

Recent Developments of Migration and Migration Policies in Slovakia

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by

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INTRODUCTION (PP. 8-9)

1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY (PP. 10-12)

2 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS (PP. 13-19)

3 EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN POPULATIONS (PP. 20-21)

4 MAIN CHANGES AT THE LABOUR MARKET AND FOREIGN WORKERS (PP. 22-24)

5 FIGURES AND GRAPHS (PP. 25-29)

6 STATISTICAL TABLES (PP. 30-87)

7 MAPS (P. 88)

List of tables

Table 1 (p. 30)	Main economic indicators 2007-2023 (Q1-2)
Table 2 (p. 31)	Immigration to and emigration from abroad and Czech Republic to the Slovak Republic by year and gender in 1970-2022
Table 3 (p. 32)	Number of residence permits granted to foreigners in 2016-2022
Table 4 (p. 33)	Number of residence permits granted to foreigners in 1st half years 2017-2023
Table 5 (p. 34)	Flows of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2022 and half year 2023 (Top 20)
Table 6 (p. 35)	Number of valid residence permits of third country nationals by purpose of temporary residence in Slovakia, 31.12.2018-2022 and 30.6.2019-2023
Table 7a (p. 36)	Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, 2011-2022
Table 7b (p. 38)	Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2011-2022
Table 7c (p. 40)	Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2019-2022
Table 7d (p. 42)	Top 10 countries for migration inflows in 2022 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship
Table 7e (p. 42)	Top 10 countries for migration outflows in 2022 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship
Table 8 (p. 43)	Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 2019-2023
Table 9 (p. 45)	Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 2015-2023
Table 10 (p. 46)	Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2017–2022
Table 10b (p. 46)	Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2018–2023—in 1st half years
Table 11 (p. 47)	Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2020-2022
Table 11b (p. 48)	Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2020–2023-1st half years
Table 12 (p. 49)	Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10), 2020-2023
Table 13 (p. 50)	Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2019-2023
Table 13b (p. 51)	Accepted persons 2015-2022
Table 14 (p. 52)	Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2023 (August)
Table 15 (p. 52)	Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 2016-2023 (August)

Table 16 (p. 53)	Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2021-2022
Table 17 (p. 54)	Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until 2021 (cumulative data, in persons)
Table 18 (p. 55)	Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 1.1.-31.12.2021
Table 19 (p. 56)	Stock of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by type and region, as of end year 2018-2023
Table 20 (p. 57)	Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in 2021-2022 (Top 40)
Table 20a (p. 58)	Stocks of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in half 2022-2023 (Top 40)
Table 21 (p. 59)	Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2023 (June)
Table 22 (p. 60)	Basic demographic trends over period 2003–2022 (Q1-2)
Table 23 (p. 60)	Age structure of the Slovak population, 2004-2022
Table 24 (p. 61)	Labour market performance, 2009–2023 (2Q)
Table 25 (p. 62)	Regional labour market characteristics 2020–2023 (2Q)
Table 26 (p. 64)	Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2013-2023 (August)
Table 27 (p. 64)	Foreign workers - total nationals in 2019-2023 by gender and form of access to the labour market
Table 28 (p. 65)	Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2020-2023 half year in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 28.a (p. 67)	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in 2019-2022 half year in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 28.b (p. 70)	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in 2020-2023 half year in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 28.c (p. 72)	Employment of foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in 2020-2023 half year in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity
Table 29. (p. 75)	Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2019-2023 (half year) in Slovakia by gender and nationality
Table 29.a (p. 80)	Employment of EU / EEA and Swiss nationals in 2019–2023 half year by gender and nationality

Table 29.b (p. 81)	Employment of OECD nationals in 2019-2023 half year by gender and nationality
Table 30 (p. 84)	Slovaks employed abroad 2007-2022
Table 31 (p. 85)	Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2022
Table 32 (p. 86)	Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000–2022
Table 33 (p. 86)	Universities and colleges - public, private, state; students (Oct. 31.) and graduates (in calendar year); Slovak nationality, foreigners, 2010-2022
Table 34 (p. 87)	Length of external and internal borders and number of border crossings

List of figures

Figure 1 (p. 25)	Main economic indicators 2009-2023(Q1-2)
Figure 2 (p. 25)	Development of gross and net migration flows 2003–2022
Figure 3 (p. 26)	Components of total population change, 1994–2022
Figure 4 (p. 26)	Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category in 2020-mid 2023
Figure 5 (p. 27)	Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2016-2023 (August)
Figure 5a (p. 27)	Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2020-2023 (August)
Figure 6 (p. 28)	Slovaks working abroad by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2010–2022
Figure 7 (p. 28)	Slovaks working abroad total numbers and as % of total employment, 2014 –2023 (Q2)
Figure 8 (p. 29)	Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in fourth quarters 2021-2022
Figure 8a (p. 29)	Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in second quarters 2021 and 2022
Maps	
Figure A2.1 (p. 88)	Map of external borders
Figure A2.2 (p. 88)	Map of internal borders – 8 regions and 79 districts
Figure A2.3 (p. 89)	International airports in Slovak Republic

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 2022, despite an increase in employment, economic growth in Slovakia slowed down. Annual GDP growth (at constant 2015 prices) decreased to 1.7% (from the previous 3%), employment increased by 1.7% and real wages decreased by 4.5%. Consumer prices increased by 12.8% year-on-year (compared to 3.6% and 1.9% in the previous 2 years). Unemployment rate decreased slightly from 6.8% to 6.1% and further to 5.9% in 2023. The economy was affected by the course of the second and third global COVID-19 pandemic waves. Although in 2021 economic situation hasn't been as much dramatic as in 2020, economic development was still in black numbers and performance of the Slovak economy hasn't attained the real values as before the pandemic in 2019.

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 5.7 thousand persons in 2021 to about 5.5 thousand persons in 2022, but an increase in emigration - from about 3.4 thousand persons in 2021 to almost 4.5 thousand persons in 2022. The net migration inflow subsequently decreased in 2021 to 995 persons (as compared to 2.3 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2022 out of the total inflow of about 5.5 thousand migrants almost 4.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 4.5 thousand persons, almost 4.1 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

In 2023 by the end of July 284 persons applied for the refugee status. In 2022 the number was 547 (increased from 370 persons in 2021). Refugee status was granted to 12 persons by the end of July 2023, while 23 persons were granted refugee status in 2022 (as compared to 29 cases in 2021). Slovak nationality was granted to 19 asylum applicants in 2022, which is an increase as compared with the previous year (10) and the year before (14). Among the applications for refugee status, the most numerous group in 2022 were the nationals of Ukraine (154), Turkey (76) and Morocco (73). Refugee status in 2022 was granted to the nationals of Afghanistan (18), Cameroon (1), Iran (1), Morocco (1), Nigeria (1) and Syria (1). In 2022 more than 70 per cent of application procedures continued to be terminated. Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2021, there were 335 males and 35 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children up to the age of 14 that previously represented 1 % of all applicants in 2020 rose to 5.4 % in 2021.

Labour market situation in Slovakia has been improving on year to year basis since 2013, interrupted by the pandemic related crises in 2020. Currently the situation continues to be tense with unemployment rate of 6.1 per cent in 2022 (5.9 per cent in mid-2023) and a high share of long-term unemployment. Total inflow of foreign workers to Slovakia in 2022 reached 55 276 persons (of that 26 293 women). Of the entire stock of foreign workers, 22.1 thousand worked on the basis of work permit and 31.1 thousand on the basis of information cards.

Data about Slovaks working abroad provided by Labour Force Survey show that in 2022 the number of Slovaks working abroad represented about 4.4 % of the total Slovak employment. The LFS data show two basic trends: increasing tendency of labour emigration 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 2022 to 116.1 thousand (almost two thirds of them were males).

The number of Ukrainian workers in Slovakia settled at 33.4 thousand persons. Absolute growth in the numbers of Ukrainian workers since 2021 was substantially more pronounced than for other foreign workers. The rapid growth led to increasing share of Ukrainians from 28.3% in 2020 to 37.9% by 2022. The number of Ukrainian workers grew from 19 453 at the end of 2021 to 33 419 workers in 2022. The number of Ukrainian working females increased more than increased from 5 590 in 2020 to 18 024 in 2022, i.e. an increase of 322%).

On 16th March 2022, in the context of the war in Ukraine, the Slovak government adopted a resolution on applying for a permanent residency on the Slovak territory to a wider range of persons, providing subsidiary protection to Ukrainian refugees. As of 1st June 2022 the changes in the amendment to the law 480/2002 on asylum systematically adapted primary integration of asylum seekers and foreigners who were granted subsidiary protection.

On Wednesday 21st September 2022 the Slovak government adopted amendment to the directive 218/2022 on providing housing allowance based on the asylum law. The amendment came to force on 1st October 2022. Provision of housing allowance on behalf of natural persons was granted until 28th February 2023 (i.e. for the period of validity of the temporary refugee status). The directive also increased the sum of provision by 25% (from 8 to 10 EUR for an adult person and from 4 to 5 EUR for a minor up to 15 years of age). The amendment increased the total housing allowance for the displaced persons and related it to the number of rooms in the dwelling. Provision of housing allowance was further prolonged until 31st December 2023 by directive 178/2023 of the Slovak government.

INTRODUCTION

In 2022, economic growth in Slovakia was characterised by a GDP (at constant prices of 2000) growth of 1.7% (3% the previous year), employment increased by also 1.7% and real wages decreased by 4.5%. Consumer prices rose by 12.8% year-on-year % (by 3.2% in the previous year). The unemployment rate decreased from 6.8% in 2021 to 6.1% in 2022.

In 2022 the Slovak economy was still affected by the course of the second and third global COVID-19 pandemic waves. In 2022 the GDP growth fell from 3% in 2021 to 1.7%. Although in 2022 economic situation hasn't been as much dramatic as in 2020 and economic development was still in black numbers, performance of the Slovak economy still hasn't attained real values as before the pandemic in 2019. GDP in constant prices rose year-on-year by 1.7% (compared with 3% the previous year) to 115.47 billion USD (118.66 the year before), which is an increase when compared with 2019. Individual economic sectors continued in compensating the fall in the first pandemic year 2020 when the entire Slovak economy fell by 4.8%.

The average 2022 inflation rate measured by the consumer prices index reached 12.8%. Compared with 2021 the price growth rate rose by 9.6 p.p. while the continual inflation growth has been gaining momentum since the beginning of 2021.

Summarily the overall employment rate increased by 0.4% in the first half of 2023 – to 77.1% (as compared with 76.7% in 2022). The biggest relative growth of employed was recorded in accommodation and catering services, in professional, scientific and technical activities as well as in arts, entertainment and recreation. The share of employed persons rose in all regions but Bratislava and Trencin regions. As compared with 2021, the number of Slovaks working abroad (for up to 1 year) grew by 3.5% to 116.1 thousand people.

In the first 6 months of 2023 the number of people without employment rate reached 5.9%. For 2022 the unemployment rate in Slovakia decreased by 0.7% p.p. to 6.1% as compared with 6.8% in 2021.

The average nominal monthly wage of employee in economy of the SR reached EUR 1304 in 2022. It increased by 7.7% year-on-year, its growth rate accelerated by 0.8 percentage points compared to the same period last year. The real wage decreased by 4.5%. A drop in real wages was recorded last time immediately after the financial crisis, i.e. in 2011 and 2012. In real terms the average gross wages decreased year-on-year in all 19 monitored economic sectors in Slovakia. Higher growth, compensating the effects of inflation to a large extent demonstrated themselves in low-wage sectors.

In the 4th quarter of 2022, the average nominal monthly wage of employee in economy of the SR increased by 6.5% year-on-year to EUR 1418. Among the sectors with the largest number of employed persons during the 4th quarter of 2022, only trade was able to face the inflation rate, in which a growth of nominal wages accelerated to 10.6% (to EUR 1329) in the last three months. The real decrease in wages reached 4%, which was less than the average for the whole economy of the SR. In industry, year-end bonuses were less generous than a year ago, as a result of which the nominal growth of wages was lower than in previous quarters, by only 6.4% (to the level of EUR 1494), and the real decrease thus reached up to 7.6%.

On average, in 2022, consumer prices increased by 12.8% year-on-year. Price increases significantly strengthened the last year, in 2021 the inflation reached 3.2% and has never exceeded 5% since 2005. The last year's annual inflation thus exceeded the previous maximum from 2000, when prices increased by 12%. Higher inflation was measured only in the first year of the existence of the independent Slovak Republic in 1993, when the inflation exceeded 23% (using a slightly different methodology than at present).

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.

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.

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. Since the beginning of Russo-Ukrainian conflict there has been a noticeable increase of Ukrainian immigrants in Slovakia.

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 Ukrainian nationals entering Slovak territory from their war-stricken country may, as of 1st March 2022 apply for temporary protection in the Slovak Republic as implemented by the Slovak government in their on-line session on 28th February 2022. The current amendment to the asylum law (valid as of 26th February 2022) makes it possible to do this even without the EU Council's decision by granting immediate help to the people of Ukraine by supplying refuge and protection from armed conflict to them. This special form of protection can be obtained basically at once as opposed to the asylum procedures which are administratively more time consuming and can take as long as 6 months. In turn in the case of using an institute of a 90-day visa-free stay it is impossible to supply accommodation, healthcare or gain work permit. Temporary refuge refers to the state nationals of Ukraine and their next-of-kin without Ukrainian nationality i.e. husband/wife of an Ukrainian national, minor person of an Ukrainian national or of his/her husband/wife or a parent of a minor person which is an Ukrainian national.

On 16th March 2022 in the context of the war in Ukraine the Slovak government adopted a resolution on applying for a permanent residency on the Slovak territory to a wider range of persons. The proclamation on granting temporary refuge is in accordance with the decision of the Council of the EU dated 4th March 2022. Granting of services of the temporary refuge applies to these groups of persons:

1. Ukrainian nationals and their family members had the family lived on Ukrainian territory before 24th February 2022. A family member is considered to be:
 - Husband/wife of an Ukrainian national
 - Minor person of an Ukrainian national or minor person of husband/wife of an Ukrainian national
 - Parent of a minor who is an Ukrainian national
 - Another next-of-kin of an Ukrainian national who lived with him/her in a common household in the time of circumstances related to the mass influx of displaced persons and was partly/fully dependent on him/her
2. Foreigners who are not Ukrainian nationals and possess international protection on Ukrainian territory or equal interior protection granted before 24th February 2022 and their family members had the family lived in Ukraine before 24th February 2022. A family member is considered to be:
 - Husband/wife of that person
 - Minor person of that person or minor person of his/her husband/wife
 - Other next-of-kin who has lived with that person on a common household in the time of circumstances related to the mass influx of displaced persons and was partly/fully dependent on him/her
3. Foreign nationals who are not nationals of Ukraine and have permanent residency there granted before 24th February 2022 and are unable to return under safe and stable circumstances to their country or region of origin

As of 1st June 2022 the changes in the amendment to the law 480/2002 on asylum systematically adapt primary integration of asylum seekers and foreigners who were granted subsidiary protection. Additional amendments stemmed from the lessons of applied practises and the need to harmonise the law code of the Slovak Republic with the law of the EU. The most important changes are:

- Status hierarchy granted to foreigners in Slovakia is modified – mainly giving priority to assessment and granting of subsidiary protection
- As a part of primary integration a one-time payment in the sum of 1.5x of minimum subsistence for one major person will also be granted to a foreign person with subsidiary protection
- A new contribution for asylum seekers and foreigners granted subsidiary protection is being introduced in the sum of 1.75x the minimum subsistence with members of family living in common household being assessed together. The contribution will be granted for a period of 6 months
- Providing of social and psychological counselling is provided as well as cultural orientation courses also for asylum seekers based on their individual needs
- The labour-market entry period is accelerated from 9 to 6 months which promotes the process of integration and enables them acquiring own funds
- Term to being allowed to stay outside of reception centres (so called long-term laissez-passer) is set

On Wednesday 21st September 2022 the Slovak government adopted an amendment to the directive 218/2022 on providing housing allowance based on the asylum law. The amendment came to force on 1st October 2022. Provision of housing allowance on behalf of natural persons were to last until 28th February 2023 i.e. validity of the temporary refuge status. The directive also rose the sum of provision by 25% from 8 to 10 EUR for an adult person and from 4 to 5 EUR for a minor up to 15 years of age. The amendment rises the total for providing housing of the displaced persons for a calendar month on the basis of the number of rooms in proportion to the increase of displaced person accommodation for one night. The original sums are raised by 25% and rounded to tens. Provisioning of such housing allowances was prolonged once again until 31st December 2023 by directive 178/2023 of the Slovak government.

Persons holding endorsement on temporary refuge expiring on 31st December 2022 are automatically prolonged to 4th March 2024 based on Slovak government's directive 185/2022. New documents with the updated date are generally not issued to holders of the old documents and remain valid still after 31st December 2022.

Currently (as of October 2023) entry to Slovakia is allowed to all persons fleeing the war in Ukraine. At the moment, entry is possible for persons who do not have a valid travel document (biometric passport) as well. In such a case, it is necessary to apply for temporary refuge or asylum. If one is traveling with children, it is recommended that he/she has at least their child's birth certificate with them. Persons without a valid passport are advised to carry other documents (e.g. ID card, driver's license, residence permit in Ukraine, birth certificates of children, etc.). In the event that an

unaccompanied child crosses the border, the competent authority shall, in cooperation with the police, coordinate the placement of the child in the selected facility. After crossing the border, every resident of Ukraine will receive humanitarian aid. The Slovak Republic provides a temporary refuge for Ukrainian citizens and their families, which includes accommodation, food, health care, hygiene and access to the labour market. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations also help and provide humanitarian and basic material assistance to every person who wants to refuge in Slovakia from the war. After crossing the border, refugees are asked to visit a large-capacity centre, where they are provided directions by competent personnel. Some Slovak mobile operators provide SIM cards for calls and internet free of charge at the border.

According to §23a par. 1k on employment services, an employer in Slovakia may hire a 3rd country national who has been given temporary refuge status. The employment can have both contractual or non-contractual form. Overall, according to May 2023 UNHCR report, there were 117143 applications for temporary protection by refugees from Ukraine with a number of 101732 valid temporary protection statuses. Public opinion in Slovakia is generally open and supportive towards those seeking refuge from the war in Ukraine. A recent opinion poll found a strong feeling of solidarity among the public even after two months. According to the poll - conducted as part of research project 'How are you, Slovakia?' and organised by the Institute for Sociology and the Institute for Research in Social Communication in conjunction with research agency MNFORCE and communications agency Seesame - a sample of 1 000 respondents between 31st March and 7th April 2022 shows that the willingness of people to support refugees arriving from Ukraine remains stable and has even grown in some areas. For instance, in April, 63.7% respondents said they are willing to support refugees with material support (compared with 61.7% in February/March), and 45.1% are willing to provide volunteer help (compared with 36.9% in February/March). On the other hand, there was a slight decline in willingness to provide food (45.7% in April, compared with 49.6% in February/March), financial support (36.2% in April compared with 37.4% in February/March) and accommodation (23.7%, compared with 26.3% in February/March). Other polls and social research have made similar findings. In March 2022 the Institute of Social Sciences CSPV at the Slovak Academy of Sciences also conducted an opinion poll, on a representative sample of 1 851 people. The results of this similarly demonstrate that the Slovakian population is supportive of the idea of welcoming displaced persons from Ukraine. 60% of those interviewed agree that those arriving from Ukraine with tolerated status should be granted the same rights as any other resident of Slovakia, and nearly 40% agree that Ukrainians should have the right to apply for asylum in Slovakia without any limits.

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 6.8 thousand persons in 2020 and about 5.7 thousand persons in 2021 to about 5.5 thousand of persons in 2022, but an increase in emigration - from 2428 persons in 2020 and 3395 persons in 2021 to 4468 persons in 2022. The net migration inflow subsequently decreased to 995 persons in 2022 whereas in 2021 it was about 2.3 thousand persons (4.3 thousand persons in 2020). In 2022 out of the total inflow of about 5.5 thousand migrants almost 4.8 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 4.5 thousand persons, over 4 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 - 2022.

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 167 thousand in 2022 (58.7 thousand in 2021). Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 23 thousand in 2017 to 162 thousand in 2022. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of tolerated residence (105387 persons in 2022), temporary residence (52.9 thousand in 2022). The greatest leap was in the number of tolerated residence permits for third-country nationals which rose from 130 in 2021 to 105387 persons in 2022. Permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (more than 4.5 thousand). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 93 thousand in 2016 to 278595 persons in 2022. 20.1 per cent (33.5 per cent in 2021) of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2022 it reached 222.5 thousand persons - as compared to 23 thousands in 2016.

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 underscored by the conflict in Ukraine: while in 2011 and 2012 some 4 thousand permits were granted during the first six months, the number rose to almost 23 thousand in 2021 only to multiply to over 111 thousand in 2022. The mid-year value for 2023 indicates a number of 48746 newly granted residence permits to foreigners.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-county nationals by nationality (Top 20) in 2022 and as of mid-2023 is depicted in Table 5. Top four nationalities remain rather stable: they include Ukrainians, Serbians, Vietnamese, Russians and they are alternately followed by Macedonians and Georgians. In 2022 almost 133 (33.2 in 2021) thousand Ukrainians received the permits, with the latest figure of almost 29 thousand in mid-2023.

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 2022 there is also balance - out of 3996 immigrants 2104 were men and 1092 women.

Main countries of birth and nationalities

Information presented in this section is based on the data by the Slovak Statistical Office. In 2022 out of the total inflow of about 5.5 thousand migrants 4.9 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 4.5 thousand persons, almost 4 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia are thus heavily dominated by persons of European origin. This has been a long term trend, which is robust for both country of origin and country of citizenship of migrants. The distinction between the two categories can be found in tables 7a and 7b, respectively.

Inflows (by country of origin) are traditionally dominated by arrivals from the near or neighbouring European countries: the Czech Republic, 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 (254 persons in and 67 persons out). Similarly, the inflows from North America accounted in 2022 233 persons (in 2021 for 221 persons) and those from Australia and Africa for only 93 (56 in 2021).

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the 38 countries depicted in table 7c) - 82 per cent of inflow and 96 per cent of outflow in 2021 (86 per cent of inflow and 95 per cent of outflow in 2021) 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 121 immigrants in 2022 (119 immigrants in 2021).

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 almost 3.7 thousand (over 3.7 thousand in 2021) Slovak citizens 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 2022 were the Czech Republic (represented by 1468 immigrants in 2022, down from 1520 immigrants in 2021), the United Kingdom (represented by 600 immigrants in 2022, down from 689 immigrants in 2021) and Austria (546 immigrants), while top countries in terms of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally the Czech Republic (347 persons in 2022) and Hungary (261 in 2022).

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 increased substantially, owing to the Ukrainian crisis: numbers of illegal crossings in 2022 reached 11791 (as compared with 1769 in 2021). Number of apprehensions at the border reached 549 in 2022 (210 in 2021) of these only 9 were captured leaving Slovakia. The number of detected cases of illegal stay in Slovakia increased by 9683 persons between 2022 and 2021 (from 1559 to 11242). Almost all of these were detected inland. Among the 549

persons apprehended at the border in 2022 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine 508 and Turkey 6. Among the 248 persons apprehended at the border in 1st half 2023 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine 231 and Hungary 4.

Out of 11242 cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2022 the top five nationalities were from Syria 9156, Morocco 560, Tunis 418, Turkey 272 and Afghanistan 174. Among the 11114 cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 1st half 2023 the top five nationalities were from Syria 10451, Turkey 191, Bangladesh 82, Afghanistan and Morocco 44. 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. 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.²

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 2022 the total number of passages climbed to 3.45 million owing to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict (as compared with 1.25 million in 2021). A breakdown between the passages through Ukrainian border and airports shows that the majority of passages were at the Ukrainian border, the airports were a total of 1.32 million people. Breakdown of legal passages by nationality shows that third country citizens come predominantly through land border (1.1 million in 2022 and 303 thousand in 2021), only a small part comes via air connections (91 thousand in 2022), as compared to EEA citizens who were 81 thousand by land and 564 thousand by air in 2022.

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

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

- 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 houses are obliged to allow for meetings between children and representatives of international organisations. They also cooperate with IOM regarding the voluntary returns. They also have new obligation to report to the Interior Ministry unauthorized departure of children.

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

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

their travel across the internal EU border. In 2022 there were 547 applicants of asylum seekers (284 as of mid-2023 and 370 in 2021).

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 unemployment 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. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10th October 2018. 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. There were 87998 foreign nationals employed in Slovakia in 2022, of which 33154 were women. In Slovakia, the automotive, electrical and engineering industries are dominant. The information and communications technology sector and the shared and corporate service centres sector have also played an important role. The largest employers in Slovakia include: Železnice SR; Slovenská pošta, a.s.; VOLKSWAGEN SLOVAKIA, a.s.; U.S.Steel Košice, s.r.o.; Kaufland Slovenská republika v.o.s.; TESCO STORES SR, a.s.; Železničná spoločnosť Slovensko, a.s.; Lidl Slovenská republika, v.o.s.; Železničná spoločnosť Cargo Slovakia, a.s.; IBM International Services Centre s.r.o.; Schaeffler Kysuce, spol. s r.o.; Schaeffler Skalica, spol. s r.o.; BILLA s.r.o.; PCA Slovakia, s.r.o.; Kia Slovakia s.r.o.; Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.; Tatra banka, a.s.; ZF Slovakia, a.s.; AT&T Global Network Services Slovakia, s.r.o.; Continental Matador Rubber, s.r.o.; Železiarne Podbrezová a.s.; Jaguar Land Rover Slovakia s.r.o.; and others.

Depending on the type of qualified position, employers require from their future employees, in particular, professional knowledge, language skills, experience, and digital literacy. From the soft skills, they most often require responsibility, communication skills, flexibility, autonomy, ability to learn new things, teamwork and others.

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 2023 by the end of July 284 persons applied and the refugee status, in 2022 there were 547 persons and refugee status was granted to 12 persons in to the end July 2023, 29 persons in 2022. Slovak nationality was granted to 19 asylum applicants in 2022 and 10 in 2021. Among the applications for a refugee status the most numerous in 2022 were the nationals of Morocco (73), Bangladesh (53), Russia (40), Afghanistan (26) and Pakistan (21). Refugee status in 2022 was granted

to the nationals of Afghanistan (18), Cameroon (1), Iran (1), Morocco (1), Nigeria (1) and Syria (1). In 2022 more than 70 per cent of application procedures continue to be terminated. Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2021, there were 335 males and 35 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 was 5.4%.

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. The numbers for period of 2010-2023 indicate a total of 5071 refugee status applications of which 381 applicants were granted refugee status with 2782 procedures terminated.

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 2019 – 2023. 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. There were 175 readmitted persons out of Slovakia in 2022 and 146 persons accepted. Mid-2023 has 131 persons readmitted and 389 persons accepted.

The sharp increase of accepted persons from the Czech Republic continued (304 in mid-2023, 95 in 2022). This dynamics reflects the North-West-to-South-East direction of the return movement of migrants. The years 2023 and 2022 also continue in a new dynamics in terms of readmissions to Slovakia – 389 resp. 146 persons. The most number of persons accepted in Slovakia come from the Czech and Polish Republics (304 and 76). 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, by 2023 1784 persons were returned within the framework of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegrations agreement to 69 countries of origin. Overall the most returnees headed to China, Iraq and Ukraine (pre-Ukrainian conflict data for 2021).

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 over 278 thousand in 2022. (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 170 thousands in 2022. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 thousand in 2014 to 162 thousand in 2022.

New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (52892) and tolerated residence (105387), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (4529 in 2022). For the first time the number for third-country nationals for 2022 for granted permanent residence permits is almost the same (4144). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 68 thousand in 2012 to almost 279 thousand in 2022. This time third-country nationals make a majority of 79.8%.

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 nationals with resident permits in Slovakia. Out of 222525 persons in 2022 more than 76 thousands were in the capital Bratislava region. A relatively sizeable group of more than 28 thousand third country nationals resides in the eastern regions of Kosice followed by another western region of Nitra. 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 2022 the top 6 countries of citizenship were Ukraine, Serbia, Vietnam, Russia, Macedonia and Georgia. 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 277 % between 2021 and 2022.

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, and Austria.

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 2022 there were 52668 live births (12073 by mid-2023), which was 7% less than in 2021 (56565). The number of deaths in 2022 decreased by 13838 persons compared to the previous year and reached 59583 persons. The number of marriages increased to 5.4 per 1000 inhabitants (from 4.8% the previous year) while the number of divorces remained the same at 1.5 per 1000 inhabitants.

Migration balance was 995 persons in 2022 (5463 persons moved in and 4468 persons moved out). Total population decrease in 2022 was -5920 persons. At the end of 2022 the population of Slovakia was 5428792 persons. In 2022 the dependency ratio for the Slovak population (defined as the ratio of pre- and post-working age population to working age population) reached 51.3% (20.26% in 2021 and 49.2% in 2020). 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 66 per cent in 2022 and a share of 12.1 per cent in 2008 as compared to 17.8 per cent in 2022 in post-working age group). Average age of the Slovak population in 2022 continues an increasing trend - 41.62 years (41.39 resp. 41.26 for 2021 and 2020).

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 6.1 per cent in 2022 (5.9 per cent in mid-2023) and high share of long-term unemployment. Inflows of foreign workers to Slovakia in 2022 were at 55276 persons (26293 women). Of the entire stock of foreign workers 22.1 thousand worked on the basis of a work permit and 31.1 thousand on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA countries, 34.7 thousand non-EU/EEA 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 as well as Figure 5.

Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have been permanently increasing. The total stock constituted of almost 88 thousand workers (over 97 thousand by mid-2023). Among these, approximately almost half were EEA nationals with the other almost half workers from other countries.

Vast majority of foreign workers from EEA in Slovakia in 2022 (resp. mid-2023) came from, the top six countries of citizenship were Serbia (9.8 thousand), Romania (7 thousand), Czech Republic (6.5 thousand), Hungary (5.5 thousand), Poland (2.8 thousand), Bulgaria (2.5 thousand), Croatia and also Italy (1.3 resp. 1.3 thousand). The greatest share, however, is by workers from Ukraine who top at 33.4 thousand (18 thousand of which were women).

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 – apart from the Czech Republic - in this category in Slovakia in mid-2022 came from the other new EU member states, the top five countries of citizenship were Romania, Hungary, Italy, 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 2022 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 130 thousand, and by 2022 they were 116.1 thousand. (Almost two thirds of them were males).

The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad in 2022 were Germany (30.8 thousand), Austria (29.3 thousand), the Czech Republic (20.6 thousand), Hungary (12.1 thousand), and Netherlands (4.4 thousand).

The number of Ukrainian workers in Slovakia settled at averaged at 33.4 thousand persons. Absolute growth in the numbers of Ukrainian workers since 2021 was substantially more pronounced than with other foreign workers. The rapid growth manifested itself in their share being increased from 28.3% in 2020 to 37.9% of overall share by 2022. The numbers grew from 19453 at the end of 2021 to an increase of two thirds to 33419 workers. The number of Ukrainian working females multiplied over three times (from 5590 in 2020 to 18024 in 2022, i.e. an increase of 322%).

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 2022 the number rose to 102.5 thousand. 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 2022 44.1 per cent of mobility took place within the same district, and about 28.9 per cent among districts within the same region. Only 26.9 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 2022 were 5.1, 5.5, 8.3 (as compared to 4.4, 5.0 and 7.7 in 2021), 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.

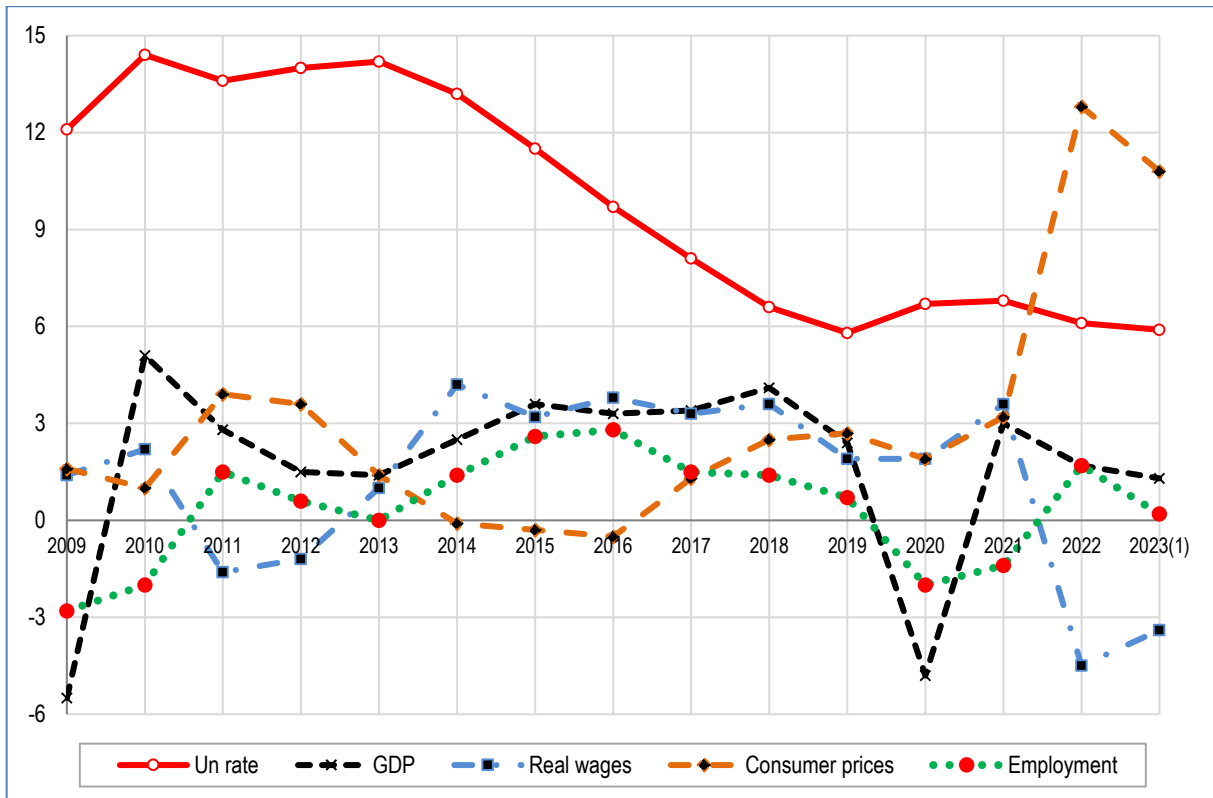
Thus one can conclude that despite relatively large regional differences in terms of labour market conditions, internal mobility does not seem to play a more substantial role in mitigating these differentials. Monitoring by the Statistical Office shows that the overall share of migrants in total population 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.

Graduates and foreign students

Of the total number of graduates in full-time studies for the calendar year 2022 27159 were of Slovak nationality and 2395 were foreigners (8.8%). In the previous year (2021), there were 27777 full-time graduates of Slovak nationality in Slovakia and 2296 foreigners (8.3%).

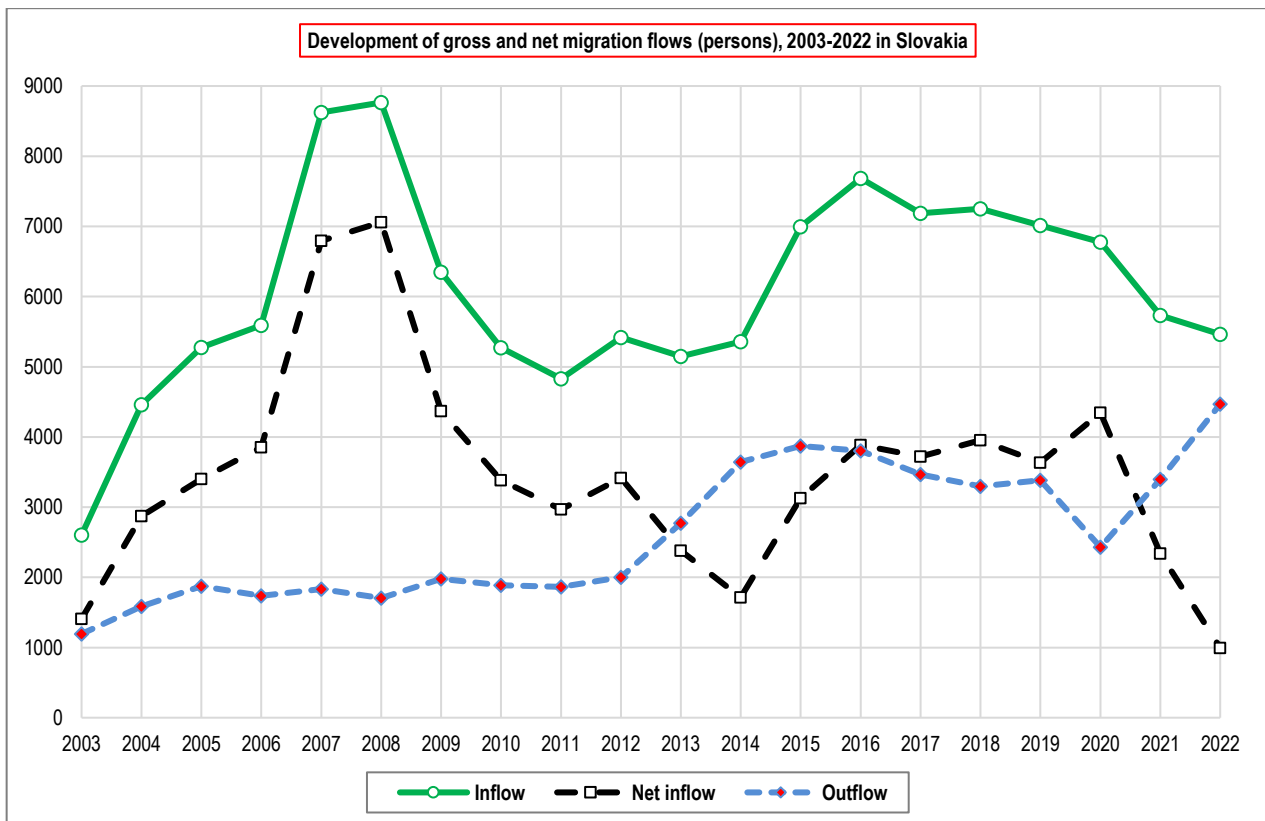
The number of Slovak full-time students grew to 140.7 thousand in 2009 only to fall to 94.1 thousand in 2019 (October 31st). However, in 2020 it increased to 96.0 thousand and kept decreasing in the following years to reach 94.4 thousand in 2021 and 91.1 thousand in 2022. The number of foreign students had been growing continuously. From 2009 (3.3 thousand) to 14 thousand in 2021 and to over 18.7 thousand in 2022. With a faster rate of growth in the number of foreign students than Slovak ones, the share of the number of foreign students in Slovak schools changed from 2.4% in 2009 to 14.8% in 2021 and 20.5% in 2022. There were 57.8% women in 2022 among the Slovak students and 47.7% among the foreign students. The number of foreign students increased year-on-year in 2022 by 33.1% (4660 persons). The number of Slovak students decreased year-on-year by 3.4% (3245 persons).

Figure 1 Main economic indicators 2009-2023 (half year)



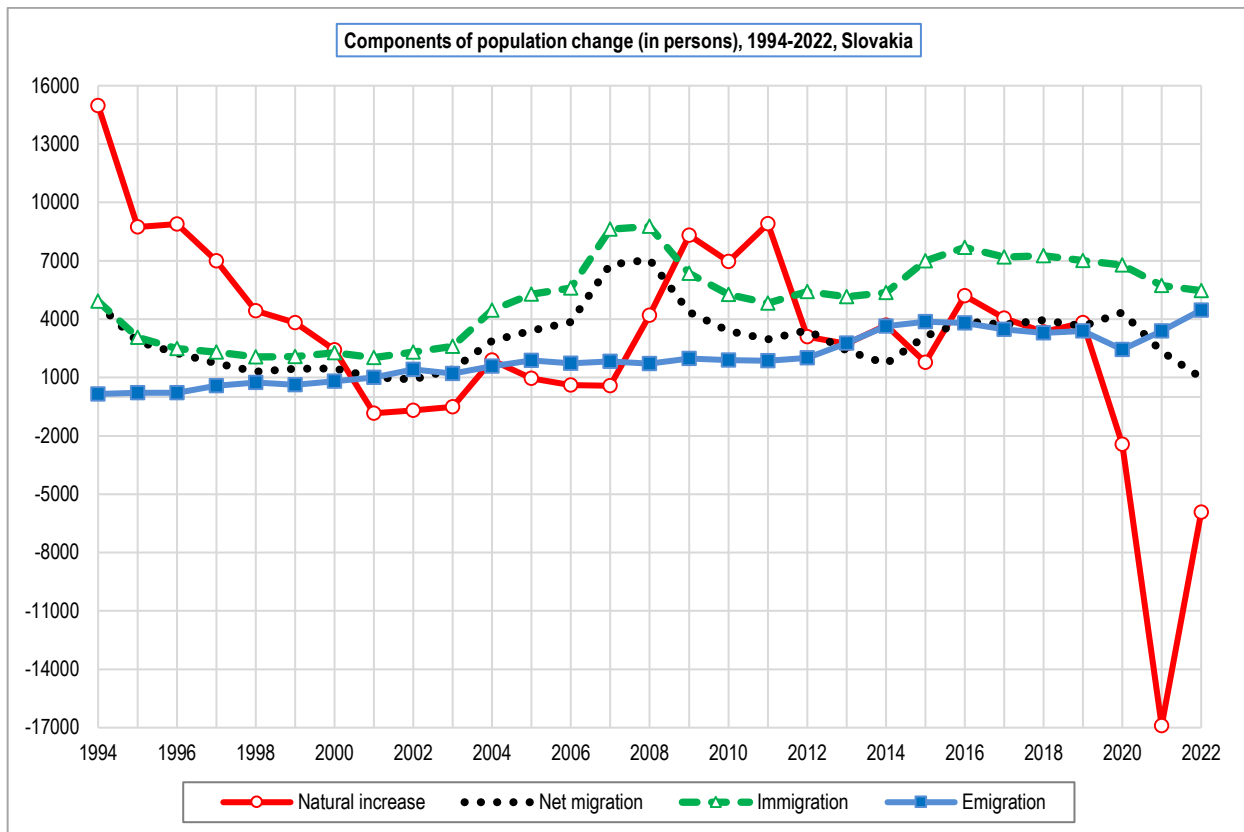
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Figure 2 Gross and net migration flows (in persons), 2003–2022



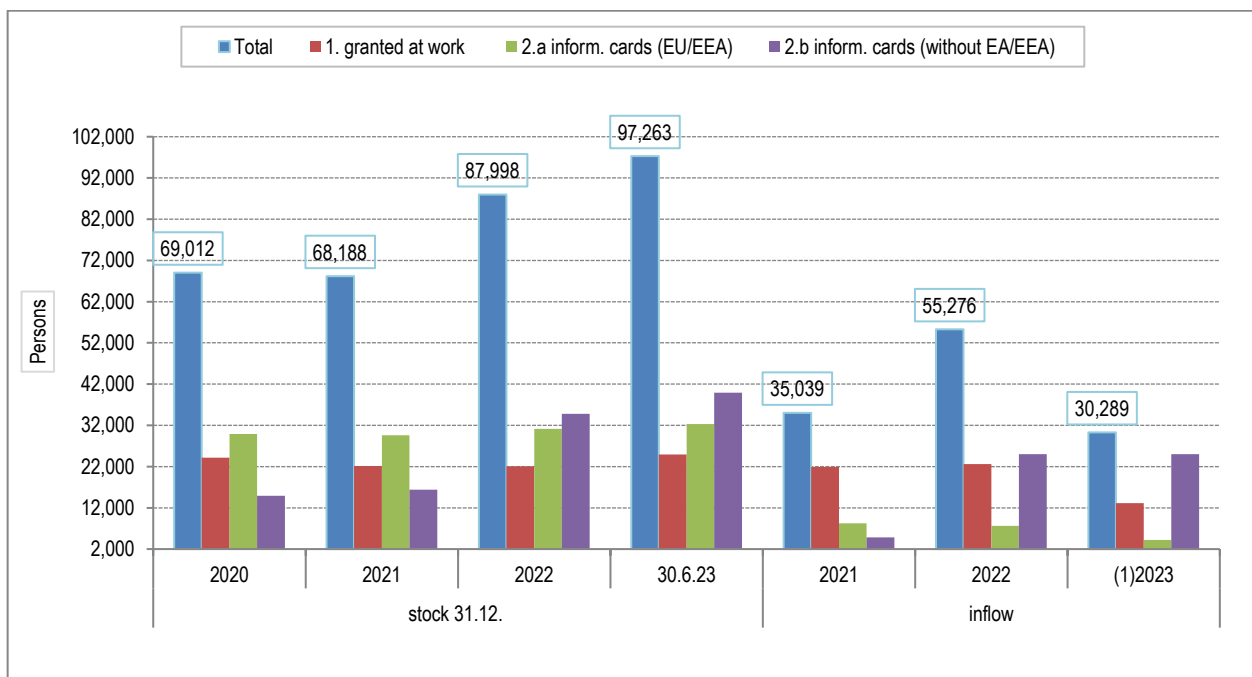
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Figure 3 Components of total population change (in persons), 1994–2022



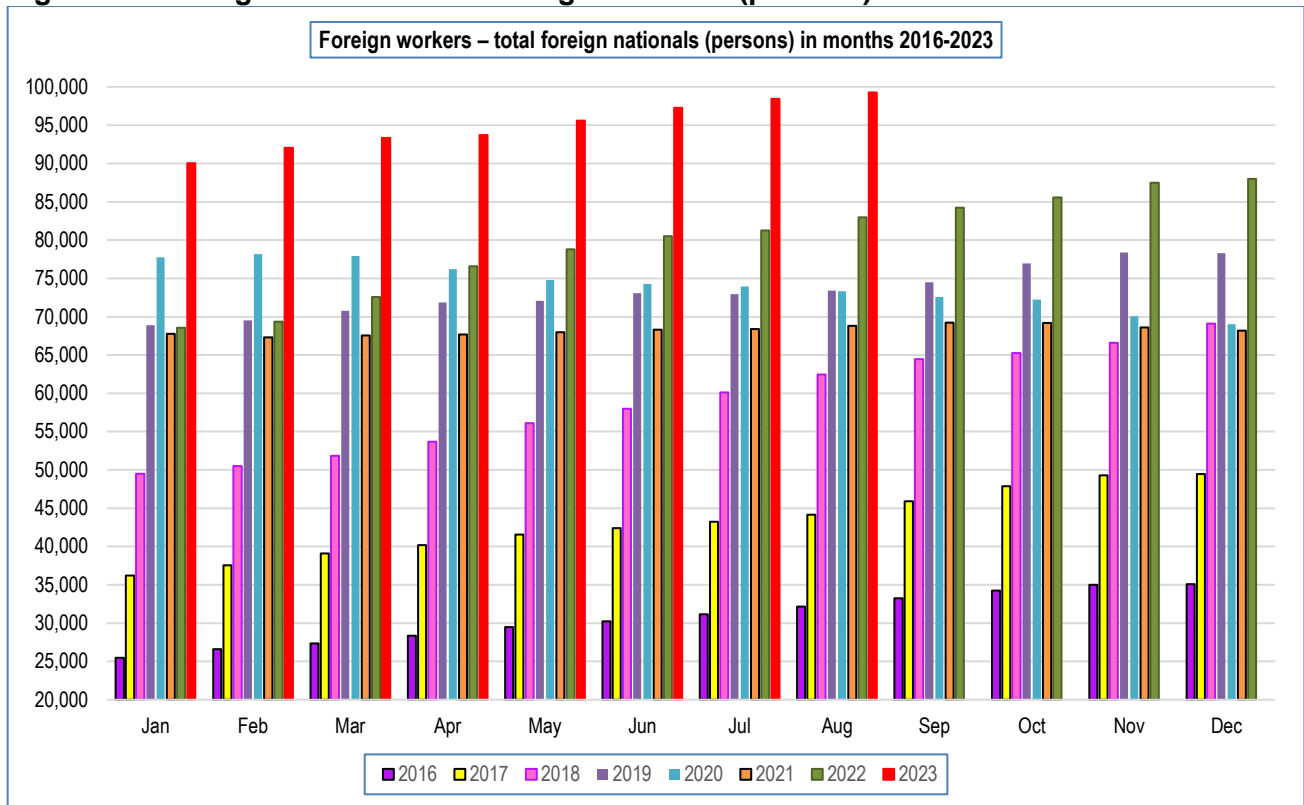
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Figure 4 Stocks and flows of foreign workers by category, 2020-2023 (half year): 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)



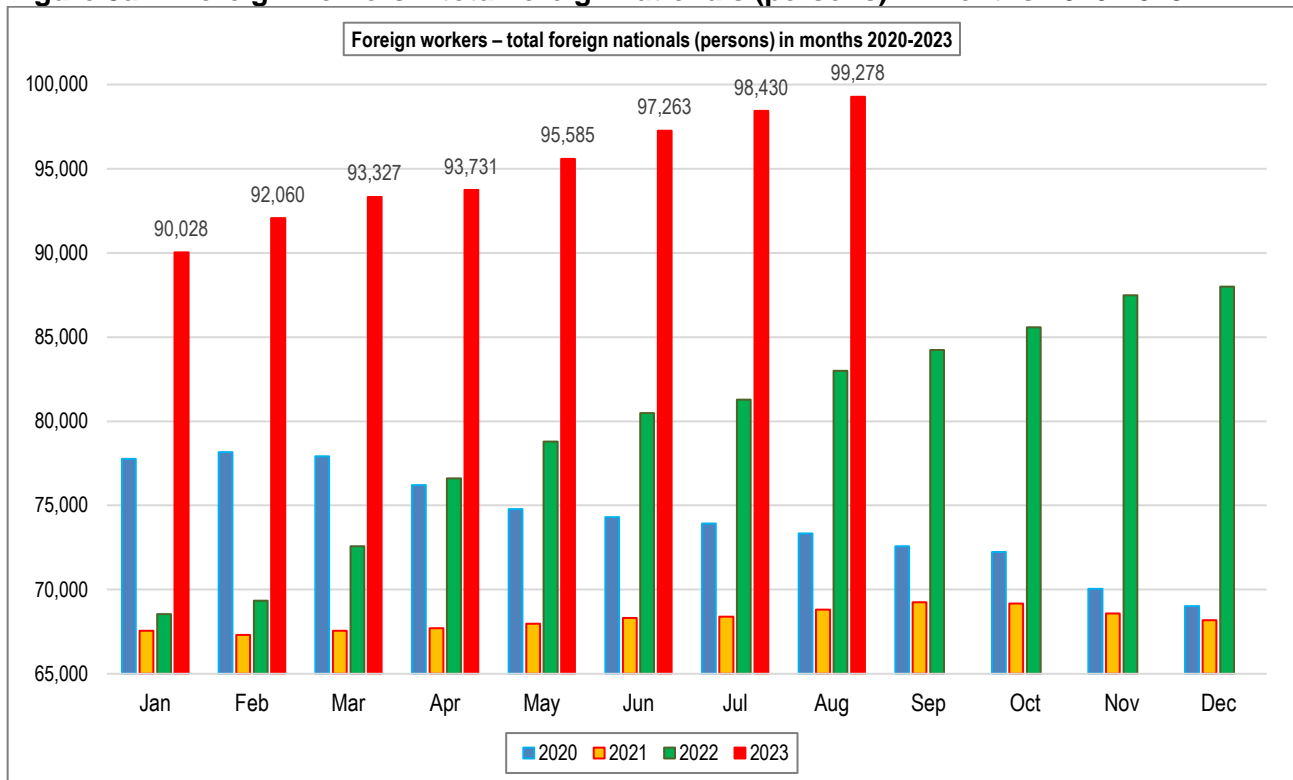
Source (data): Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Figure 5 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2016-2023



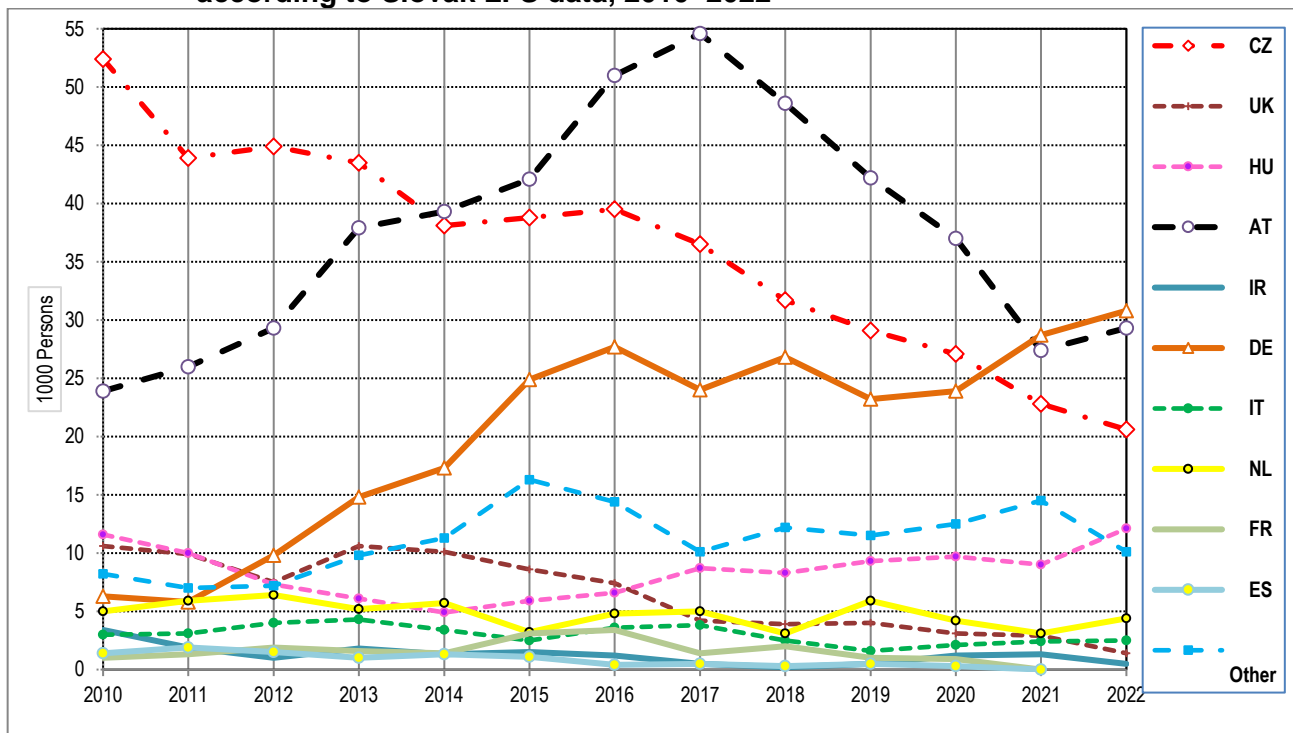
Source (data): Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Figure 5a Foreign workers – total foreign nationals (persons) in months 2020-2023



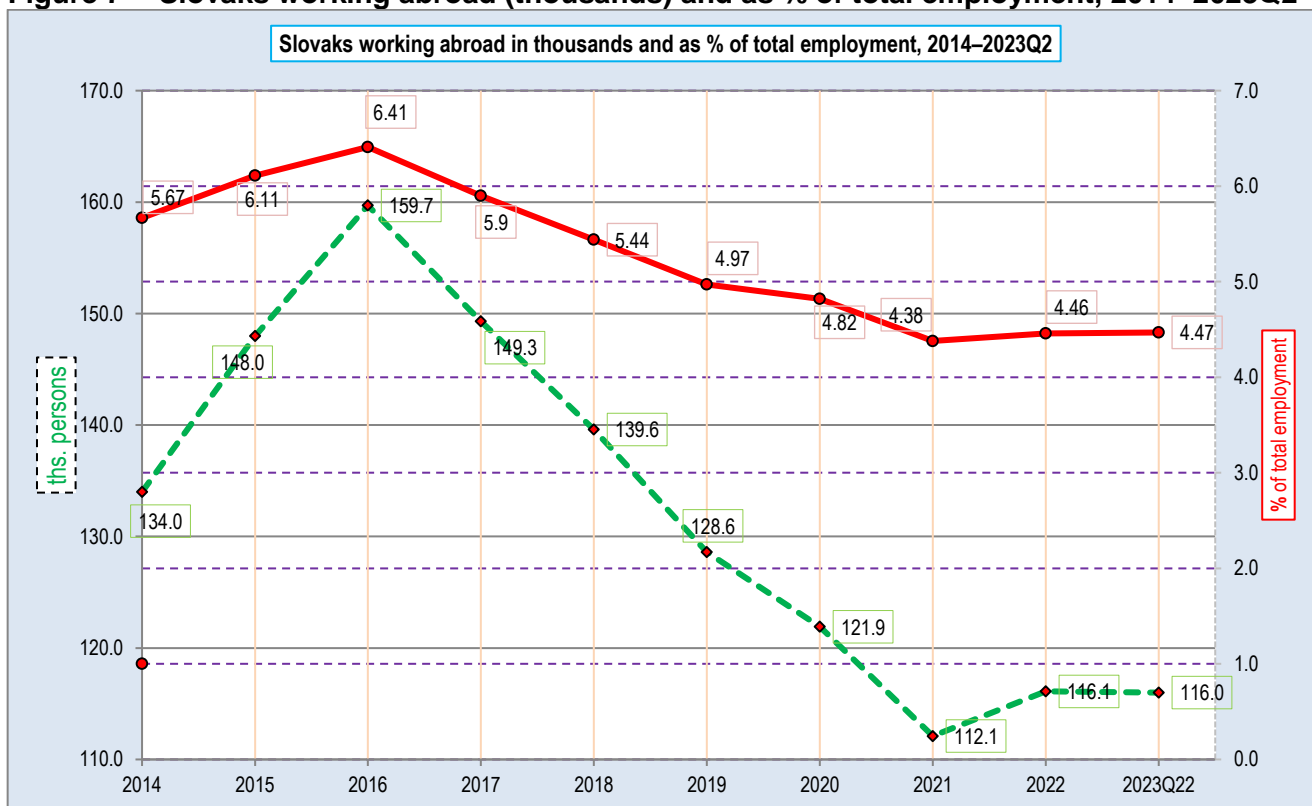
Source (data): Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Figure 6 Slovaks working abroad (in ths.) persons by main destination countries according to Slovak LFS data, 2010–2022



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

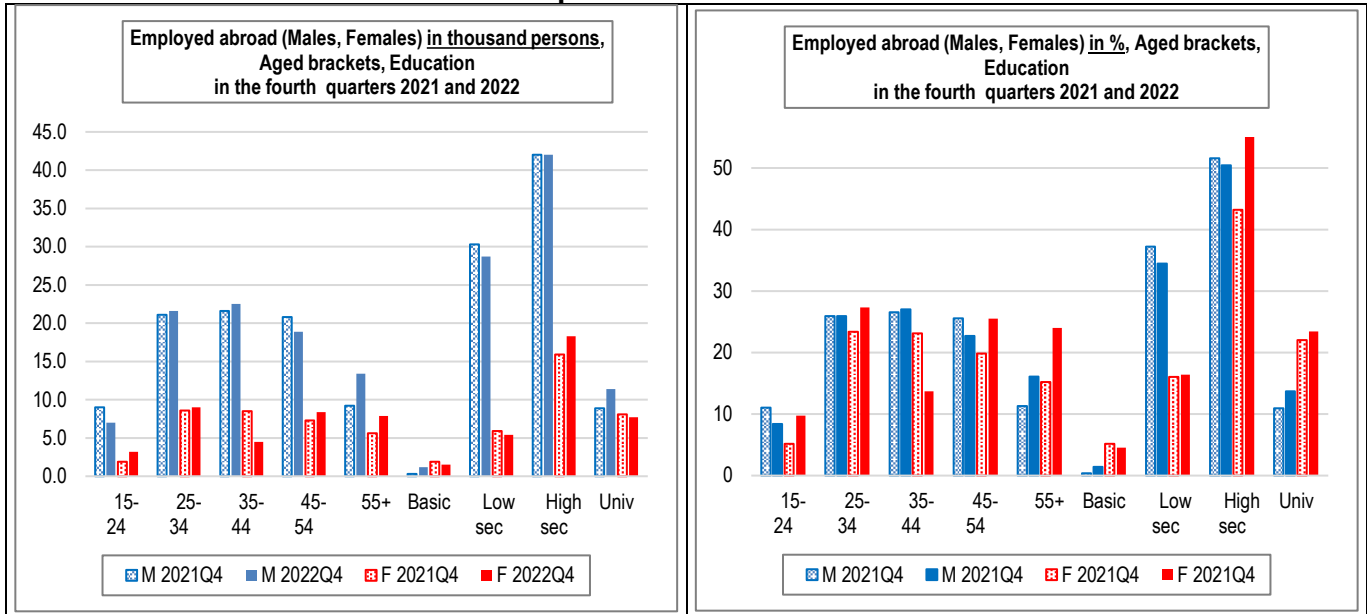
Figure 7 Slovaks working abroad (thousands) and as % of total employment, 2014–2023Q2



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

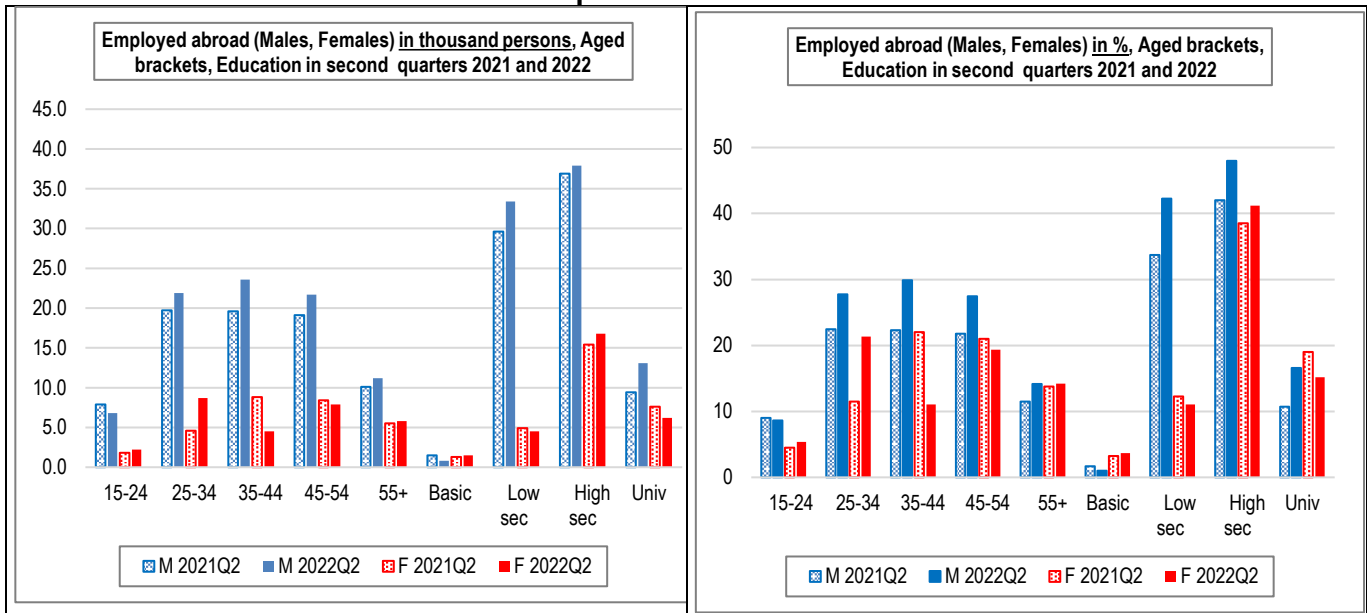
Note: Y axis in thousands of workers, annual averages, right axis in %

Figure 8 Employed abroad (Males, Females) in thousand and in %, Aged brackets, Education in fourth quarters 2021 and 2022



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 second quarters 2021 and 2022



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

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 Main economic indicators^(a) 2010-2023

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP ^(b)	5,1	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,1	2,4	-4,8	3,0	1,7	1,3
Total employment ^(c)	-2,0	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6	2,8	1,5	1,4	0,7	-2,0	-1,4	1,7	0,2
Real wages	2,2	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2	3,8	3,3	3,6	1,9	1,9	3,6	-4,5	-3,4
Consumer prices ^(d)	1,0	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	-0,5	1,3	2,5	2,7	1,9	3,2	12,8	10,8
Unemployment rate ^(e)	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5	9,7	8,1	6,6	5,8	6,7	6,8	6,1	5,9

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

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
2023 = Half year 2023

Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender 1970-2022

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
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
2021	4 213	2 223	1 990	1 520	773	747
2022	3 996	2 104	1 892	1 467	751	716
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
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
2021	2 164	797	1 367	1 231	535	696
2022	2 837	1 163	1 674	1 631	788	843

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 3 Number of residence permits granted to foreigners in 2016-2022

By type	Newly granted						Stocks 31. 12.						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Temporary	20 480	29 474	40 728	36 476	49 777	52 892	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964	69 978	85 286	98 281
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	20 480	29 474	40 728	36 476	49 777	52 892	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964	69 978	85 286	98 281
Permanent residence	8 883	9 174	10 075	10 586	8 770	8 673	66 362	69 645	72 933	76 060	79 981	82 158	84 864
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 282	2 541	2 837	3 285	4 024	4 144	14 347	15 589	17 050	18 812	20 775	26 066	28 794
<i>EU nationals</i>	6 601	6 633	7 238	7 301	4 746	4 529	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248	59 206	56 092	56 070
Tolerated residence	150	33	71	71	130	105387	295	236	15	51	53	75	95 450
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	150	33	71	71	130	105387	295	236	15	51	53	75	95 450
Total	29 513	38 681	50 874	47 133	58 677	166952	93 247	104451	121264	143075	150012	167519	278595
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	22 912	32 048	43 636	39 832	53 931	162423	41 232	50 395	65 381	85 827	90 806	111427	222525
<i>EU nationals</i>	6 601	6 633	7 238	7 301	4 746	4529	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248	59 206	56 092	56070

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 1st half years 2017-2023

By type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.						Stocks 30. 6.						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Temporary	11 371	17 123	16 119	18 616	23 134	28421	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676	72 356	91 481	103848
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	11 371	17 123	16 119	18 616	23 134	28421	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676	72 356	91 481	103848
Permanent residence	4 548	5 089	4 276	4 033	4 012	4665	68 129	71 177	74 441	77 243	80 485	83 157	86330
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 243	1 360	1 399	1 912	1 806	2577	14 942	16 237	17 893	19 548	24 603	27 211	30664
<i>EU nationals</i>	3 305	3 729	2 877	2 121	2 206	2088	53 187	54 940	56 548	57 695	55 882	55 946	55666
Tolerated residence	17	22	20	59	84 129	15660	251	17	24	21	61	80 472	103889
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	17	22	20	59	84 129	15660	251	17	24	21	61	80 472	103889
Total	15 936	22 234	20 415	22 708	111275	48746	97 934	109233	130418	145940	152902	255110	294067
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	12 631	18 505	17 538	20 587	109069	46658	44 747	54 293	73 870	88 245	97 020	199164	238401
<i>EU nationals</i>	3 305	3 729	2 877	2 121	2 206	2088	53 187	54 940	56 548	57 695	55 882	55946	55666

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 2022-2023 (Top 20)

2022	Inflows (new permits)				2023 half Year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	132 599	26 905	1 342	104 352	Ukraine	28 570	12 355	853	15 362
Serbia	7 906	7 557	348	1	Serbia	4 188	3 856	332	
Vietnam	3 906	3 475	422	9	Georgia	1 954	1 942	10	2
Russia	2 999	2 272	448	279	Vietnam	1 831	1 519	311	1
Georgia	2 322	2 294	13	15	Russia	1 714	1 448	226	40
Macedonia	1 517	1 434	83		India	1 205	1 178	27	
India	1 120	1 076	34	10	Macedonia	1 025	972	53	
Bosnia&Herz	961	929	32		Bosnia & Herz	542	523	19	
Kazakhstan	635	589	34	12	Kirghiz	511	510	1	
Belarus	616	526	44	46	Albania	438	399	39	
Albania	561	471	90		Kazakhstan	360	348	12	
Korea	558	500	58		Belarus	352	330	17	5
Kyrgyzstan	556	547	5	4	Moldova	333	327	3	3
Turkey	542	469	61	12	Turkey	296	273	22	1
China	476	350	117	9	Not stated	257	47	48	162
Iran	450	359	88	3	Korea	245	217	28	
Moldova	447	403	25	19	China	241	168	72	1
Thailand	294	242	52		Azerbaijan	216	203	11	2
U.S.	269	179	69	21	Iran	196	149	47	
Uzbekistan	224	205	12	7	Thailand	188	150	38	
Others	3 465	2 110	767	588	Others	1996	1507	408	81
Total	162 423	52 892	4 144	105 387	Total	46 658	28 421	2 577	15 660

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, 31.12.2018–2022 and 30.6.2019-2023

Purpose of residence	31.12.					30.6.				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total (persons)	48 316	66 964	69 978	85 286	98 281	55 953	68 676	72 356	91 481	103848
Slovak living abroad	10 921	11 901	11 228	10 848	10 833	11 408	11 529	10 926	10 545	9 946
Employment	15 387	26 196	24 216	22 526	22 690	21 022	27 667	21 943	22 590	24 883
Family reunion	7 672	8 965	9 354	10 728	12 302	8 085	8 868	9 648	11 579	13 061
Business	8 062	11 856	16 401	31 164	41 080	9 340	13 033	21 458	36 691	43 475
Study	5 102	6 910	7 773	8 989	10 309	4 918	6 534	7 443	9 005	11 357
Specific activity – Sport	513	506	429	388	399	505	432	355	372	396
Subsidiary protection	159	150	123	113	125	168	120	139	127	126
Specific activity- Volunteering	140	108	80	83	94	141	98		78	101
Specific activity – Programmes approved by SR government or the EU								17	105	43
Research and Development	45	57	61	108	138	49	65	79	123	157
Specific activity – Lecturing	76	76	73	80	71	73	79	66	79	83
Other purposes of temporary residence	239	239	240	259	240	244	251	282	187	220

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

Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, ^(a) 2010-2022 (To Slovak Republic, permanent residence inflow and outflow from permanent residence)

Continent	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384	6775	2428	5733	3395	5463	4468
Europe	4294	1685	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	6936	3445	6522	3186	6624	3071	6343	3108	6240	2335	5265	3194	4855	4085
Albania	4	2	1		3	1	2				11		9	1	4		13		16		30		21	
Andorra									1	1						1								
Austria	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760	591	617	574	748	546	774
Belarus	4		7		7		8	2	6		3	1	11		7		6		2		4		11	
Belgium	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13	37	12	41	11	39	22
Bosnia & Herz.	4	1	4		2		3	1	9		9	4	5	2	6		2		3		5		5	1
Bulgaria	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4	37	4	22	1	28	
Croatia	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4	110	15	83	3	67	2	35	3	42	10	27		30	7
Czech Republic	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142	1832	904	1520	1231	1467	1631
Cyprus*	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8	19	5	11	2	17	5	10	4	16	8	14	6	12	9
Denmark	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11	21	28	12	32	11	21
Estonia	7		5		5	1	4		2		6		1		2		1		7		5		5	
Finland	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7	3	4	7	15	7	8
France	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31	90	10	78	54	71	43
Germany	288	176	276	196	278	218	271	293	377	407	448	327	494	261	484	295	499	241	468	228	505	315	433	371
Greece	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10	27	5	16	5	23	6
Hungary	691	43	744	18	385	16	408	43	450	61	497	73	346	84	372	64	267	76	466	66	402	100	273	135
Iceland	2		5		14	1	17		1	9		9		10	1	7		6	2	6	3	6	4	
Italy	212	59	265	67	258	73	198	105	298	131	295	100	328	110	204	89	187	107	175	61	120	89	100	121
Ireland	38	14	128	41	136	63	113	55	125	63	131	43	132	40	163	65	145	36	102	14	101	42	107	68
Latvia	15		16	2	10		9		17		20		8	2	6		13	1	7		13	1	17	
Liechtenstein							1		1				1	2		1						1		
Lithuania	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5	8		11	2	8	1
Luxembourg	1	3	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5	4	3	8	2	3	8
Macedonia	16		12		19		25	2	19		12	1	21		21	4	11		17	4	12	3	16	
Malta		1	5	3	3	5	6	7	5	1	7	1	7	1	6	5	7	4	6	1	2	2	7	8
Moldavia	1		1	1	7		1		6		3		1		4		9		1		6		4	
Monaco	1	3			1	1		3		6	1	1		2	3	1		1	1		1	5		1

Continent	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
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
Montenegro		1					1	3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	3				1		5	2
The Netherlands	35	31	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	31	70	35	45	51	67	40
Norway	62	7	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19	71	10	58	24	44	19
Poland	191	11	128	19	170	4	135	16	220	12	226	28	171	20	196	11	155	27	224	17	122	15	124	35
Portugal	28		18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2	28	2	20	7	17	10
Romania	465	14	286	15	275	3	298	2	491	2	479	10	246	1	366	1	170	8	102	1	97	1	93	1
Russia	40	2	37	1	4		41	3	63	5	59	3	64	2	79	2	68		96		56		87	1
Serbia	50		46	8	68	4	51	3	90	1	102	8	103	5	102	2	71	9	47	5	51	7	74	13
Slovenia	22	2	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3	16	3	8	3	14	2	11		15	5	17	5	12	3
Spain	86	16	97	14	69	29	73	21	119	41	117	44	112	40	91	26	104	45	112	15	82	42	50	63
Sweden	11	3	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16	22	9	33	13	33	23
Switzerland	37	73	77	89	75	143	96	182	84	195	152	177	166	189	201	152	211	160	184	93	155	139	135	210
Turkey*	x	x	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2	13	1	15		6	5	12	1	9		17		18	
Ukraine	116	1	114	3	148	2	234	3	374	4	325	4	366	1	401		469		411	1	280	1	246	
United Kingdom	224	125	548	163	617	260	706	351	792	405	953	285	1029	217	998	296	1165	329	864	161	689	218	600	417
Asia	263	46	248	45	263	61	198	106	254	95	354	154	213	80	230	63	224	67	258	20	151	40	254	67
America	202	112	220	126	241	158	259	194	271	250	289	161	339	170	312	128	343	172	232	64	261	136	261	268
Canada	67	37	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75	51	25	69	39	83	77
United States	101	70	151	85	154	107	155	133	150	161	179	91	206	98	203	70	215	88	136	39	152	75	150	149
Africa	45	5	43	7	47	5	31	1	53	5	41	3	53	11	30	9	44	8	24	1	25	5	39	8
Australia and Oceania	25	15	38	19	45	39	39	41	50	43	66	38	61	19	57	27	62	29	21	8	31	20	54	40

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, 2011-2022

Continent	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384	6775	2428	5733	3395	5463	4468
Europe	4507	1843	5141	1995	4868	2759	5160	3614	6732	3866	7384	3735	6989	3446	7063	3292	6855	3367	6604	2426	5626	3394	5266	4467
Albania					3	1	1				12		8	1	5		14		16		29		18	
Austria	105	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1	51		30	1	49		93		58		35	
Belarus	4				5		4	2	6		2	1	7		5		6		2		3		10	
Belgium	53	1	28		41		21		26	1	21	2	11	1	15		8		7		5		6	
Bosnia Herz.	3				2		3	1	5		4				3		1		4		2		3	
Bulgaria	205	17	177	6	51		54	4	146		140		82		66	2	44	2	31		18		31	
Croatia	7	1	10	1	136		72	2	153	1	131	5	90		67		39		38		24		24	
Czech Republic	600	30	462	16	402	4	414	4	589	7	545	18	475	3	486	9	408	3	660	1	430		347	2
Cyprus			2		1		3		2		3		1				3		5		3		4	
Denmark	14	4	6		7		9		7		5	2	5	1	11		1		9		3		1	
Estonia			4		3		2		1		4		1		2		1		7		6		6	
Finland			10	1	8		3		12		10	1	7		13		2		1		6		2	
France	100		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1	68		43		46		52		36		41	
Germany	191	26	129	10	90	4	76	1	147		131	4	149		106	4	98		113	1	81		68	2
Greece	26		15		16		19		57		48	2	40		20		32		19		11		14	
Hungary	662	15	706		379	5	510	8	560	2	605	4	449	1	457	1	369		474	2	391		261	
Ireland	25	1	10	1	10		7				10		14		11		9		14		12		12	
Italy	175	3	164	2	150		107	1	211	10	200	3	218	1	118	2	109	2	97	1	76		48	
Iceland			4		14		17		7		5		8		9		2		2		3		2	
Latvia	15		16	2	9		7		17		19		9		3		13		7		17		17	
Lithuania	19		11		9	3	10		19		11	1	15		6	1	8		8		13		7	
Luxembourg													4				2				2		2	
Macedonia	14		10		16	1	18	1	18		9		17		19	2	10		10		8		13	
Malta			1		1		4		2		2		1		1		2				2		2	
Moldavia	1				4		1		1								3						2	
Montenegro		1							1						1		2				1		1	
The Netherlands	28		12		15		16		17	1	18		17		9		19		25		14		14	
Norway	58		54		31		48		49		36		29		34		6		30		20		10	

Continent	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Country	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Poland	190	7	115	9	158		122	1	205	3	208	4	151	1	170	1	151	4	203		113		113	1
Portugal			16		11		12		36		19		26		12		28		29		21		14	
Romania	458	13	275	12	274	3	290	1	498		471	6	238		366		181	6	103	1	94	1	99	
Russia	40				43		39	3	53	1	49		60	2	76		59		87		50		83	
Serbia ^(b)	15				27		15	1	46		26		35		45	1	26	2	12		12		24	
Slovakia	1078	1703	2479	1923	2674	2732	2939	3575	3223	3835	4076	3674	4277	3434	4384	3266	4530	3345	3941	2419	3731	3393	3681	4461
Slovenia	22	2	8		9		5		16		13		8		9		10		10		19		8	
Spain	64	1	57		39		42	2	85	2	85	5	81	1	57		65	1	70		55		25	
Sweden	10		20		22		11		14		21		12		12		17		13	1	16		15	
Switzerland	15	4	14	1	5		10		9		14		5		15		18		13		15		5	
Turkey									13		8		9		4	1	10		3		10		15	
Ukraine	105	1			77	3	94	2	192		154		202		237		283		309		208		178	
United Kingdom	153	2	60	2	48		62	2	103		130	1	109		136	1	171	2	87		8		8	1
Asia	224	10	204	5	203	9	130	27	163	2	241	62	114	15	124	5	116	17	127	1	77		171	
America	54	7	35	2	35		41	2	54	1	32	4	40		39	1	23		32	1	20		11	
Canada	4		3		2		4		1		3		5		3		1		1		3		1	
United States	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1	13	3	17		19		12		11		7		3	
Africa	39	3	36	1	38	1	23	1	41	1	25		38	4	24		22		9		10		15	1
Australia and Oceania	5		3		5	1	3		7		4		7		3				3			1		

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, 2019-2022

Origin	2019		2020		2021		2022		Citizenship	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	7016	3384	6775	2428	5733	3395	5463	4468	Total	7016	3384	6775	2428	5733	3395	5463	4468
Europe	6343	3108	6240	2335	5265	3194	4855	4085	Europe	6855	3367	6604	2426	5626	3394	5266	4467
EU	5404	2918	5376	2220	3894	2790	3583	3413	EU without SR	1885	20		7	1526	1	1585	6
OECD 36	5835	3315	5692	2374	x	x	x	x	OECD 36	6216	3374	6029	2425	x	x	x	x
OECD 37	5838	3315	5694	2374	x	x	x	x	OECD 37	6218	3374	6030	2425	x	x	x	x
OECD 38					4936	3224	4528	4324	OECD38^{withoutSR}					1 462	1	4788	6
Australia	55	27	18	8	27	16	47	32	Australia			2			1		
Austria	640	760	591	617	574	748	546	774	Austria	49		93		58		35	
Belgium	32	13	37	12	41	11	39	22	Belgium	8		7		5		6	
Canada	90	75	51	25	69	39	83	77	Canada	1		1		3		1	
Chile	3		7				1		Chile	1		1					
Colombia ²⁰²⁰	3		2		1		1	1	Colombia ²⁰²⁰	2		1		1			
Costa Rica ²⁰²¹	1						1		Costa Rica ²⁰²¹								
Czech Rep.	1631	1142	1832	904	1520	1231	1468	1631	Czech Rep.	408	3	660	1	430		347	2
Denmark	14	11	21	28	12	32	11	21	Denmark	1		9		3		1	
Estonia	1		7		5		5		Estonia	1		7		6		5	
Finland	6	7	3	4	7	15	7	8	Finland	2		1		6		2	
France	90	31	90	10	78	54	71	43	France	46		52		36		41	
Germany	499	241	468	228	505	315	433	371	Germany	98		113	1	81		68	2
Greece	42	10	27	5	16	5	23	6	Greece	32		19		11		14	
Hungary	267	76	466	66	402	100	273	135	Hungary	369		474	2	391		261	
Iceland	7		6	2	6	3	6	4	Iceland	2		2		3		2	
Ireland	145	36	102	14	101	42	107	68	Ireland	9		14		12		12	
Israel	6	2	6		12		6	12	Israel	2		4		2		2	
Italy	187	107	175	61	120	89	100	121	Italy	109	2	97	1	76		48	
Japan	8			1	1		4	7	Japan							2	
Korea	16	17	17		6		4		Korea	15	17	17		6		4	
Latvia	13	1	7		13	1	17		Latvia	8		7		17		17	

Origin	2019		2020		2021		2022		Citizenship	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Lithuania	13	5	8		11	2	8	1	Lithuania	13		8		13		7	
Luxembourg	9	5	4	3	8	2	3	8	Luxembourg	2				2		2	
Mexico	11	1	11		7	1	7	5	Mexico	3		5		2		2	
Netherlands	59	59	70	35	45	51	67	40	Netherlands	19		25		14		14	
New Zealand	6	2	3		4	4	7	8	New Zealand			1					
Norway	57	19	71	10	58	24	44	19	Norway	6		30		20		10	
Poland	155	27	224	17	122	15	124	35	Poland	151	4	203		113		113	1
Portugal	27	2	28	2	20	7	17	10	Portugal	28		29		21		14	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	4530	3345	3941	2419	3731	3393	3681	
Slovenia	11		15	5	17	5	12	3	Slovenia	10		10		19		8	
Spain	104	45	112	15	82	42	50	63	Spain	65	1	70		55		25	
Sweden	28	16	22	9	33	13	33	23	Sweden	17		13	1	16		15	
Switzerland	211	160	184	93	155	139	135	210	Switzerland	18		13		15		5	
Turkey	12	1	9		17		18		Turkey	10		3		10		15	
UK	1165	329	864	161	689	218	600	417	UK	171	2	87		8		6	1
United States	215	88	136	39	152	75	150	149	United States	12		11		7		3	
Non-OECD									Non-OECD								
Bulgaria	44	4	37	4	22	1	28	5	Bulgaria	44	2	31		18		31	
Romania	170	8	102	1	97	1	93	1	Romania	181	6	103	1	94	1	99	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2022 – 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	1467	1631	1	Czech Republic	347	2
2	United Kingdom	600	417	2	Hungary	261	
3	Austria	546	774	3	Ukraine	178	
4	Germany	433	371	4	Poland	113	1
5	Hungary	273	210	5	Romania	99	
6	Ukraine	246		6	Russia	83	
7	United States	150	149	7	Germany	68	2
8	Switzerland	135	210	8	Vietnam	54	
9	Poland	124	35	9	Italy	48	
10	Ireland	107	68	10	France	41	
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	3681	4461
	Total	5463	4468		Total	5463	4468
	Europe	4855	4085		Europe	5266	4467
	EU 27	3583	3413		EU without SK	1585	6

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2022 – 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	1467	1631	1	Czech Republic	347	2	1
Austria	546	774	2	Germany	68	2	2
United Kingdom	600	417	3	Poland	113	1	3
Germany	433	371	4	United Kingdom	6	1	4
Switzerland	135	210	5	Congo		1	5
United States	150	149	6				
Hungary	273	135	7				
Italy	100	121	8				
Canada	83	77	9				
Ireland	107	68	10				
				Slovakia	3681	4461	
Total	5463	4468		Total	5463	4468	
Europe	4855	4085		Europe	5266	4467	
EU 27	3583	3413		EU without SK	1585	6	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 2019-2023 half year

(in persons)	2019			2020 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 190			481		
Illegal State border crossing:	213	198	15	50	45	5
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
Illegal stay	1 977			431		
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		
(in persons)	2020			2021– half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 295			691		
Illegal State border crossing:	135	126	9	61	56	5
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			
Illegal stay	1 160			630		
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		
(in persons)	2021			2022– half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 769			1 474		
Illegal State border crossing:	210	202	8	276	271	5
External land border between BCPs	195	190	5	272	269	3
External land border at BCPs	12	11	1	2	2	
Internal land border*						
External air border ((non-Schengen flights))	3	1	2	2		2
Illegal stay	1 559			1 198		
Inland – legal entry						
Inland – illegal entry				1 189		
Inland – unknown entry	1 522					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	12			5		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports						
After return from other Member States	25			4		

(in persons)	2022			2023– half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	11 791			11 362		
Illegal State border crossing:	549	540	9	248	244	4
External land border between BCPs	540	533	7	243	239	4
External land border at BCPs	5	5		3	3	
Internal land border*						
External air border ((non-Schengen flights)	4	2	2	2	2	
Illegal stay	11 242			11 041		
Inland – legal entry						
Inland – illegal entry				11 041		
Inland – unknown entry	11 205					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	8			3		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports						
After return from other Member States	28			70		

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, 2015-2023 half year

(in mio. persons)	2022			2023 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	3,453	1,845	1,608	1,504	0,731	0,773
Border with:						
Ukraine	2,132	1,189	0,943	0,925	0,455	0,470
Airports	1,321	0,656	0,665	0,579	0,275	0,304

(in mio. persons)	2021 – half year			2021			2022 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	0,296	0,151	0,145	1,251	0,561	0,689	1,502	0,878	0,624
Border with:									
Ukraine	0,242	0,124	0,119	0,852	0,366	0,486	1,047	0,665	0,382
Airports	0,054	0,027	0,026	0,399	0,196	0,203	0,455	0,213	0,242

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

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

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

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

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 2017–2022

In thousands	Persons						Vehicle					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Airports:</i>					399,2	1 320,8					6,1	10,9
Bratislava	1 140,5	1 490,4	1 607,9	314,9	280,3	904,4	9,6	11,9	12,2	4,2	4,6	7,6
Poprad	76,2	86,4	91,8	21,0	10,7	50,9	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,5
Kosice	305,1	321,5	346,4	55,1	104,6	350,9	2,7	2,3	2,4	0,4	1,0	2,4
Small airports*	25,8	41,2	45,5	0,6	3,5	14,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4
<i>Road:</i>					851,7	2 132,5					330,9	492,8
Vysne Nemecke	1 567,4	1 740,9	1 705,6	570,8	621,2	1 438,9	565,2	531,3	439,8	225,3	271,6	364,4
Ubla	631,7	667,6	621,1	126,3	173,7	462,4	234,3	219,5	149,1	32,1	46,6	116,3
Velke Slemence	231,0	246,7	266,7	50,0	14,8	166,0						
Cierna nad Tisou	37,7	38,8	57,0	23,3	30,0	55,5	7,0	6,9	7,6	5,5	6,8	7,4
Matovske Vojkovce	12,2	12,2	10,0	8,9	12,0	9,7	6,7	6,7	5,1	4,3	5,8	4,8
Total	4 027,8	4 645,7	4 752,0	1 170,9	1 250,9	3 453,3	826,4	779,6	617,4	272,3	337,0	503,7

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. Yearbook, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

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

Table 10b Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2018–2023—in 1st half years

In thousands	Persons						Vehicle					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Airports:</i>					455,0	579,1					4,2	4,4
Bratislava	582,2	672,5	226,0	34,0	317,7	392,5	5,0	5,3	2,4	1,1	3,0	3,0
Poprad	32,7	35,2	12,8	1,1	16,4	22,6	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Kosice	125,0	123,0	23,8	17,8	119,3	158,9	0,9	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,9	1,1
Small airports*	6,3	9,3	0,2	0,6	1,6	5,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Road:</i>					1 046,8	925,2					231,4	228,8
Vysne Nemecke	802,0	787,9	354,2	193,3	687,3	657,8	260,0	208,9	116,0	104,3	168,1	175,8
Ubla	310,4	282,5	105,0	36,0	240,0	166,1	109,1	69,3	26,4	9,1	56,7	46,6
Velke Slemence	106,2	119,4	38,8		84,5	56,3						
Cierna nad Tisou	17,5	21,2	16,3	7,2	29,4	39,4	3,4	3,6	3,0	2,7	3,7	3,6
Matovske Vojkovce	6,0	5,8	4,1	5,9	5,6	5,6	3,3	3,1	2,0	2,8	2,9	2,8
Total	1 988,3	2 056,8	781,2	296,0	1 501,8	1 504,3	382,0	291,4	150,1	120,4	235,7	233,2

Source: Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police. 1st half years: 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

* 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, 2020- 2022

Legal migration by the State border		2020		2021		2022	
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	379 000	400 273	365 812	485 906	1 189 512	942 968
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	65 257	64 365	62 767	68 162	81 542	80 022
	- third country citizens	313 743	335 908	303 045	417 744	1 107 970	862 946
	Number of persons in total	779 273		851 718		2 132 480	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	127 192	140 061	153 338	177 559	245 425	247 358
	- passenger vehicles	73 850	85 013	103 468	119 202	183 817	175 750
	- buses	2 219	2 112	1 619	1 959	8 038	7 759
	- lorries	46 181	48 032	41 931	50 088	47 499	57 764
	- passenger trains	1 020	1 020	1 465	1 465	1 552	1 553
	- freight trains	3 922	3 884	4 855	4 845	4 510	4 522
Number of vehicles in total	267 253		330 897		492 783		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	191 841	199 780	195 916	203 280	655 741	665 057
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	155 056	160 986	162 272	169 296	564 449	569 495
	- third country citizens	36 785	38 794	33 644	33 984	91 292	95 562
	Number of persons in total	391 621		399 196		1 320 798	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	2 573	2 480	3 043	3 036	5 487	5 384
	Number of aeroplanes in total	5 053		6 079		10 871	
Number of persons in total		1 170 894		1 250 914		3 453 278	
Number of transport means in total		272 306		336 976		503 654	

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, 2020–2023-1st half years

Legal migration by the State border		2020 – half year		2021 – half year		2022 – half year		2023 – half year	
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	275 652	242 684	123 783	118 683	665 143	381 622	455 467	469 721
	- citizens of EEA (incl. citizens of SR)	50 633	46 048	18 653	18 294	40 741	37 528	41 214	41 442
	- third country citizens	225 019	196 636	105 130	100 389	624 402	344 094	414 253	428 279
	Number of persons in total	518 336		242 466		1 046 765		925 188	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	74 190	73 208	59 475	59 465	119 738	111 719	111 345	117 508
	- passenger vehicles	46 912	48 002	36 838	34 003	90 761	79 659	76 999	81 387
	- buses	2 219	2 112			3 669	3 252	4 965	4 833
	- lorries	22 547	20 597	19 911	22 738	22 002	25 494	26 059	27 973
	- passenger trains	652	652	362	362	816	817	722	722
	- freight trains	1 860	1 845	2 364	2 362	2 490	2 497	2 489	2 495
- other (e.g. motorcycles)							111	98	
Number of vehicles in total	147 398		118 940		231 457		228 853		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	129 639	133 189	27 205	26 315	213 246	241 776	275 321	303 814
	- citizens of EEA (incl. citizens of SR)	94 642	96 630	23 116	22 443	174 974	198 787	222 235	251 137
	- third country citizens	34 997	36 559	4 089	3 872	38 272	42 989	53 086	52 677
	Number of persons in total	262 828		53 520		455 022		579 135	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	1 433	1 318	781	734	2 136	2 177	2 210	2 154
Number of aeroplanes in total	2 751		1 515		4 253		4 364		
Number of persons in total		781 164		295 986		1 501 787		1 504 323	
Number of transport means in total		150 149		120 455		235 710		233 217	

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 2020 and 2023

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2022	Nationality	1 st half 2023	Nationality	2022	Nationality	1 st half 2023
Ukraine	508	Ukraine	231	Syria	9 156	Syria	10 451
Turkey	6	Hungary	4	Morocco	560	Turkey	191
Afghanistan	4	India	3	Tunis	418	Bangladesh	82
Syria	4	Czech	3	Turkey	272	Afghanistan	44
Iran	3	Syria	2	Afghanistan	174	Morocco	44
Russia	3	Bolivia	2	Ukraine	86	Iraq	34
Czech	2	Russia	2	Bangladesh	65	Vietnam	34
Georgia	2	Turkey	1	India	63	Pakistan	27
Moldova	2			Pakistan	49	Georgia	24
Germany	2			Alger	38	Ukraine	21
Other	13			Other	361	Other	162
Total	549	Total	248	Total	11 242	Total	11 114
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2021	Nationality	1 st half 2022	Nationality	2021	Nationality	1 st half 2022
Pakistan	31	Ukraine	247	Afghanistan	452	Syria	364
Ukraine	21	Turkey	6	Morocco	284	Tunis	292
Afghanistan	18	Afghanistan	4	Syria	201	Morocco	181
Bangladesh	17	Syria	4	Ukraine	187	Afghanistan	101
Turkey	16	Russia	3	Alger	64	Ukraine	52
Alger	12	Georgia	2	Pakistan	62	Turkey	23
India	12	Moldova	2	Tunis	53	Alger	20
Uzbekistan	11	Stateless	1	Serbia	38	Bangladesh	20
Russia	10	Egypt	1	India	23	India	20
Georgia	9	Iraq	1	Turkey	20	Pakistan	18
Other	53	Other	5	Other	175	Other	98
Total	210	Total	276	Total	1 559	Total	1 189
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2020	Nationality	1 st half 2021	Nationality	2020	Nationality	1 st 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	Rep Dominicana	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
Total	135	Total	61	Total	1 160	Total	630

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

Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2019-2023

Readmission Agreement with State:	2019		1 st 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
Ukraine	149	8	20	2	89	5
Austria	5	1				
Czech Rep		56		10		38
Italy			1		1	
Poland		4				9
Total	154	69	21	12	90	52
Readmission Agreement with State:	1 st half 2021		2021		1 st half 2022	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	52	4	172	5	15	3
Austria						3
Czech Rep		3		12		1
Hungary			22		37	
Poland		11		11		
Total	52	18	194	28	52	7
Readmission Agreement with State:	2022		1 st half 2023			
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia		
Ukraine	15	6	1	4		
Austria		15		4		
Czech Rep	1	95		304		
Hungary	159		123			
Poland		30	2	76		
Romania			4			
Italy			1			
Germany				1		
Total	175	146	131	389		

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 Accepted persons in Slovakia 2015-2022

Nationality	Accepted persons in Slovakia 2015-2022							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	106		9	18	25	4	7	
Albania				2	1			
Algeria	1		1			5		
Azerbaijan		1						
Bangladesh	2				6			
Czech		1	1		4		3	
DPR Korea	3				1			
Egypt				1				2
Eritrea	1		2		2			
France					1			
Georgia		1						
Germany							1	2
Ghana	1							
India					1		11	
Iran	2		2	3		4		
Iraq	29			6	6			
Israel			1					
Jordan				1				
Kosovo	17	2						
Lebanon	1							
Macedonia					1			
Mali	1							
Moldova		1		1	1			
Morocco	1	2				1		1
Nigeria			1					1
Pakistan	19		2	5		3	5	
Palestine								1
Poland			1				1	1
Romania					1			
Russia	2	4			1			2
Serbia		2	2		2	1		
Spain						1		1
Sri Lanka						3		
Stateless	27							
Sudan					1			1
Syria	191			6	1	3		118
Tajikistan						2		
Tunisia	1					2		
Turkey		1	1			15		15
Ukraine	3	1	1		1			
US						1		
Vietnam			2	2	2	7		
Yemen					11			1
Total	408	16	26	45	69	52	28	146

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

Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2023

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	1 556	197	68	91	195	76	148	105	116	105	132	174	149
2001	8 151	131	175	266	580	640	625	491	1100	1026	933	1074	1110
2002	9 743	751	662	545	400	455	538	860	796	1180	1300	1140	1116
2003	10 358	442	386	421	636	679	810	878	895	1015	1366	1427	1368
2004	11 395	982	751	801	1621	1117	1114	989	773	873	1079	643	652
2005	3 549	377	127	138	295	217	259	254	405	379	415	369	313
2006	2 849	197	88	95	108	268	265	341	331	225	278	332	321
2007	2 642	220	218	232	327	280	215	229	325	215	215	115	51
2008	909	45	61	66	75	76	93	76	80	86	121	66	64
2009	822	53	43	71	39	62	77	96	61	103	79	66	72
2010	541	57	18	49	52	67	55	53	57	43	35	26	29
2011	491	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41	49	73	52	30
2012	732	36	24	28	34	62	92	115	70	75	79	65	52
2013	441	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21	41	38	28
2014	331	22	13	52	22	18	31	14	22	22	32	39	44
2015	330	16	12	36	10	23	12	13	8	10	14	15	161
2016	146	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22	17	8	18	19
2017	166	25	20	14	6	9	18	5	10	9	23	9	18
2018	178	29	12	9	11	31	12	12	8	14	16	14	10
2019	232	24	17	22	12	20	13	28	27	13	32	7	16
2020	282	19	15	11	10	13	21	51	33	28	19	29	33
2021	370	15	16	39	17	33	43	32	35	59	29	27	25
2022	547	24	112	74	19	19	26	15	68	32	61	50	41
2023 ^{a)}	304	22	70	66	33	48	21	24	20				

Note: (a) Until 31.8.2023

Source: Ministry of Interior SR, Migration Office

Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 2016-2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 93-20	2021	Total 93-21	2022	2010 2022	2023	2010- 2023
Applications	146	166	178	232	282	59325	370	59695	547	4787	304	5091
Granted refugee status	167	29	6	9	11	874	29	903	23	369	22	381
Refused requests	82	77	127	93	79	8367	122	8489				
Procedure terminated	35	73	69	178	177	49971	212	50183	387	2545	259	2804
Nationality granted	3	6	18	9	14	288	10	298	19			

Note: Total = until 31.8.2023

Source: Ministry of Interior, revised time series

Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, 2021-2022

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Afghanistan	97	26	16	18	6		6		41	10
Algeria	24	5			13		3		15	3
Azerbaijan		2								
Bangladesh	3	53					4		5	50
Belarus		7								
Cameroon	4	1		1	1				2	
China	1								1	
Congo	1									
Czech Republic	1	1			1					
Egypt	3				1		1		4	
Eritrea		2								2
Gambia		1								1
Georgia	2	5								6
Germany	1				1					
Ghana			1				1			
Guinea		2								2
India	20	5			12		1		6	5
Iran	1	2	8	1					1	2
Iraq	1	3							1	1
Jordan									1	
D.R. Congo	1	1			1					
Lebanon		4								
Libya	14	4			2		1		12	3
Moldova	2								2	
Morocco	116	73		1	45		3		57	74
Nepal	5	15								10
Niger	1									
Nigeria		6		1						
Pakistan	11	21			5		1		5	4
Palestinian territ.	3	2							2	1
Russia	1	40								15
Serbia	1									1
Somali	1						2			
Sri Lanka	9									5
South Sudan	1								1	
Sudan	1	3							1	1
Syria	13	11		1			4		18	7
Tajikistan		2								
Tunisia	9	18			2				9	13
Turkey	12	76	1		2		1		23	34
Ukraine	1	154							1	136
US	1				1					
Uzbekistan	4	2							4	1
Vietnam	1				1					
Yemen	3		3							
Total	370	547	29	23	94		28		212	387

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 December 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
Total	99	148	159	177	181	199	203	204	207	214	214	221	233	238	241	247	265	274	288	299
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	17
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
U Arab Emir												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

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

Table 18 Age structure of asylum seekers (refuge applications) 1.1.-31.12.2021

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	7	10	11		42	9	8	9			1		69	28
Algeria					8		16						24	
Bangladesh							3						3	
Cameroon					1			2	1				2	2
China							1						1	
Congo								1						1
Congo DR									1				1	
Czech							1						1	
Egypt			1		1		1						3	
Georgia							2						2	
Germany											1		1	
India					12		6		1		1		20	
Iran	1												1	
Iraq					1								1	
Libya				1	5		6			1	1		12	2
Moldova							1		1				2	
Morocco					58		57		1				116	
Nepal					2		3						5	
Niger			1										1	
Pakistan			1		8		2						11	
Palestine							2		1				3	
Russia											1		1	
Serbia							1						1	
Somalia							1						1	
South Sudan					1								1	
Sri Lanka					1		7		1				9	
Sudan							1						1	
Syria			1		3		9						13	
Tunisia					3		6						9	
Turkey			2		9		1						12	
Ukraine											1		1	
US									1				1	
Uzbekistan							4						4	
Vietnam	1												1	
Yemen		1					1	1					1	2
	9	11	17	1	155	9	140	13	8	1	6		335	35

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 (half) 2018-2023

Type	Year	Total	Bratis-Lava	Trnava	Trencin	Nitra	Zilina	Banska Bystrica	Presov	Kosice
Total	2018	65 381	24 929	8 776	3 928	5 658	4 394	4 492	5 553	7 661
30.6.	2019	73 870	27 405	9 917	4 956	7 175	5 181	4 648	6 172	8 415
31.12.	2019	85 827	31 210	11 527	5 767	8 964	6 151	5 080	6 991	10 137
30.6.	2020	88 245	32 174	12 114	6 302	8 899	6 530	4 831	7 002	10 393
31.12.	2020	90 806	33 497	11 713	6 192	8 955	6 602	5 018	7 646	11 183
30.6.	2021	97 020	35 580	12 120	6 629	9 814	7 306	5 219	8 521	11 831
31.12.	2021	111 427	38 945	13 805	7 718	12 041	9 318	5 883	9 957	13 760
30.6.	2022	199 164	66 867	22 525	14 485	21 269	18 600	11 258	17 291	26 869
31.12.	2022	222 525	76 380	24 400	16 116	25 576	21 048	12 134	18 638	28 233
30.6.	2023	238 401	84 618	25 843	17 266	27 253	22 383	12 344	19 505	29 189
Temporary	2018	48 316	18 512	7 229	2 935	4 036	3 195	3 338	3 880	5 191
30.6.	2019	55 953	20 624	8 302	3 911	5 482	3 916	3 445	4 425	5 848
31.12.	2019	66 964	23 947	9 815	4 700	7 226	4 798	3 856	5 154	7 468
30.6.	2020	68 676	24 585	10 285	5 169	7 133	5 120	3 568	5 178	7 638
31.12.	2020	69 978	25 269	9 734	5 021	7 084	5 135	3 686	5 732	8 317
30.6.	2021	72 356	25 678	9 823	5 260	7 585	5 573	3 609	6 382	8 446
31.12.	2021	85 286	28 555	11 270	6 254	9 727	7 521	4 122	7 700	10 137
30.6.	2022	91 481	30 197	12 024	6 736	11 598	8 126	4 096	8 167	10 537
31.12.	2022	98 281	31 250	12 728	7 068	13 687	9 129	4 255	8 620	11 544
30.6.	2023	103 848	33 923	13 482	7 586	14 390	9 535	4 228	8 822	11 882
Permanent	2018	17 050	6 411	1 535	993	1 621	1 199	1 153	1 671	2 467
30.6.	2019	17 893	6 774	1 613	1 045	1 693	1 264	1 202	1 736	2 566
31.12.	2019	18 812	7 258	1 710	1 067	1 737	1 353	1 221	1 799	2 667
30.6.	2020	19 548	7 582	1 827	1 133	1 765	1 410	1 262	1 814	2 755
31.12.	2020	20 775	8 227	1 977	1 171	1 866	1 467	1 331	1 871	2 865
30.6.	2021	24 603	9 899	2 295	1 369	2 214	1 733	1 609	2 100	3 384
31.12.	2021	26 066	10 386	2 533	1 464	2 306	1 797	1 760	2 197	3 623
30.6.	2022	27 211	10 880	2 715	1 543	2 370	1 894	1 844	2 255	3 710
31.12.	2022	28 794	11 623	2 989	1 619	2 507	1 989	1 927	2 321	3 819
30.6.	2023	30 664	12 449	3 351	1 739	2 650	2 073	2 064	2 425	3 913
Tolerated	2018	15	6	2		1		1	2	3
30.6.	2019	24	7	2		1	1	1	11	1
31.12.	2019	51	5	2		1		3	38	2
30.6.	2020	21	7	2		1		1	10	
31.12.	2020	53	1	2		5		1	43	1
30.6.	2021	61	3	2		15		1	39	1
31.12.	2021	75	4	2		8		1	60	
30.6.	2022	80 472	25 790	7 786	6 206	7 301	8 580	5 318	6 869	12 622
31.12.	2022	95 450	33 507	8 683	7 429	9 382	9 930	5 952	7 697	12 870
30.6.	2023	103 889	38 246	9 010	7 941	10 213	10 775	6 052	8 258	13 394

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 2022 and 2021 (Top 40)

2022	Stocks (31.12.)				2021	Stocks (31.12.)			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Tolera ted			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Tolera ted
Ukraine	156881	53700	8360	94821	Ukraine	56 480	49 131	7 346	3
Serbia	18215	16904	1310	1	Serbia	16 331	15 278	1 053	
Vietnam	8039	5590	2440	9	Vietnam	7 235	5 176	2 059	
Russia	7436	3792	3376	268	Russia	6 389	3 366	3 021	2
Macedonia	2842	2073	769		UK	2 795	27	2 769	
Georgia	2805	2719	72	14	China	2 697	787	1 910	
China	2732	738	1984	10	Macedonia	1 940	1 226	714	
UK	2722	63	2658	1	Korea	1 421	743	678	
India	1671	1415	245	11	Iran	1 141	855	286	
Bosnia&Herz.	1552	1371	181		Bosna&Herz	1 070	914	156	
Korea	1481	775	706		U.S.	1 054	340	714	
Belarus	1158	838	275	45	Georgia	1 036	972	64	
Iran	1155	791	360	4	India	1 027	809	218	
United States	1094	340	732	22	Turkey	930	569	360	1
Turkey	1055	643	400	12	Belarus	816	566	250	
Kazakhstan	1044	828	205	11	Kazakhstan	786	605	181	
Albania	903	597	306		Thailand	524	268	256	
Kyrgyzstan	704	672	28	4	Albania	446	206	240	
Moldova	697	579	96	22	Israel	425	327	98	
Thailand	614	318	296		Moldova	400	312	88	
Israel	521	405	109	7	Kyrgyzstan	390	366	24	
Syria	423	198	197	28	Syria	388	204	182	2
Egypt	421	116	292	13	Egypt	383	117	265	1
Philippines	363	205	158		Afghanistan	321	119	148	54
Afghanistan	335	151	171	13	Philippines	307	176	131	
Uzbekistan	298	239	53	6	Brazil	275	132	143	
Brazil	292	132	159	1	Mexico	248	73	175	
Mexico	265	73	192		Japan	240	148	92	
Japan	248	149	99		Iraq	200	56	144	
Montenegro	245	223	22		Nigeria	184	64	119	1
Armenia	240	128	92	20	Canada	177	67	110	
Nigeria	223	77	128	18	Tunisia	168	3	165	
Azerbaijan	212	128	60	24	Armenia	163	81	80	2
Iraq	203	55	146	2	Azerbaijan	157	108	49	
Tunisia	188	9	177	2	Lebanon	146	37	109	
Canada	184	65	117	2	Montenegro	144	125	19	
Kosovo	172	77	95		Libya	143	52	90	1
Lebanon	159	51	107	1	Australia	139	15	124	
Libya	158	61	93	4	Uzbekistan	132	89	43	
Colombia	140	87	53		Kosovo	131	38	93	
Others	2435	906	1475	54	Others	2 048	739	1 301	8
Total	222525	98281	28794	95450	Total	111427	85286	26066	75

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

Table 20a Inflow of residence permits for third-country nationals in Slovakia by nationality in half 2023 (Top 20) and half 2022 (Top 40)

2023	1 st half 2023				2022	1 st half 2022			
	Total	of which				Total	of which		
		Tempo rary	Perma nent	Tolerat ed			Tempo rary	Perma nent	Tolerat ed
Ukraine	28 570	12 355	853	15 362	Ukraine	95 733	11 727	634	83 372
Serbia	4 188	3 856	332		Serbia	3 647	3 542	104	1
Georgia	1 954	1 942	10	2	Vietnam	1 851	1 729	113	9
Vietnam	1 831	1 519	311	1	Russia	1 430	975	220	235
Russia	1 714	1 448	226	40	Georgia	744	723	9	12
India	1 205	1 178	27		Macedonia	657	622	35	
Macedonia	1 025	972	53		India	433	407	16	10
Bosnia&Herz.	542	523	19		Bosnia&Herz	406	393	13	
Kyrgyzstan	511	510	1		Belarus	301	248	17	36
Albania	438	399	39		Kazakhstan	297	271	16	10
Kazakhstan	360	348	12		Korea	276	248	28	
Belarus	352	330	17	5	Turkey	271	242	22	7
Moldova	333	327	3	3	Kyrgyzstan	270	265	1	4
Turkey	296	273	22	1	Albania	229	185	44	
Korea	245	217	28		China	207	152	46	9
China	241	168	72	1	Moldova	204	179	11	14
Azerbaijan	216	203	11	2	Iran	187	147	37	3
Iran	196	149	47		Thailand	154	129	25	
Thailand	188	150	38		US	131	79	32	20
Indonesia	180	177	3		Afghanistan	97	54	20	23
US	175	98	76	1	Uzbekistan	85	70	9	6
Uzbekistan	167	162	4	1	Philippines	77	59	18	
Philippines	122	85	37		Egypt	73	35	24	14
Syria	112	51	9	52	Azerbaijan	68	38	9	21
UK	82	39	42	1	Armenia	67	39	8	20
Armenia	76	59	13	4	Montenegro	67	67		
Israel	75	63	10	2	Brasilia	57	40	16	1
Montenegro	74	73	1		Israel	54	39	8	7
Nigeria	65	52	10	3	Syria	54	34	13	7
Mongolia	60	57	3		UK	46	19	25	2
Egypt	57	38	18	1	Mongolia	42	40	2	
Japan	53	42	11		Colombia	40	31	9	
Brasilia	49	37	12		Nigeria	36	13	7	16
Mexico	48	35	13		Mexico	30	18	12	
Canada	45	33	12		Pakistan	29	22	5	2
Kosovo	39	34	5		Armenia	28	20	8	
Colombia	38	34	4		Tunisia	26	3	21	2
Zimbabwe	25	23	2		Uganda	25			25
Afghanistan	23	19	1	3	Canada	24	17	5	2
Ghana	21	20		1	Morocco	22	3	6	13
Others	667	323	170	174	Others	594	210	158	226
Total	46 658	28 421	2 577	15 660	Total	109069	23 134	1 806	84129

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

Table 21 Components of population change (in persons), 1993-2023

	Population beginning of year	Natural increase	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration
1993	5 314 155	20 549	1 751	9 106	7 355
1994	5 336 455	14 984	4 768	4 922	154
1995	5 356 207	8 741	2 842	3 055	213
1996	5 367 790	8 887	2 255	2 477	222
1997	5 378 932	6 987	1 731	2 303	572
1998	5 387 650	4 426	1 306	2 052	746
1999	5 393 382	3 821	1 454	2 072	618
2000	5 398 657	2 427	1 463	2 274	811
2001	5 402 547	-844	1 012	2 023	1 011
2002	5 378 951	-691	901	2 312	1 411
2003	5 379 161	-517	1 409	2 603	1 194
2004	5 380 053	1 895	2 874	4 460	1 586
2005	5 384 822	955	3 403	5 276	1 873
2006	5 389 180	603	3 854	5 589	1 735
2007	5 393 637	568	6 793	8 624	1 831
2008	5 400 998	4 196	7 060	8 765	1 705
2009	5 412 254	8 304	4 367	6 346	1 979
2010	5 424 925	6 965	3 383	5 272	1 889
2011	5 392 446	8 910	2 966	4 829	1 863
2012	5 404 322	3 098	3 416	5 419	2 003
2013	5 410 836	2 734	2 379	5 149	2 770
2014	5 415 949	3 687	1 713	5 357	3 644
2015	5 421 349	1 776	3 127	6 997	3 870
2016	5 426 252	5 206	3 885	7 686	3 801
2017	5 435 343	4 055	3 722	7 188	3 466
2018	5 443 120	3 346	3 955	7 253	3 298
2019 1st	5 450 421	382	1 464	3 020	1 566
2019	5 450 421	3 820	3 632	7 016	3 384
2020 1st	5 457 873	627	1 636	2 631	995
2020	5 457 873	-2 439	4 347	6 775	2 428
2021 1st	5 449 270	-11 161	1 032	2 221	1 189
2021	5 449 270	-16 896	2 338	5 733	3 395
2022	5 434 712	-6 915	995	5 463	4 468
2023*	5 428 792	-2 530	342	2 358	2 016

2023* = January till June 2023 (population change)

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

Table 22 Basic demographic trends over period 2003–2022

<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Marriages	4,8	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,81	4,71	4,94	5,3	5,5	5,8	5,7	5,4	4,4	4,8	5,4
Divorces	1,99	2,02	2,14	2,36	2,26	2,34	2,34	2,21	2,06	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5
Live births	9,6	10,0	10,1	10,0	10,1	10,6	11,3	11,1	11,3	10,3	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,5	10,4	10,4	9,7
Deaths	9,7	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,5	9,9	9,6	9,9	10,0	9,8	10,8	13,5	11,0
Abortions	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,1
Natural population increase	-0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,5	1,3	1,7	0,57	0,51	0,68	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,7	-0,4	-3,1	-1,3
Net migration	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,4	0,2
Total population increase	0,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,2	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,4	0,3	-2,7	-1,1

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.

Table 23 Age structure of the Slovak population, 2004-2022

% shares (a)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pre-working	17.06	16.59	16.14	15.76	15.45	15.32	15.28	15.41	15.35	15.32	15.31	15.33	15.46	15.61	15.74	15.83	15.90	16,06	16,09
Working	71.31	71.67	72.00	72,27	72.46	72.42	72.34	71.81	71.52	71.14	70.73	70.22	69.55	68.87	68.22	67.59	67.03	66,55	66,06
Post-working	11.62	11.74	11.86	11.98	12.09	12.26	12.38	12.78	13.13	13.54	13.96	14.45	14.99	15.52	16.04	16.58	17.07	17,39	17,85
Ratio: (Pre- and post-working age) / (Working age)	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.8	40.6	41.4	42.4	43.8	45.2	46.59	47,95	49,20	50,26	51,38
Ratio: (Post-working age) / (Pre-working age)	68.1	70.7	73.5	76.0	78.3	78.8	81.0	83.0	85.5	88.3	91.2	94.2	97.0	99.4	101.9	104.8	107.34	108,27	110,95
Average age	37,13	37,41	37,71	37,99	38,25	38,49	38,73	39,05	39,32	39,60	39,87	40,13	40,37	40,59	40,82	41,06	41,26	41,39	41,62

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 – 2023

(%) Annual averages	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	*2023
Employment rate (20-64)	66.4	64.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4	73,4	72,5	74,6 (-0,3)	76,7	77,1
Employment development (y-o-y)	-2.8	-2.0	-0.1	0.6	0,0	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	-2,0	-1,4	1,7	0,2
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.4	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.7	6,8	6,1	5,9
Unemployment development (y-o-y)	25.9	20.0	-6.3	3.5	2.3	-7.1	-12.4	-15.3	-15.8	-19.9	-12.1	15.0	4.7	-9,2	-0,5
Number of vacancies (average)	17310	13424	14165	14072	15048	16046	17198	20054	21123	25088	21920	16063	17427	20540	20 476

Note: * 2023 = half year.

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 25 Regional labour market characteristics 2020 – 2023

Region	Population as of 1.1.2020		2020 (Year) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15+	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
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
SR total	5 457,9	4 594,2	59,0	55,1	67,5	72,5	6,7	6,78
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 15-89	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
SR total	5 397,4	4 534,1	60,3	56,1	68,8	74,0	6,9	7,66
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
Region	Population as of 1.1.2021		2021, (4Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity 15-89	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15-89	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	669,9	550,4	66,6	65,3	79,9	84,8	2,0	4,86
Trnavsky	558,1	475,6	63,6	60,2	74,1	79,0	5,4	4,92
Trenciansky	576,1	494,8	60,9	58,9	74,0	78,9	3,4	5,04
Nitriansky	662,3	569,9	61,2	58,8	73,2	77,9	3,9	5,41
Zilinsky	684,3	575,1	63,1	60,2	73,3	78,9	4,5	6,13
Banskobystricky	635,3	541,6	60,8	54,1	66,6	71,7	11,0	9,70
Presovsky	818,4	670,1	61,0	54,7	65,5	71,5	10,4	11,52
Kosicky	793,0	656,8	58,8	52,4	63,3	68,7	10,8	10,75
SR total	5 397,4	4 534,1	61,9	57,8	70,8	76,1	6,6	7,47
SR Men	2 634,6	2 192,4	57,7	63,2	74,5	80,1	6,7	6,51
SR Women	2 762,8	2 341,7	56,4	52,7	67,1	72,0	6,4	8,62
Region	Population as of 1.1.2022		2022, (2Q) Rates (%)					
			Economic activity 15-89	Employment			Unemployment	
	Total	15+		15-89	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	716,9	593,9	65,6	64,2	79,6	84,7	2,1	3,60

Trnavsky	559,2	475,4	62,2	59,7	73,9	78,9	4,0	3,95
Trenciansky	568,0	486,3	61,1	59,1	74,2	79,2	3,3	3,86
Nitriansky	665,0	571,6	60,8	58,1	72,6	77,5	4,5	4,16
Zilinsky	682,7	572,7	61,9	59,7	73,6	79,4	3,6	4,96
Banskobystricky	613,5	520,8	61,3	55,8	69,1	74,5	9,0	8,60
Presovsky	799,5	651,7	60,4	53,4	64,1	69,9	11,5	10,41
Kosicky	771,7	635,6	60,4	54,4	66,2	72,0	10,0	9,41
SR total	5376,5	4507,9	61,7	57,9	71,4	76,8	6,1	6,28
SR Men	2627,3	2182,7	67,6	63,5	75,3	81,1	6,0	5,17
SR Women	2749,2	2325,2	56,2	52,6	72,5	67,4	6,3	7,59
Region	Population as of 1.1.2022		2022, (4Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity 15-89	Employment			Unemployment	
				15-89	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	716,9	593,9	66,5	65,0	79,4	84,4	2,2	3,24
Trnavsky	559,2	475,4	62,3	60,5	75,1	80,1	4,3	3,60
Trenciansky	568,0	486,3	59,9	57,8	73,2	78,2	3,6	3,69
Nitriansky	665,0	571,6	61,1	58,7	73,1	77,9	4,0	3,85
Zilinsky	682,7	572,7	63,2	60,6	74,5	80,1	4,1	4,63
Banskobystricky	613,5	520,8	61,1	55,2	68,3	73,6	9,7	8,48
Presovsky	799,5	651,7	61,6	55,0	66,0	71,9	10,8	9,98
Kosicky	771,7	635,6	60,3	54,9	66,7	82,5	9,0	8,69
SR total	5376,5	4507,9	62,1	58,4	71,8	77,2	6,0	5,90
SR Men	2627,3	2182,7	67,3	63,4	75,0	80,7	5,8	4,94
SR Women	2749,2	2325,2	57,2	53,6	68,5	73,6	6,3	7,04
Region	Population as of 1.1.2023		2023, (2Q) Rates (%)					
	Total	15+	Economic activity 15-89	Employment			Unemployment	
				15-89	15-64	20-64	LFS	Registered
Bratislavsky	721,4	597,5	67,5					2,38
Trnavsky	558,6	474,3	61,1					2,59
Trenciansky	564,6	483,2	60,0					2,68
Nitriansky	661,8	568,6	61,2					2,78
Zilinsky	681,1	571,0	62,4					3,17
Banskobystricky	610,1	518,0	60,9					5,46
Presovsky	799,6	651,1	61,1					6,21
Kosicky	770,5	634,8	59,2					5,29
SR total	5367,7	4498,5	61,7	58,2	72,0	77,5	5,7	3,92
SR Men	2623,3	2178,4	67,2	63,4	75,3	81,2	5,7	3,46
SR Women	2744,3	2320,1	56,6	53,3	68,6	73,8	5,8	4,38

Note: Population as of 1 January. Rate of economic activity, employment, unemployment as of 2Q and 4Q; Registered unemployment: 31.12.2020, 30.6.2021, 31.12.2021, 30.6.2022, 31.12.2022, 30.6.2023.

Regions correspond to territorial level II.

Since 1st January 2023 registered unemployment rate is based on productive age population (economic active population before)

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 2013-2023 (August)

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	68 583	68 188	68 251
2022	68 543	69 347	72 566	76 597	78 800	80 492	81 277	82 992	84 224	85585	87 476	87 998	79 658
2023	90 028	92 060	93 327	93 731	95 585	97 263	98 430	99 279					94 963

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 27 Foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2019-2023 (half year) by gender and by form of access to the labour market

Indicator (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total nationals working on the basis:	78 298	19 863	69 012	18 694	68 188	19 431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482
1. of the authorization granted at work	28 578	6 292	24 169	5 489	22 184	5 207	22629	5780	22107	5040	13167	2859	24976	5409
2.a of information cards (EU/EEA)	32 114	8 057	29 937	8 051	29 595	8 465	7598	2637	31122	9138	4214	1299	32350	9541
2.b of information cards (other countries)	17 606	5 514	14 906	5 154	16 409	5 759	25 049	17876	34769	18976	12908	8143	39937	21532

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 28 Employment of foreign workers – total foreign nationals in 2019-2023 in Slovakia by gender, length of stay, age, education, occupation and economic activity

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2020-2023 (half year) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	69012	18694	68 188	19 431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	2401	904	2459	1007	33465	20862	6289	3795	17320	9504	7314	4011
short-term (3 – 6 months)	3662	1371	3692	1430	1238	415	8080	4647	379	144	7345	3824
long-term (6 – 12 months)	8493	2626	13331	4021	8992	2783	18975	9826	2277	678	16016	7839
long-term (over 12 months)	54455	13792	48706	12973	11581	2233	54654	14886	10313	1975	66588	20808
Age groups:												
- 19	833	310	901	379	3432	1873	2265	1201	1871	859	2623	1223
20 – 24	6294	2153	5538	2041	6151	3068	7223	3441	3834	1472	8460	3855
25 – 29	10230	2935	9532	2901	6953	2717	11183	4090	4124	1224	12446	4437
30 – 34	10647	2754	10325	2810	7304	2993	12500	4260	3914	1327	13669	4596
35 – 39	9712	2419	9769	2549	8025	3791	12968	4790	4193	1673	14133	5214
40 – 44	9440	2446	9294	2488	7863	4022	12016	4578	3867	1727	12993	5018
45 – 49	8436	2276	8536	2376	6831	3577	11038	4230	3557	1729	12057	4651
50 – 54	6251	1479	6581	1706	4486	2266	8389	3016	2554	1267	9204	3468
55 – 59	3817	908	3962	1015	2361	1186	5231	1811	1359	624	5808	2027
60 – 64	1966	529	2216	614	1252	536	3059	939	645	255	3479	1102
65 +	1080	418	1255	488	476	231	1777	712	238	127	2023	804
Not identified	306	67	279	64	142	33	349	86	133	17	368	87
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	227	35	222	50	157	88	275	84	59	19	253	75
Basic	6015	1734	5698	1608	4004	1790	6786	2307	2098	831	7448	2510
Secondary vocational without maturita	3474	979	3846	1447	2085	1136	4624	2014	1284	726	5080	2223
Secondary vocational with maturita	21169	4575	19107	4276	16398	7056	23543	7590	8542	3197	25689	8277
Secondary specialised with maturita	13345	3617	14155	3817	13662	5483	18757	6335	8609	2953	21493	6952
Secondary general with maturita	5034	1643	4876	1717	5010	2999	7370	3496	3229	1685	8699	4201
Higher professional	672	254	705	275	734	462	1076	571	409	167	1268	639
University – Bachelor degree	4191	1422	4322	1522	3379	1523	5631	2370	1777	736	6287	2712

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2020-2023 (half year) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	69012	18694	68 188	19 431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482
University – Master degree	10658	3536	10884	3722	6798	3764	13939	6160	3413	1613	15086	6801
University – PhD. Degree	490	129	550	138	311	129	772	266	165	68	907	330
Not identified	3737	770	3823	859	2738	1863	5225	1961	704	306	5053	1762
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	2706	474	2689	490	575	116	2879	564	405	96	3093	629
2 Professionals	6995	2305	7341	2540	2880	1255	9289	3594	1714	673	10371	4122
3 Technicians and associate professionals	3963	1592	4504	2048	1797	1019	5407	2636	1126	516	5721	2878
4 Clerical support workers	3819	1532	3842	1554	1652	887	4659	2234	970	422	5081	2445
5 Service and sales workers	5498	3154	5212	3091	4296	2727	7329	4767	2297	1357	8142	5356
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	372	125	386	133	359	193	456	193	206	126	543	260
7 Craft and related trades workers	9139	1065	8203	955	4890	1146	9218	1503	3133	635	10025	1612
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	25625	4664	25511	4951	25261	10137	31078	8644	14176	4881	35194	9640
9 Elementary occupations	9696	3505	9334	3392	13462	8752	16504	8709	6245	3587	17904	9233
Not identified	1199	278	1166	277	104	61	1179	310	17	8	1189	307
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	1143	304	901	252	1264	619	1061	371	605	297	1420	598
B Mining and quarrying	135	4	86	5	50	6	84	5	59	3	86	7
C Manufacturing	17324	4890	17315	5112	17052	7881	23126	8592	8972	3063	25095	8848
D Electricity, gas supply	151	17	98	16	24	3	111	20	40		145	19
E Water supply, waste	151	15	196	38	163	75	200	53	78	34	244	78
F Construction	5332	250	4773	241	2377	443	5310	451	1385	207	5759	474
G Wholesale, retail trade	5115	1838	4904	1872	3534	1706	6429	3009	1879	659	7009	3275
H Transportation, storage	11936	750	11955	828	6984	669	12816	1108	3667	427	13491	1164
I Accommod, food services	2292	876	2039	807	2409	1632	3414	1976	1093	650	3838	2247
J Information, communication	1943	587	1908	586	879	346	2327	812	466	174	2641	899
K Financ., insur. activities	467	200	491	212	107	75	440	194	25	14	452	193
L Real estate activities	451	120	409	94	390	204	669	301	230	120	708	329
M Profession., techn. activ.	5297	1799	5345	1804	3150	1762	6559	2607	1938	916	7164	2858

Foreign workers, total foreign nationals in Slovakia 2020-2023 (half year) (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	69012	18694	68 188	19 431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482
N Administrative services	9885	3945	10195	4338	11138	6771	14142	7583	7274	4013	16965	8732
O Public admin., social secur.	162	67	122	47	363	289	444	256	102	75	446	261
P Education	1340	501	1334	544	742	520	1915	999	339	208	2127	1156
Q Health, soc. work activ.	1854	1102	1834	1094	1792	1413	2830	1965	623	457	2803	1957
R Arts, recreation	456	223	467	231	320	185	783	450	138	79	875	506
S Other service activities	920	457	856	427	695	601	1431	922	406	340	1747	1174
T Activities of households	130	124	141	134	30	30	152	142	16	16	147	138
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	5	3	4	3			4	3			5	3
Not identified	2523	622	2815	746	1813	1063	3751	1335	954	549	4096	1566

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 2020-2023 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 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	24169	5489	22184	5207	22629	5780	22107	5040	13167	2859	24976	5409
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	97	31	231	117	856	374	81	32	204	64	64	22
short-term (3 – 6 months)	637	222	435	143	1230	410	454	149	378	144	280	106
long-term (6 – 12 months)	4416	1292	8875	2433	8965	2765	6761	2042	2273	677	4763	1405
long-term (over 12 months)	19019	3944	12643	2514	11578	2231	14811	2817	10312	1974	19869	3876
Age groups:												
-19	139	33	185	66	336	102	150	42	178	44	175	38
20 – 24	2470	751	1915	575	2168	697	1675	507	1599	343	2184	537
25 – 29	4066	1013	3601	942	3738	1017	3485	928	2356	477	4074	991
30 – 34	4069	815	3565	722	3642	775	3658	747	2146	442	4149	826

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	24169	5489	22184	5207	22629	5780	22107	5040	13167	2859	24976	5409
35 – 39	3686	691	3435	675	3521	746	3504	671	1922	371	3845	706
40 – 44	3511	844	3300	771	3254	821	3205	683	1741	402	3540	751
45 – 49	3075	761	2952	815	2923	902	2937	776	1525	424	3193	825
50 – 54	1932	393	1983	437	1900	506	2087	460	1011	245	2193	489
55 – 59	903	147	899	159	820	181	994	188	480	90	1114	197
60 – 64	252	29	286	33	279	27	349	29	179	17	428	39
65 +	50	9	51	9	42	4	57	8	21	2	68	8
Not identified	16	3	12	3	6	2	6	1	9	2	13	2
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	20	6	31	13	44	13	56	20	14	3	40	13
Basic	965	218	952	277	1066	344	936	260	719	191	1163	310
Secondary vocational without maturita	465	109	354	89	383	87	373	79	162	31	397	72
Secondary vocational with maturita	10666	1867	8743	1573	7536	1486	7904	1338	4206	726	8465	1439
Secondary specialised with maturita	4700	1122	5381	1253	7295	1759	6534	1429	4612	828	8036	1504
Secondary general with maturita	1366	308	1092	281	978	306	928	259	625	159	1106	281
Higher professional	218	63	189	52	126	53	146	46	79	18	155	49
University – Bachelor degree	2031	645	1948	603	1940	606	1875	554	965	305	2028	601
University – Master degree	3474	1110	3212	1035	3040	1088	3052	1015	1600	570	3207	1092
University – PhD. Degree	47	19	39	11	42	16	58	20	19	12	63	21
Not identified	217	22	243	20	179	22	245	20	166	16	316	27
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	441	95	410	89	341	68	409	82	214	62	463	96
2 Professionals	1529	586	1339	529	1388	583	1470	582	779	312	1642	655
3 Technicians and associate professionals	427	139	403	133	385	144	443	156	226	81	448	166
4 Clerical support workers	585	213	338	104	209	61	248	70	179	61	324	102
5 Service and sales workers	1702	792	1187	584	1101	560	1211	607	606	308	1375	693
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	190	73	196	74	177	69	173	72	61	26	174	71
7 Craft and related trades workers	3799	279	2992	249	2726	274	2846	245	1680	164	3106	265

Foreign workers working on the basis of the authorization granted at work in Slovakia 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	24169	5489	22184	5207	22629	5780	22107	5040	13167	2859	24976	5409
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	13553	2531	13678	2748	14078	2991	13373	2365	8196	1366	15358	2474
9 Elementary occupations	1938	779	1632	695	2215	1025	1923	858	1223	477	2077	883
Not identified	5	2	9	2	9	5	11	3	3	2	9	4
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	510	143	272	87	312	128	260	78	105	32	260	80
B Mining and quarrying	59	2	35	2	26	1	24	1	22	3	29	4
C Manufacturing	7852	2153	7406	2254	8511	2647	8178	2365	4865	1196	9114	2414
D Electricity, gas supply	7	4	3		4		3		2		4	
E Water supply, waste	8		24	7	23	4	31	5	12	1	42	4
F Construction	1889	65	1536	57	1284	68	1394	44	715	28	1570	59
G Wholesale, retail trade	1088	334	872	269	693	230	769	256	300	99	784	259
H Transportation, storage	6038	227	6096	207	5700	303	6287	275	2964	138	6574	258
I Accommod, food services	1167	367	793	229	658	188	724	195	314	82	783	217
J Information, communication	639	193	500	168	526	174	482	161	277	102	583	191
K Financ., insur. activities	36	18	30	21	36	23	21	15	12	8	21	16
L Real estate activities	159	39	135	23	80	17	97	19	37	9	87	18
M Profession., techn. activ.	936	368	839	324	1330	495	946	342	892	293	1217	414
N Administrative services	2595	861	2620	912	2575	887	1857	593	2180	547	2861	779
O Public admin., social secur.	4	1	5	3	10	7	9	5	4	2	8	4
P Education	128	53	91	42	100	66	112	68	47	28	118	73
Q Health, soc. work activ.	588	299	503	264	363	231	455	253	187	109	445	248
R Arts, recreation	85	44	61	28	67	27	69	33	33	14	78	38
S Other service activities	349	295	312	268	297	252	346	293	180	150	357	296
T Activities of households	18	18	38	37	30	30	39	38	16	16	35	35
U Extraterritorial org. activ.												
Not identified	14	5	13	5	4	2	4	1	3	2	6	2

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 2020-2023 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	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2020-2023 (persons)												
Total	29937	8051	29595	8465	7598	2637	31122	9138	4214	1299	32350	9541
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	1419	491	1278	488	7598	2637	1141	473	4212	1299	1748	586
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1975	669	1912	711			1567	574	1		1623	507
long-term (6 – 12 months)	2627	756	2725	934			2701	876	1		2262	857
long-term (over 12 months)	23915	6134	23680	6332			25713	7215			26717	7591
Age groups:												
- 19	197	56	162	58	389	174	188	67	134	65	182	64
20 – 24	1540	514	1318	474	804	288	1287	511	412	132	1292	506
25 – 29	3667	1089	3279	1010	829	219	3112	979	463	99	3073	974
30 – 34	4448	1265	4294	1317	881	232	4351	1349	460	107	4440	1359
35 – 39	3992	1090	4074	1150	883	286	4452	1307	620	157	4662	1370
40 – 44	4188	969	4014	1025	925	325	4053	1074	469	147	4134	1131
45 – 49	3812	942	3921	955	952	332	4148	1041	510	175	4342	1102
50 – 54	3306	745	3417	893	731	280	3527	945	427	160	3697	1009
55 – 59	2248	549	2317	629	533	201	2658	742	316	110	2871	800
60 – 64	1405	416	1558	479	348	160	1752	511	164	69	1895	558
65 +	913	371	1057	437	252	130	1374	565	121	64	1523	621
Not identified	221	45	184	38	71	10	220	47	118	14	239	47
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	170	17	143	17	36	16	135	15	30	5	136	13
Basic	2935	703	2923	715	1535	555	3043	754	572	203	3230	821
Secondary vocational without maturita	2489	684	2966	1165	700	321	2936	1171	441	198	3109	1232
Secondary vocational with maturita	7535	1836	7297	1793	2328	827	7918	2087	1155	374	8320	2196
Secondary specialised with maturita	5302	1548	5232	1523	1576	446	5509	1670	1100	268	5686	1730
Secondary general with maturita	2255	773	2162	764	358	159	2297	818	239	112	2381	862
Higher professional	228	79	225	81	85	20	282	97	59	11	310	100

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2020-2023 (persons)												
Total	29937	8051	29595	8465	7598	2637	31122	9138	4214	1299	32350	9541
University – Bachelor degree	1236	385	1120	385	147	49	1259	421	100	24	1315	449
University – Master degree	4982	1534	4796	1531	419	127	4883	1553	348	61	5059	1608
University – PhD. Degree	325	74	336	76	141	33	398	96	76	23	444	120
Not identified	2480	418	2395	415	273	84	2462	456	94	20	2360	410
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	1879	302	1726	290	149	23	1821	314	129	14	1898	330
2 Professionals	3725	1038	3591	1080	595	145	4015	1192	385	82	4247	1281
3 Technicians and associate professionals	2708	1193	3109	1601	792	496	3370	1761	599	290	3548	1904
4 Clerical support workers	2218	826	2302	861	462	122	2297	879	311	83	2403	924
5 Service and sales workers	2097	1394	2115	1364	1004	445	2293	1459	514	214	2279	1457
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	94	21	96	24	29	16	96	24	38	11	123	33
7 Craft and related trades workers	3636	583	3612	563	742	42	3725	545	558	54	3974	565
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8645	1238	8166	1209	1512	437	8162	1263	734	217	8305	1351
9 Elementary occupations	3978	1254	3974	1281	2285	903	4453	1507	938	333	4659	1497
Not identified	957	202	904	192	28	8	890	194	8	1	914	199
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	477	103	481	108	574	208	475	109	267	81	643	166
B Mining and quarrying	72	1	47	2	17		52	1	35		48	1
C Manufacturing	5431	1648	5554	1673	1264	336	5790	1717	872	164	5973	1725
D Electricity, gas supply	133	11	79	12	8		82	13	26		101	13
E Water supply, waste	134	14	164	30	95	39	132	28	51	20	153	42
F Construction	2308	115	2095	109	473	117	2286	172	257	37	2344	145
G Wholesale, retail trade	2242	675	2181	693	936	144	2369	783	821	109	2595	816
H Transportation, storage	4969	322	4726	351	487	49	4547	331	203	25	4535	346
I Accommod, food services	383	143	396	152	98	42	430	172	67	23	444	179
J Information, communication	875	228	808	235	100	20	880	242	51	9	937	250
K Financ., insur. activities	319	110	327	115	15	7	269	86	4	1	285	88

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (EU/EEA) in Slovakia	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2020-2023 (persons)												
Total	29937	8051	29595	8465	7598	2637	31122	9138	4214	1299	32350	9541
L Real estate activities	194	38	173	28	31	7	214	43	30	15	222	58
M Profession., techn. activ.	3263	981	3139	949	189	65	3189	967	68	24	3164	957
N Administrative services	4966	2172	5340	2583	2298	1226	5856	2860	1027	626	6281	3089
O Public admin., social secur.	93	31	84	26	35	16	141	54	16	11	142	55
P Education	852	306	721	272	176	49	798	293	79	26	827	316
Q Health, soc. work activ.	790	551	732	502	161	114	788	544	41	24	769	530
R Arts, recreation	217	87	241	110	62	28	330	143	38	18	361	157
S Other service activities	294	70	287	64	25	7	284	56	17	6	326	76
T Activities of households	102	96	93	87			100	92			100	92
U Extraterritorial org. activ.	5	3	4	3			4	3			4	3
Not identified	1818	346	1923	361	554	163	2106	429	244	80	2096	437

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 2020-2023 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 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	14906	5154	16409	5759	25049	17876	34769	18976	12908	8143	39937	21532
Length (stay):												
short-term (- 3 months)	885	382	950	402	25011	17851	5067	3290	12904	8141	5502	3403
short-term (3 – 6 months)	1050	480	1345	576	8	5	6059	3924			5442	3211
long-term (6 – 12 months)	1450	578	1731	654	27	18	9513	6908	3	1	8991	5577
long-term (over 12 months)	11521	3714	12383	4127	3	2	14130	4854	1	1	20002	9341
Age groups:												

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	14906	5154	16409	5759	25049	17876	34769	18976	12908	8143	39937	21532
- 19	497	221	554	255	2707	1597	1927	1092	1559	750	2266	1121
20 – 24	2284	888	2305	992	3179	2083	4261	2423	1823	997	4984	2812
25 – 29	2497	833	2652	949	2386	1481	4586	2183	1305	648	5299	2472
30 – 34	2130	674	2466	771	2781	1986	4491	2164	1308	778	5080	2411
35 – 39	2034	638	2260	724	3621	2759	5012	2812	1651	1145	5626	3138
40 – 44	1741	633	1980	692	3684	2876	4758	2821	1657	1178	5319	3136
45 – 49	1549	573	1663	606	2956	2343	3953	2413	1522	1130	4522	2724
50 – 54	1013	341	1181	376	1855	1480	2775	1611	1116	862	3314	1970
55 – 59	666	212	746	227	1008	804	1579	881	563	424	1823	1030
60 – 64 (Note: 2014-2015 = 60+)	309	84	372	102	625	349	958	399	302	169	1156	505
65 +	117	38	147	42	182	97	346	139	96	61	432	175
Not identified	69	19	83	23	65	21	123	38	6	1	116	38
Education:												
Incomplete basic education	37	12	48	20	77	59	84	49	15	11	77	49
Basic	2115	813	1823	616	1403	891	2807	1293	807	437	3055	1379
Secondary vocational without maturita	520	186	526	193	1002	728	1315	764	681	497	1574	919
Secondary vocational with maturita	2968	872	3067	910	6534	4743	7721	4165	3181	2097	8904	4642
Secondary specialised with maturita	3343	947	3542	1041	4791	3278	6714	3236	2897	1857	7771	3718
Secondary general with maturita	1413	562	1622	672	3674	2534	4145	2419	2365	1414	5212	3058
Higher professional	226	112	291	142	523	389	648	428	271	138	803	490
University – Bachelor degree	924	392	1254	534	1292	868	2497	1395	712	407	2944	1662
University – Master degree	2202	892	2876	1156	3339	2549	6004	3592	1465	982	6820	4101
University – PhD. Degree	118	36	175	51	128	80	316	150	70	33	400	189
Not identified	1040	330	1185	424	2286	1757	2518	1485	444	270	2377	1325
Occupation (ISCO-08):												
1 Managers	386	77	553	111	85	25	649	168	62	20	732	203
2 Professionals	1741	681	2411	931	897	527	3804	1820	550	279	4482	2186
3 Technicians and associate professionals	828	260	992	314	620	379	1594	719	301	145	1725	808

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	14906	5154	16409	5759	25049	17876	34769	18976	12908	8143	39937	21532
4 Clerical support workers	1016	493	1202	589	981	704	2114	1285	480	278	2354	1419
5 Service and sales workers	1699	968	1910	1143	2191	1722	3825	2701	1177	835	4488	3206
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	88	31	94	35	153	108	187	97	107	89	246	156
7 Craft and related trades workers	1704	203	1599	143	1422	830	2647	713	895	417	2945	782
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3427	895	3667	994	9671	6709	9543	5016	5246	3298	11531	5815
9 Elementary occupations	3780	1472	3728	1416	8962	6824	10128	6344	4084	2777	11168	6853
Not identified	237	74	253	83	67	48	278	113	6	5	266	104
Economic activity (NACE Rev.2):												
A Agriculture	156	58	148	57	378	283	326	184	233	184	517	352
B Mining and quarrying	4	1	4	1	7	5	8	3	2		9	2
C Manufacturing	4041	1089	4355	1185	7277	4898	9158	4510	3235	1703	10008	4709
D Electricity, gas supply	11	2	16	4	12	3	26	7	12		40	6
E Water supply, waste	9	1	8	1	45	32	37	20	15	13	49	32
F Construction	1135	70	1142	75	620	258	1630	235	413	142	1845	270
G Wholesale, retail trade	1785	829	1851	910	1905	1332	3291	1970	758	451	3630	2200
H Transportation, storage	929	201	1133	270	797	317	1982	502	500	264	2382	560
I Accommod, food services	742	366	850	426	1653	1402	2260	1609	712	545	2611	1851
J Information, communication	429	166	600	183	253	152	965	409	138	63	1121	458
K Financ., insur. activities	112	72	134	76	56	45	150	93	9	5	146	89
L Real estate activities	98	43	101	43	279	180	358	239	163	96	399	253
M Profession., techn. activ.	1098	450	1367	531	1631	1202	2424	1298	978	599	2783	1487
N Administrative services	2324	912	2235	843	6265	4658	6429	4130	4067	2840	7823	4864
O Public admin., social secur.	65	35	33	18	318	266	294	197	82	62	296	202
P Education	360	142	522	230	466	405	1005	638	213	154	1182	767
Q Health, soc. work activ.	476	252	599	328	1268	1068	1587	1168	395	324	1589	1179
R Arts, recreation	154	92	165	93	191	130	384	274	67	47	436	311
S Other service activities	277	92	257	95	373	342	801	573	209	184	1064	802
T Activities of households	10	10	10	10			13	12			12	11

Foreign workers working on the basis of information cards (other countries; without EU/EEA) in Slovakia 2020-2023 (persons)	Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	14906	5154	16409	5759	25049	17876	34769	18976	12908	8143	39937	21532
Not identified	691	271	879	380	1255	898	1641	905	707	467	1995	1127

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 29 Employment of foreign workers (total foreign nationals) in 2019-2023 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Afghanistan	100	6	106	3	142	5	14	2	157	9	12	3	167	16
Albania	71	11	62	8	45	14	52	5	79	19	38	5	98	21
Algeria	18	3	16	1	17	2	9		23	2			23	2
Angola	4		2		1				2				3	
Argentina	21	5	16	6	15	6	8	2	23	6	10	4	31	9
Armenia	29	10	32	10	34	11	33	8	52	16	5		51	16
Australia	17	4	16	4	21	5	4	3	24	4	4		27	4
Austria	384	71	431	75	427	71	49	7	454	76	23	4	468	81
Azerbaijan	30	5	31	5	38	6	42	6	71	9	243	13	251	18
Bangladesh	9		24		23	1	71	3	42	3	4	1	31	4
Barbados	1	1												
Belarus	278	71	246	84	312	99	352	80	521	139	245	47	670	155
Belgium	105	10	97	8	96	9	14	1	99	8	2		102	9
Benin	7		7		8	1			9	1			10	1
Bolivia	2		3		3	1	1		3	1			3	1
Bosnia&Herzeg	952	153	730	132	722	121	601	91	829	124	324	51	928	135
Brazil	134	45	128	49	130	52	34	13	132	49	23	10	140	48
Bulgaria	2300	451	2390	645	2498	785	474	204	2515	803	215	75	2497	821
Burundi	10	2	8	1	10	2			11	3			11	3
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			2	1
Cameroon	11	3	13	3	14	4	7	3	17	5	3	1	16	4

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Cape Verde	1		1		1				1				1	
Central Africa	3		3		2		1		3					
Canada	27	10	25	10	28	8	10	3	26	8	3	2	29	10
China	280	78	295	80	271	85	144	30	289	96	75	9	338	99
Chile	11	3	11	4	11	4	3	1	12	5	2	1	14	6
Colombia	25	8	31	9	36	9	18	2	41	10	13	4	45	12
Congo	4		4		4		2		8		2		9	
Costa Rica	18	8	10	3	8	1	8		13	1	8	5	16	4
Côte d'Ivoire	4	2	3	2	4	2			4	2			4	2
Croatia	1317	372	1255	418	1276	478	215	100	1293	488	89	51	1306	503
Cuba	33	2	36	2	44	6	6	2	45	8		3	43	7
Cyprus	15	6	16	5	15	4	2		14	3	1	1	11	2
Czech Republic	5979	2096	5917	2151	6006	2207	1532	549	6514	2396	846	299	6762	2497
D.R. Congo	3	1	4	1	7	1	2		3	1			2	
Dem. R. Korea	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1			1	1
Denmark	46	5	46	6	46	6	5		52	8	2	1	54	8
Dominican Rep.	6		10	2	9				6				6	
Ecuador	18	8	17	7	20	7	12	6	27	10	3		28	11
Egypt	108	7	106	10	120	9	44	2	138	11	34	2	157	9
Eritrea	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	5	2
Estonia	25	14	29	14	20	9			20	9			21	10
Ethiopia	3	1	2		3		2	1	5	2			10	5
Finland	42	12	42	13	47	15	3	2	54	20			55	20
France	608	84	459	78	453	67	74	15	497	72	43	5	536	84
Gambia			1											
Georgia	846	77	639	77	694	76	1751	217	1485	189	1032	150	1823	225
Germany	601	78	617	80	634	91	147	20	746	110	205	20	792	120
Ghana	13	5	28	9	26	11	34	12	34	13	24	7	46	15
Greece	402	91	395	97	391	97	21	2	363	86	11	2	373	85
Guatemala	2		3	1	4	2	2	1	5	3			6	3
Guinea					1		2		2				2	

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Guinea Bissau	1													
Haiti	3		3		5		1		5		1		6	
Honduras	2		3		4				5		2		5	
Hungary	5502	1376	4878	1197	5105	1361	1740	638	5574	1516	755	312	5895	1586
Iceland	3		2		2				3				4	
India	505	69	525	66	565	84	1253	97	1305	117	2031	77	2849	150
Indonesia	23	18	31	24	27	18	79	17	85	25	276	29	341	51
Iran	54	20	67	31	109	53	35	15	143	65	15	7	160	73
Iraq	29	6	31	7	34	10	13	3	39	14	4		38	12
Ireland	55	11	54	10	69	16	5	1	80	17	1	1	82	19
Israel	38	10	38	12	44	16	5	3	40	14	5	3	37	14
Italy	1264	233	1244	231	1271	248	141	18	1320	238	101	11	1318	230
Jamaica	1	1	2	2	1	1			1	1			1	1
Japan	84	15	99	21	77	21	62	13	81	22	32	5	93	24
Jordan	12		13		15	1	4	1	20	5	1		20	4
Kazakhstan	126	55	148	68	262	87	414	140	385	141	393	132	557	197
Kenya	48	15	60	22	50	17	21	11	69	26	9		79	29
Korea	816	47	736	48	749	48	338	21	755	51	262	17	788	60
Kuwait														
Kyrgyzstan	156	8	181	14	355	25	632	50	672	57	525	76	930	107
Laos	27	21	56	50	18	10	10	9	11	6	13	6	15	8
Latvia	83	24	77	25	79	23	15	3	88	26	4	2	92	31
Lebanon	14	1	15	2	22	2	9	5	28	5	7		39	4
Lesotho														
Libya	9	1	8	2	11	2	1		11	3	1		10	3
Lithuania	100	48	108	55	146	86	90	80	195	147	32	31	211	161
Luxembourg	1		1		1				2				2	
Macedonia	873	149	652	117	583	104	685	125	859	163	502	97	1122	208
Madagascar							1		3	1	1		5	2
Malawi	2		3		3				3				3	
Malaysia	13	4	10	3	12	5	7	4	13	6	3	2	15	7

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Mali			1		1		2		1		1		3	
Malta	7	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	11	2	1		11	1
Mauritania	1		1		1									
Mauritius	7	4	7	4	7	4	3	1	8	4	2		10	4
Mexico	112	37	104	35	110	40	33	16	126	46	23	9	143	55
Moldova	384	37	346	34	322	34	189	33	390	48	260	47	578	73
Mongolia	74	25	89	31	58	25	60	22	80	35	52	23	106	51
Montenegro	87	19	71	9	75	12	55	12	86	14	22	1	85	14
Morocco	29	8	30	8	29	8	6	2	31	7	7	2	34	8
Myanmar			1	1	1	1			1	1			1	1
Namibia	1		1		2				2				2	
Nepal	14	2	17	2	11	2	20	3	27	7	15	2	40	8
Netherlands	108	13	120	17	124	16	16	3	134	17	5	3	143	21
New Zealand	6	2	7	2	6	1	1		6	1	2	1	7	2
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1			2		1				1	
Niger	1		1		1		1		2				2	
Nigeria	40	4	50	7	48	7	33	8	59	8	28	10	73	13
Norway	9	3	8	3	10	5	1		11	5	1		12	5
Pakistan	19	2	21	2	25	2	10		34	3	8		36	2
Palestinian a.a.	34	1	32	1	35	2	4		46	1	4		48	1
Panama	4	2	3	2	3	2			4	2	1	1	4	2
Peru	19	7	13	7	14	8	9	3	17	7	10	1	25	7
Philippines	142	59	206	62	187	58	177	25	208	62	112	16	214	70
Poland	2539	782	2442	819	2603	864	1299	401	2819	1037	1049	229	3059	1085
Portugal	285	47	275	47	277	42	32		265	41	6	1	270	45
Romania	8664	1904	7392	1726	7016	1744	1636	574	7025	1798	781	244	7257	1883
Russia	593	327	684	378	809	441	561	246	1098	595	386	156	1313	662
El Salvador	1		2		2		1		2				1	
Saudi Arabia	5		3		2				2				2	
Senegal	2		3		5				5				5	
Serbia	13335	3428	10174	2798	9243	2640	4830	1409	9798	2880	2444	640	9967	2845

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Serbia&M-negro	6	2	5	2	5	2			4	1			4	1
Slovenia	167	32	157	37	159	34	20	9	190	38	9	3	203	43
Singapore	1		3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1			1	1
Somalia	25	4	14	3	13	3			13	3	2		14	3
South Africa	24	3	29	5	33	5	14	8	25	6	10	4	29	6
South Sudan	5		5		4				5				4	
Spain	741	161	758	171	723	173	56	8	702	162	21	4	729	176
Sri Lanka	5		4		4		14		15	1	7	2	21	3
Sudan	7		8		9	2	1		10	1	1		12	1
Sweden	57	11	62	7	62	8	2		47	8	4		47	8
Switzerland	27	3	25	3	32	5	7	1	35	7	4		38	7
Syria	39	6	47	8	54	11	22	6	71	13	49	10	100	20
Taiwan	37	29	38	33	32	26	14	5	34	21	8	6	33	21
Tajikistan	11	3	11	3	12	3	8	1	17	4	3		18	4
Thailand	330	314	327	315	315	303	313	300	374	358	186	169	411	389
Tanzania	1		3		3		3	1	5		1		5	
Trinidad&Tobago	1		1		1				2				2	
Tunisia	60	1	63	1	70	2	21	1	82	4	8	1	91	7
Turkey	284	38	339	43	339	47	274	37	465	56	185	18	546	69
Turkmenistan	1		3	1	3	1	3	1	7	3	1	1	6	3
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1		1		1				1	
Ukraine	22932	6190	19578	5590	19453	5930	33198	20346	33419	18024	15325	9010	36921	20432
UK	678	118	633	112	473	86	133	28	482	102	57	5	493	89
United Arab Emir	1		1		1		2		1				1	
United States	229	64	217	65	205	52	53	25	185	49	25	6	210	52
Uruguay							1	1	1				1	
Uzbekistan	31	11	31	9	57	11	238	8	218	18	215	3	314	20
Venezuela	15	9	12	7	10	7	9	6	13	9	8	2	15	9
Vietnam	1210	176	1023	135	625	102	406	57	586	115	338	69	656	153
Yemen	14		13		10	3	1		9	2	2		10	2
Zambia	1	1	1	1					2	1	2		3	

Nationality of country (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Zimbabwe	4	3	7	5	9	5	33	16	32	14	27	14	45	20
Not stated	58	14	69	14	72	16	76	19	81	14	49	3	86	15
Total world	78298	19863	69012	18694	68188	19431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 29a Employment of EU/EEA and Swiss nationals (information cards) in 2019–2023 in Slovakia by gender and nationality

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Austria	384	71	431	75	427	71	49	7	454	76	23	4	468	81
Belgium	105	10	97	8	96	9	14	1	99	8	5		102	9
Bulgaria	2300	451	2390	645	2498	785	474	204	2515	803	215	75	2497	821
Croatia	1317	372	1255	418	1276	478	215	100	1293	488	89	51	1306	503
Cyprus	15	6	16	5	15	4	2		14	3	1	1	11	2
Czech Republic	5979	2096	5917	2151	6006	2207	1532	549	6514	2396	846	299	6762	2497
Denmark	46	5	46	6	46	6	5		52	8	2	1	54	8
Estonia	25	14	29	14	20	9			20	9			21	10
Finland	42	12	42	13	47	15	3	2	54	20			55	20
France	608	84	459	78	453	67	74	15	497	72	43	5	536	84
Germany	601	78	617	80	634	91	147	20	746	110	205	20	792	120
Greece	402	91	395	97	391	97	21	2	363	86	11	2	373	83
Hungary	5502	1376	4878	1197	5105	1361	1740	638	5574	1516	755	312	5895	1586
Ireland	55	11	54	10	69	16	5	1	80	17	1	1	82	19
Italy	1264	233	1244	231	1271	248	141	18	1320	238	101	11	1318	230
Latvia	83	24	77	25	79	23	15	3	88	26	4	2	92	31
Lithuania	100	48	108	55	146	86	90	80	195	147	32	31	211	161
Luxembourg	1		1		1				2				2	
Malta	7	1	7	1	7	1	2	1	11	2	1		11	1
Netherlands	108	13	120	17	124	16	16	3	134	17	5	3	143	21

Nationality EU/EEA and Swiss	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Poland	2539	782	2442	819	2603	864	1299	401	2819	1037	1049	229	3059	1085
Portugal	285	47	275	47	277	42	32		265	41	6	1	270	45
Romania	8664	1904	7392	1726	7016	1744	1636	574	7025	1798	781	244	7257	1883
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	167	32	157	37	159	34	20	9	190	38	9	3	203	43
Spain	741	161	758	171	723	173	56	8	702	162	21	4	729	176
Sweden	57	11	62	7	62	8	2		47	8	4		47	8
UK	678	118	633	112	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	3		2		2				3				4	
Lichtenstein														
Norway	9	3	8	3	10	5	1		11	5	1		12	5
Switzerland	27	3	25	3	32	5	7	1	35	7	4		38	7
Total EU/EEA&CH	32114	8057	29937	8051	29595	8465	7590	2636	31073	9126	4209	1299	32296	9527
Total EU/EEA&CH							7598	2637	31122	9138	4214	1299	32350	9539
Total world	78298	19863	69012	18694	68188	19431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 29b Employment of OECD nationals in 2019 - 2023 in Slovakia by gender and nationality (information cards + authorisation access to work)

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total world	78298	19863	69012	18694	68188	19431	55276	26293	87998	33154	30289	12301	97263	36482
OECD 38	21478	5569	20510	5512	20890	5791	6211	1910	22520	6413	3748	1004	23716	6432
Australia	17	4	16	4	21	5	4	3	24	4	4		27	4
Austria	384	71	431	75	427	71	49	7	454	76	23	4	468	81
Belgium	105	10	97	8	96	9	14	1	99	8	5		102	9
Canada	27	10	25	10	28	8	10	3	26	8	3	2	29	10
Chile	11	3	11	4	11	4	3	1	12	5	2	1	14	6

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Colombia ⁽²⁰²⁰⁾	25	8	31	9	36	9	18	2	41	10	13	4	45	12
Costa Rica ⁽²⁰²¹⁾	18	8	10	3	8	1	8		13	1	8	5	16	4
Czech Republic	5979	2096	5917	2151	6006	2207	1532	549	6514	2396	846	299	6762	2497
Denmark	46	5	46	6	46	6	5		52	8	2	1	54	8
Estonia	25	14	29	14	20	9			20	9			21	10
Finland	42	12	42	13	47	15	3	2	54	20			55	20
France	608	84	459	78	453	67	74	15	497	72	43	5	536	84
Germany	601	78	617	80	634	91	147	20	746	110	205	20	792	120
Greece	402	91	395	97	391	97	21	2	363	86	11	2	373	85
Hungary	5502	1376	4878	1197	5105	1361	1740	638	5574	1516	755	312	5895	1286
Iceland	3		2		2				3				4	
Ireland	55	11	54	10	69	16	5	1	80	17	1	1	82	19
Israel	38	10	38	12	44	16	5	3	40	14	5	3	37	14
Italy	1264	233	1244	231	1271	248	141	18	1320	238	101	11	1318	230
Japan	84	15	99	21	77	21	62	13	81	22	32	5	93	24
Korea	816	47	736	48	749	48	338	21	755	51	262	17	788	60
Latvia ⁽²⁰¹⁶⁾	83	24	77	25	79	23	15	3	88	26	4	2	92	31
Lithuania ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	100	48	108	55	146	86	90	80	195	147	32	31	211	161
Luxembourg	1		1		1				2				2	
Mexico	112	37	104	35	110	40	33	16	126	46	23	9	143	55
Netherlands	108	13	120	17	124	16	16	3	134	17	5	3	143	21
New Zealand	6	2	7	2	6	1	1		6	1	2	1	7	2
Norway	9	3	8	3	10	5	1		11	5	1		12	5
Poland	2539	782	2442	819	2603	864	1299	401	2819	1037	1049	229	3059	1085
Portugal	285	47	275	47	277	42	32		265	41	6	1	270	45
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Slovenia	167	32	157	37	159	34	20	9	190	38	9	3	203	43
Spain	741	161	758	171	723	173	56	8	702	162	21	4	729	176
Sweden	57	11	62	7	62	8	2		47	8	4		47	8
Switzerland	27	3	25	3	32	5	7	1	35	7	4		38	7
Turkey	284	38	339	43	339	47	274	37	465	56	185	18	546	69

Nationality OECD (persons)	Stock 31.12.2019		Stock 31.12.2020		Stock 31.12.2021		Inflow 2022		Stock 31.12.2022		Inflow half year 2023		Stock 30.6.2023	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
UK	678	118	633	112	473	86	133	28	482	102	57	5	493	89
United States	229	64	217	65	205	52	53	25	185	49	25	6	210	52

Source: Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 30 Slovaks employed abroad 2007 – 2022

(ths. persons)	Annual averages															
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employed total	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	2560,6	2603,9
Employed abroad	177,2	167,6	129,0	126,7	116,5	120,7	136,4	134,0	148,0	159,7	149,3	139,6	128,6	121,9	112,1	116,1
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	81,3	85,6
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	30,8	30,5
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	22,8	20,6
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	2,9	1,4
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	9,0	12,1
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	27,4	29,3
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	2,4	0,5
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	28,7	30,8
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	2,4	2,5
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	3,1	4,4
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															5,1	3,6
Belgium															2,3	1,2
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	6,0	10,1
Age brackets																
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	10,5	10,1
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	28,1	31,2
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	29,6	28,0
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	27,4	28,6
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	16,5	18,2
Education																
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	2,7	2,3
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	36,0	35,8
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	56,6	59,3
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	16,8	18,8

Note: In 2012* all data have been calculated using population as of the 1st January 2012 according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census. From 2021 according to the new LFS methodology (IESS) the employed include persons on parental leave. Employed persons working abroad up to 1 year with cross-border commuters
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Table 31 Internal mobility - migration among districts and regions, 1980-2022

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of migrants (ths.)	115.6	102.2	100.8	68.3	80.2	82.5	84.8	79.0	76.9	79.9	89.6	84.2
of which % shares:												
Within districts	56.5	57.0	59.4	55.8	50.0	43.5	44.4	45.2	45.8	46.0	46.7	46.4
Within regions	24.0	23.3	22.5	23.5	50.0	33.4	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.3	30.7	29.7
Among regions	19.5	19.7	18.1	20.7	-	23.1	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.9
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of migrants (ths.)	85.0	87.2	91.5	89.7	89.1	80.5	87.9	85.3	83.1	84.6	94.0	90.8
of which % shares:												
Within districts	46.9	46.8	46,4	46.6	47.6	45.5	45.8	46.2	45.8	46.2	45.7	44,1
Within regions	29.1	29.8	29.9	29.3	27.5	29.5	29.7	29.5	29.4	28.8	29.3	29,8
Among regions	24.0	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.9	25.0	24.5	24.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	26,1
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022					
Number of migrants (ths.)	95.8	95,1	98.4	98,7	87,9	92,8	102.5					
of which % shares:												
Within districts	44,4	44,8	44.9	43,4	44,8	45,0	44,1					
Within regions	29,6	29,2	29.3	29,2	29,0	29,2	28,9					
Among regions	26,0	26,0	25.8	27,3	26,2	25,8	27,0					

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

Table 32 Internal mobility by type and gender, 2000 – 2022

Year	Total number of migrating persons								
	Among towns and villages Within district			Among districts Within regions			Among regions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	16 714	18 529	35 243	11 419	12 902	24 321	7 961	9 373	17 334
2005	19 252	21 512	40 764	12 009	14 016	26 025	9 274	11 107	20 381
2010	18 999	21 249	40 248	12 235	13 871	26 106	9 768	11 755	21 523
2015	18 786	21 306	40 092	12 382	14 660	27 042	10 752	12 945	23 697
2016	19 846	22 763	42 609	13 038	15 303	28 341	11 384	13 502	24 886
2017	19 906	22 684	42 590	12 889	14 911	27 800	11 367	13 375	24 742
2018	20 694	23 528	44 222	13 393	15 416	28 809	11 625	13 758	25 383
2019	19 966	22 871	42 837	13 495	15 359	28 854	12 610	14 376	26 986
2020	18 590	20 753	39 343	11 884	13 594	25 478	10 692	12 340	23 032
2021	19 689	22 083	41 772	12 578	14 441	27 019	11 087	12 890	23 977
2022	21 538	23 725	45 263	13 970	15 675	29 645	12 880	14 753	27 633
per 1 000 inhabitants									
2000	6,4	6,7	6,5	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,0	3,4	3,2
2005	7,4	7,8	7,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	3,6	4,0	3,8
2010	7,2	7,6	7,4	4,6	5,0	4,8	3,7	4,2	4,0
2015	7,1	7,7	7,4	4,7	5,3	5,0	4,1	4,7	4,4
2016	7,5	8,2	7,8	4,9	5,5	5,2	4,3	4,9	4,6
2017	7,5	8,1	7,8	4,9	5,4	5,1	4,3	4,8	4,5
2018	7,8	8,4	8,1	5,0	5,5	5,3	4,4	4,9	4,7
2019	7,5	8,2	7,9	5,1	5,5	5,3	4,7	5,2	4,9
2020	7,0	7,4	7,2	4,5	4,9	4,7	4,0	4,4	4,2
2021	7,4	7,9	7,7	4,7	5,2	5,0	4,2	4,6	4,4
2022	8,1	8,5	8,3	5,3	5,6	5,5	4,8	5,3	5,1

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, 2010-2022

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
2010	Public	125501	71537	3391	1433	41843	25264	703	274
	Private	8957	5017	199	105	1548	838	6	2
	State	1663	987	5	5	481	281	2	2
	Total	136121	77541	3595	1543	43872	26383	711	278
2015	Public	105577	62138	5092	2558	34962	21321	788	415
	Private	5810	3419	411	308	2754	1630	148	74
	State	1824	1099	142	60	555	322	0	0
	Total	113211	66656	5645	2926	38271	23273	936	489
2020	Public	87721	50393	10839	5537	25558	15647	1510	805
	Private	5979	3613	1739	1205	1456	870	303	220
	State	2303	1400	161	90	556	359	39	18
	Total	96003	55406	12739	6832	27570	16876	1852	1043
2021	Public	85287	49037	11933	6296	25463	15548	1864	1057

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
	Private	6752	4139	1951	1299	1602	980	402	260
	State	2334	1404	122	72	712	441	30	17
	Total	94373	54580	14006	7667	27777	16969	2296	1334
2022	Public	81780	46908	16590	7572	24423	14725	1907	1127
	Private	7073	4390	1980	1284	2045	1217	453	268
	State	2275	1359	96	55	691	399	35	24
	Total	91128	52657	18666	8911	27159	16341	2395	1419

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.

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

Geographic indicators		Length of border				Border crossings ^(b)	
			[km]	water	land	Total	126
Total area	49 033,9 sq.km	Total	1 652,8	610,0	1042,8	CR	23 ^(bi)
Population density	110,7 pers./sq.km ^(c)	CR	251,8	71,1	180,7	Austria	8 ^(int)
Number of regions	8	Austria	107,1	76,8	30,3	Hungary	26 ^(ext)
Number of districts	79	Hungary	654,9	355,0	299,9	Ukraine	5 ^(ext)
Number of towns^(a)	141 53.5% ^(c)	Ukraine	97,9	2,1	95,8	Poland	56 ^(int)
Number of villages	2 890 46.5% ^(c)	Poland	541,1	105,0	436,1	Airports	8

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

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

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

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

(c) 1.1.2023.

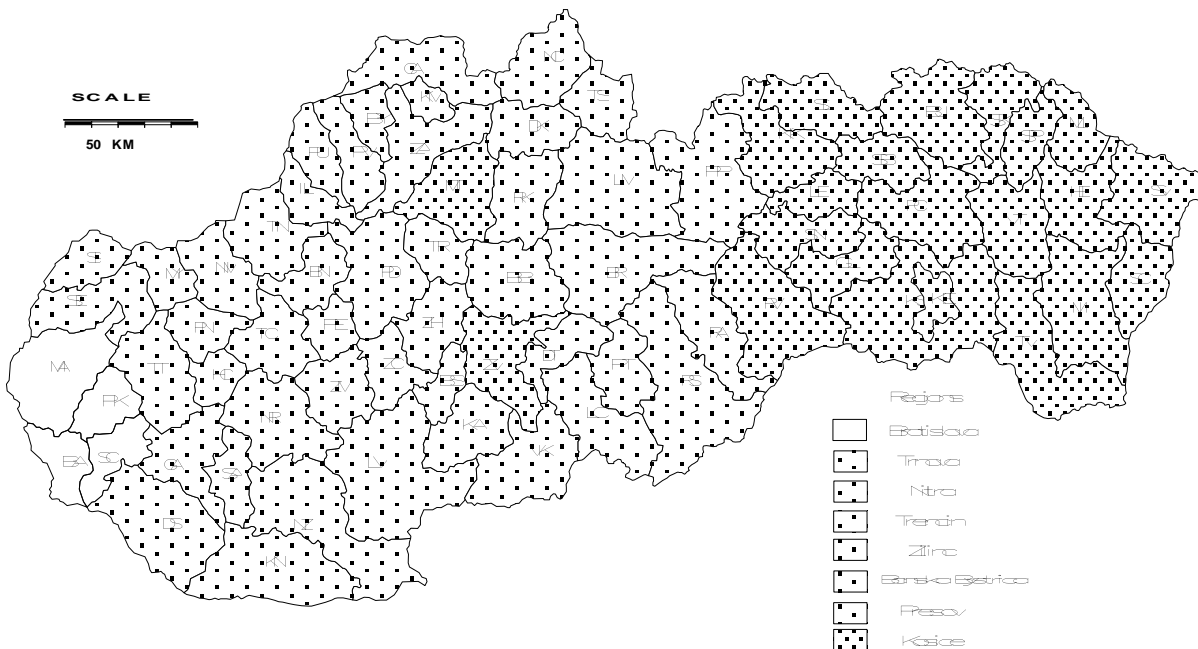
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of SR.

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

Figure A2.3 International airports in Slovak Republic

Airport	Type of airport	Hours of operation
Bratislava	International – Schengen type	non-stop
Košice	International – Schengen type	non-stop
Poprad	International – Schengen type	non-stop
Piešťany	International – small	upon request Mon - Fri 07:00 – 19:00 hrs
Sliač	International – small	non-stop
Žilina - Dolný Hričov	International – small	non-stop
Prievidza	International – small	upon request 24 hrs prior
Nitra	International – small	upon request 1 st Oct. – 31 st March 08:00 – 15:00 hrs 1 st Apr. – 30 th Sep - 07:30 – 16:30 hrs
Jasná	International – small	upon request