

7. Migration

Generally speaking, migration becomes a more important factor of the population development than it used to be in the past. In advanced countries with the continuously falling natural increase the net migration becomes each time a more significant component of the total increase of the population.

In eighties, the migration of population of the SR showed certain features of a relative stability and inertia. The intensity of the external migration was low and the migration losses of the population of the SR for the benefit of the CR were relatively stable. The short distances migration, especially from municipality to municipality within the same district, was increasing.

The migration was considered as a concentrated one to which the centrally planned economy contributed to a great extent.

At the turn of eighties and nineties, the situation in the migration of population started to change radically. The existing migration tendencies were broken. The new socio-economic situation brought significant changes not only into the external migration but also into the internal migration of population. Changes occurred also in the character and intensity of migration between the SR and the CR, which, after the split of the common state at the turn of 1992 and 1993, changed from the internal into an external one.

Migration across the border of the Slovak Republic

Tab. 7.1. Migration across the border of the Slovak Republic

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Migration across the border excluding the CR										
Immigrants	944	1 752	2 106	1 874	1 778	1 558	1 484	1 436	1 275	1 216
Emigrants*	867	527	128	79	59	105	133	360	495	410
Net migration	77	1 225	1 978	1 795	1 719	1 453	1 351	1 076	780	826
Migration with the CR										
Immigrants	7 674	7 324	6 823	7 232	3 144	1 497	993	867	777	856
Emigrants*	10 073	8 334	11 740	7 276	95	108	89	212	251	208
Net migration	-2 399	-1 010	-4 917	-44	3 049	1 389	904	655	526	628
Total										
Immigrants	8 618	9 076	8 929	9 106	4 922	3 055	2 477	2 303	2 052	2 072
Emigrants*	10 940	8 861	11 868	7 355	154	213	222	572	746	618
Net migration	-2 322	215	-2 939	1 751	4 768	2 842	2 255	1 731	1 306	1 454
Estimation of migration between the CR and the SR **										
Immigrants	x	x	x	x	3 144	1 497	993	867	777	856
Emigrants	x	x	x	x	4 076	3 845	3 450	3 088	2 887	3 235
Net migration	x	x	x	x	-932	-2 348	-2 457	-2 221	-2 110	-2 379

* Incomplete registration

** Immigrants from the CR - according to the Statistical Office of the SR; emigrants from the SR - according to the Czech Statistical Office

By external migration (without the CR), the SR lost in average 163 persons annually in eighties. The level of the annual external migration was influenced also by the fact that the non-recorded, so called illegal, emigration was not taken into account. According to additionally published data, the illegal emigration in the SR was oscillating in the range of 1200-1500 persons annually.

At the beginning of nineties when by the removing of the "iron curtain" the field for the external migration of population was opened, the Slovak Republic recorded the surplus from the external migration without the CR. The increase of population from this migration reached in 1991 approximately 1.2 thousand persons and 2.0 thousand persons in 1992. However, the number of immigrants could be affected by a re-emigration of persons who formally applied for a permanent residence due to the claims stated by the law on the property

restitution. In the following years the surplus from the external migration less the CR continuously diminished, a slight turn occurred only in 1999. According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, the SR gained 9 thousand people by this type of migration during 1993-1999.

The migration between the SR and the CR, which is currently an external migration, represented during the period of a common state a significant move of inhabitants. During the overall period of the statistical survey on the internal migration of population until the end of 1993 the turnover of the inter-republic migration represented approximately 1133 thousand persons. Except for 1954, the SR was always losing in this migration. The CR gained from it by approximately 240 thousand people.

In eighties, the SR had lost for the surplus of the CR in average approximately 3.5 thousand people annually, with the highest decrease being 4.1 thousand people in 1986. Since then, the migration surplus of the CR continuously diminished and in 1989 it reached only 2.7 thousand people, which was the minimum for the period of eighties.

In 1990 and 1991, the decrease in surplus from migration of the CR continued, but the migration turnover was higher, approximately 17.7 thousand persons and 15.6 thousand persons respectively. The preparation of the split of the common state evoked further increase of the migration turnover up to approximately 18.5 thousand people in 1992. The higher mutual exchange of migrants between both republics occurred. At the same time, the decrease of population for the benefit of the CR was the highest since 1968. It reached the level of 4917 persons. Consequently, after the split of the CSFR, the migration turnover decreased in 1993 down to 14.5 thousand persons although the migration flow from the CR was even higher than in 1992. The migration benefit of the CR reached, according to the data of the SOSR, only 44 persons and was the lowest in the heretofore history of the mutual migration survey. According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, after 1993 a breakpoint in the mutual migration between the CR and the SR occurred. The SR started to record surplus also from this type of migration. Since the split of the common state, 15 366 persons moved from the CR to the SR and 8239 from the SR to the CR. The SR gained 7107 persons from this move.

However, when comparing the number of emigrants from the SR with the statistics of the target countries we shall find out that the surveys on external migration register only part of emigrants. Obviously, not all citizens cancelled their permanent residence when

moving from the SR, which is also true for foreigners with a permanent residence in our territory. Thus, we can make only estimates of the actual move by using data on immigrants to the target country from the SR, which can be demonstrated also following the example of the migration between the CR and the SR.

When using data from the Czech Statistical Office on the immigrants to the CR from the SR, the CR would be still profitable from the mutual migration. The difference between data from the Statistical Office of the SR and the Czech Statistical Office in 1999 was in case of emigrants from the SR to the CR more than 3000 persons. At the same time, the Czech Statistical Office presents that, e.g. in 1994 there were only 56 emigrants to the SR and in the following years this number oscillated within the range of 140-356 persons (Tab. 7.1).

Regarding the above-mentioned facts we can say that data on emigrants are distorted in such a way that they are not suitable for further analysis. Thus, we shall hereinafter deal only with the analysis of immigrants.

From the regional point of view, the migrants from Europe are prevailing among the immigrants to the SR. Their share, however, is continuously decreasing. While in 1993, the immigrants from Europe represented even 94.4%, in 1999 their share declined to 82.8%, i.e. by nearly 12 points. In the situation of the decreasing total number of immigrants to the SR, the share of immigrants from Asia is still increasing; in 1999, their share in the total number of immigrants to the SR was almost 8% (in 1993, it was only 2.2%) and so they exceeded for the first time in history the share of immigrants from America (6.1%). The immigrants from Africa represent around 2% from the total number of immigrants (Tab.7.2).

Tab. 7.2: Number and the structure of immigrants by continents

	1993		1994		1997		1998		1999	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	9 106	100.0	4 922	100.0	2 303	100.0	2 052	100.0	2 072	100.0
of which:										
Europe	8 457	92.9	4 467	90.8	1 964	85.3	1 709	83.3	1 716	82.8
America	227	2.5	192	3.9	141	6.1	137	6.7	127	6.1
Africa	30	0.3	48	1.0	29	1.3	25	1.2	37	1.8
Asia	193	2.1	149	3.0	133	5.8	133	6.5	163	7.9
Australia and Oceania	49	0.5	63	1.3	36	1.6	46	2.2	18	0.9

The main source country of the external migration is still the CR, however, according to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR, the number of immigrants from the CR reaches only 12% of its value from 1993. While the share of the CR in the total number of immigrants of the SR was 80% in 1993, until 1999 it decreased by a half. In addition to the CR, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Germany and Russia maintain a quite significant position in the statistics of immigrants to the SR (Tab. 7.3).

At the same time, the shares of immigrants from the USA and Austria decreased and in 1999 they reached only 53% or 48% respectively from the value of 1993. Men contribute to the number of immigrants to a greater extent, they represent in average around 53% from all immigrants. The immigrants to the SR positively influence the age structure of population because mainly the people aged 25-29 are moving; recently these persons have represented around 40% of immigrants. In the structure of immigrants, however, there is a shift in age

by sex – the highest number of women coming into the SR is aged 20-34, the highest number of men immigrating to the SR is aged 30-34. The immigrants in the

productive age form approximately 80% of all immigrants, which might be considered as an indicator of the beginning of an economic migration.

Tab. 7.3: Main source countries of the external migration (number of immigrants)

	1993		1994		1997		1998		1999	
	Number	Order	Number	Order	Number	Order	Number	Order	Number	Order
Czech Republic	7 232	1.	3 144	1.	867	1.	777	1.	856	1.
Ukraine	295	2.	388	2.	363	2.	268	2.	180	2.
Yugoslavia	183	3.	131	3.	84	6.	87	5.	110	3.
Germany	183	4.	128	4.	93	3.	93	3.	100	4.
Russia	116	6.	115	5.	92	4.	91	4.	86	5.
Poland	46	13.	41	15.	29	15.	29	14.	71	6.
Canada	94	8.	103	6.	86	5.	74	6.	59	7.
USA	107	7.	68	9.	39	12.	45	11.	57	8.
Bulgaria	45	14.	52	12.	43	11.	56	8.	56	9.
Austria	80	9.	90	7.	51	9.	39	12.	39	10.

A characteristic feature of migration after the split of the common state was so-called return migration, which faded away even in 1996. It means that in the structure of immigrants the persons having the Slovak citizenship prevailed. In 1996, they represented almost 60% of all immigrants. Since 1997, the situation has radically changed. Migrants coming into the SR have mostly the Czech and Austrian citizenships but also Russian citizenship. Within the immigrants having the Czech citizenship, during the last three years men are slightly prevailing, in case of immigrants having the Austrian citizenship, women significantly prevail. The share of immigrants with the Slovak citizenship does not reach 3%. The highest numbers of immigrants with the Czech, Austrian and Russian citizenships are coming to the SR from the CR.

The Statistical Office of the SR registers only that part of the external migration, which is defined as a change of permanent residence of persons and is recorded according to the applications for the permanent residence. From the international move of persons standpoint, the most important data are currently data on

foreigners who live on the territory of the SR based on the permission for a long-term residence, especially for the purposes of an employment. The *long-term residence* is permitted in the SR at maximum for one year and can be prolonged, however, always by one year as the longest prolongation. This kind of residence is bound by purpose – e.g. employment, study, training and medical treatment, or in order to maintain the family relations. The foreigner can live in the territory of the SR also on the basis of permission for the permanent residence. The *permanent residence* may be permitted to the foreigner in order to the family reunion or in such cases, which are considered as a foreign-political interest of the SR.

These kinds of stay, as well as applications for the residence permit in the territory of the SR, are registered and approved by The Border and Alien Department of the Presidium of the Police Corps of the SR. According to data, which were released, in 1998 more than 6 thousand of foreigners received the residence permits of which 75% had the permission for the long-term residence (Tab.7.4).

Tab. 7.4: Foreigners with the permanent residence permits and the long-term residence permits in the SR.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Long-term residence	5 713	4 073	3 022	3 250	2 673	4 734
Permanent residence	1 030	2 392	2 225	1 348	1 700	1 628
Total	6 743	6 465	5 247	4 598	4 373	6 362
Total per 1000 population	1.27	1.21	0.98	0.86	0.81	1.18

The number of foreigners having the permanent residence permits and long-term permits in the SR was the highest in 1993, afterwards it decreased and the most remarkable increase occurred again in 1998 (Graph 7.1). In 1998, 6362 persons had the residence permit, i.e. approximately 0.1% of the Slovak population, which was, as compared to the CR, a negligible share (in the CR in 1996, nearly 200 000 foreigners had the permanent residence permit or the long-term permit

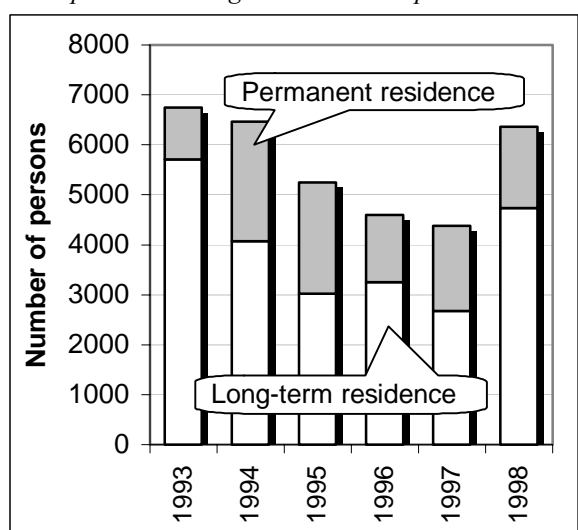
– their share in the population of the CR was around 2%).

Another category of foreigners who legally live in the territory of the SR, are refugees and applicants for the refugee status. *Refugees* are foreigners being entitled with the refugee status by the Ministry of Interior of the SR. This status is approved when the foreigner, in the country where he/she has the permanent residence, has a grounded fear from being persecuted due to racial,

national or religious reasons or because he/she is presenting certain political opinions or because he/she is the member of a particular social group and due to this fear he/she cannot or does not want to return back to his/her country. By being entitled as a refugee, the foreigner reaches the permanent residence on the territory of the SR and has the same status as the citizen of the SR except for the right to vote and military duty. The persons with the permanent residence on the territory of the SR can apply for the appointment of Slovak citizenship.

The Migration office of the SR deals with problems related to refugees from the application for the approval on the refugee status until their integration to the society.

Graph 7.1: Foreigners with the permanent residence permit and long-term residence permit in the SR



Internal migration

Tab. 7.6: Internal migration of the population

	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Migrants	113 004	109 956	97 072	94 637	78 466	80 188	82 513	84 513	78 965
Migrants per 1000 population	21.9	20.8	18.3	17.7	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.7	14.6

The statistics on internal migration of population in the Slovak Republic covers each change of municipality of the permanent residence of people within the territory of the SR regardless the fact whether he/she is the Slovak citizen or the foreigner who has the permanent residence permit in the territory of Slovakia. A part of the internal migration is also the move between the urban parts of Bratislava and Košice.

In nineties, the volume of the internal migration in the SR developed unevenly. It is reflected in waves – by a decrease in the number of migrants until 1995, a consequent slight increase until 1998 and by another decrease in 1999. As far as the volume of migrants is concerned, women are prevailing and their share is continuously slightly increasing.

For the period from the beginning of 1992 until the end of 1998, from the total number of 2248 applicants for asylum, the 455 foreigners were entitled by a refugee status (20% from all cases) mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq, Romania, Armenia, and from the countries of the former Yugoslavia. 39 persons were appointed by a Slovak citizenship. Until the end of April 2000, further 1871 persons applied for asylum and 34 persons were entitled by a refugee status.

A special status among immigrants has the *displaced persons*. Those persons, being of the Slovak origin from the Chernobyl area of Ukraine applied for the displacement to the SR. From 2400 applicants, 1900 persons complied with the conditions for displacement; they had to be displaced until 1999. The displaced persons get the permanent residence permit in the territory of the SR and have the same legal status as Slovak citizens except for the right to vote and military duty.

Since September 1992 until the end of June 1997, a group of leavers lived in the territory of the SR – approximately 2400 citizens from the former Yugoslavia to whom the Slovak Republic offered a temporary shelter during the war conflict. Since 5th May until the end of 1999, the SR offered a temporary shelter to 500 refugees from Kosovo. The refugees who could not return back to their country after this time period expired, were allowed to stay in the SR for a longer time according to the law on refugees or the law on the stay of foreigners in our territory.

Tab. 7.5: Foreigners who were entitled by a refugee status

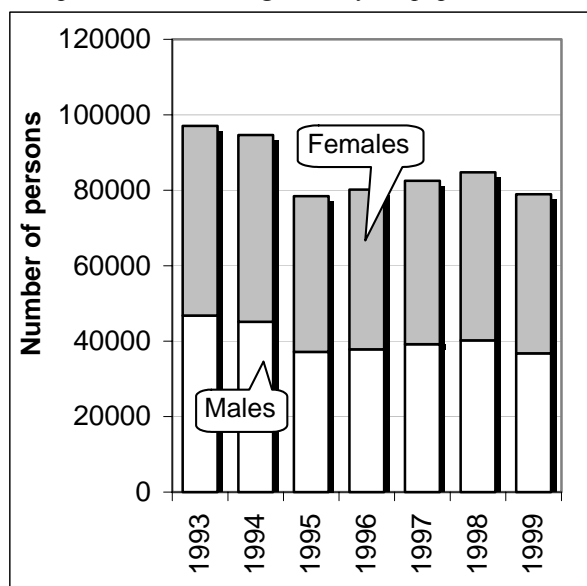
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of persons	38	54	66	128	65	51

As compared to eighties, in nineties the migration mobility of the population in the territory of the SR significantly decreased. In 1999, 1.5% of inhabitants changed their permanent residence while in the half of eighties, 2% of inhabitants moved within the SR.

In eighties, the targets of migration flows were relatively stable, the migration basically reflected the distribution of economic and social activities in the SR and, thus, it showed some feature of concentration. The development of internal migration was more significantly influenced mainly by the realisation of dwellings construction and since the second half of seventies also by the central settlements system which reinforced the growth of selected larger municipalities (as settlement centres), while the development of the small municipali-

ties was restricted, especially by blocking their construction of dwellings. The inhabitants moved mainly into the centres of districts or to the closest central municipalities. That was how the short distance migration – from municipality to municipality within the same district - has step by step grown. According to the territorial and administrative arrangement of those days, this kind of migration represented around 53% of the internal migration volume in the SR.

Graph 7.2: Internal migration of the population



The greatest migration flows were directed mainly into the economically attractive areas with intensive dwelling construction. Such places were, for instance, the capital of Slovakia – Bratislava and the metropolis of the East Slovakia – Košice, which belonged among most dynamically growing towns of the Central Europe. It is documented also by their growth during the inter-census time period 1980-1991 when the number of inhabitants of each of them increased approximately by 16%. The migration contributed to the growth of Bratislava approximately by two thirds and to the expansion of Košice roughly by two fifths. Towns attracted the population not only from the closest but also from apart surroundings mainly by the opportunities of new jobs which were conditioned by the localisation of industry, cumulating of functions of the regional, and in case of Bratislava of the national, significance. In eighties the average annual migration increase reached in Bratislava 4.1 thousand persons and in Košice 1.5 thousand persons, which means the increase by approximately 10 or 7 persons respectively per 1000 inhabitants. This migration surplus improved the age structure of population because the most numerous age groups of immigrants were groups of people aged 20-34 and children aged 0-4. Regarding to the structure of immigrants by sex, women were prevailing over men by which the unevenness in the representation of genders increased even more.

In addition to Bratislava and Košice, the migration surplus was concentrated basically into four regions (Banská Bystrica, Považská Bystrica, Martin, Veľký Krtíš) and the rest of the territory (i.e. 32 districts according to the territorial breakdown of those days) recorded migration losses.

The remarkable losses in population occurred mainly in the hinterland of Košice and Bratislava because the sharply growing towns were draining inhabitants from the hinterland and worsening its age structure. Literally, the depopulation of hinterland occurred in the district of Košice-vidiek, which was losing by migration annually in average almost 885 inhabitants. It means 9.0‰ in the term of a crude rate. In the district of Bratislava-vidiek the losses were smaller, in average 430 persons, i.e. 2.9‰. At the same time, around 60% of immigrants from the district of Bratislava-vidiek headed for the city of Bratislava; they contributed to the number of immigrants to the city of Bratislava roughly by 20%. The similar situation was in the district of Košice-vidiek from which also nearly 60% of immigrants headed for the city of Košice. These people contributed to the total number of immigrants of Košice even by more than 30%. Thus, the unused housing stock and a deformed age structure together with the high share of people in the post-productive age remained in the hinterland.

The high losses were also in those districts in which the population did not find appropriate jobs. In this districts the periodical commuting often changed to migration, especially when there was a possibility to receive an apartment. This is true mainly in case of the inhabitants of the former district of Čadca, which were to a great extent working in Ostravsko. Almost 20% of immigrants from this district headed for the region of North Moravia.

By cancelling the central planning, the directions of migration substantially changed in nineties. It means a breakpoint in the long-lasting net migration not only for longer distances but the migration relations between towns and their hinterland changed as well.

As a contrast to the situation in eighties when the inhabitants were headed from the hinterland for the centre, in nineties the concentration tendencies in the migration of the population started to change into de-concentrated and greater flows of inhabitants started to head from cities for the country. The inhabitants started to use, to a greater extent, not only the existing housing stock in the hinterland but the decisive part of the private housing construction is directed also behind the borders of towns. And thus, the small municipalities in the hinterland of towns, which in eighties recorded losses, are currently, from the migration standpoint, profitable. On the contrary, the big towns are loss making due to migration. For instance, in 1991 Bratislava profited from migration with its hinterland but since 1992 it was the district of Bratislava-country, which profited from the mutual migration.

According to the new territorial and administrative organisation, the greatest migration flows from Brati-

slava are routed to the neighbour districts of the region of Bratislava and to the closest districts of the region of Trnava. For instance, in 1998 almost 1471 inhabitants moved from Bratislava to the districts of Malacky, Pezinok and Senec, in 1999 there were 1262 inhabitants, which represented in both cases approximately 1/3 of emigrants from Bratislava to the rest of Slovakia. In 1998, 954 inhabitants moved from Bratislava to the districts of Dunajská Streda, Galanta, and Trnava and in 1999, 784 inhabitants were in question (approximately 1/5 of emigrants from Bratislava to other parts of the SR). It means that more than a half (54%) of emigrants from Bratislava headed for these six districts. Conversely, 1038 people in 1998 and 853 people in 1999 headed for Bratislava. These districts gained 1084 or 1193 persons respectively from the mutual migration.

A similar development of migration has the city of Košice. The low migration increase of population in 1991 was replaced in 1992 by a migration loss. On the contrary, the migration loss in the district of Košice-vidiek had significantly diminished since the beginning

of nineties and in 1993 it changed into an increase of population from migration.

Regarding the changes in the territorial and administrative arrangement of the SR we can evaluate regional trends within the internal migration only from 1996 (Tab.7.7).

Currently, the cities of Bratislava and Košice belong among places with the highest crude rate of the population loss by an internal migration in the SR. Conversely, districts of their broader hinterland – Malacky, Senec, Pezinok, Galanta, Dunajská Streda but also Košice-okolie belong among districts with the highest rate of increase of population by migration. Districts in the territory of Bratislava and Košice are districts with the specific demographic structure and processes and the migration behaviour of the population of these “urban” districts has also different features in comparison to the migration behaviour of the population of other districts. In the regional structure, it is meaningful to evaluate the big town as a whole and its relationship to the hinterland. Thus, we do not draw our attention to districts in the territory of Bratislava and Košice.

Tab. 7.7: Migration between districts

	Net migration					Net migration per 1000 population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1997-1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1997-1999
Districts with the highest net migration per 1000 population										
Malacky	232	364	431	276	1 303	3,69	5,77	6,78	4,33	5,15
Senec	98	165	260	254	777	1,95	3,28	5,15	5,02	3,85
Košice-okolie	489	316	498	271	1 574	4,79	3,07	4,80	2,60	3,81
Pezinok	56	183	217	260	716	1,05	3,42	4,04	4,82	3,34
Banská Štiavnica	-23	96	96	45	214	-1,35	5,65	5,67	2,64	3,15
Galanta	191	398	325	241	1 155	2,03	4,23	3,44	2,54	3,06
Turčianske Teplice	-2	-19	89	132	200	-0,12	-1,13	5,32	7,86	2,98
Dunajská Streda	121	244	355	247	967	1,09	2,19	3,17	2,20	2,16
Skalica	151	58	86	57	352	3,23	1,24	1,82	1,21	1,87
Zvolen	85	84	261	-1	429	1,25	1,24	3,83	-0,01	1,58
Districts with the lowest net migration per 1000 population										
Medzilaborce	-71	-20	-1	-38	-130	-5,50	-1,56	-0,08	-2,98	-2,53
Tvrdošín	-93	-60	-71	-102	-326	-2,73	-1,75	-2,06	-2,94	-2,37
Gelnica	-193	-5	-41	-42	-281	-6,44	-0,17	-1,36	-1,39	-2,33
Košice	-207	-298	-969	-647	-2 121	-0,86	-1,23	-4,00	-2,68	-2,19
Humenné	-77	-91	-232	-141	-541	-1,18	-1,40	-3,56	-2,16	-2,08
Svidník	-102	-66	-50	-46	-264	-3,07	-1,98	-1,50	-1,38	-1,98
Sobrance	-94	-35	-42	17	-154	-3,99	-1,49	-1,80	0,73	-1,65
Sabinov	-104	-47	-92	-83	-326	-2,00	-0,90	-1,74	-1,56	-1,55
Kysucké Nové Mesto	-117	-69	-4	-9	-199	-3,53	-2,08	-0,12	-0,27	-1,50
Bratislava	207	-669	-1 318	-834	-2 614	0,46	-1,48	-2,93	-1,86	-1,45

Generally speaking, the situation at the level of other districts is even more blurring. The biggest obstacle of the growth of the territorial mobility of the population of the SR is the undeveloped market with dwellings. The development of internal migration in the SR does not confirm the thesis that the population should move from territorial units with the higher unemployment

and a low number of available jobs into territories with more favourable conditions.

With regard to the short time series, no general conclusions are to be made even at the level of regions. The permanent surpluses from the internal migration are observable only in the region of Trnava and Nitra, permanent losses in regions of Trenčín, Žilina, Prešov

and Košice. The strongest migration links are between neighbour regions (Tab. 7.8).

The overall situation in the internal migration can be truthfully characterised by volumes of population migration by type of migration (Tab. 7.9). However, due to changes in the territorial and administrative organisation in nineties, the volumes of migrants by particular types are incomparable. Aside the migration between municipalities and districts, also the migration between regions was traced until the end of 1991. In 1992-1995, data were processed also at the level of regions, which corresponded to the previous regions. Since 1996, data on migration according to the new territorial and administrative organisation are available for 8 regions and 79 districts, of which 9 districts are situated in the territory of Bratislava and Košice. Moreover, during 1991-1996 the migration statistics was gradually covering also the migration between city parts and city districts of Bratislava and Košice, which should also have the impact on the volume of migration. Migration between municipalities is to a certain extent distorted also by the process of

disintegration of municipalities, which was the strongest during 1990-1991 and is fading out today.

However, certain tendencies are observable. During the whole observed time period, the highest share in the migration of population of the SR had the short distance migration – from municipality to municipality within one district although recently this share is not achieving the half of the total volume. The increase of the number of territorial units according to the new territorial and administrative organisation has influenced the volume of migration by type as well. In some cases the migration between municipalities within one district has been changed to the migration between districts and a part of migration between districts within one region has been changed to migration between regions. For the last four years, the particular types of migration report certain stability. The borders of region are crossed by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of migrants, borders of district approximately by $\frac{1}{3}$ of migrants. Around 44% of migrants are moving from municipality to municipality and annually this share slightly increases.

Tab. 7.8: Migration between regions of the SR (excluding the external migration)

	BL	TA	TC	NI	ZI	BC	PV	KI ⁷
1997								
Immigrants	3 459	3 032	2 099	3 005	1 546	2 047	1 828	2 104
Emigrants	3 416	2 453	2 126	2 461	2 011	2 221	2 240	2 192
Net migration	43	579	-27	544	-465	-174	-412	-88
Net migration per 1000 population	0.07	1.05	-0.04	0.76	-0.68	-0.26	-0.53	-0.12
1998								
Immigrants	3 406	3 467	1 924	3 196	1 614	2 396	1 733	1 969
Emigrants	3 816	2 427	2 267	2 546	1 990	2 061	2 325	2 273
Net migration	-410	1040	-343	650	-376	335	-592	-304
Net migration per 1000 population	-0.66	1.89	-0.56	0.91	-0.54	0.50	-0.76	-0.40
1999								
Immigrants	3 241	3 012	1 649	2 894	1 590	1 945	1 833	2 028
Emigrants	3 285	2 162	2 045	2 263	1 775	2 019	2 370	2 273
Net migration	-44	850	-396	631	-185	-74	-537	-245
Net migration per 1000 population	-0.07	1.54	-0.65	0.88	-0.27	-0.11	-0.69	-0.32

Tab. 7.9: Volume and structure of internal migration (thousand persons)

	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Volume of internal migration of the SR	113.0	109.9	101.6	103.7	97.1	94.4	78.4	80.2	82.5	84.8	79.0
Of which:											
Between regions in the SR	20.1	18.2	17.0	16.1	15.5	14.1	14.1	19.1	19.1	19.7	18.2
in %	17.8	16.6	16.7	15.5	16.0	17.1	18.0	23.8	23.2	23.2	23.0
Between districts within a region	34.6	31.8	28.6	43.0	41.9	41.5	22.2	27.1	27.6	27.8	25.1
in %	30.6	28.9	28.1	41.5	43.2	44.0	28.3	33.8	33.5	32.8	31.8
Between municipalities within a district	58.3	59.9	56.0	60.7	55.2	52.9	42.1	34.0	35.8	37.3	35.7
in %	51.6	54.5	55.1	58.5	56.8	56.0	53.7	42.4	43.4	44.0	45.2

⁷ See Tab.1.10