

CONFERENCE «SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE BUILDING
AND URBAN DESIGN TO ADDRESS INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS»

Current problems of migration in the Slovak Republic in the context of the labor market

prof. RNDr. J. Holomek, CSc.

Ing. Karol Krajčo

A. Dubček University of Trenčín

Slovak republic

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



MIGPUD
Jean Monnet Project



Slovakia

Slovakia officially the Slovak Republic is a landlocked country in Central Europe. It is bordered by Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east, the Czech Republic to the west, Hungary to the south, and Austria to the southwest. Slovakia's territory spans about 49,000 square kilometres (19,000 sq mi). The population is 5,4 million and consists mostly of Slovaks. The capital and largest city is Bratislava.



Slovakia



Ethnic groups:
80.7% Slovaks
8.5% Hungarians
2.0% Roma
0.6% Czechs
0.6% Rusyns
0.1% Ukrainians
0.1% Germans
0.1% Poles
0.1% Moravians
7.2% unspecified



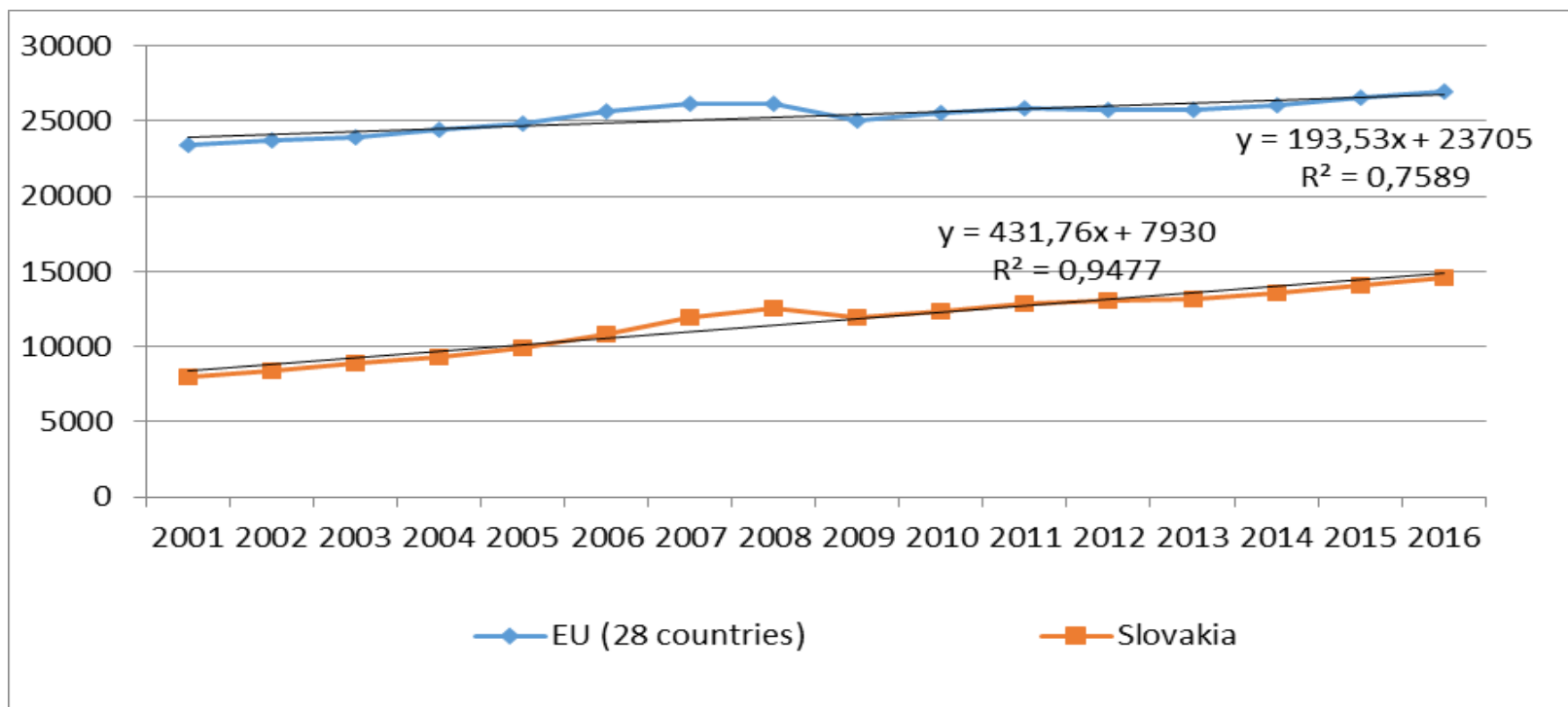
Table 1 Development of real GDP per capita at constant prices

geo\time	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU (28 countries)	23400	23700	23900	24400	24800	25600	26200	26200
Slovakia	8000	8400	8900	9300	9900	10800	11900	12600
The growth rate in SR	2,56	5,00	5,95	4,49	6,45	9,09	10,19	5,88
The growt rate in EU28	1,71	1,27	0,84	2,05	1,61	3,13	2,29	0,00
% share of SR / EU28	34,19	35,44	37,24	38,11	39,92	42,19	45,42	48,09
geo\time	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU (28 countries)	25000	25500	25800	25700	25700	26100	26600	27000
Slovakia	11900	12400	12900	13100	13200	13600	14100	14600
The growth rate in SR	-5,56	4,20	4,03	1,55	0,76	3,03	3,68	3,55
The growt rate in EU28	-4,80	1,96	1,16	-0,39	0,00	1,53	1,88	1,48
% share of SR / EU28	47,60	48,63	50,00	50,97	51,36	52,11	53,01	54,07

Source: EUROSTAT, own calculating



Graph 1 Development of real GDP and its linear trend in EU and SR



Source: EUROSTAT, own calculating

The difference between SR and EU28 values is decreasing. Slovak Republic would reach the EU28 by 53 years, the value of this indicator being approximately 37860 € on the theoretical level according to the established linear trend.

Table 2 Overall unemployment and employment in SR (thousand persons) and its change

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU28	16 751	21 360	22 989	23 124	25 266	26 304	24 807	22 879	20 917
unemployment SR	254	321	386	363	378	386	359	314	267
annual change in SR	x	67	65	-23	15	8	-27	-45	-47
change of unemployed in SR (%)	x	26	20	-6	4	2	-7	-13	-15
EU28	218 924,1	214 981,3	212 089,4	212 033,0	211 351,1	210 783,6	213 420,7	215 709,7	218 843,2
employment SR	2 423,4	2 356,6	2 307,2	2 303,2	2 317,2	2 317,7	2 349,2	2 405,1	2 471,7
annual change	x	-66,8	-49,4	-4,0	14,0	0,5	31,5	55,9	66,6
change of employed in SR (%)	x	-2,8	-2,1	-0,2	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,4	2,8

Source: EUROSTAT, own calculating



Table 3 Development of selected macroeconomic indicators and migration in the years 2009-2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP mil. € c.p.	64 023,10	67 577,30	70 627,20	72 703,50	74 169,90	75 946,40	78 685,60	80 958,00
Labor force	2668,7	2690,2	2707,6	2704,9	2723,2	2714,3	2731	2746,1
Rate of empl. %	67,3	64	64,6	64,9	64,9	65,1	66,8	69
Rate of unempl. %	10,6	15,1	13,9	14,1	14,5	14,1	12,4	10,4
Immigration	1179	9535	66191	67877	71649	76715	84787	93247
Share of immigrants on LM	0,044	0,354	2,445	2,509	2,631	2,826	3,105	3,396
Emigration	128,8	122,2	118,1	113,7	135,7	130,5	135,7	159,8
Share of emigrants on LM	4,826	4,542	4,362	4,203	4,983	4,808	4,969	5,819
Average wage €	745	769	786	805	824	858	883	912
Minimum wage	296	308	317	327	338	352	380	405
Free jobs	9321	4977	7334	5815	4106	4184	9834	31451

Source: ŠÚ SR a MPSVaR SR



Table 4 Rate of employment and unemployment by gender migrants

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rate of employment	72,4	74,5	59,7	68,4	72,5	78,6
males						
Rate of employment	50,6	38,9	59,7	59,7	60,5	54,7
females						
Rate of unemployment	12,1	8,9	-	14,1	11,8	6,0
males						
Rate of unemployment	14,2	16,7	20,8	9,1	9,5	9,1
females						

Source: <http://www.iz.sk/sk/partneri/migration>



Table 5 Employing foreigners in Slovakia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
third-country nationals with permission	2517	2656	2982	3253	3310	3160	2548	3033	3685	4830
Citizens of EU / EEA	10383	11323	13695	17027	7314	9181	15802	19428	24054	26169
third-country nationals with an info card	1082	1285	1570	1905	923	1059	1705	3076	7351	9203

Source: SU SR



The share of foreigners in the population of Slovakia is 1.7%. Compared with the European Union, it is the sixth lowest share. Lower share is in Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania and Poland. 4.34% of foreigners live in the Czech Republic and 13.19% in Austria.

Most migrants come to Slovakia from neighboring countries, with a share of up to 42%. The reason is deep labor, family and social ties. An important group consists of foreigners from South and East European countries, with 21.4% of migrants coming from Romania, Bulgaria, Russia and Serbia.

Slovakia has maintained a stable strategy in the current fear of uncontrolled immigration from third countries. Immigrants from the European Union account for 55.8% of all foreigners in Slovakia. Most of them come from the Czech Republic (11.1%), Hungary (8.4%) and Poland (6%), but also Germany (4.7%, Italy (3%) and Austria (2.5%).

After Romania's accession to the European Union, we saw increased Romanians' interest in work and life in the SR, 7394 of whom were employed in 2016.

From third countries - Ukrainians have the highest representation, up to 14%, others are citizens of Serbia, the Russian Federation, Vietnam, China and the Republic of Korea.



The liberalization of the labor market operates in countries with pro-migration policy as a significant pull factor of labor migration. These countries address the shortage of skilled labor in various employment sectors in which the domestic population is not willing to do the job for the offered wage. These gaps in their labor markets are addressed through pro-immigration conditions of employment or by creating conditions for the study of foreign students with the excellent academic performance. If the immigrant decides to stay permanently in the country, the country gets ready workforce without incurring the costs of education and training. Source country loses educated and skilled workforce that is able to create high added value. For these reasons, there is increasing awareness of the problems related to the impact of migration on social policy of the state, as well as various social and ethnic problems .



Thank you for the attention!

Questions?

jaroslav.holomek@tnuni.sk
karol.krajco@tnuni.sk

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



MIGPUD
Jean Monnet Project

