



Migration in Slovakia



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INTRODUCTION

This research is focused on the migration phenomenon in Slovakia. We took into analysis the population change and the number of migrants in the country, ranged by group of age, sex, country of origin and reasons of entrance. We also analysed their integration in Slovakia, based on acquisition of citizenship, employment and unemployment rates and education levels. We checked the data on 3 different years: 2010, as the period before the Syrian war, 2013, right after the breaking of the war, and 2016, to also consider in the analysis the recent situation. For the population and immigration change we considered a wider lapse of time, since we found very similar data on the years we had taken into analysis, to check if there were any relevant change in the last 20 years.

The data used for this research come from the Eurostat database, updated on 2018:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> .

POPULATION CHANGE

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind]

Last update 09.04.18
Extracted on 15.04.18
Source of
data Eurostat

INDIC_DE Population on 1 January - total

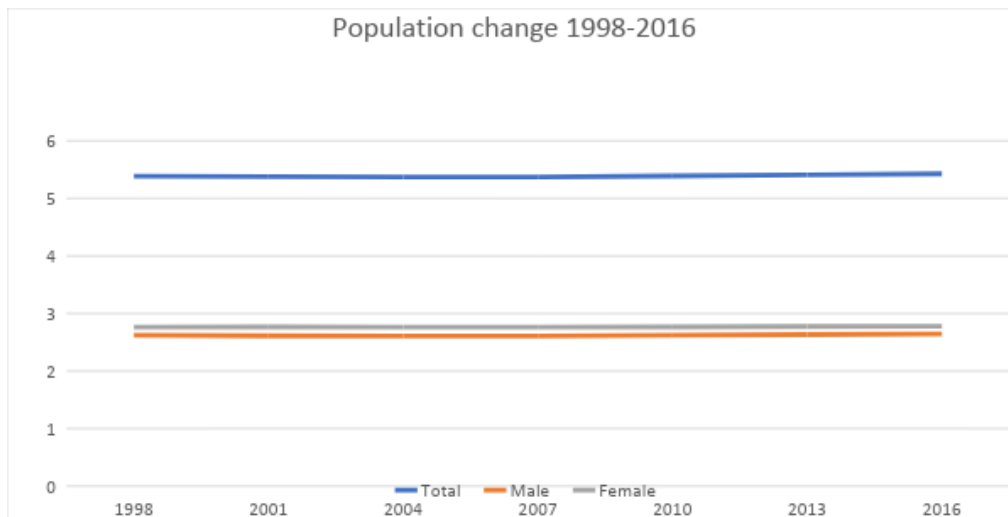
GEO/TIME	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Slovakia	5.387.650	5.378.783	5.371.875	5.373.180	5.390.410	5.410.836	5.426.252

INDIC_DE Population on 1 January - males

GEO/TIME	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Slovakia	2.622.005	2.612.512	2.608.131	2.610.655	2.623.546	2.635.979	2.646.082

INDIC_DE Population on 1 January - females

GEO/TIME	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Slovakia	2.765.645	2.766.271	2.763.744	2.762.525	2.766.864	2.774.857	2.780.170



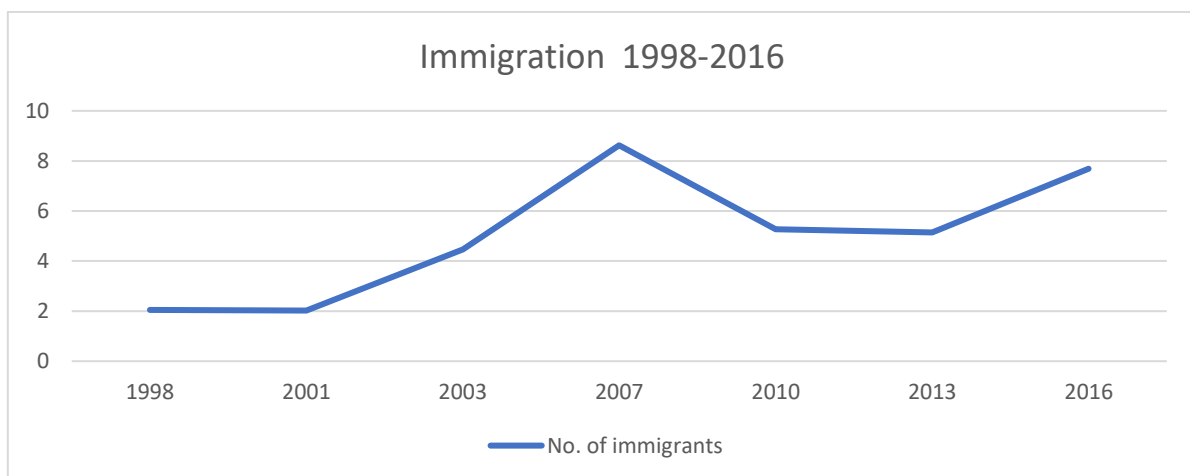
From this graphic it is observable how the total population in Slovakia did not undergo any substantial change: considering the years between 1998 and 2016, it is observable a slight decrease of total population between 1998 and 2004, while there is a little but sustained increase from 2004 onwards. Concerning the difference between the male and female population, it is possible to observe that although women outgrow men of a rough 3,7%, the difference remains almost the same through the whole time-lapse taken into consideration.

Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

Source of data Eurostat

AGE Total
UNIT Number
SEX Total

GEO/TIME	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Slovakia	2.052	2.023	4.460	8.624	5.272	5.149	7.686



The number of migrants in Slovakia is relatively small: in the considered period it is observable how it remained almost the same from 1998 to 2001, it had a peak from 2001 to 2007, as the number of migrants doubled twice. In 2010 the number it decreases of a few thousands, to increase again from 2013 onwards.

Even if the number was doubled and halved through the different years, it didn't have a perceivable impact on the overall population change as the number of immigrants in Slovakia did not reach the 10.000 units.

STOCKS AND FLOWS

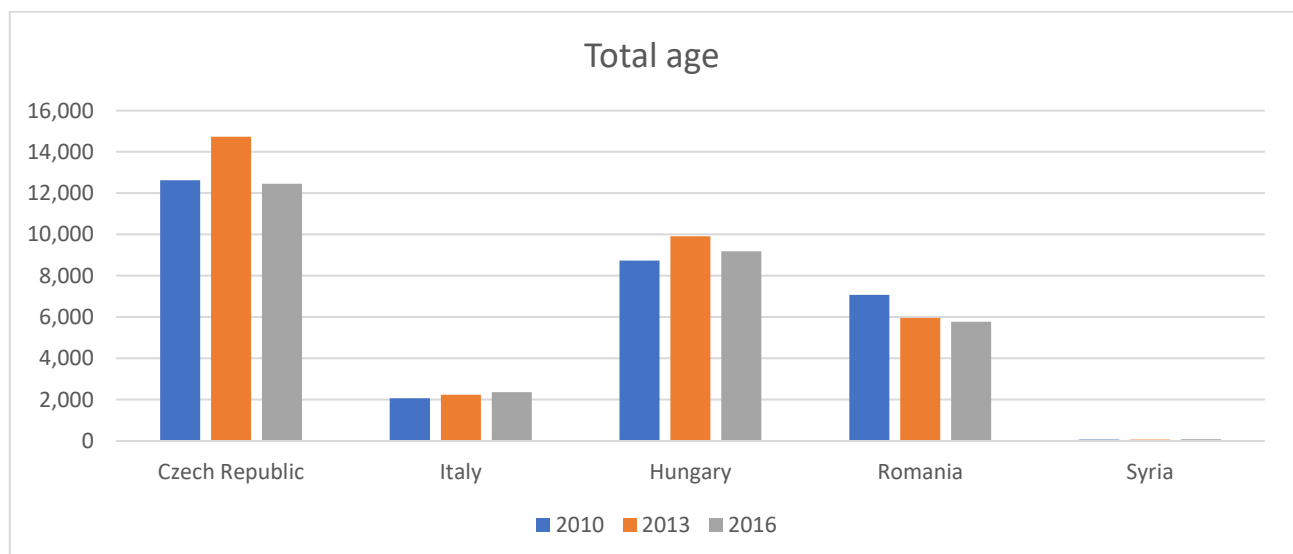
Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_pop1ctz]

(<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>)

Last update 12.04.18
 Extracted on 18.04.18
 Source of data Eurostat

GEO Slovakia
 AGE Total
 SEX Total
 UNIT Number

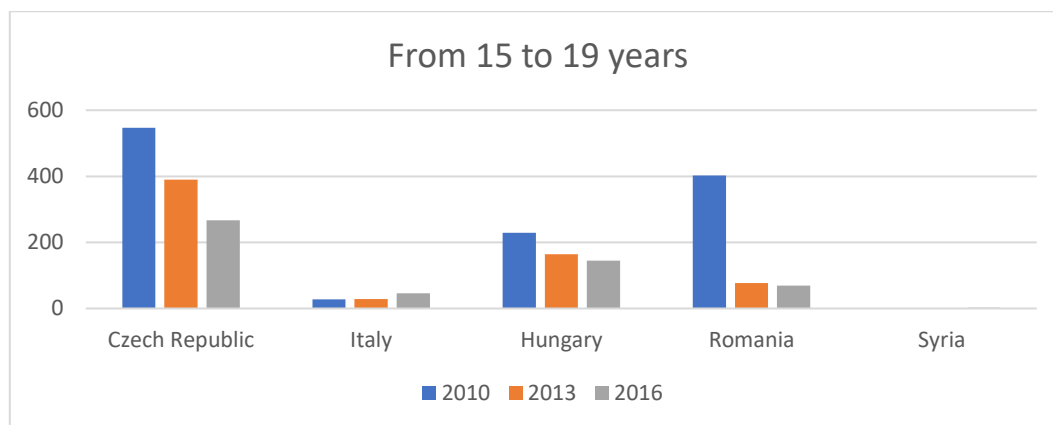
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	12.632	14.744	12.462
Italy	2.062	2.241	2.358
Hungary	8.743	9.920	9.185
Romania	7.083	5.962	5.779
Syria	66	68	86



Different ages of migration from Czech Republic, Italy, Hungary, Romania and Syria in 2010, 2013, 2016 are taken into account in this data. The aim is to compare different ages of migrants from neighbour countries during these years. Total age already gives the first overview of the country which from migrants came the most. From the graphic it is possible to notice that the Czech Republic has the highest figures of people who migrated in Slovakia in 2010, 2013 and 2016. A very small number comes from Syria.

GEO Slovakia
 AGE **From 15 to 19 years**
 SEX Total
 UNIT Number

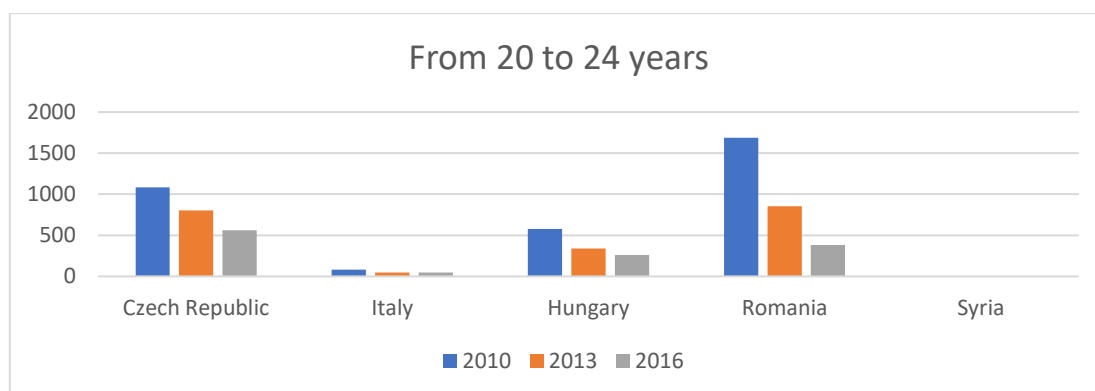
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	547	390	267
Italy	28	29	46
Hungary	229	164	145
Romania	402	77	69
Syria	0	0	2



Young people from Czech Republic from 15 to 19 years old in 2010, 2013 and 2016 have the biggest numbers of migration compared to Italy, Hungary and Romania. During these years there are not big numbers of migrated young people from Syria, only 2 of them in 2016.

AGE From 20 to 24 years
GEO Slovakia
SEX Total
UNIT Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	1.083	803	561
Italy	81	48	47
Hungary	577	339	262
Romania	1.688	854	383
Syria	5	2	0

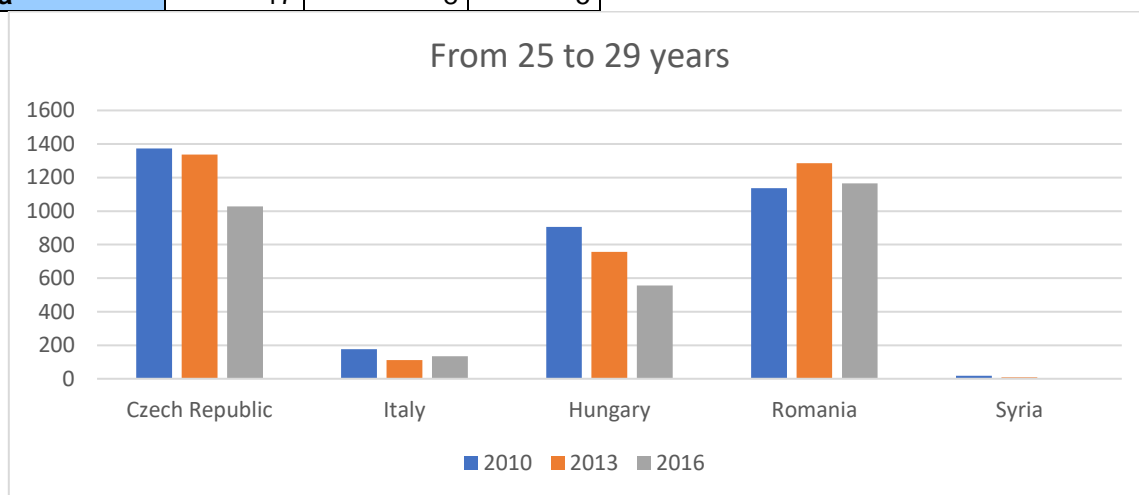


Migrants from 20 to 24 years old in 2010 mainly came from Czech Republic and Romania, while from other countries there were smaller figures. In 2013 and 2016 the situation changed also for these two countries, with always higher figures compared to the other countries but with a smaller difference.

AGE From 25 to 29 years

GEO Slovakia
SEX Total
UNIT Number

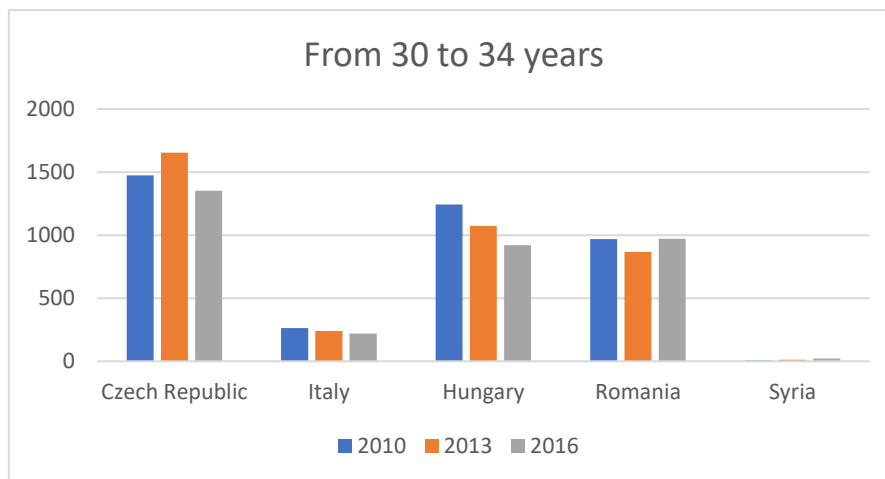
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	1.373	1.337	1.027
Italy	177	111	134
Hungary	906	756	556
Romania	1.136	1.285	1.165
Syria	17	8	5



The figures of migrants from 25 to 29 years old coming especially from Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania remain high throughout the three chosen years (with a declining trend regarding Hungary), while from Italy and Syria there are small numbers of immigrants.

AGE **From 30 to 34 years**
GEO Slovakia
SEX Total
UNIT Number

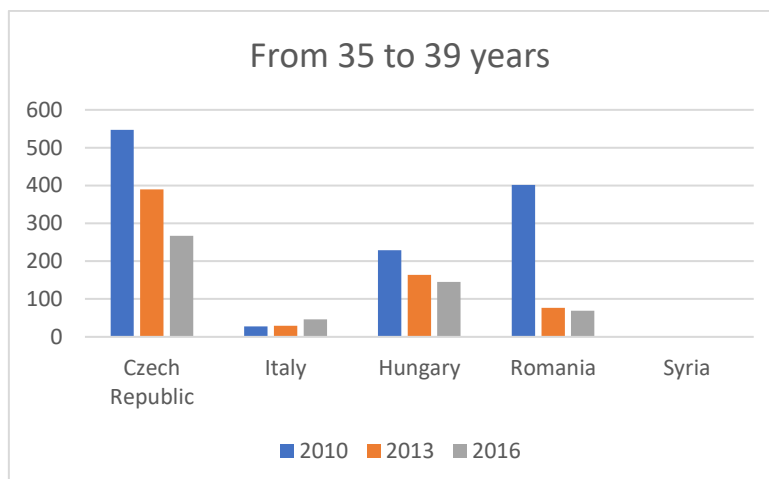
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	1.473	1.654	1.352
Italy	262	241	220
Hungary	1.243	1.073	921
Romania	969	867	972
Syria	8	13	23



Migrants from 30 to 34 years mainly came from Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania, just as the other ages analysed, with a steady inflow and few changes throughout 2010, 2013 and 2016. Small figures for Italian and Syrian immigrants.

AGE **From 35 to 39 years**
SEX Total
UNIT Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Czech Republic	1.208	1.628	1.394
Italy	277	292	276
Hungary	1.140	1.370	1.223
Romania	851	737	789
Syria	8	4	14



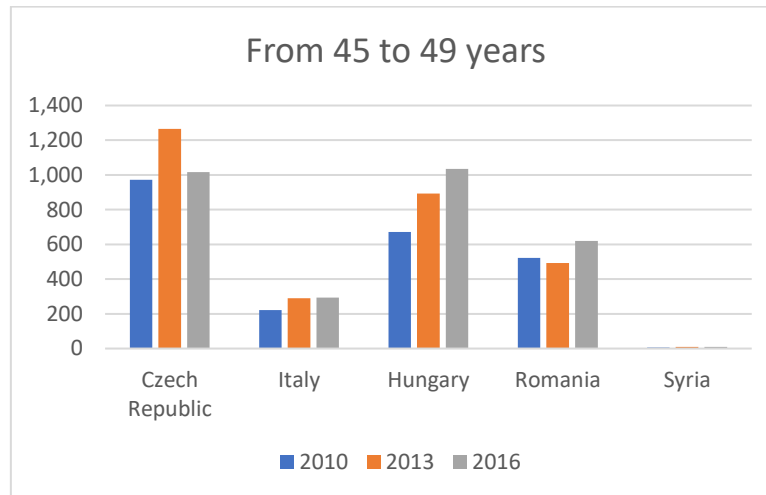
From 2013 to 2016 the number of migrants from 35 to 39 years old coming from Czech Republic and Hungary has increased. From Romania in 2010 there is the largest number of migration in Slovakia.

From 45 to 49 years

GEO Slovakia
AGE From 45 to 49 years
SEX Total
UNIT Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
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Czech Republic	972	1.265	1.016
Italy	222	290	294
Hungary	671	893	1.035
Romania	523	493	619
Syria	5	9	10



The number of migrants aged from 45 to 49 years old has decreased compared to the other ages in the same years.

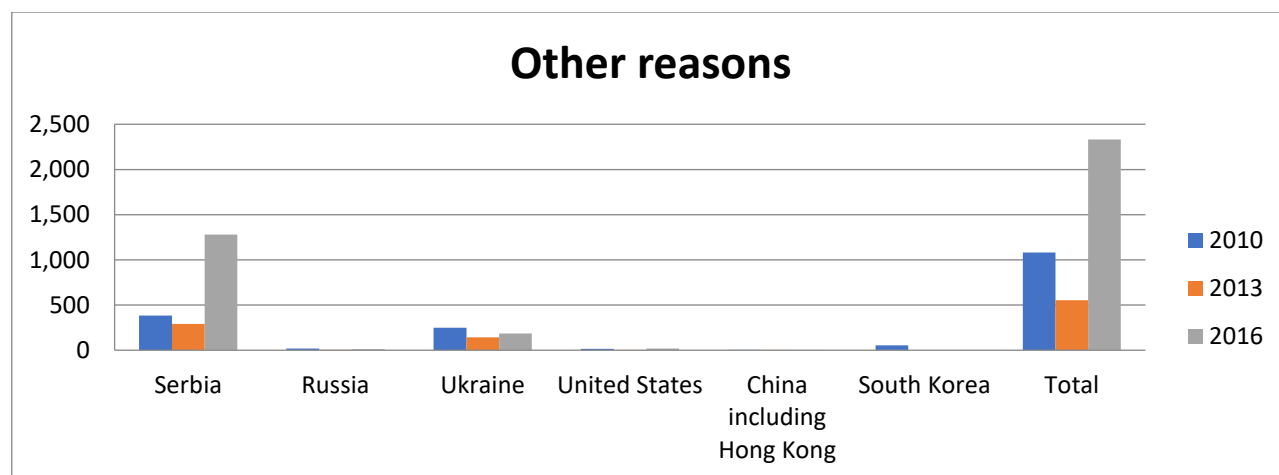
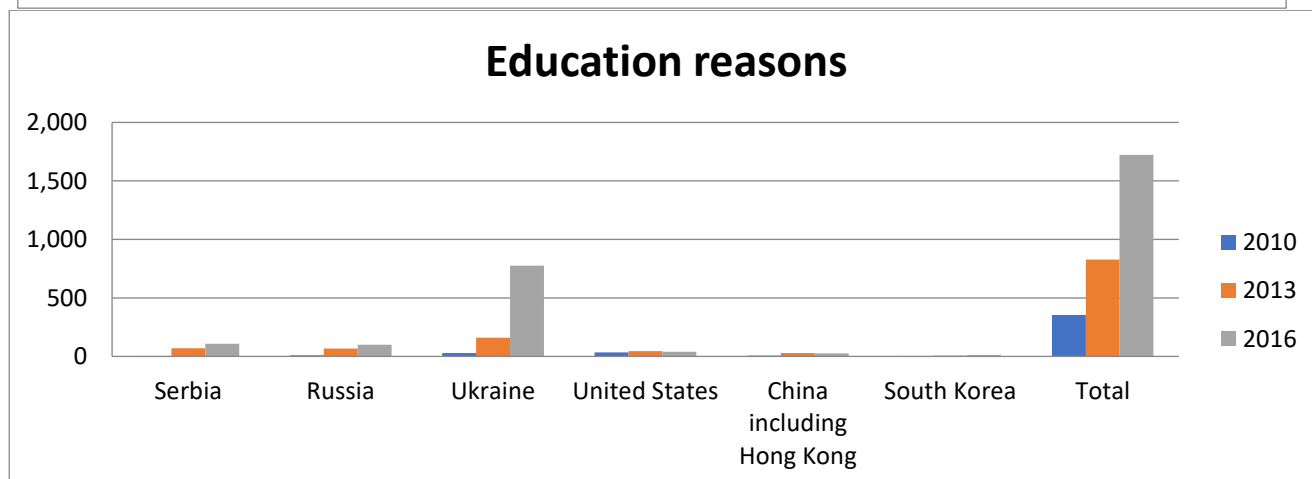
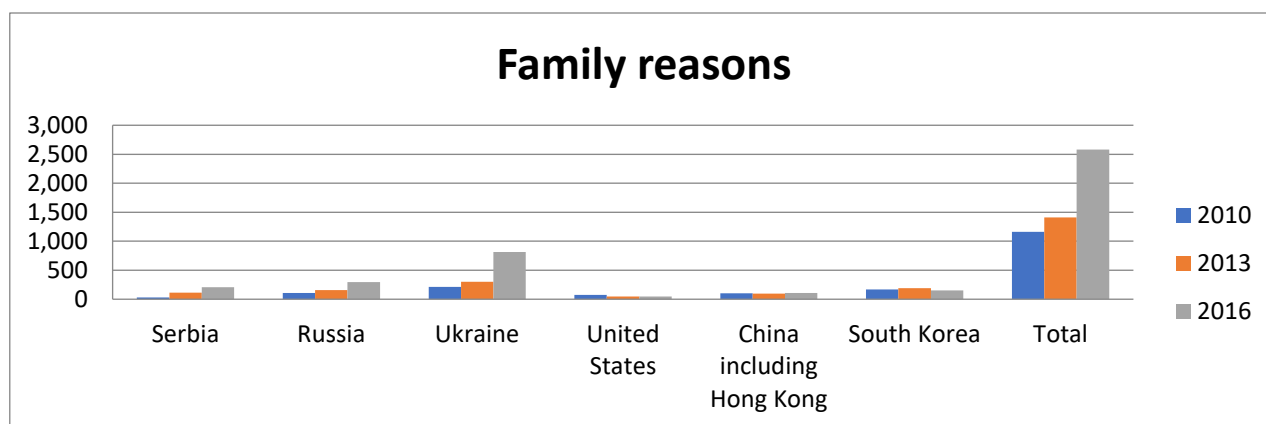
Reasons of entrance

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfirst]

Last update 16.02.18
 Extracted on 13.04.18
 Source of data Eurostat

DURATION **Total**
 UNIT Person
 GEO Slovakia

REASON	Family r.	Family r.	Family r.	Education r.	Education r.	Education r.	Other	Other	Other
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
Serbia	31	112	206	5	71	109	385	291	1.280
Russia	107	156	294	10	67	100	20	4	10
Ukraine	212	300	813	29	159	777	248	144	185
United States	75	45	46	34	46	39	15	3	20
China including Hong Kong	101	96	108	8	30	25	5	2	3
South Korea	167	188	153	4	8	11	55	0	0
Total	1.162	1.411	2.582	353	829	1.723	1.082	552	2.332

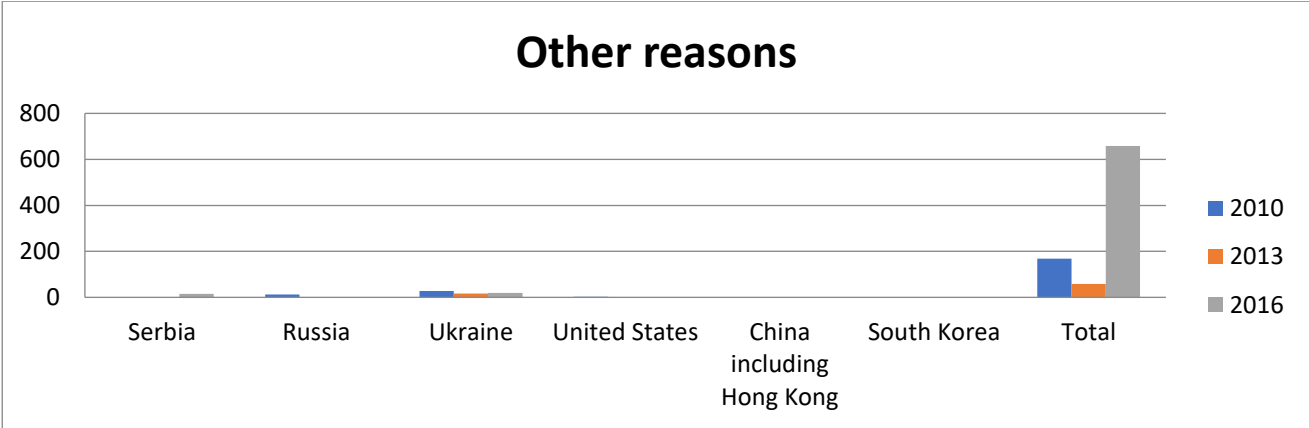
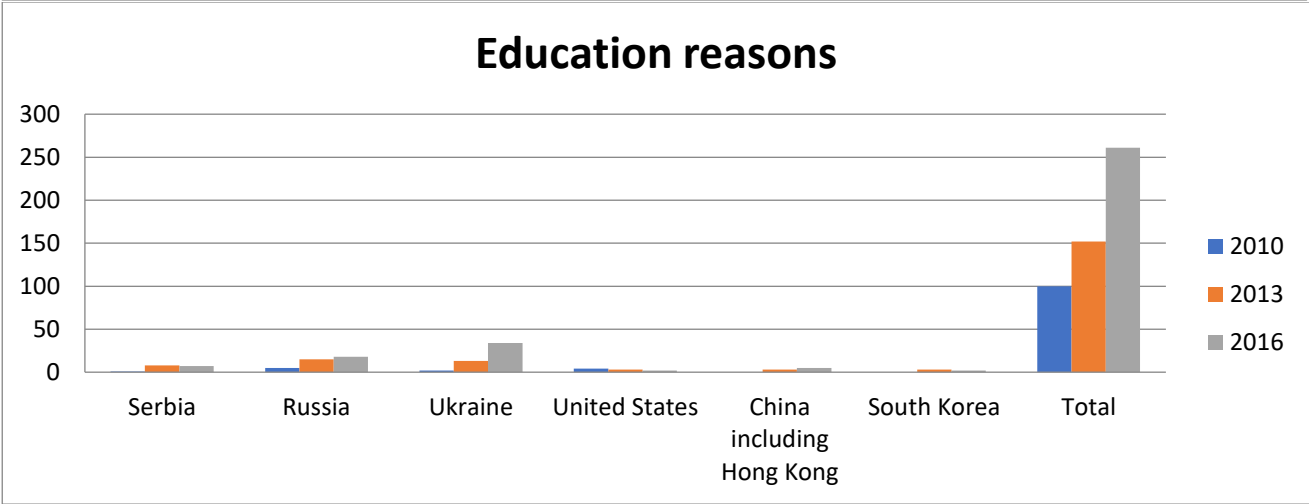
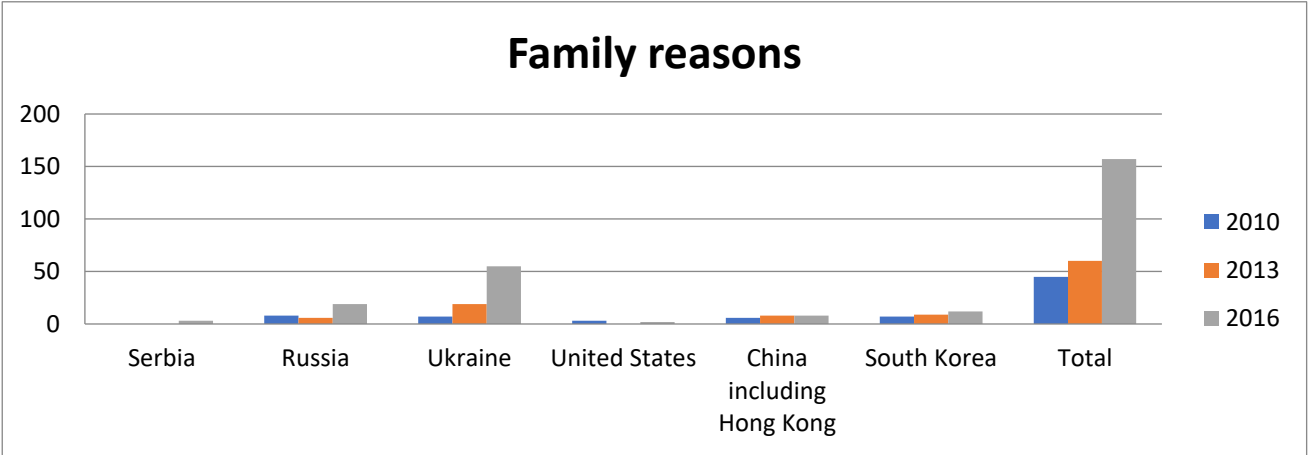


DURATION **From 3 to 5 months**
UNIT Person
GEO Slovakia

REASON	Family r.	Family r.	Family r.	Education r.	Education r.	Education r.	Other	Other	Other
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
Serbia	0	0	3	1	8	7	0	1	15
Russia	8	6	19	5	15	18	12	2	2
Ukraine	7	19	55	2	13	34	28	16	20

United States	3	0	2	4	3	2	3	2	2
China including Hong Kong	6	8	8	0	3	5	2	1	2
South Korea	7	9	12	0	3	2	0	0	0
Total	45	60	157	100	152	261	168	59	658

Special value: not available



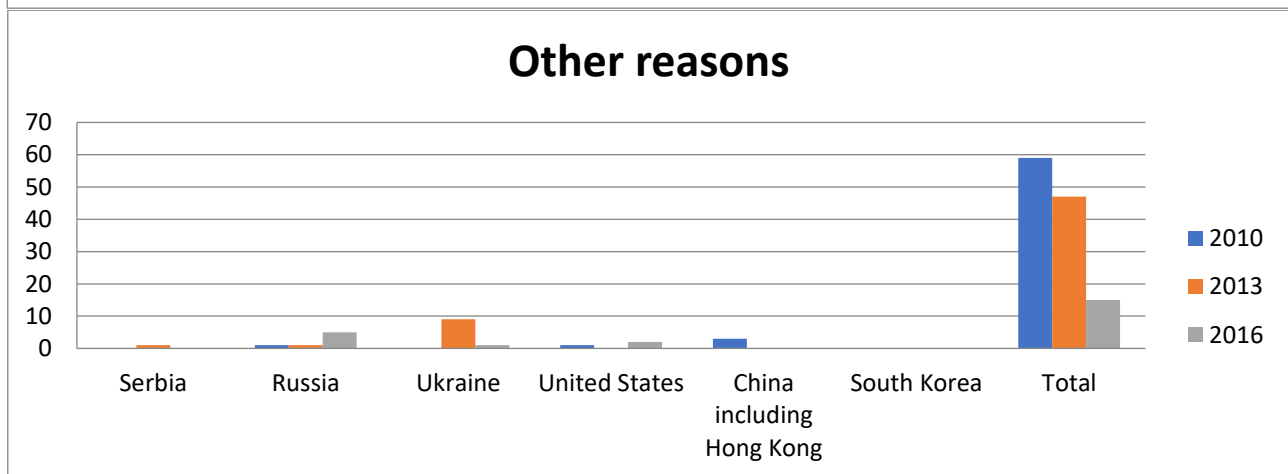
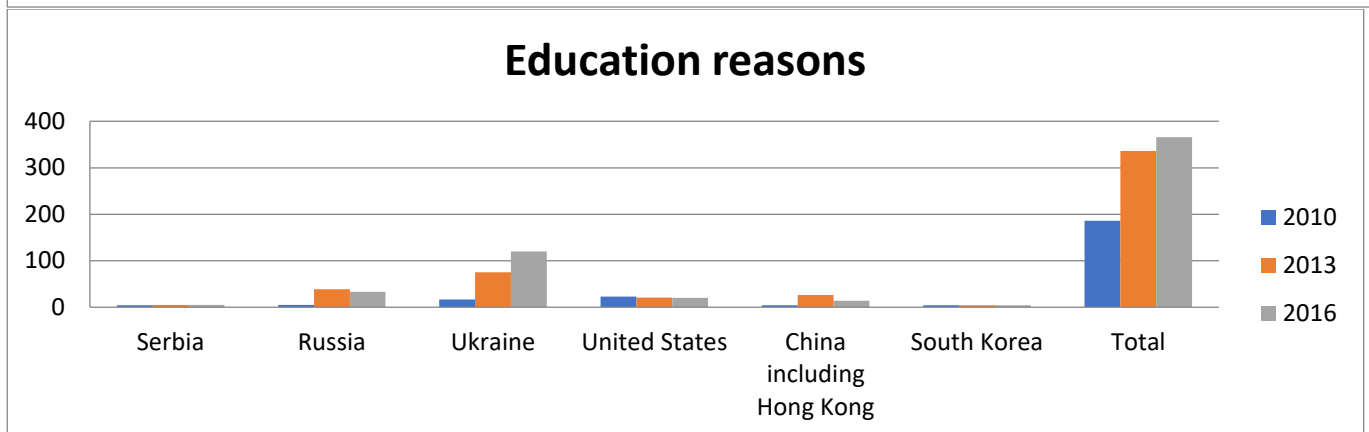
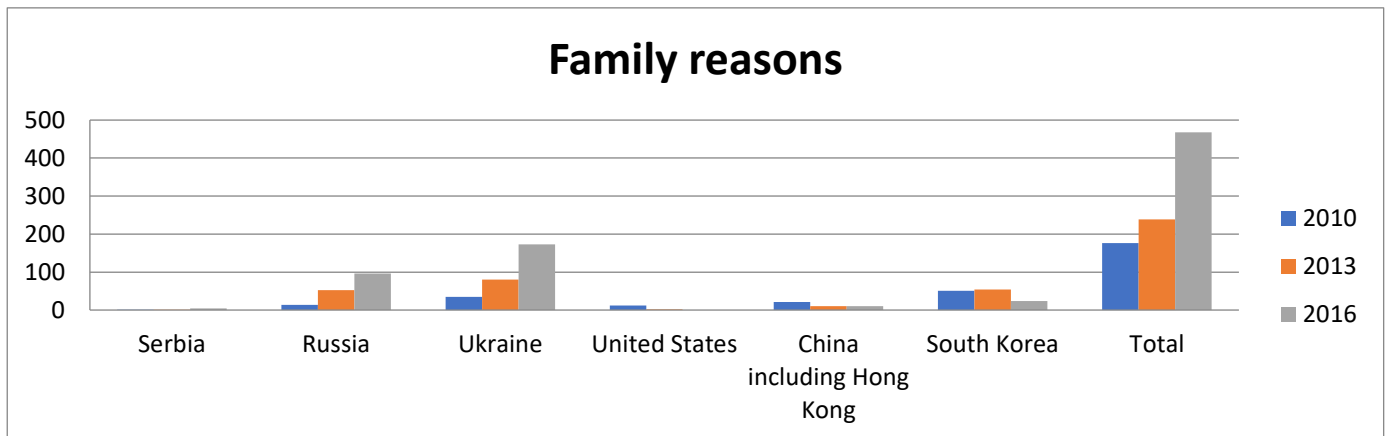
DURATION From 6 to 11 months
UNIT Person
GEO Slovakia

REASON	Family r.	Family r.	Family r.	Education r.	Education r.	Education r.	Other	Other	Other
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016

Serbia	1	1	4	4	5	5	0	1	0
Russia	14	52	96	5	39	33	1	1	5
Ukraine	35	80	173	17	75	120	0	9	1
United States	12	2	0	23	21	20	1	0	2
China including Hong Kong	21	10	10	4	26	14	3	0	0
South Korea	51	54	24	4	4	4	0	0	0
Total	176	239	468	186	336	366	59	47	15

Special value:

: not available



DURATION
UNIT **12 months or over**
Person

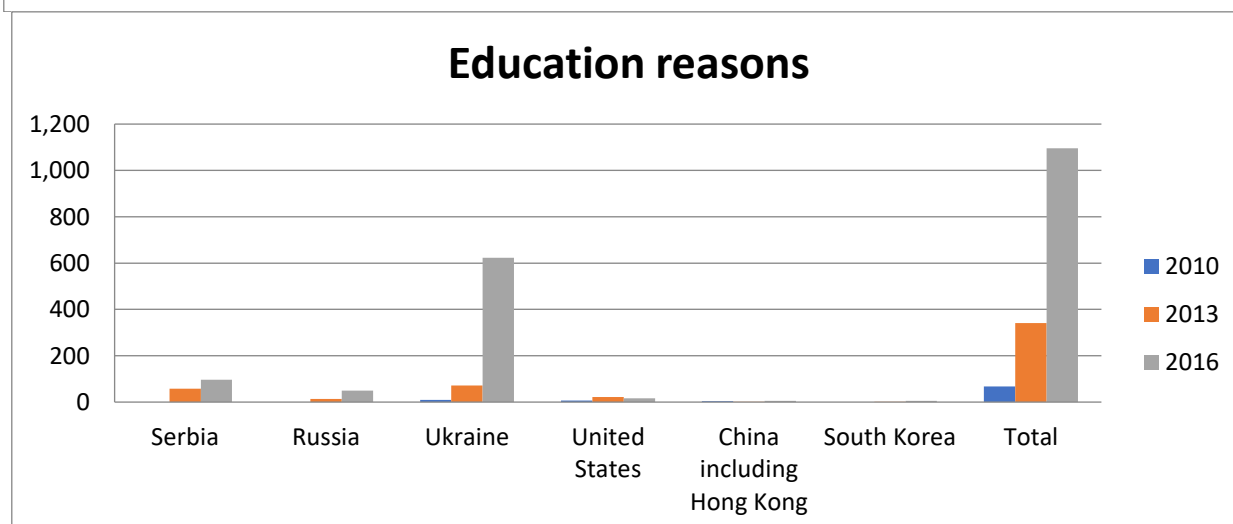
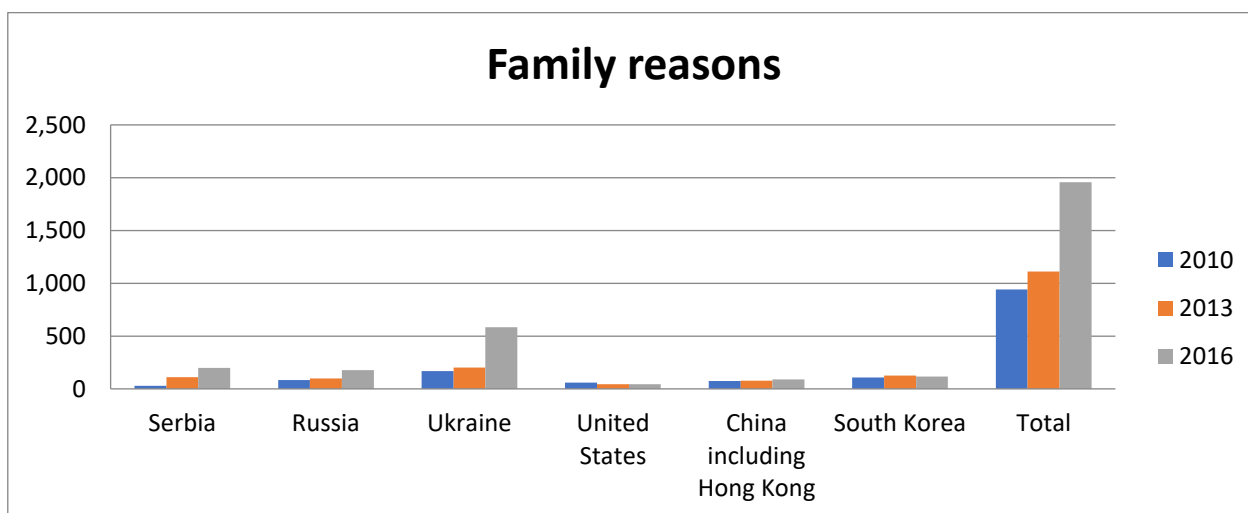
GEO

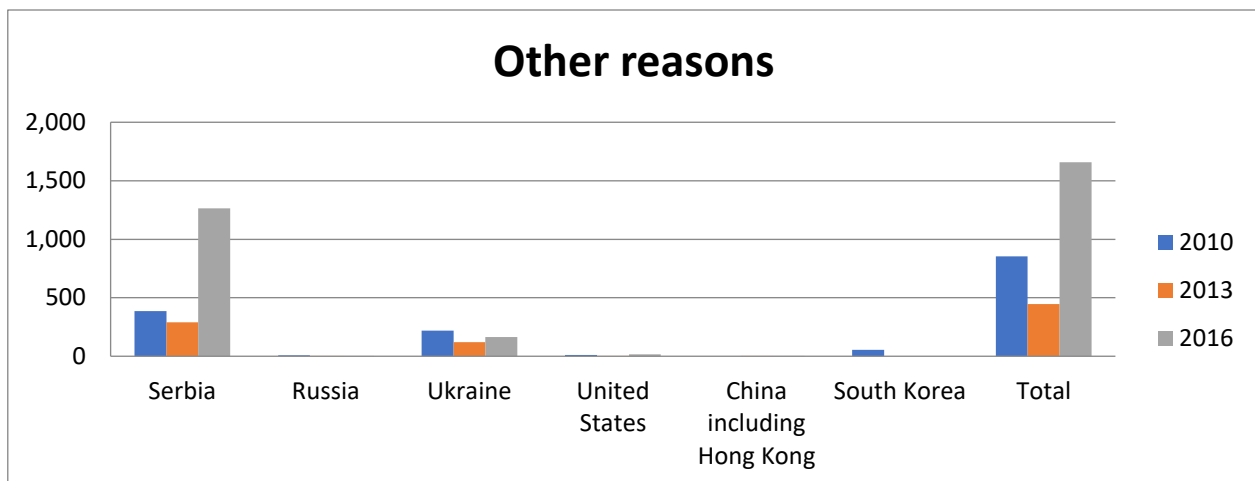
Slovakia

REASON	Family r.	Family r.	Family r.	Education r.	Education r.	Education r.	Other	Other	Other
CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
Serbia	30	111	199	0	58	97	385	289	1.265
Russia	85	98	179	0	13	49	7	1	3
Ukraine	170	201	585	10	71	623	220	119	164
United States	60	43	44	7	22	17	11	1	16
China including Hong Kong	74	78	90	4	1	6	0	1	1
South Korea	109	125	117	0	1	5	55	0	0
Total	941	1.112	1.957	67	341	1.096	855	446	1.659

Special value:

: not available





Analysing the data regarding the first permits, a general increase of the number of migrants from 2010 to 2016 can be noticed. The field in which there is an exponential increase is in “other reasons”, in particular in the timeframe between 2013 and 2016. Most of them are from Serbia. Family reunification represents the first reason of entrance in the country.

Referring to the duration of permits it is evident that the highest number of permits is provided for people that stay in Slovakia from 12 months or over.

In respect of the analysis of the field “other reasons” [migr_resoth], all the numbers published are related to the category of “other reasons not specified”.

INTEGRATION

Acquisition of citizenship

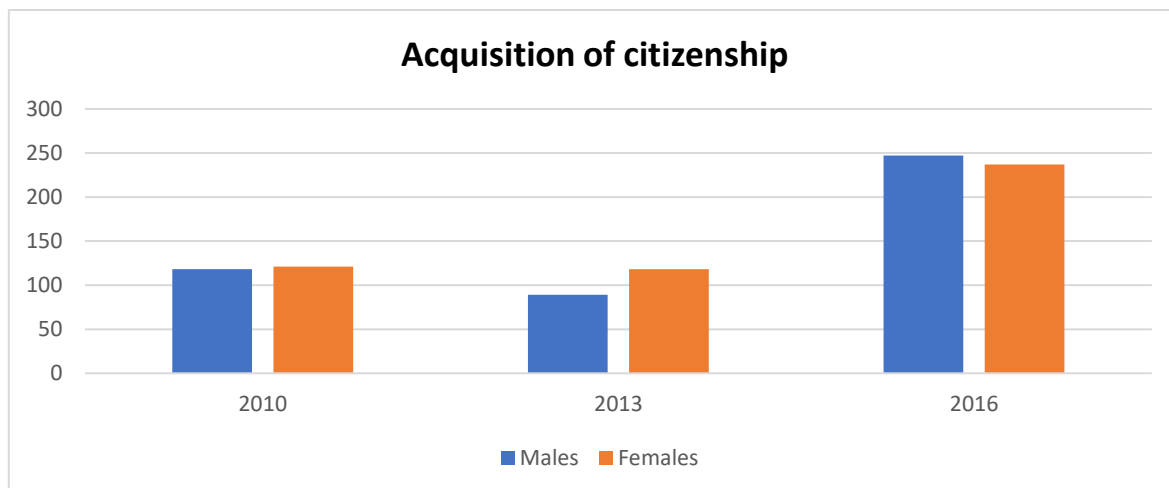
Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship [migr_acq]

Last update 15.03.18
 Extracted on 13.04.18
 Source of data Eurostat

CITIZEN Total
 AGEDEF Age reached during the year
 AGE Total
 UNIT Number
 GEO Slovakia

SEX/TIME	2010	2013	2016
Males	118	89	247
Females	121	118	237

Special value: not available



The data about acquisition of citizenship in Slovakia show similar numbers during the years 2010 and 2013, whereas in 2016 there is a massive growth in the numbers of people who acquired the Slovakian citizenship. The numbers are approximately the same regarding males and females.

Activity rates

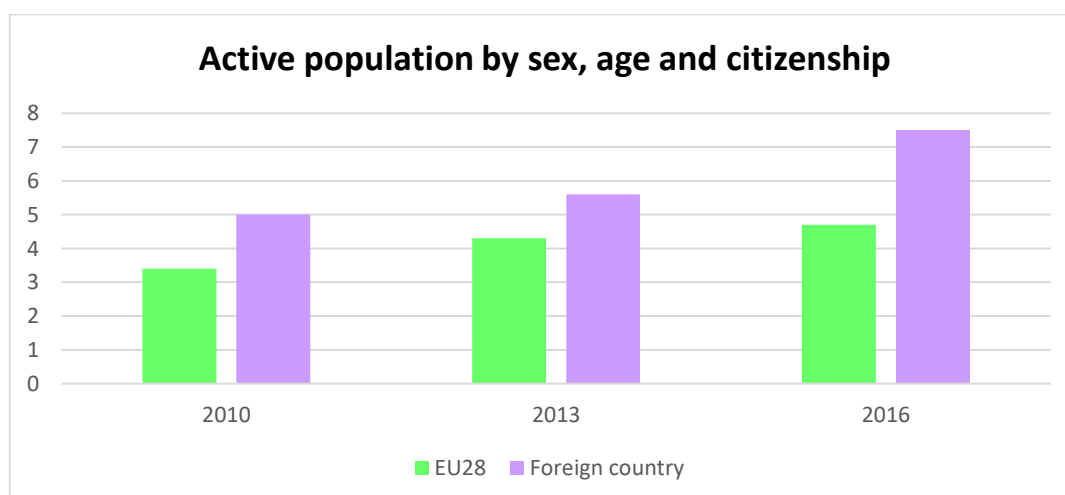
Active population by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) [lfsa_agan]

Last update 28.03.18
 Extracted on 13.04.18
 Source of data Eurostat

SEX Total
 AGE From 15 to 64 years
 GEO Slovakia
 UNIT Thousand

CITIZEN/TIME	2010	2013	2016
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	3,4	4,3	4,7
Foreign country	5,0	5,6	7,5

Special value: not available



The data about the activity rates of migrants in Slovakia, coming from EU Member States or from a third country show in 2010, 2013 and 2016 roughly the same results: third country nationals always show a higher level of activity rate compared to people coming from EU Member States.

With regard to unemployment, Eurostat presented no data about Slovakia.

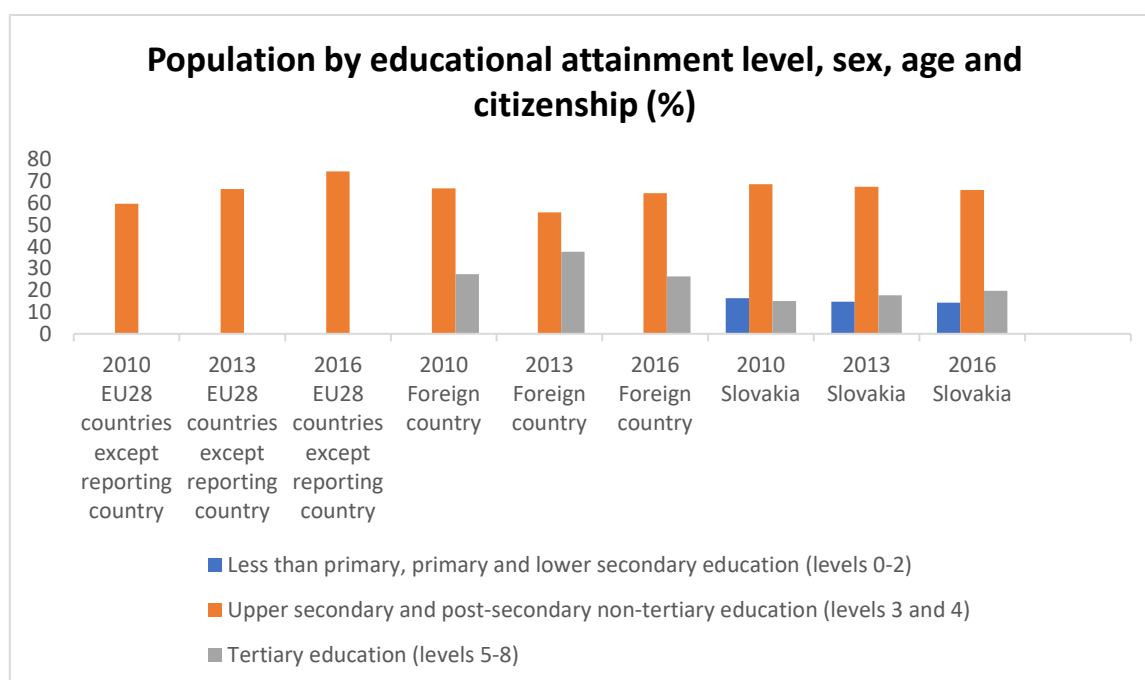
Educational attainment

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_ifs_9911]

Last update 21.12.17
 Extracted on 13.04.18
 Source of data Eurostat
 AGE From 15 to 64 years
 SEX Total
 GEO Slovakia
 UNIT Percentage

TIME	2010			2013			2016		
ISCED11/CITIZEN	EU28 countries except reporting country	Foreign country	Reporting country	EU28 countries except reporting country	Foreign country	Reporting country	EU28 countries except reporting country	Foreign country	Reporting country
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	:	:	16,3	:	:	14,7	:	:	14,3
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	59,7	66,7	68,7	66,4	55,7	67,5	74,5	64,6	66,0
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	:	27,4	15,0	:	37,6	17,7	:	26,4	19,7

Special value: not available



With regard to the educational attainment level of migrants, also compared to the Slovakian population: there are no data about migrants, either coming from Europe or from a third country, about “less than primary, primary and lower secondary education”. There are data only for Slovakian population, which remained stable during the three chosen years. As for the “upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education”, this is the field in which the highest figures are present, both for migrants and Slovaks. The percentages for EU28 migrants show an increase during the years, also overtaking in 2016 the percentage of the Slovakian population, which remained stable throughout the years. Foreign country nationals instead show a higher percentage of “tertiary education” compared to Slovaks, especially in 2013, when it reached its highest peak. There are no data about tertiary education for EU citizens.