu– iný) do spontánnych potratov.

**Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2010-2020**

% shares (a)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pre-working	15.28	15.41	15.35	15.32	15.31	15.33	15.46	15.61	15.74	15.83	15.90
Working	72.34	71.81	71.52	71.14	70.73	70.22	69.55	68.87	68.22	67.59	67.03
Post-working	12.38	12.78	13.13	13.54	13.96	14.45	14.99	15.52	16.04	16.58	17.07
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	38.2	39.2	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.4	43.8	45.2	46.59	47,95	49,20
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	81.0	83.0	85.5	88.3	91.2	94.2	97.0	99.4	101.9	104.8	107.34
Average age	38,73	39,05	39,32	39,60	39,87	40,13	40,37	40,59	40,82	41,06	41,26

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

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 24 Labour market performance, 2009 – 2021 (Q1-3)**

( %) Annual averages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
<b>Employment rate (20-64)</b>	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4	73,4	72,5	74,2
<b>Employment development (y-o-y)</b>	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	-2,0	-2,1
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.7	6,9
<b>Unemployment development (y-o-y)</b>	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.4	-15.3	-15.8	-19.9	-12.1	15.0	9.9
<b>Number of vacancies (average)</b>	14072	15048	16046	17198	20054	21123	25088	21920	16063	17732

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

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

*Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.*

*\* 2021 = Q1-3*

**Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2018 – 2021 (2Q)**

Region	Population as of 1.1.2018		2018, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	650,8	542,1	65,8	63,6	76,4	80,1	3,3	2,89
Trnavsky	562,4	481,9	60,0	56,8	67,7	72,0	5,4	2,58
Trenciansky	587,4	507,4	59,5	57,7	71,0	75,7	3,1	3,19
Nitriansky	678,7	586,5	58,0	55,2	67,4	71,6	4,8	3,51
Zilinsky	691,0	583,1	59,1	55,7	67,0	72,1	5,7	4,19
Banskobystricky	649,8	554,5	60,1	54,0	66,1	71,0	10,1	7,50
Presovsky	823,8	676,1	58,1	52,5	62,5	68,4	9,5	9,11
Kosicky	799,2	661,8	57,3	51,6	62,0	67,1	10,0	8,88
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 443,1</b>	<b>4 593,5</b>	<b>59,6</b>	<b>55,6</b>	<b>67,1</b>	<b>72,0</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>5,43</b>
SR Men	2 656,5	2 220,7	67,8	63,6	73,6	79,0	6,2	4,40
SR Women	2 786,6	2 372,7	51,9	48,2	60,5	64,8	7,2	6,64
Region	Population as of 1.1.2018		2018, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	650,8	542,1	65,6	64,2	76,6	80,5	2,2	2,62
Trnavsky	562,4	481,9	59,8	56,8	69,1	73,7	5,0	2,31
Trenciansky	587,4	507,4	59,4	57,8	71,3	76,0	2,7	2,93
Nitriansky	678,7	586,5	58,9	56,3	69,3	73,5	4,5	3,12
Zilinsky	691,0	583,1	59,4	56,7	68,2	73,6	4,5	4,04
Banskobystricky	649,8	554,5	59,9	54,5	66,9	71,9	9,0	7,03
Presovsky	823,8	676,1	59,8	54,0	64,3	70,0	9,7	8,61
Kosicky	799,2	661,8	57,8	52,2	62,6	68,0	9,6	8,17
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 443,1</b>	<b>4 593,5</b>	<b>60,0</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>73,1</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>5,04</b>
SR Men	2 656,5	2 220,7	67,9	64,1	74,4	79,8	5,5	4,13
SR Women	2 786,6	2 372,7	52,7	49,1	61,9	66,3	6,7	6,10
Region	Population as of 1.1.2019		2019, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	659,6	546,4	65,6	64,0	76,9	81,0	2,4	2,84
Trnavsky	563,6	482,0	59,8	56,9	69,9	74,5	4,8	2,58
Trenciansky	585,9	505,2	59,0	57,2	71,3	75,9	3,0	3,03
Nitriansky	676,7	584,1	58,3	55,5	68,8	73,3	4,7	2,95
Zilinsky	691,4	582,7	58,8	56,2	67,8	73,0	4,4	3,89
Banskobystricky	647,9	552,6	59,4	54,6	67,0	71,9	8,1	6,65
Presovsky	825,0	676,8	58,6	53,1	63,6	69,3	9,4	8,54
Kosicky	800,4	662,7	56,2	51,8	62,5	67,9	7,7	7,81
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 450,4</b>	<b>4 592,4</b>	<b>59,3</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,97</b>
SR Men	2 661,1	2 220,9	67,4	63,6	74,1	79,5	5,7	3,95
SR Women	2 789,3	2 371,4	51,8	48,8	61,9	66,5	5,7	6,18
Region	Population as of 1.1.2019		2019, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	659,6	546,4	65,8	64,3	76,9	81,3	2,3	2,83
Trnavsky	563,6	482,0	60,1	57,7	70,8	75,3	4,0	2,63
Trenciansky	585,9	505,2	58,4	56,9	70,8	75,4	2,6	3,20

Nitriansky	676,7	584,1	58,4	55,6	69,1	73,7	4,7	2,93
Zilinsky	691,4	582,7	59,8	56,9	68,6	73,7	4,9	3,96
Banskobystricky	647,9	552,6	60,4	56,1	68,6	73,6	7,3	6,69
Presovsky	825,0	676,8	59,7	53,4	63,6	69,6	10,6	8,19
Kosicky	800,4	662,7	56,5	52,4	63,1	68,7	7,2	7,57
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 450,4</b>	<b>4 592,4</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>68,5</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>4,92</b>
SR Men	2 661,1	2 220,9	67,6	64,0	74,5	80,1	5,3	4,10
SR Women	2 789,3	2 371,4	52,5	49,3	62,5	67,0	6,0	5,90
<b>Region</b>	<b>Population as of 1.1.2020</b>		<b>2020, (2Q) Rates (%)</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15+</b>	<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Employment</b>			<b>Unemployment</b>	
				<b>15+</b>	<b>15-64</b>	<b>20-64</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>Registered</b>
Bratislavsky	669,6	552,6	63,8	61,9	75,3	79,6	3,1	4,45
Trnavsky	564,9	482,6	58,9	55,9	69,4	74,0	5,0	5,08
Trenciansky	584,6	503,3	58,0	56,1	70,4	75,1	3,4	5,46
Nitriansky	674,3	581,5	56,3	53,5	66,9	71,2	5,0	5,86
Zilinsky	691,5	582,2	58,5	55,2	67,3	72,4	5,6	6,27
Banskobystricky	645,3	550,5	58,7	53,7	66,1	70,8	8,5	9,60
Presovsky	826,2	677,6	58,5	51,5	61,7	67,3	12,0	11,18
Kosicky	801,5	663,7	55,1	50,2	60,9	66,3	8,9	9,93
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 457,9</b>	<b>4 594,2</b>	<b>58,4</b>	<b>54,5</b>	<b>66,8</b>	<b>71,7</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>7,40</b>
SR Men	2 665,4	2 222,5	66,1	61,7	72,5	77,9	6,7	6,54
SR Women	2 792,5	2 371,7	51,1	47,8	61,0	65,5	6,6	8,41
<b>Region</b>	<b>Population as of 1.1.2020</b>		<b>2020, (4Q) Rates (%)</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15+</b>	<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Employment</b>			<b>Unemployment</b>	
				<b>15+</b>	<b>15-64</b>	<b>20-64</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>Registered</b>
Bratislavsky	669,6	552,6	64,2	61,9	75,8	80,2	3,5	4,71
Trnavsky	564,9	482,6	60,8	57,4	70,8	75,4	5,6	5,18
Trenciansky	584,6	503,3	58,3	55,8	69,9	74,4	4,2	5,39
Nitriansky	674,3	581,5	58,4	55,6	69,5	73,7	4,8	5,50
Zilinsky	691,5	582,2	58,8	55,4	67,5	72,4	5,8	6,53
Banskobystricky	645,3	550,5	59,0	54,4	67,2	72,1	7,8	9,83
Presovsky	826,2	677,6	59,1	51,6	61,9	67,6	12,6	11,39
Kosicky	801,5	663,7	57,4	51,8	62,9	68,4	9,7	10,55
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 457,9</b>	<b>4 594,2</b>	<b>59,4</b>	<b>55,3</b>	<b>67,8</b>	<b>72,7</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>7,57</b>
SR Men	2 665,4	2 222,5	66,9	62,7	73,6	79,1	6,3	6,73
SR Women	2 792,5	2 371,7	52,3	48,3	61,8	66,3	7,7	8,55
<b>Region</b>	<b>Population as of 1.1.2020</b>		<b>2020 (Year) Rates (%)</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15+</b>	<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Employment</b>			<b>Unemployment</b>	
				<b>15+</b>	<b>15-64</b>	<b>20-64</b>	<b>LFS</b>	<b>Registered</b>
Bratislavsky	669,6	552,6	64,2	62,0	75,4	79,8	3,4	4,09
Trnavsky	564,9	482,6	59,8	56,8	70,3	74,9	5,0	4,45
Trenciansky	584,6	503,3	58,3	56,0	70,3	74,9	3,9	4,83
Nitriansky	674,3	581,5	57,8	54,8	68,5	72,8	5,2	4,97
Zilinsky	691,5	582,2	58,7	55,4	67,5	72,5	5,5	5,71
Banskobystricky	645,3	550,5	59,4	54,7	67,4	72,2	7,9	8,88
Presovsky	826,2	677,6	58,9	51,8	62,0	67,7	12,1	10,42
Kosicky	801,5	663,7	56,1	51,1	62,1	67,6	8,8	9,52
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 457,9</b>	<b>4 594,2</b>	<b>59,0</b>	<b>55,1</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>72,5</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,78</b>
SR Men	2 665,4	2 222,5	66,7	62,4	73,3	78,7	6,4	5,95
SR Women	2 792,5	2 371,7	51,9	48,3	61,7	66,1	7,1	7,76



Region	Population as of 1.1.2021		2021, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15-89	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	669,9	550,4	65,1	63,5	78,4	83,3	2,4	5,01
Trnavsky	558,1	475,6	62,1	58,2	71,6	76,4	6,3	5,13
Trenciansky	576,1	494,8	60,3	58,1	72,6	77,4	3,7	5,27
Nitriansky	662,3	569,9	60,4	57,6	72,2	77,1	4,7	5,68
Zilinsky	684,3	575,1	60,2	57,4	69,8	75,1	4,6	6,44
Banskobystricky	635,3	541,6	59,4	53,6	66,0	71,1	9,7	9,79
Presovsky	818,4	670,1	58,9	51,6	62,0	67,8	12,3	11,89
Kosicky	793,0	656,8	57,0	51,1	61,8	67,3	10,4	11,21
<b>SR total</b>	<b>5 397,4</b>	<b>4 534,1</b>	<b>60,3</b>	<b>56,1</b>	<b>68,8</b>	<b>74,0</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>7,66</b>
SR Men	2 634,6	2 192,4	65,9	61,3	72,3	77,9	6,9	6,74
SR Women	2 762,8	2 341,7	55,1	51,3	65,2	70,1	6,9	8,96

*Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment: 30.6.2018, 31.12.2018, 30.6.2019, 31.12.2019, 30.6.2020, 31.12.2020, 30.6.2021.*

*Regions correspond to territorial level II.*

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

*From the year 2021 according to the new LFS methodology (IESS) the employed include persons on parental leave. Data on population in private households as of the 31st December 2020.*

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

**Table 26 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2021**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
2013	11 056	10 856	11 231	11 587	11 995	12 444	12 699	12 640	13 099	13 248	13 379	13 400	12 303
2014	13 144	13 508	14 505	14 910	15 352	17 028	18 833	19 499	19 742	20 027	20 320	20 055	17 244
2015	20 070	20 662	21 310	21 792	22 505	22 865	22 780	22 992	23 645	24 281	24 856	25 537	22 775
2016	25 484	26 600	27 349	28 375	29 507	30 222	31 172	32 143	33 266	34 237	34 999	35 090	30 704
2017	36 231	37 536	39 110	40 202	41 578	42 405	43 245	44 135	45 922	47 871	49 287	49 478	43 083
2018	49 519	50 498	51 860	53 690	56 109	57 998	60 136	62 463	64 449	65 259	66 610	69 116	58 976
2019	68 887	69 519	70 793	71 845	72 090	73 080	72 961	73 405	74 510	76 946	78 375	78 298	73 392
2020	77 759	78 159	77 920	76 198	74 774	74 298	73 932	73 337	72 583	72 237	70 050	69 012	74 188
2021	67 554	67 316	67 556	67 699	67 966	68 316	68 395	68 817	69 246	69 172			68 224

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 27 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2017-2021 by gender and by form of access to the labour market**

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total nationals</b> working on the basis:	<b>49 478</b>	<b>11 741</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>78 298</b>	<b>19 863</b>	<b>34 071</b>	<b>9 623</b>	<b>69 012</b>	<b>18 694</b>	<b>15 624</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>68 316</b>	<b>18 686</b>
<b>1. of the authorization granted at work</b>	8 937	1 846	17 064	3 236	28 578	6 292	20 241	5 178	24 169	5 489	8 920	2 073	22 305	5 016
<b>2.a of information cards (EU/EEA)</b>	27 726	6 408	36 265	8 915	32 114	8 057	8 514	2 545	29 937	8 051	4 506	1 431	29 975	8 252
<b>2.b of information cards (other countries)</b>	12 815	3 487	15 787	4 719	17 606	5 514	5 316	1 900	14 906	5 154	2 198	672	16 036	5 418

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 28 Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2018-2021 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	4 202	1 228	4486	1359	14576	4778	2401	904	7090	2232	3410	1165
short-term (3 – 6 months)	4 557	1 363	4956	1504	1171	406	3662	1371	440	134	3061	985
long-term (6 – 12 months)	12 784	3 062	10812	3062	5826	1672	8493	2626	4142	1178	10012	3334
long-term (over 12 months)	47 572	11 216	58043	13937	12498	2767	54455	13792	3952	632	51832	13201
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	1 074	353	1339	483	1257	455	833	310	603	227	805	307
20 – 24	7 478	2 144	8735	2733	4801	1571	6294	2153	1935	579	5933	2061
25 – 29	11 038	2 694	12451	3185	5309	1401	10230	2935	2369	578	9943	2847
30 – 34	10 691	2 500	12014	2894	4907	1077	10647	2754	2260	495	10440	2752
35 – 39	9 313	2 045	10743	2471	4527	1111	9712	2419	2064	435	9697	2416
40 – 44	9 199	2 071	10445	2599	4582	1336	9440	2446	2062	583	9287	2448
45 – 49	7 740	1 815	9112	2297	3961	1214	8436	2276	1909	529	8337	2253
50 – 54	5 770	1 327	6446	1414	2512	769	6251	1479	1278	351	6433	1597
55 – 59	3 507	843	3796	857	1383	373	3817	908	654	194	3895	928
60 – 64	1 885	561	1812	442	520	194	1966	529	296	99	2083	567
65 +	945	440	1004	410	259	108	1080	418	156	95	1166	442
Not identified	476	77	401	78	53	14	306	67	38	11	297	68
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	308	21	260	36	65	21	227	35	50	13	229	39
Basic	8 254	2 016	7003	1831	3455	1147	6015	1734	1373	463	5985	1731
Secondary vocational without maturita	4 665	1 223	3815	935	1633	541	3474	979	894	425	3759	1251
Secondary vocational with maturita	17 978	3 256	23954	4759	11776	2748	21169	4575	5379	1154	20178	4338

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>
Secondary specialised with maturita	12 209	3 191	15062	3938	7060	1992	13345	3617	3485	860	13339	3538
Secondary general with maturita	6 154	1 982	6388	2008	2509	712	5034	1643	1028	282	5052	1652
Higher professional	439	144	730	256	320	114	672	254	130	28	740	248
University – Bachelor degree	3 196	914	4646	1466	2198	745	4191	1422	1067	316	4243	1446
University – Master degree	10 515	3 133	11670	3654	4009	1325	10658	3536	1684	501	10487	3507
University – PhD. Degree	299	77	429	107	205	58	490	129	64	18	498	136
Not identified	5 099	913	4341	873	841	220	3737	770	470	116	3806	800
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	2 797	428	2888	481	570	111	2706	474	283	57	2652	473
2 Professionals	6 139	1 888	6805	2188	2067	706	6995	2305	772	246	6997	2339
3 Technicians and associate professionals	3 804	1 364	3583	1166	1160	620	3963	1592	723	394	4216	1771
4 Clerical support workers	3 014	1 113	3752	1478	1545	598	3819	1532	592	142	3908	1554
5 Service and sales workers	4 968	3 153	5663	3266	2760	1377	5498	3154	1318	682	5231	3027
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	298	93	392	120	267	106	372	125	127	55	417	156
7 Craft and related trades workers	7 972	1 184	10812	1279	4726	546	9139	1065	2173	184	8816	1007
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	25 971	3 887	31325	5712	15261	3324	25625	4664	7476	1583	25284	4593
9 Elementary occupations	11 891	3 358	11718	3867	5618	2201	9696	3505	2117	822	9608	3486
Not identified	2 262	402	1360	306	97	34	1199	278	43	11	1187	280
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	820	228	1107	301	986	348	1143	304	550	209	1115	351
B Mining and quarrying	190	4	163	6	56	2	135	4	10	1	97	5
C Manufacturing	18 836	4 705	23451	6398	9122	2630	17324	4890	5173	1447	17089	4785
D Electricity, gas supply	146	13	167	17	25	5	151	17	2	1	100	12
E Water supply, waste	180	8	151	13	47	2	151	15	19	6	192	34
F Construction	3 733	201	5778	252	2120	106	5332	250	924	40	5180	247
G Wholesale, retail trade	5 718	1 809	5651	1876	2553	817	5115	1838	1246	281	5126	1846

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>
H Transportation, storage	11 997	665	12920	817	5739	361	11936	750	2755	100	11719	754
I Accommod, food services	1 290	444	2165	852	1026	377	2292	876	381	120	2172	838
J Information, communication	1 475	358	1736	480	992	422	1943	587	300	80	1965	596
K Financ., insur. activities	332	107	312	116	87	36	467	200	38	17	481	203
L Real estate activities	613	200	794	223	308	94	451	120	82	12	427	99
M Profession., techn. activ.	5 563	1 977	5407	1781	1504	538	5297	1799	763	235	5450	1833
N Administrative services	9 579	3 432	10457	3443	7008	2755	9885	3945	2190	1061	9812	4007
O Public admin., social secur.	108	33	135	57	42	13	162	67	32	19	172	70
P Education	2 295	678	1493	504	471	164	1340	501	122	45	1292	508
Q Health, soc. work activ.	1 244	641	1950	1195	694	395	1854	1102	406	257	1784	1053
R Arts, recreation	321	157	427	204	160	84	456	223	56	30	465	231
S Other service activities	725	440	1086	635	304	210	920	457	123	100	854	425
T Activities of households	5	5	3	3	15	15	130	124	18	17	140	132
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	6	3	4	3			5	3			4	3
Not identified	3 940	762	2941	687	812	249	2523	622	434	98	2680	654

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 28.a Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in 2018-2021 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>28578</b>	<b>6292</b>	<b>20241</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>24169</b>	<b>5489</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>22305</b>	<b>5016</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	329	100	211	101	755	337	97	31	452	152	207	78
short-term (3 – 6 months)	225	70	431	101	1169	404	637	222	413	125	323	101
long-term (6 – 12 months)	3 587	738	3704	1057	5820	1671	4416	1292	4105	1165	5653	1634
long-term (over 12 months)	12 923	2 328	24232	5033	12497	2766	19019	3944	3950	631	16122	3203
<b>Age groups:</b>												
-19	216	53	384	121	303	70	139	33	110	33	132	36
20 – 24	2 298	566	3661	1038	2458	794	2470	751	935	280	2083	612
356237275918 – 29	3 326	653	5108	1130	3450	904	4066	1013	1446	356	3727	918
30 – 34	2 932	492	4688	819	3273	699	4069	815	1453	288	3702	738
35 – 39	2 514	413	4250	800	3023	682	3686	691	1308	242	3446	643
40 – 44	2 289	460	3977	984	2901	802	3511	844	1314	339	3272	782
45 – 49	1 756	339	3369	806	2474	693	3075	761	1179	293	2820	699
50 – 54	1 115	195	1974	412	1472	368	1932	393	767	174	1898	400
55 – 59	463	46	893	154	685	130	903	147	309	56	899	142
60 – 64	118	10	210	19	161	29	252	29	84	10	268	35
65 +	19	5	44	5	29	4	50	9	11	2	43	8
Not identified	18	4	20	4	12	3	16	3	4		15	3
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	6	1	11	2	19	8	20	6	14	6	26	10
Basic	1 052	270	1362	334	849	255	965	218	345	99	837	211
Secondary vocational without maturita	512	106	587	115	403	87	465	109	163	39	413	104
Secondary vocational with maturita	6 107	808	12167	2075	8560	1772	10666	1867	3772	687	9584	1653
Secondary specialised with maturita	2 798	517	5232	1279	4264	1144	4700	1122	2026	517	4630	1055

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>28578</b>	<b>6292</b>	<b>20241</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>24169</b>	<b>5489</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>22305</b>	<b>5016</b>
Secondary general with maturita	1 921	342	2129	478	1224	300	1366	308	426	109	1223	279
Higher professional	198	60	298	93	174	53	218	63	75	11	197	49
University – Bachelor degree	1 543	354	2398	677	1634	540	2031	645	753	217	1953	613
University – Master degree	2 810	747	4111	1192	2926	981	3474	1110	1240	375	3201	1010
University – PhD. Degree	29	12	34	13	33	11	47	19	9	4	42	14
Not identified	88	19	249	34	155	27	217	22	97	9	199	18
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	495	87	478	89	285	66	441	95	131	33	420	89
2 Professionals	1 246	444	1437	520	1030	423	1529	586	410	153	1419	550
3 Technicians and associate professionals	341	111	501	150	294	110	427	139	192	50	433	133
4 Clerical support workers	390	119	668	215	527	206	585	213	105	24	479	156
5 Service and sales workers	964	466	1690	778	1192	587	1702	792	363	186	1414	657
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	124	45	200	69	210	92	190	73	120	53	232	99
7 Craft and related trades workers	2 062	156	4319	321	3029	265	3799	279	1284	80	3259	219
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	10 348	1 499	16238	3021	11984	2649	13553	2531	5693	1227	12953	2411
9 Elementary occupations	1 093	308	3044	1126	1685	778	1938	779	619	267	1689	701
Not identified	1	1	3	3	5	2	5	2	3		7	1
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	165	58	394	116	515	206	510	143	201	76	330	116
B Mining and quarrying	97	1	79	3	37	2	59	2	2		35	2
C Manufacturing	8 175	1 718	11484	3022	6842	2080	7852	2153	3817	1167	7409	2087
D Electricity, gas supply	4		8	3	7	4	7	4			3	
E Water supply, waste	8		21		4		8		8	3	23	7
F Construction	824	24	2025	51	1355	64	1889	65	576	17	1712	58
G Wholesale, retail trade	670	150	1383	365	966	378	1088	334	388	108	1060	328
H Transportation, storage	4 233	195	6142	266	4710	256	6038	227	2230	56	5791	208

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 064</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>28578</b>	<b>6292</b>	<b>20241</b>	<b>5178</b>	<b>24169</b>	<b>5489</b>	<b>8920</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>22305</b>	<b>5016</b>
I Accommod, food services	484	126	1086	380	707	220	1167	367	274	65	1006	303
J Information, communication	246	71	477	138	488	162	639	193	155	36	596	186
K Financ., insur. activities	12	5	15	6	45	12	36	18	13	9	38	21
L Real estate activities	112	25	230	42	135	39	159	39	47	9	141	28
M Profession., techn. activ.	507	211	999	367	715	272	936	368	385	126	922	343
N Administrative services	581	115	3056	861	2758	936	2595	861	465	179	2174	679
O Public admin., social secur.	1		4	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	4	2
P Education	66	43	126	49	133	38	128	53	37	11	105	50
Q Health, soc. work activ.	499	219	605	289	472	251	588	299	188	98	535	267
R Arts, recreation	38	21	83	40	79	46	85	44	16	8	65	31
S Other service activities	287	236	345	288	228	186	349	295	96	87	319	269
T Activities of households	5	5	3	3	15	15	18	18	17	16	29	28
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	2											
Not identified	48	13	13	2	28	10	14	5	2		8	3

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.



**Table 28.b Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2018-2021 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>32114</b>	<b>8057</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>29937</b>	<b>8051</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>8252</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	1 894	563	1966	544	8506	2542	1419	491	4459	1411	2127	744
short-term (3 – 6 months)	2 722	803	2524	728	2	2	1975	669	18	7	1668	526
long-term (6 – 12 months)	6 312	1 537	4085	1122	5		2627	756	29	13	2634	915
long-term (over 12 months)	25 337	6 012	23539	5663	1	1	23915	6134			23545	6066
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	396	121	276	79	272	98	197	56	126	53	187	60
20 – 24	2 303	670	1967	611	1034	339	1540	514	504	143	1480	524
25 – 29	4 632	1 261	4194	1192	1106	278	3667	1089	620	137	3594	1054
30 – 34	5 422	1 382	4802	1311	1080	225	4448	1265	574	150	4395	1304
35 – 39	4 785	1 066	4197	1020	968	250	3992	1090	538	134	4066	1097
40 – 44	5 171	1 034	4480	957	1183	328	4188	969	543	178	4088	1001
45 – 49	4 615	1 001	4063	921	1004	305	3812	942	548	179	3900	980
50 – 54	3 698	814	3408	679	765	274	3306	745	416	152	3366	815
55 – 59	2 469	615	2238	508	553	196	2248	549	283	121	2261	558
60 – 64	1 530	485	1327	354	312	145	1405	416	190	85	1467	425
65 +	858	412	868	373	212	98	913	371	139	92	971	391
Not identified	386	54	294	52	25	9	221	45	25	7	200	43
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	280	17	189	21	42	11	170	17	33	7	164	16
Basic	3 511	835	3104	710	1162	356	2935	703	657	227	3167	780
Secondary vocational without maturita	3 251	708	2540	608	1100	413	2489	684	684	370	2822	961
Secondary vocational with maturita	9 314	1 749	8232	1733	2262	681	7535	1836	1172	352	7535	1792
Secondary specialised with maturita	6 190	1 785	5593	1499	1859	513	5302	1548	1057	234	5217	1513

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>32114</b>	<b>8057</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>29937</b>	<b>8051</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>8252</b>
Secondary general with maturita	3 081	1 190	2686	911	646	179	2255	773	308	83	2247	776
Higher professional	112	28	208	76	77	23	228	79	24	4	215	70
University – Bachelor degree	1 159	379	1235	392	229	81	1236	385	92	40	1134	379
University – Master degree	5 885	1 748	5223	1590	637	182	4982	1534	252	68	4681	1476
University – PhD. Degree	224	55	290	66	146	37	325	74	41	11	324	79
Not identified	3 258	421	2814	451	354	69	2480	418	186	35	2469	410
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	1 996	281	2035	326	229	35	1879	302	94	16	1702	283
2 Professionals	3 635	1 000	3742	1065	672	157	3725	1038	242	56	3475	997
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2 893	1 092	2245	767	772	477	2708	1193	453	321	2807	1352
4 Clerical support workers	2 089	764	2151	814	786	280	2218	826	410	82	2263	856
5 Service and sales workers	2 877	2 074	2272	1549	933	464	2097	1394	747	388	2107	1384
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	98	23	105	24	40	7	94	21	2	1	97	25
7 Craft and related trades workers	4 411	758	4466	724	1320	168	3636	583	737	78	3833	602
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	11 996	1 446	9685	1323	2029	377	8645	1238	1020	191	8656	1254
9 Elementary occupations	4 319	1 161	4302	1229	1698	577	3978	1254	785	296	4116	1305
Not identified	1 951	316	1111	236	35	3	957	202	16	2	919	194
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	512	125	540	128	423	123	477	103	325	122	638	179
B Mining and quarrying	91	2	78	1	19		72	1	7	1	58	2
C Manufacturing	5 629	1 746	6109	1867	1235	280	5431	1648	564	116	5199	1584
D Electricity, gas supply	134	13	147	14	17		133	11	1	1	86	11
E Water supply, waste	167	8	124	13	40	2	134	14	11	3	161	26
F Construction	2 499	148	2604	146	626	12	2308	115	304	22	2318	120
G Wholesale, retail trade	3 217	741	2392	684	1036	199	2242	675	696	100	2276	671
H Transportation, storage	7 026	347	5771	348	790	53	4969	322	475	37	4926	333

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>32114</b>	<b>8057</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>29937</b>	<b>8051</b>	<b>4506</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>8252</b>
I Accommod, food services	336	124	348	128	79	44	383	143	28	14	416	156
J Information, communication	935	183	891	219	360	179	875	228	60	19	814	233
K Financ., insur. activities	274	73	239	73	31	16	319	110	22	7	314	110
L Real estate activities	127	37	167	37	130	39	194	38	14	1	177	29
M Profession., techn. activ.	4 352	1 517	3338	989	579	169	3263	981	290	83	3279	999
N Administrative services	6 160	2 567	4762	1708	2077	1078	4966	2172	1046	638	5217	2359
O Public admin., social secur.	89	23	85	28	30	9	93	31	18	11	101	34
P Education	899	308	879	297	257	80	852	306	65	22	702	254
Q Health, soc. work activ.	439	277	909	674	132	94	790	551	174	136	732	507
R Arts, recreation	193	87	198	82	60	25	217	87	34	19	244	112
S Other service activities	293	118	479	251	49	11	294	70	14	5	278	62
T Activities of households							102	96	1	1	101	94
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	4	3	4	3			5	3			4	3
Not identified	2 889	468	2050	367	544	132	1818	346	357	73	1934	374

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Note: 2021: without UK.

**Table 28.c Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in 2018-2021 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity**

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>17606</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>5316</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>14906</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>16036</b>	<b>5418</b>
<b>Length (stay):</b>												
short-term (- 3 months)	1 979	565	2309	714	5315	1899	885	382	2179	669	1076	343

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>17606</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>5316</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>14906</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>16036</b>	<b>5418</b>
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1 610	490	2001	675			1050	480	9	2	1070	358
long-term (6 – 12 months)	2 885	787	3023	883	1	1	1450	578	8		1725	785
long-term (over 12 months)	9 313	2 877	10273	3242			11521	3714	2	1	12165	3932
<b>Age groups:</b>												
- 19	462	179	679	283	682	287	497	221	367	141	486	211
20 – 24	2 877	908	3107	1084	1309	438	2284	888	496	156	2370	925
25 – 29	3 080	780	3149	863	753	219	2497	833	303	85	2622	875
30 – 34	2 337	626	2524	764	554	153	2130	674	233	57	2343	710
35 – 39	2 014	566	2296	651	536	179	2034	638	218	59	2185	676
40 – 44	1 739	577	1988	658	498	206	1741	633	205	66	1927	665
45 – 49	1 369	475	1680	570	483	216	1549	573	182	57	1617	574
50 – 54	957	318	1064	323	275	127	1013	341	95	25	1169	382
55 – 59	575	182	665	195	145	47	666	212	62	17	735	228
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	237	66	275	69	47	20	309	84	22	4	348	107
65 +	68	23	92	32	18	6	117	38	6	1	152	43
Not identified	72	19	87	22	16	2	69	19	9	4	82	22
<b>Education:</b>												
Incomplete basic education	22	3	60	13	4	2	37	12	3		39	13
Basic	3 691	911	2537	787	1444	536	2115	813	371	137	1981	740
Secondary vocational without maturita	902	409	688	212	130	41	520	186	47	16	524	186
Secondary vocational with maturita	2 557	699	3555	951	954	295	2968	872	435	115	3059	893
Secondary specialised with maturita	3 221	889	4237	1160	937	335	3343	947	402	109	3492	970
Secondary general with maturita	1 152	450	1573	619	639	233	1413	562	294	90	1582	597
Higher professional	129	56	224	87	69	38	226	112	31	13	328	129
University – Bachelor degree	494	181	1013	397	335	124	924	392	222	59	1156	454
University – Master degree	1 820	638	2336	872	446	162	2202	892	192	58	2605	1021

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>17606</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>5316</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>14906</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>16036</b>	<b>5418</b>
University – PhD. Degree	46	10	105	28	26	10	118	36	14	3	132	43
Not identified	1 753	473	1278	388	332	124	1040	330	187	72	1138	372
<b>Occupation (ISCO-08):</b>												
1 Managers	306	60	375	66	56	10	386	77	58	8	530	101
2 Professionals	1 258	444	1626	603	365	126	1741	681	120	37	2103	792
3 Technicians and associate professionals	570	161	837	249	94	33	828	260	78	23	976	286
4 Clerical support workers	535	230	933	449	232	112	1016	493	77	36	1166	542
5 Service and sales workers	1 127	613	1701	939	635	326	1699	968	208	108	1710	986
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	76	25	87	27	17	7	88	31	5	1	88	32
7 Craft and related trades workers	1 499	270	2027	234	377	113	1704	203	152	26	1724	186
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3 627	942	5402	1368	1248	298	3427	895	763	165	3675	928
9 Elementary occupations	6 479	1 889	4372	1512	2235	846	3780	1472	713	259	3803	1480
Not identified	310	85	246	67	57	29	237	74	24	9	260	85
<b>Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):</b>												
A Agriculture	143	45	173	57	48	19	156	58	24	11	147	56
B Mining and quarrying	2	1	6	2			4	1	1		4	1
C Manufacturing	5 032	1 241	5858	1509	1045	270	4041	1089	792	164	4481	1114
D Electricity, gas supply	8		12		1	1	11	2	1		11	1
E Water supply, waste	5		6		3		9	1			8	1
F Construction	410	29	1149	55	139	30	1135	70	44	1	1150	69
G Wholesale, retail trade	1 831	918	1876	827	551	240	1785	829	162	73	1790	847
H Transportation, storage	738	123	1007	203	239	52	929	201	50	7	1002	213
I Accommod, food services	470	194	731	344	240	113	742	366	79	41	750	379
J Information, communication	294	104	368	123	144	81	429	166	85	25	555	177
K Financ., insur. activities	46	29	58	37	11	8	112	72	3	1	129	72
L Real estate activities	374	138	397	144	43	16	98	43	21	2	109	42

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2017-2020 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 787</b>	<b>4 719</b>	<b>17606</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>5316</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>14906</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>16036</b>	<b>5418</b>
M Profession., techn. activ.	704	249	1070	425	210	97	1098	450	88	26	1249	491
N Administrative services	2 838	750	2639	874	2173	741	2324	912	679	244	2421	969
O Public admin., social secur.	18	10	46	28	10	3	65	35	11	6	67	34
P Education	1 330	327	488	158	81	46	360	142	20	12	485	204
Q Health, soc. work activ.	306	145	436	232	90	50	476	252	44	23	517	279
R Arts, recreation	90	49	146	82	21	13	154	92	6	3	156	88
S Other service activities	145	86	262	96	27	13	277	92	13	8	257	94
T Activities of households							10	10			10	10
Not identified	1 003	281	878	318	240	107	691	271	75	25	738	277

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 29 Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2017-2021 in Slovakia by gender and nationality**

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Afghanistan	70	2	83	4	100	6	16		106	3	8		117	5
Albania	21	8	30	11	71	11	12	4	62	8	3	1	60	9
Algeria	9	1	14	1	18	3	1		16	1			16	1
Angola	3		5		4				2				1	
Argentina	7	2	10	2	21	5	5	2	16	6	3	2	14	5
Armenia	29	10	33	11	29	10	15	8	32	10	6	2	34	10
Australia	19	3	17	3	17	4	5	1	16	4			15	4
Austria	326	41	453	61	384	71	96	13	431	75	12	1	426	71
Azerbaijan	14	1	24	4	30	5	13	3	31	5	4	2	37	7
Bangladesh	5		6		9		20		24		6		13	
Barbados					1	1								

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Belarus	207	44	269	56	278	71	124	31	246	84	93	17	290	96
Belgium	130	9	148	12	105	10	20	1	97	8	9	1	97	9
Benin	4		5		7		1		7				8	1
Bolivia	2		4		2		2		3				3	
Bosnia&Herzeg	341	60	902	153	952	153	502	79	730	132	248	45	730	130
Brazil	83	26	111	38	134	45	49	21	128	49	18	8	123	47
Bulgaria	1 527	209	2 381	491	2300	451	666	279	2390	645	455	191	2506	712
Burundi	3	1	9	2	10	2	1	1	8	1			9	2
Cambodia	2	1	2	1	1	1			1	1			1	1
Cameroon	8	2	8	2	11	3	2		13	3			14	4
Cape Verde					1				1				1	
Central Africa					3		1		3				3	
Canada	22	9	24	8	27	10	11	3	25	10	2	1	28	10
China	194	46	234	67	280	78	121	27	295	80	37	4	273	76
Chile	10		12	2	11	3	2	2	11	4	1		13	4
Colombia	12	2	17	4	25	8	8	2	31	9	5	3	31	9
Congo	4		4		4				4				4	
Costa Rica	6	1	9	3	18	8	4	1	10	3	1	1	9	3
Côte d'Ivoire	2		2		4	2			3	2			4	3
Croatia	1 284	343	2 053	626	1317	372	457	180	1255	418	239	123	1304	478
Cuba	19	1	20	2	33	2	6	2	36	2	4		42	5
Cyprus	17	3	20	4	15	6	5	1	16	5			14	5
Czech Republic	4 635	1 500	6 062	2 104	5979	2096	1715	689	5917	2151	721	316	5966	2167
D.R. Congo	2	1	3	1	3	1	1		4	1	1		4	1
Dem. R. Korea	3	1	2	1	1	1			1	1			1	1
Denmark	45	4	52	2	46	5	10		46	6	3		45	6
Dominican Rep.	4		6		6		4	2	10	2			9	1
Ecuador	14	6	17	7	18	8	3	1	17	7	2		17	6
Egypt	62	3	77	4	108	7	37	6	106	10	12	2	105	9

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Eritrea	1		3		3	1	3	1	2	1			3	1
Estonia	10	3	16	6	25	14	2	1	29	14	3	2	30	16
Ethiopia	2		3		3	1			2				2	
Finland	39	21	50	26	42	12	5	1	42	13			45	15
France	391	52	594	102	608	84	59	8	459	78	54	10	455	72
Gambia			1						1					
Georgia	23	7	365	40	846	77	589	72	639	77	280	30	693	71
Germany	688	88	829	115	601	78	171	14	617	80	71	7	637	90
Ghana			10	3	13	5	25	8	28	9			30	11
Greece	174	41	361	82	402	91	33	6	395	97	21	7	389	97
Guatemala	4	1	4	1	2		1	1	3	1			3	1
Guinea	1		2				1							
Guinea Bissau					1						2		1	
Haiti			2		3		1		3		1		4	
Honduras	1	1	1	1	2		3		3		1		3	
Hungary	4 786	1 118	5 933	1 501	5502	1376	1739	517	4878	1197	896	322	5112	1286
Iceland			1		3		1		2				2	
India	187	27	245	42	505	69	250	37	525	66	106	15	546	65
Indonesia	24	12	17	12	23	18	12	10	31	24	8	6	32	23
Iran	24	9	40	17	54	20	15	9	67	31	6	3	88	40
Iraq	12	1	17	2	29	6	22	8	31	7	5		29	8
Ireland	39	10	61	15	55	11	4		54	10	7	1	61	9
Israel	25	5	35	9	38	10	12	6	38	12	5	2	37	12
Italy	943	120	1 417	240	1264	233	220	27	1244	231	105	16	1240	232
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2			2	2
Japan	90	7	95	8	84	15	49	9	99	21	12	2	85	17
Jordan	11		10		12		4		13				14	1
Kazakhstan	31	14	91	22	126	55	139	50	148	68	119	13	210	73
Kenya	18	2	43	9	48	15	19	7	60	22	2		72	25



Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Korea	643	45	739	50	816	47	297	25	736	48	129	9	830	45
Kuwait														
Kyrgyzstan	62	3	99	5	156	8	149	12	181	14	199	1	274	13
Laos	9	3	7	1	27	21	42	37	56	50	5		34	26
Latvia	87	22	88	28	83	24	10	2	77	25	4	2	74	22
Lebanon	7		12		14	1	4	2	15	2	3		17	1
Lesotho	1													
Libya	7	1	6	1	9	1	1		8	2	1		10	2
Lithuania	82	34	105	51	100	48	12	8	108	55	6	4	114	59
Luxembourg	1		1		1				1				1	
Macedonia	237	40	695	129	873	149	353	79	652	117	163	33	607	112
Madagascar	1		1											
Malawi	1		3		2				3				3	
Malaysia	7	3	7	4	13	4	1	1	10	3	2	2	11	4
Mali							2		1					
Malta	1		2		7	1			7	1	2		8	1
Mauritania					1				1				1	
Mauritius	6	4	4	3	7	4			7	4	1	1	7	4
Mexico	81	29	100	32	112	37	34	12	104	35	18	7	109	37
Moldova	52	13	157	23	384	37	136	14	346	34	40	4	329	34
Mongolia	9	3	18	9	74	25	55	21	89	31	24	8	83	31
Montenegro	41	7	64	14	87	19	46	10	71	9	19		75	10
Morocco	13	4	18	4	29	8	8	2	30	8	1		29	7
Myanmar			1				1	1	1	1			1	1
Namibia					1				1				1	
Nepal	9	1	11	2	14	2	9	1	17	2	1		13	2
Netherlands	87	10	130	15	108	13	21	7	120	17	8	1	124	15
New Zealand	8	2	6	1	6	2			7	2			6	1
Nicaragua			1		1	1	2	2	1	1			1	1

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Niger					1		1		1				1	
Nigeria	11	1	20	2	40	4	17	6	50	7	2		55	8
Norway	13	4	18	6	9	3			8	3			10	5
Pakistan	10		10		19	2	7		21	2	1		21	2
Palestinian a.a.	18	1	25	1	34	1	5		32	1	2		31	1
Panama	2		2	1	4	2			3	2	1	1	3	2
Peru	14	2	15	1	19	7			13	7			13	8
Philippines	83	28	112	46	142	59	170	29	206	62	48	10	186	55
Poland	2 667	703	2 539	748	2539	782	1032	247	2442	819	715	122	2560	842
Portugal	164	26	285	40	285	47	53	8	275	47	24	5	279	47
Romania	8 692	1 846	11 072	2 299	8664	1904	1947	493	7392	1726	1075	286	7455	1769
Russia	370	194	448	249	593	327	339	151	684	378	151	64	752	417
El Salvador	1		1		1		1		2				2	
Saudi Arabia	9		7		5				3				3	
Senegal			3		2				3				3	
Serbia	12 259	2 957	13 561	3 442	13335	3428	5452	1353	10174	2798	2129	477	9725	2692
Serbia&M-negro	9	4	7	3	6	2			5	2			5	2
Slovenia	78	17	214	34	167	32	19	9	157	37	22	5	169	37
Singapore			1		1		3	3	3	3	2	2	4	4
Somalia	13		23	5	25	4	4		14	3			12	3
South Africa	12	1	23	4	24	3	11	3	29	5	4	1	29	5
South Sudan	3		5	1	5				5				5	
Spain	378	98	697	162	741	161	80	22	758	171	51	9	765	181
Sri Lanka	4	1	6	1	5		3		4		1		4	
Sudan	5		5		7		2		8				9	1
Sweden	35	7	56	11	57	11	16		62	7			60	6
Switzerland	26	4	28	4	27	3	3		25	3	3		27	3
Syria	21	3	37	3	39	6	13	4	47	8	8	1	52	9
Taiwan	23	9	31	18	37	29	17	14	38	33	6	6	33	29

Nationality of third country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2017		Stock 31.12.2018		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Tajikistan	4		5	1	11	3	2		11	3	2		11	3
Thailand	256	234	301	276	330	314	212	208	327	315	95	93	305	295
Tanzania	1				1		1		3				3	
Trinidad&Tobago	3		3		1				1				1	
Tunisia	41	1	55	2	60	1	17		63	1	6		66	
Turkey	138	14	204	24	284	38	199	24	339	43	97	14	341	42
Turkmenistan	1				1		2	1	3	1	1		2	1
Uganda	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1				
Ukraine	4 626	1 125	11 842	2 760	22932	6190	15079	4538	19578	5590	6549	1810	18683	5433
UK	381	76	599	130	678	118	118	12	633	112	105	9	464	86
United Arab Emir	1		1		1				1				1	
United States	194	59	180	63	229	64	90	31	217	65	35	6	212	54
Uruguay	2										1			
Uzbekistan	18	3	23	7	31	11	12	3	31	9	14		42	10
Venezuela	11	5	11	5	15	9	5	4	12	7	4	2	11	6
Vietnam	696	202	915	189	1210	176	582	59	1023	135	211	18	829	114
Yemen	2		8		14		4		13		2		12	1
Zambia	3	1	3	2	1	1			1	1			1	1
Zimbabwe	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	7	5			8	5
Not stated	55	11	62	15	58	14	51	10	69	14	34	7	77	14
<b>Total world</b>	<b>49 478</b>	<b>11 743</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 29a Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals (information cards) in 2018–2021 half year in Slovakia by gender and nationality**

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Austria	453	61	78	22	384	71	96	13	431	75	12	1	426	71
Belgium	148	12	20	5	105	10	20	1	97	8	9	1	97	9
Bulgaria	2 381	491	874	260	2300	451	666	279	2390	645	455	191	2506	712
Croatia	2 053	626	520	137	1317	372	457	180	1255	418	239	123	1304	478
Cyprus	20	4	4	2	15	6	5	1	16	5			14	5
Czech Republic	6 062	2 104	1818	666	5979	2096	1715	689	5917	2151	721	316	5966	2167
Denmark	52	2	10	1	46	5	10		46	6	3		45	6
Estonia	16	6	14	8	25	14	2	1	29	14	3	2	30	16
Finland	50	26	28	5	42	12	5	1	42	13			45	15
France	594	102	265	24	608	84	59	8	459	78	54	10	455	72
Germany	829	115	196	25	601	78	171	14	617	80	71	7	637	90
Greece	361	82	116	22	402	91	33	6	395	97	21	7	389	97
Hungary	5 933	1 501	2631	866	5502	1376	1739	517	4878	1197	896	322	5112	1286
Ireland	61	15	12	1	55	11	4		54	10	7	1	61	9
Italy	1 417	240	308	53	1264	233	220	27	1244	231	105	16	1240	232
Latvia	88	28	16	5	83	24	10	2	77	25	4	2	74	22
Lithuania	105	51	23	4	100	48	12	8	108	55	6	4	114	59
Luxembourg	1		1		1				1				1	
Malta	2		2		7	1			7	1	2		8	1
Netherlands	130	15	27	5	108	13	21	7	120	17	8	1	124	15
Poland	2 539	748	1372	273	2539	782	1032	247	2442	819	715	122	2560	842
Portugal	285	40	86	14	285	47	53	8	275	47	24	5	279	47
Romania	11 072	2 299	3027	889	8664	1904	1947	493	7392	1726	1075	286	7455	1769
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	214	34	46	8	167	32	19	9	157	37	22	5	169	37
Spain	697	162	208	42	741	161	80	22	758	171	51	9	765	181
Sweden	56	11	11	2	57	11	16		62	7			60	6

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
UK	599	130	159	30	678	118	118	12	633	112	105	9	464	86
Iceland	1		1		3		1		2				2	
Lichtenstein														
Norway	18	6	1	1	9	3			8	3			10	5
Switzerland	28	4	6	1	27	3	3		25	3	3		27	3
<b>Total EU/EEA&amp;CH</b>	<b>36 265</b>	<b>8 915</b>	<b>11880</b>	<b>3369</b>	<b>32114</b>	<b>8057</b>	<b>8514</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>29937</b>	<b>8051</b>	<b>4611</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>30439</b>	<b>8338</b>
<b>Total EU/EEA&amp;CH without UK</b>											<b>4506</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>8252</b>
<b>Total world</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>55098</b>	<b>14654</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 29b Employment of OECD nationals in 2018 - 2021 half year in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)**

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>Total world</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>55098</b>	<b>14654</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>
<b>OECD 38</b>	<b>22 175</b>	<b>5 702</b>	<b>8495</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>21478</b>	<b>5569</b>	<b>6150</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>20510</b>	<b>5512</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>20868</b>	<b>5611</b>
Australia	17	3	2	1	17	4	5	1	16	4			15	4
Austria	453	61	78	22	384	71	96	13	431	75	12	1	426	71
Belgium	148	12	20	5	105	10	20	1	97	8	9	1	97	9
Canada	24	8	13	6	27	10	11	3	25	10	2	1	28	10
Chile	12	2	3	3	11	3	2	2	11	4	1		13	4
Colombia <sup>(2020)</sup>	17	4	8	3	25	8	8	2	31	9	5	3	31	9
Costa Rica <sup>(2021)</sup>	9	3	16	7	18	8	4	1	10	3	1	1	9	3
Czech Republic	6 062	2 104	1818	666	5979	2096	1715	689	5917	2151	721	316	5966	2167
Denmark	52	2	10	1	46	5	10		46	6	3		45	6
Estonia	16	6	14	8	25	14	2	1	29	14	3	2	30	16
Finland	50	26	28	5	42	12	5	1	42	13			45	15

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
France	594	102	265	24	608	84	59	8	459	78	54	10	455	72
Germany	829	115	196	25	601	78	171	14	617	80	71	7	637	90
Greece	361	82	116	22	402	91	33	6	395	97	21	7	389	97
Hungary	5 933	1 501	2631	866	5502	1376	1739	517	4878	1197	896	322	5112	1286
Iceland	1		1		3		1		2				2	
Ireland	61	15	12	1	55	11	4		54	10	7	1	61	9
Israel	35	9	12	2	38	10	12	6	38	12	5	2	37	12
Italy	1 417	240	308	53	1264	233	220	27	1244	231	105	16	1240	232
Japan	95	8	38	7	84	15	49	9	99	21	12	2	85	17
Korea	739	50	607	28	816	47	297	25	736	48	129	9	830	45
Latvia <sup>(2016)</sup>	88	28	16	5	83	24	10	2	77	25	4	2	74	22
Lithuania <sup>(2018)</sup>	105	51	23	4	100	48	12	8	108	55	6	4	114	59
Luxembourg	1		1		1				1				1	
Mexico	100	32	48	18	112	37	34	12	104	35	18	7	109	37
Netherlands	130	15	27	5	108	13	21	7	120	17	8	1	124	15
New Zealand	6	1	1	1	6	2			7	2			6	1
Norway	18	6	1	1	9	3			8	3			10	5
Poland	2 539	748	1372	273	2539	782	1032	247	2442	819	715	122	2560	842
Portugal	285	40	86	14	285	47	53	8	275	47	24	5	279	47
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	214	34	46	8	167	32	19	9	157	37	22	5	169	37
Spain	697	162	208	42	741	161	80	22	758	171	51	9	765	181
Sweden	56	11	11	2	57	11	16		62	7			60	6
Switzerland	28	4	6	1	27	3	3		25	3	3		27	3
Turkey	204	24	178	22	284	38	199	24	339	43	97	14	341	42
UK	599	130	159	30	678	118	118	12	633	112	105	9	464	86
United States	180	63	116	39	229	64	90	31	217	65	35	6	212	54

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 29c Employment of third country nationals (without 43 countries OECD and /or EU/EEA) in 2018 – 2021 half year in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)**

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Afghanistan	83	4	33	2	100	6	16		106	3	8		117	5
Albania	30	11	56	5	71	11	12	4	62	8	3	1	60	9
Algeria	14	1	3	1	18	3	1		16	1			16	1
Angola	5		1		4				2				1	
Argentina	10	2	18	4	21	5	5	2	16	6	3	2	14	5
Armenia	33	11	9	3	29	10	15	8	32	10	6	2	34	10
Azerbaijan	24	4	17	5	30	5	13	3	31	5	4	2	37	7
Bangladesh	6		4		9		20		24		6		13	
Barbados			1	1	1	1								
Belarus	269	56	126	22	278	71	124	31	246	84	93	17	290	96
Benin	5		1		7		1		7				8	1
Bolivia	4				2		2		3				3	
Bosnia&Herzeg	902	153	844	133	952	153	502	79	730	132	248	45	730	130
Brazil	111	38	67	20	134	45	49	21	128	49	18	8	123	47
Burundi	9	2	2		10	2	1	1	8	1			9	2
Cambodia	2	1			1	1			1	1			1	1
Cameroon	8	2	3	1	11	3	2		13	3			14	4
Cape Verde					1				1				1	
Central Africa					3		1		3				3	
China	234	67	132	31	280	78	121	27	295	80	37	4	273	76
Congo	4		1		4				4				4	
Côte d'Ivoire	2		1		4	2			3	2			4	3
Cuba	20	2	14	2	33	2	6	2	36	2	4		42	5
D.R. Congo	3	1			3	1	1		4	1	1		4	1
Dem. R. Korea	2	1			1	1			1	1			1	1
Dominican Rep.	6				6		4	2	10	2			9	1

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Ecuador	17	7	3		18	8	3	1	17	7	2		17	6
Egypt	77	4	55	7	108	7	37	6	106	10	12	2	105	9
Eritrea	3				3	1	3	1	2	1			3	1
Ethiopia	3		4	1	3	1			2				2	
Gambia	1								1					
Georgia	365	40	1020	105	846	77	589	72	639	77	280	30	693	71
Ghana	10	3	6	2	13	5	25	8	28	9			30	11
Guatemala	4	1	1		2		1	1	3	1			3	1
Guinea	2						1							
Guinea Bissau					1						2		1	
Haiti	2		1		3		1		3		1		4	
Honduras	1	1	3		2		3		3		1		3	
India	245	42	408	44	505	69	250	37	525	66	106	15	546	65
Indonesia	17	12	18	13	23	18	12	10	31	24	8	6	32	23
Iran	40	17	21	5	54	20	15	9	67	31	6	3	88	40
Iraq	17	2	21	7	29	6	22	8	31	7	5		29	8
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2			2	2
Jordan	10		2	1	12		4		13				14	1
Kazakhstan	91	22	87	24	126	55	139	50	148	68	119	13	210	73
Kenya	43	9	30	6	48	15	19	7	60	22	2		72	25
Kyrgyzstan	99	5	94	1	156	8	149	12	181	14	199	1	274	13
Laos	7	1	32	31	27	21	42	37	56	50	5		34	26
Lebanon	12		5	1	14	1	4	2	15	2	3		17	1
Libya	6	1	6		9	1	1		8	2	1		10	2
Macedonia	695	129	735	126	873	149	353	79	652	117	163	33	607	112
Madagascar	1													
Malawi	3				2				3				3	
Malaysia	7	4	8	3	13	4	1	1	10	3	2	2	11	4
Mali							2		1					



Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Mauritania					1				1				1	
Mauritius	4	3	2	1	7	4			7	4	1	1	7	4
Moldova	157	23	361	33	384	37	136	14	346	34	40	4	329	34
Mongolia	18	9	78	28	74	25	55	21	89	31	24	8	83	31
Montenegro	64	14	93	13	87	19	46	10	71	9	19		75	10
Morocco	18	4	14	5	29	8	8	2	30	8	1		29	7
Myanmar	1						1	1	1	1			1	1
Namibia					1				1				1	
Nepal	11	2	11		14	2	9	1	17	2	1		13	2
Nicaragua	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			1	1
Niger					1		1		1				1	
Nigeria	20	2	22	4	40	4	17	6	50	7	2		55	8
Pakistan	10		6	1	19	2	7		21	2	1		21	2
Palestinian a.a.	25	1	13		34	1	5		32	1	2		31	1
Panama	2	1	2	1	4	2			3	2	1	1	3	2
Peru	15	1	9	3	19	7			13	7			13	8
Philippines	112	46	95	35	142	59	170	29	206	62	48	10	186	55
Russia	448	249	306	141	593	327	339	151	684	378	151	64	752	417
El Salvador	1				1		1		2				2	
Saudi Arabia	7		1		5				3				3	
Senegal	3		2		2				3				3	
Serbia	13 561	3 442	9193	2313	13335	3428	5452	1353	10174	2798	2129	477	9725	2692
Serbia&M-negro	7	3			6	2			5	2			5	2
Singapore	1		1	1	1		3	3	3	3	2	2	4	4
Somalia	23	5	9	1	25	4	4		14	3			12	3
South Africa	23	4	8	2	24	3	11	3	29	5	4	1	29	5
South Sudan	5	1			5				5				5	
Sri Lanka	6	1	4		5		3		4		1		4	
Sudan	5		1		7		2		8				9	1

Nationality (persons)	Stock 31.12.2018		Inflow 2019		Stock 31.12.2019		Inflow 2020		Stock 31.12.2020		Inflow half year 2021		Stock 30.6.2021	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Syria	37	3	21	2	39	6	13	4	47	8	8	1	52	9
Taiwan	31	18	25	20	37	29	17	14	38	33	6	6	33	29
Tajikistan	5	1	6		11	3	2		11	3	2		11	3
Thailand	301	276	230	223	330	314	212	208	327	315	95	93	305	295
Tanzania			1		1		1		3				3	
Trinidad&Tobago	3		1		1				1				1	
Tunisia	55	2	16	2	60	1	17		63	1	6		66	
Turkmenistan			1		1		2	1	3	1	1		2	1
Uganda	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Ukraine	11 842	2 760	26597	7549	22932	6190	15079	4538	19578	5590	6549	1810	18683	5433
United Arab Emir	1				1				1				1	
Uruguay											1			
Uzbekistan	23	7	15	3	31	11	12	3	31	9	14		42	10
Venezuela	11	5	10	6	15	9	5	4	12	7	4	2	11	6
Vietnam	915	189	1039	128	1210	176	582	59	1023	135	211	18	829	114
Yemen	8		8		14		4		13		2		12	1
Zambia	3	2			1	1			1	1			1	1
Zimbabwe	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	7	5			8	5
<b>Total 3<sup>rd</sup> countries</b>	<b>31 351</b>	<b>7 733</b>	<b>42100</b>	<b>11126</b>	<b>44459</b>	<b>11546</b>	<b>24795</b>	<b>6955</b>	<b>37373</b>	<b>10373</b>	<b>10674</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>36084</b>	<b>10096</b>
<b>Total world</b>	<b>69 116</b>	<b>16 870</b>	<b>55098</b>	<b>14654</b>	<b>78298</b>	<b>19863</b>	<b>34071</b>	<b>9623</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>15624</b>	<b>4176</b>	<b>68316</b>	<b>18686</b>

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 30 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 – 2021 (Q2)**

(ths. persons)	Annual averages														
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	21 Q2
<b>Employed total</b>	2357,3	2433,8	2365,8	2347,8	2351,4	2329,0	2329,2	2363,0	2424,0	2492,1	2530,7	2566,7	2583,7	2531,3	2535,3
Employed abroad	<b>177,2</b>	<b>167,6</b>	<b>129,0</b>	<b>126,7</b>	<b>116,5</b>	<b>120,7</b>	<b>136,4</b>	<b>134,0</b>	<b>148,0</b>	<b>159,7</b>	<b>149,3</b>	<b>139,6</b>	<b>128,6</b>	<b>121,9</b>	<b>106,5</b>
Males	119,3	122,0	92,8	89,5	77,4	83,3	91,6	90,8	96,9	103,4	95,1	91,5	87,1	81,9	77,4
Females	57,9	45,6	36,3	37,3	39,1	37,4	44,8	43,2	51,1	56,3	54,2	48,1	41,5	40,0	29,2
Destination country															
Czech Republic	72,1	70,2	49,9	52,4	43,9	44,9	43,5	38,1	38,8	39,5	36,5	31,7	29,1	27,1	22,0
United Kingdom	29,0	20,2	14,1	10,6	9,9	7,5	10,6	10,1	8,6	7,4	4,2	3,9	4,0	3,1	3,7
Hungary	19,5	18,9	14,5	11,6	10,0	7,3	6,1	4,9	5,9	6,6	8,7	8,3	9,3	9,7	7,2
Austria	15,1	17,7	19,9	23,9	26,0	29,3	37,9	39,3	42,1	51,0	54,6	48,6	42,2	37	26,5
Ireland	9,0	8,1	3,1	3,4	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,5	1,2	1,1
Germany	8,8	9,3	8,5	6,3	5,8	9,8	14,8	17,3	24,9	27,7	24,0	26,8	23,2	23,9	28,6
Italy	6,7	8,9	4,7	3,0	3,1	4,0	4,3	3,4	2,5	3,6	3,8	2,5	1,6	2,1	1,5
Netherlands	2,7	2,9	4,2	5,0	5,9	6,4	5,2	5,7	3,2	4,8	5,0	3,1	5,9	4,2	2,2
France	.	.	1,7	1,0	1,3	1,9	1,6	1,4	3,1	3,4	1,4	2,0	1,0	0,9	.
Spain	.	.	1,8	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,1	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	.
Switzerland															5,5
Belgium															1,7
Other	14,4	11,6	7,3	8,2	7,0	7,2	9,8	11,3	16,3	14,4	10,1	12,2	11,5	12,5	6,5
<b>Age brackets</b>															
15-24	43,2	34,9	20,9	16,9	12,6	12,6	13,3	13,7	14,2	14,7	13,8	15,0	11,4	11,4	9,7
25-34	71,3	69,0	47,8	42,5	41,4	45,7	47,8	46,1	52,0	50,5	38,9	37,1	34,8	29,6	24,4
35-44	31,2	32,9	31,0	30,3	27,3	28,7	37,5	36,1	38,2	44,3	43,1	39,0	31,9	30,8	29,4
45-54	26,4	24,2	22,6	29,0	26,3	26,5	27,2	25,0	29,5	34,1	32,4	30,2	31,2	30,3	27,6
55+	5,3	6,5	6,8	8,1	8,9	7,2	10,6	13,2	14,1	16,2	21,1	18,3	19,5	19,9	15,6
<b>Education</b>															
Basic	8,1	7,3	4,2	4,8	3,4	2,7	2,6	3,3	4,2	5,3	5,0	5,1	6,1	3,6	2,8
Lower secondary	73,0	70,0	57,4	57,1	48,1	50,8	54,5	60,0	64,4	67,9	56,5	47,1	41,9	40,9	34,5
Higher secondary	81,1	78,5	59,6	56,2	53,9	57,2	64,2	55,3	58,8	63,5	71,5	69,1	63,8	58,4	52,2
University	15,0	11,8	7,8	8,5	11,1	10,0	15,2	15,5	20,6	23,0	16,3	18,3	17,0	19,1	17,0

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

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

**Table 31 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2020**

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Number of migrants (ths)</b>	115.6	102.2	100.8	68.3	76.9	87.2	87.9	90.8
of which % shares:								
<b>Within districts</b>	56.5	57.0	59.4	55.8	45.8	46.8	45.8	44,1
<b>Within regions</b>	24.0	23.3	22.5	23.5	31.6	29.8	29.7	29,8
<b>Among regions</b>	19.5	19.7	18.1	20.7	22.6	23.4	24.5	26,1
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>			
<b>Number of migrants (ths.)</b>	95.8	95,1	98.4	98,7	87,9			
of which % shares:								
<b>Within districts</b>	44,4	44,8	44.9	43,4	44,8			
<b>Within regions</b>	29,6	29,2	29.3	29,2	29,0			
<b>Among regions</b>	26,0	26,0	25.8	27,3	26,2			

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

**Table 32 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2010 – 2020**

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>2010</b>	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
<b>2011</b>	18 336	21 065	39 401	11 527	13 665	25 192	9 324	11 430	20 754
<b>2012</b>	17 731	20 332	38 063	11 208	13 243	24 451	9 402	11 211	20 613
<b>2013</b>	18 136	20 934	39 070	11 220	13 102	24 322	9 555	11 616	21 171
<b>2014</b>	20 193	22 833	43 026	12 855	14 671	27 526	10 779	12 708	23 487
<b>2015</b>	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
<b>2016</b>	19 846	22 763	42 609	13 038	15 303	28 341	11 384	13 502	24 886
<b>2017</b>	19 906	22 684	42 590	12 889	14 911	27 800	11 367	13 375	24 742
<b>2018</b>	20 694	23 528	44 222	13 393	15 416	28 809	11 625	13 758	25 383
<b>2019</b>	19 966	22 871	42 837	13 495	15 359	28 854	12 610	14 376	26 986
<b>2020</b>	18 590	20 753	39 343	11 884	13 594	25 478	10 692	12 340	23 032
	per 1 000 inhabitants								
<b>2010</b>	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
<b>2011</b>	7,0	7,6	7,3	4,4	4,9	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,8
<b>2012</b>	6,7	7,3	7,0	4,3	4,8	4,5	3,6	4,0	3,8
<b>2013</b>	6,9	7,5	7,2	4,3	4,7	4,5	3,6	4,2	3,9
<b>2014</b>	7,6	8,2	7,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,1	4,6	4,3
<b>2015</b>	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4
<b>2016</b>	7,5	8,2	7,8	4,9	5,5	5,2	4,3	4,9	4,6
<b>2017</b>	7,5	8,1	7,8	4,9	5,4	5,1	4,3	4,8	4,5
<b>2018</b>	7,8	8,4	8,1	5,0	5,5	5,3	4,4	4,9	4,7
<b>2019</b>	7,5	8,2	7,9	5,1	5,5	5,3	4,7	5,2	4,9
<b>2020</b>	7,0	7,4	7,2	4,5	4,9	4,7	4,0	4,4	4,2

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

**Table 33 Universities and colleges - public, private, state, students (Oct. 31.) and graduates (in calendar year), Slovak nationality, foreigners, 2015-2020**

Year		Students, Full-time study (31.10.)				Graduates, Full-time study in calendar year			
		Slovak nationality		Foreigners		Slovak nationality		Foreigners	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>2015</b>	<b>Public</b>	105577	62138	5092	2558	34962	21321	788	415
	<b>Private</b>	5810	3419	411	308	2754	1630	148	74
	<b>State</b>	1824	1099	142	60	555	322	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113211</b>	<b>66656</b>	<b>5645</b>	<b>2926</b>	<b>38271</b>	<b>23273</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>Public</b>	99140	58233	5796	2967	33580	20816	859	459
	<b>Private</b>	4721	2816	416	315	2302	1374	120	86
	<b>State</b>	1827	1108	192	89	545	335	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105688</b>	<b>62157</b>	<b>6404</b>	<b>3371</b>	<b>36427</b>	<b>22525</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>Public</b>	92444	54217	6865	3545	31164	19313	946	510
	<b>Private</b>	4834	2880	704	432	1749	1023	113	88
	<b>State</b>	1906	1177	214	99	530	327	2	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99184</b>	<b>58274</b>	<b>7783</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>33443</b>	<b>20663</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>Public</b>	88774	51738	8098	4163	29258	18115	1035	544
	<b>Private</b>	5042	2976	1131	789	1533	941	190	129
	<b>State</b>	2014	1283	199	98	506	294	26	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>95830</b>	<b>55997</b>	<b>9428</b>	<b>5050</b>	<b>31297</b>	<b>19350</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>Public</b>	86837	50159	9530	4815	26877	16454	1338	751
	<b>Private</b>	5141	3131	1562	1118	1728	1029	306	216
	<b>State</b>	2143	1337	180	92	529	329	26	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94121</b>	<b>54627</b>	<b>11272</b>	<b>6025</b>	<b>29134</b>	<b>17812</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>979</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>Public</b>	87721	50393	10839	5537	25558	15647	1510	805
	<b>Private</b>	5979	3613	1739	1205	1456	870	303	220
	<b>State</b>	2303	1400	161	90	556	359	39	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96003</b>	<b>55406</b>	<b>12739</b>	<b>6832</b>	<b>27570</b>	<b>16876</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>1043</b>

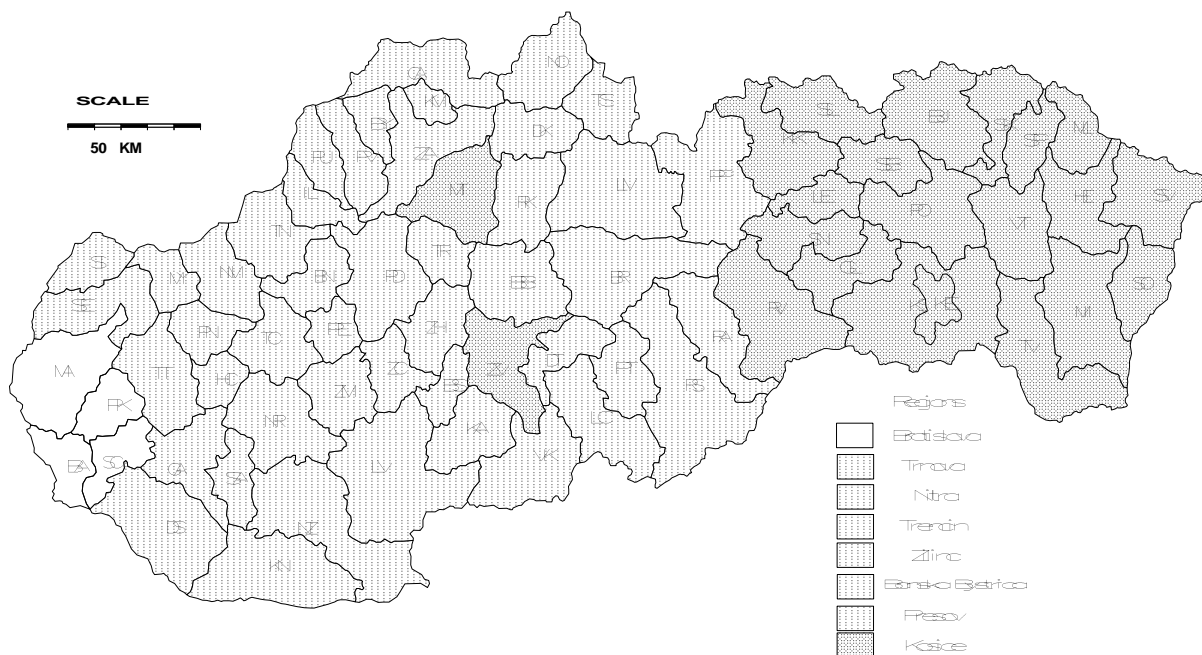
Source: Slovak Centre of scientific and technical information, Support of science, research and development, innovation and education, Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak Republic.

Figure A2.1 Map of external borders



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

Figure A2.2 Map of internal borders – 8 regions and 79 districts



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

**Table 34 Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings**

Geographic indicators			Length of border				Border crossings <sup>(b)</sup>	
				[ km ]	water	land	Total	126
<b>Total area</b>	49 034,1 sq.km		Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR	23 <sup>(bi)</sup>
<b>Population density</b>	111,3 pers./sq.km <sup>(c)</sup>		CR	251,8	71,1	180,7	Austria	8 <sup>(int)</sup>
<b>Number of regions</b>	8		Austria	107,1	76,8	30,3	Hungary	26 <sup>(ext)</sup>
<b>Number of districts</b>	79		Hungary	654,9	355,0	299,9	Ukraine	5 <sup>(ext)</sup>
<b>Number of towns<sup>(a)</sup></b>	141	53.5% <sup>(c)</sup>	Ukraine	97,9	2,1	95,8	Poland	56 <sup>(int)</sup>
<b>Number of villages</b>	2 890	46.5% <sup>(c)</sup>	Poland	541,1	105,0	436,1	Airports	8

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

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

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

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

(c) 1.1.2020; % of total population from 2012 – after 2011 Population and Housing Census  
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of SR.