



STATISTICAL  
OFFICE  
OF THE SLOVAK  
REPUBLIC

# REGIONAL CITIES

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE  
OF QUALITY OF LIFE

2020

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OF QUALITY OF LIFE

2020



Okruh: Regional statistics

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# INTRODUCTION

First of all a little bit of statistics. More than half of the world population live in cities. In Slovakia, we have 140 towns of different sizes, starting with the town Dudince with 1.4 thousand inhabitants up to the capital city with almost 433 thousand inhabitants. Out of the total of 5,5 million population, almost 54 % in total, live in cities and towns.

## Focusing on cities

In general, cities are the centres of jobs, education, cultural and sporting life with all the services and health care available. But their quality of life varies. Cities also struggle with different problems, from ageing and a decrease of population, migration through the uncontrolled building developments, transport issues or pollution.

Developing cities, which will be healthy and dynamic is not only the challenge of the current period. This initiative has been formed globally for decades. In last years it acquired clearer outlines, when the **city dimension** was included into the actual programmes, objectives and policies.

## Why we need city statistics

The development of cities has a big and justified importance. In 2015, it was ranked among the 17 main Sustainable Development Goals of the **2030 Agenda**. The Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities aims to make cities and urban settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Moreover, in May 2016, the Pact of Amsterdam on **Urban Agenda for the European Union** was adopted and besides the better regulation, funding and knowledge of cities it focuses also on the need of reliable statistical data necessary in the decision-making processes.

## Slovak cities as part of the European city statistics

An increasing demand on the evaluation of the quality of life in cities started a joint initiative of the European Commission and Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities). The main objective is to provide **collection of quantitative statistical data on the quality of life in European cities** and regions to support the EU policies in the area of urban and rural development.

The national statistical offices of the European countries are the main coordinators and ensure the collection of statistical data on the national level. They provide a set of statistical indicators not only for cities, but also their commuting zones enabling to monitor the interconnections between the cities and their surroundings.

## from the history of European city statistics...

- **year 1999** - first collection of statistical data on cities  
In total, 58 largest European cities were included in the pilot project. Initial list of indicators from different domains quantifying the level of quality of life in cities was defined.
- **year 2003** - Slovak cities on the list of European cities  
After the successful pilot project, the initiative was extended to statistical data collection in cities within the whole Europe. Four Slovak cities - **Bratislava, Košice, Nitra, Banská Bystrica** - were included in the list of European cities.
- **year 2005** - collecting historical data  
In addition to the current data collection there was an interest to find out the quality of life through selected variables in previous years, reference years were 1991 and 1996.
- **year 2006** - other Slovak cities included in the collection  
The remaining four regional capitals were included - **Trnava, Trenčín, Žilina and Prešov**.
- **year 2009** - collecting statistical data on yearly basis  
Initially the data collection was realized in three- or four- year period. The demand for more complex time series led to the yearly statistical data collection. The list of variables was gradually updated by the data availability.
- **present** - regional cities as part of European city statistics  
In recent years, city statistics became an important part of European statistical surveys. The indicators are updated also according to the user requirements.

The result of the initiative is also the publication you are holding in your hands. We present the evaluation of regional cities based on the selected available indicators on the quality of life important not only at European and national level, but mainly at local level.

We have chosen simple and graphically understandable view of interesting information on the eight largest Slovak cities and we believe you will find out something new about Slovakia also in this way.

# METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## Basic terms

**The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics**, referred to as **NUTS**, defines the administrative division of the EU Member States. The classification is supplemented by territorial typologies defining different territorial types. These typologies are defined at three territorial levels by basic units used for their definition:

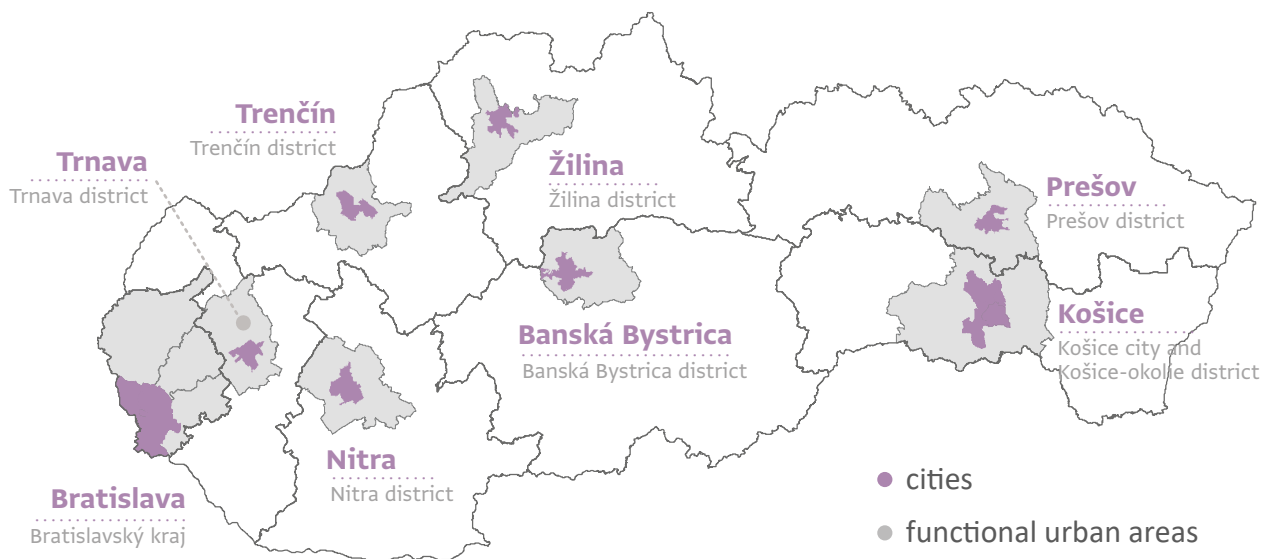
1. **statistical grid level** - 1 km<sup>2</sup> grid cells
2. **local typologies** - local administrative units (local level)
3. **regional typologies** - regions at NUTS 3 level (regional level)

Territorial types used in European city statistics are based on local typologies:

**cities** - local administrative units with at least 50 thousand inhabitants

**functional, urban areas** - cities with their commuting zones

## Definition of cities and their functional urban areas in Slovakia



In Slovakia, the data collection within the European city statistics is carried out for **regional capitals**. Their functional urban areas are defined at district level. Bratislava capital is the exception with the functional urban area involving the NUTS 3 region.

They are defined as follows:

<b>city</b>	<b>functional urban area</b>
Bratislava	Bratislavský kraj
Trnava	Trnava district
Trenčín	Trenčín district
Nitra	Nitra district
Žilina	Žilina district
Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica district
Prešov	Prešov district
Košice	Košice city and Košice-okolie district

### **Symbols and abbreviations used**

ESA – European System of National and Regional Accounts

FUA - functional urban area

GDP – gross domestic product

LFS – Labour Force Sample Survey

Census – population and housing census

pp – percentage point

Data for individual indicators are evaluated and compared for the available reference years of the city statistics data collection. In case of unavailable data at city level, selected indicators were evaluated at the regional level.

The time series of statistical indicators were compiled in such a way that their methodological comparability was maintained throughout the observed period.

Variations in sums and shares arise from data rounding.

**Data sources:** databases of the Statistical Office of the SR and Eurostat. Each indicator has a code under which the statistical data for the given indicator is stored in the respective database.

Data is collected from surveys of the SO SR, in case of downloaded data, the information on the data source is given next to the indicator.

Data on the distances of cities from the capital are taken from [www.slovakiasite.com](http://www.slovakiasite.com).



## Statistical classification of economic activities SK NACE Rev. 2

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishery
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- B-E Industry in total
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use
- U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

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117 Environmental aspects



SELECTING INFORMATION  
ON SLOVAKIA  
AND REGIONAL CITIES

# GENERAL INFORMATION ON SLOVAKIA (2018)

**geographical location:** Central Europe

**capital city:** Bratislava

**currency:** euro (2009)

**previous currency:** Slovak koruna

**official language:** Slovak

**state border:**

Ukraine (97.8 km)

Hungary (654.8 km)

Austria (106.7 km)

Czechia (251.8 km)

Poland (541.1 km)

**territorial division:**

number of regions: 8

number of districts: 79

number of municipalities: 2 890

of which

towns: 140

military districts: 3

**the westernmost**

**municipality:** Záhorská Ves (Malacky district)

**the easternmost**

**municipality:** Nová Sedlica (Snina district)

**the southernmost**

**municipality:** Patince (Komárno district)

**the northernmost**

**municipality:** Oravská Polhora (Námestovo district)

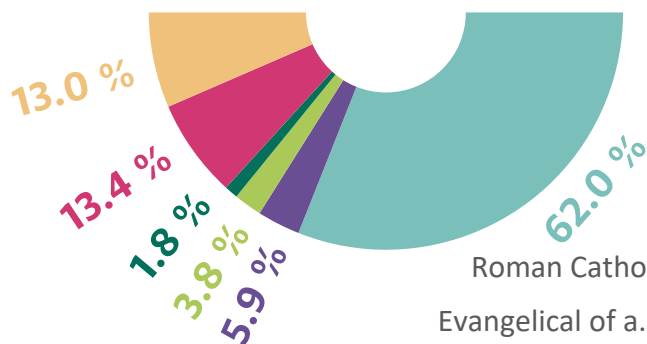
**the largest city:** Bratislava, 432 864 inhabitants

**the smallest town:** Dudince (Krupina district), 1 421 inhabitants

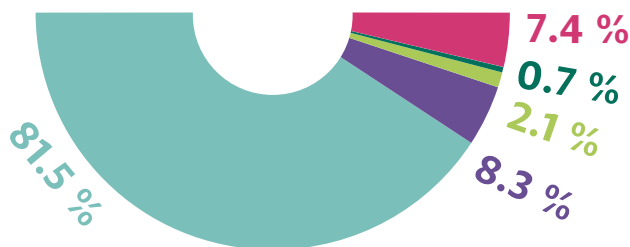
**the smallest village:** Príkra (Svidník district), 12 inhabitants

**the largest village:** Smižany (Spišská Nová Ves district), 8 717 inhabitants

**Religion**  
(Census 2011)



**Nationality**  
(2018)



- Roman Catholic ● Slovak
- Evangelical of a. c. ● Hungarian
- Greek Catholic ● Roma
- Christian Reformed ● Czech, Moravian and Silesian
- non-religious ● other
- other ●

### Basic indicators in 2018

area: 49 034 km<sup>2</sup>

population: 5 450 421 inhabitants

population density: 111 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

total increase of population: 7 301 inhabitants

### economically active

population (LFS, thous. persons): 2 746.3

economic activity rate (%) 59.8

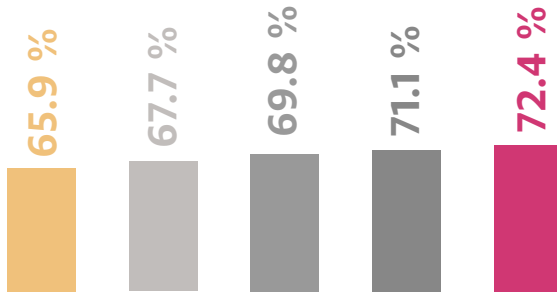
employed (LFS, thous. persons): 2 566.7

unemployed (LFS, thous. persons): 179.5

average monthly wage

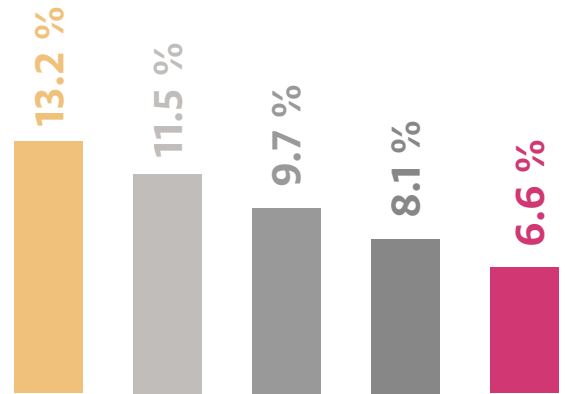
of employee in the economy of the SR: EUR 1 013

● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018



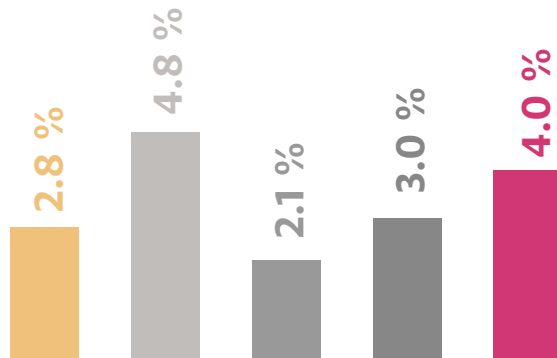
Employment rate (LFS)

DATAcube. (pr2006rs)



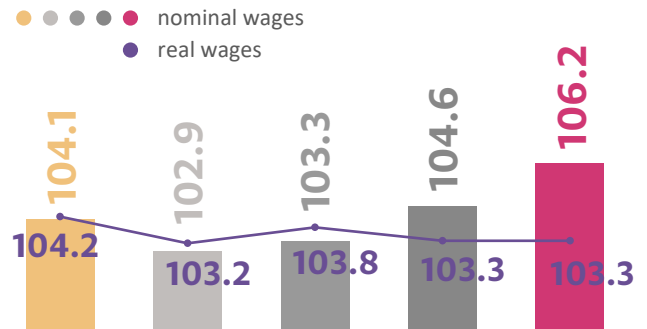
Unemployment rate (LFS)

DATAcube. (pr2006rs)



Year-on-year GDP growth (ESA 2010)

DATAcube. (nu0009rs)



Development of wages - indices (previous year = 100)

DATAcube. (np2018qs)





**BRATISLAVA**



# BRATISLAVA

the largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**position:** capital city of the SR

**area:** 368 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**territorial division:** number of districts: 5  
number of city parts: 17

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 17.9 %

**geographical location:** southwestern part of Slovakia,  
Bratislavský kraj

**population:** 432 864 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 65.6 %

**river:** Danube

**population density:** 1 173 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

**altitude of the city:** 152 m above sea level

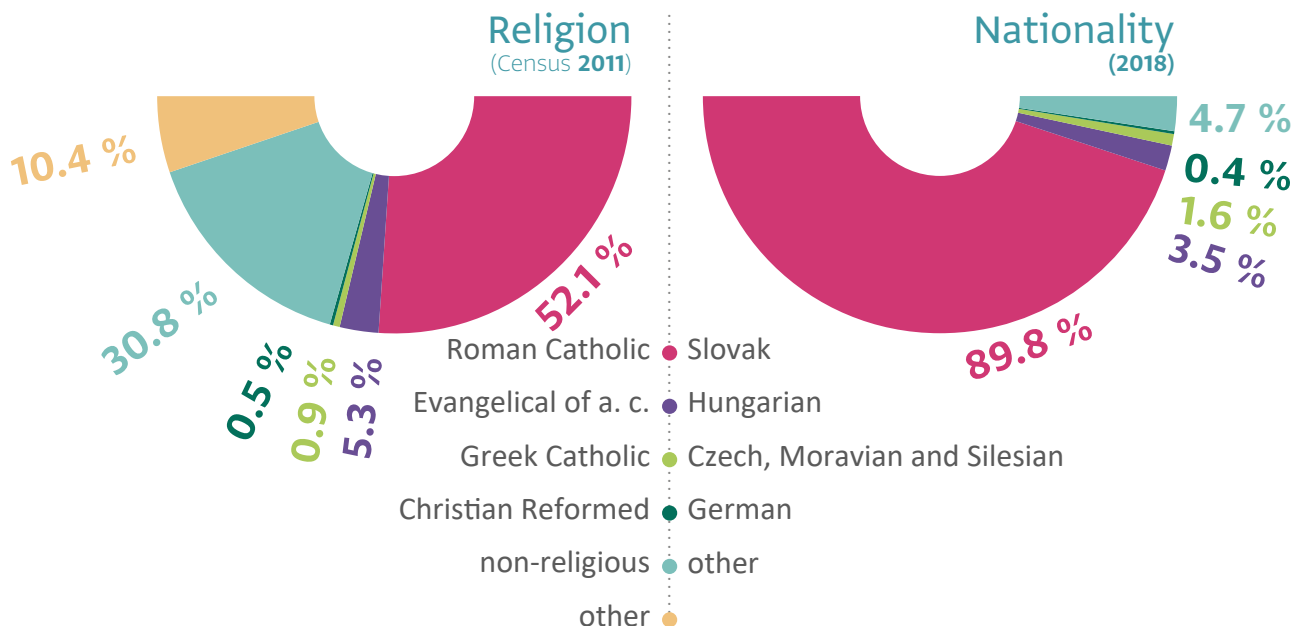
**natural increase**

**the highest point**

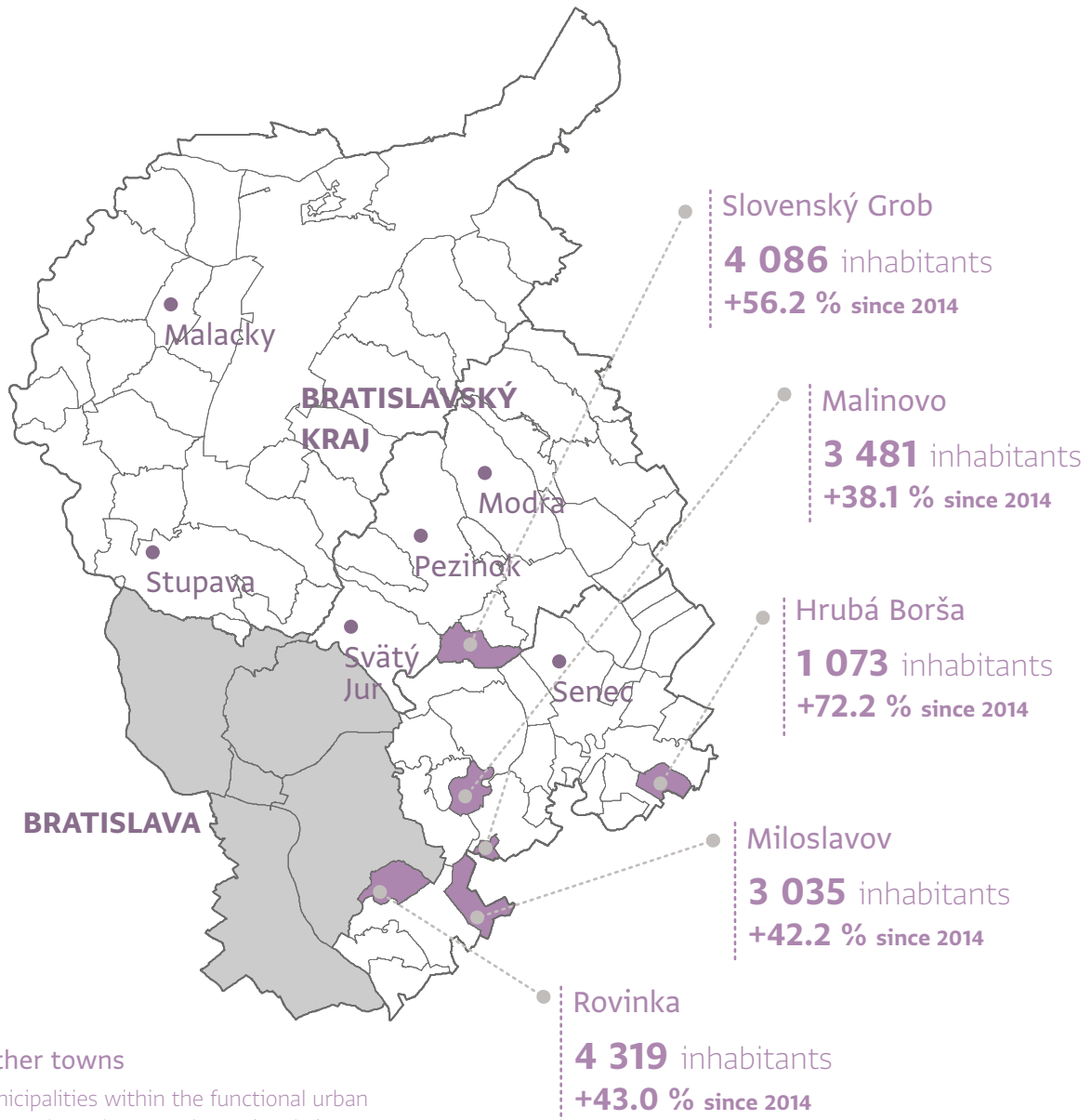
**of population:** 1 283

**of the city:** Devínska Kobyla,  
514 m above sea level

**net migration:** 2 017



FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\*  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



## HISTORICAL MILESTONES

- Stone Age, documented settlement of the city
- 907 first written mention
- 1291 granted city privileges
- 1405 free royal city
- 1436 granted the coat of arms
- 1465 founded first university in Central Europe, Academia Istropolitana
- 1536 the capital city of the Kingdom of Hungary
- 1740-1780 the greatest development of the city, the reign of Maria Theresa
- 1783 the decline of the city's fame, Bratislava ceased to be the capital of the Kingdom of Hungary, the reign of Joseph II.
- 1919 the city became part of the Czechoslovak Republic, the city was renamed Bratislava
- 1968 signing of the Act on the Czechoslovak Federation, Bratislava acquires the status of the capital of the Slovak Socialistic Republic
- 1993 Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic

## CHOOSING FROM MONUMENTS

- **St. Martin's Cathedral**, coronation church of the Hungarian kings
- **Bratislava Castle** with a Baroque garden, the main royal castle in the Kingdom of Hungary for 300 years
- **Primate's Palace**, the seat of the mayor of the capital Bratislava
- **Grassalkovich Palace**, the seat of the President of the Slovak Republic
- **Michael's Tower** and **Gate**, the only preserved gate of the city fortifications
- **Zichy Palace**
- Church of St. Elizabeth, known as the **Blue Church**, characterized by its blue color
- **Devín Castle**, a castle ruins above the confluence of the Danube and Morava rivers, documents the history of the settlement of today's Slovakia
- Mausoleum of **Chatam Sofer**, a place of pilgrimage for Jews on the remains of a Jewish cemetery
- **Slavín**, a memorial to Soviet soldiers killed during the Second World War in western Slovakia

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS OF THE CITY

- **Bridge of the Slovak National Uprising**, bridge with **UFO** observation tower
- **Janko Kráľ Park**, the oldest public park in Central Europe
- **ZOO** on an area of 96 hectares
- **Botanical garden** with a rosarium with almost 150 species of roses



**TRNAVA**

# TRNAVA

7th largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 6

**area:** 72 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**geographical location:** southwestern part of Slovakia, Trnavský kraj

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 1.7 %

**distance from the capital:** 53 km

**river:** Trnávka

**population:** 65 207 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 11.6 %

**altitude of the city:** 144 m above sea level

**population density:** 913 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

**the highest point**

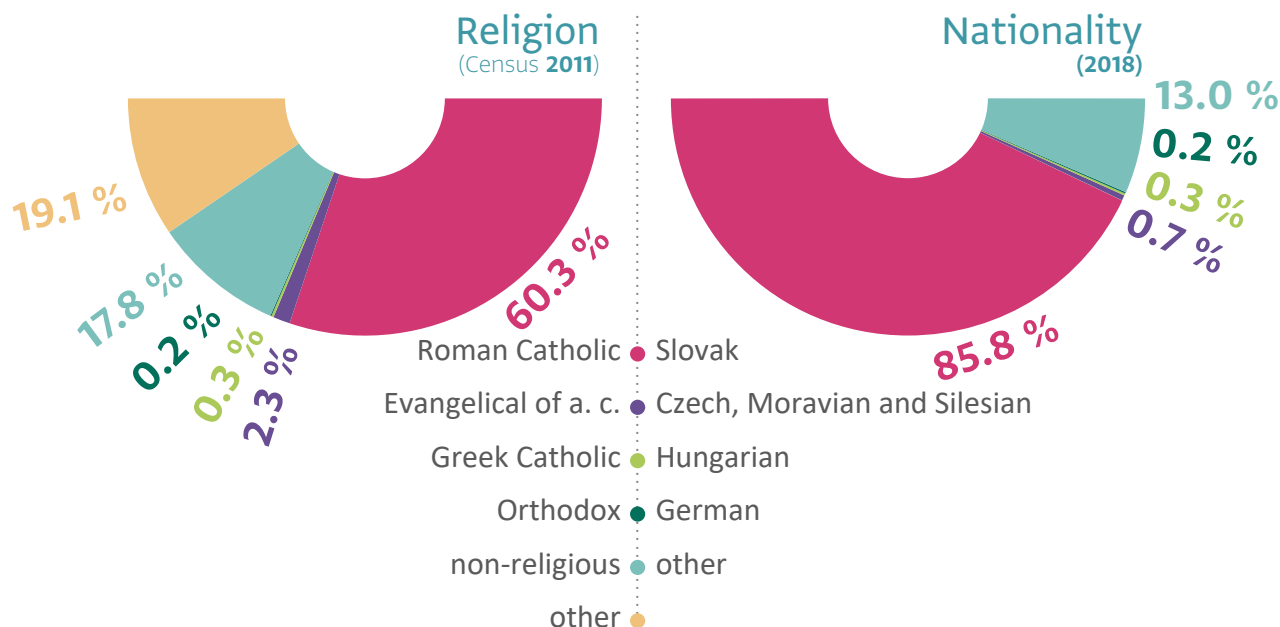
**natural increase**

**of the city:** Medziháj,

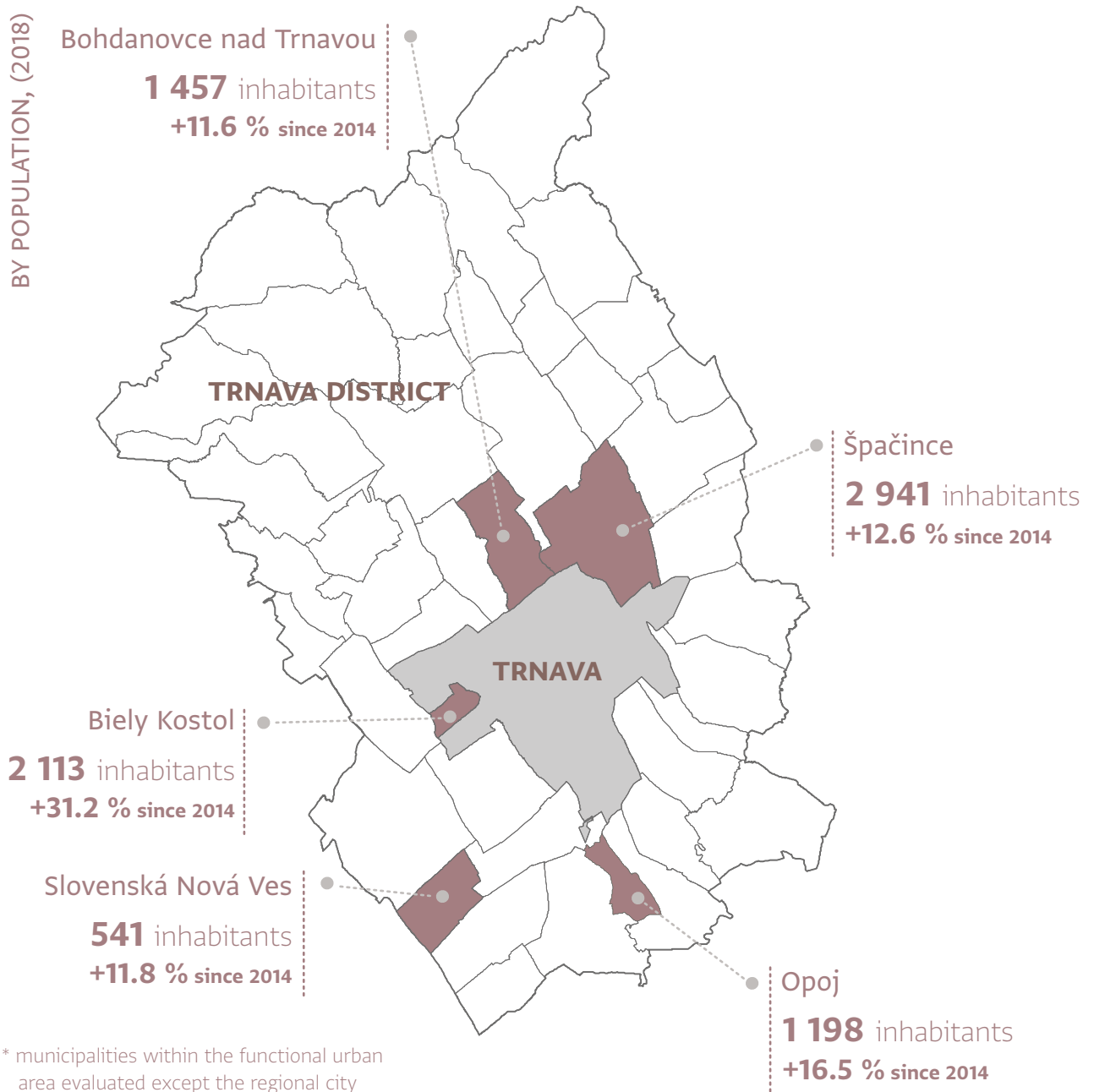
**of population:** 75

188 m above sea level

**net migration:** -250



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]

## 9th century

the emergence of a market settlement

## 1211

first written mention

## 1238

free royal city (as first city on the territory of today's Slovakia)

## 13th century

built city fortifications

## 1543

the seat of the Archbishop of Esztergom (lasted another 300 years also as the sea of the chapter)

## 1635

establishment of Trnava University

## 1978

after the interruption, again the seat of the archbishop

## 1992

after the interruption the return of Trnava University

## CHOOSING FROM MONUMENTS

- **Historic center**, since 1987 a city monument reserve
- **Cathedral of St. John the Baptist**, first early Baroque church in Slovakia
- **Basilica of St. Nicholas**, the cathedral church of the Archbishop of Esztergom
- **Town Fortifications**, one of the few preserved oldest brick fortifications in Slovakia and Central Europe
- **Town Tower**, a Renaissance building, served as a watchtower
- **Sculpture of the Holy Trinity** from 1695
- The Town Hall from 1793
- **Ján Palárik Theatre** from 1831

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS OF THE CITY

- Ancient Trnava, called **Little Rome**, concentrates a number of church buildings
- All-wooden **main altar** in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, a colossal monument almost 20 meters high and almost 15 meters wide
- The top of the onion roof of the city tower is decorated with a **gilded statue of the Immaculate Conception**
- **West Slovak Museum** with several expositions
- **Anton Bernolák Park**
- **Janko Kráľ Park**
- **Kamenný mlyn - Trnavské rybníky**, since 1974 a protected site in an area of 38 hectares





# TRENČÍN



# TRENČÍN

8th largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 4

**geographical location:** western part of Slovakia,  
Trenčiansky kraj

**distance from the capital:** 121 km

**river:** Váh

**altitude of the city:** 217 m above sea level

**the highest point**

**of the city:** Kozí vrch,  
349 m above sea level

**area:** 82 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 1.8 %

**population:** 55 333 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

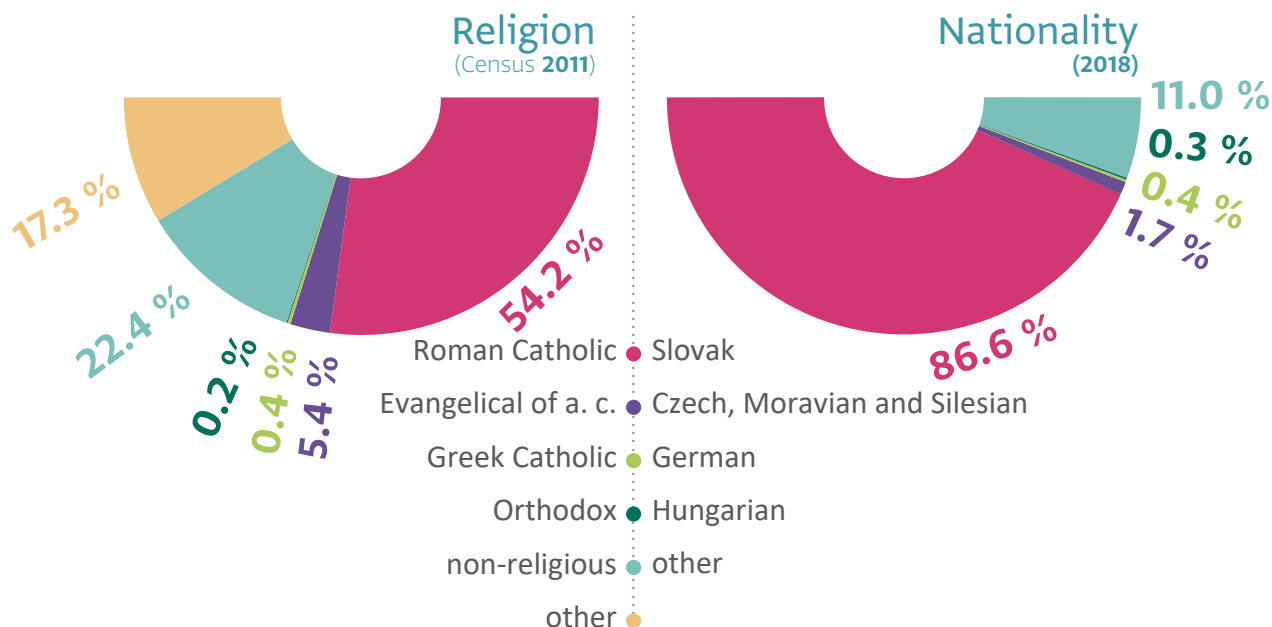
**in the region:** 9.4 %

**population density:** 676 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

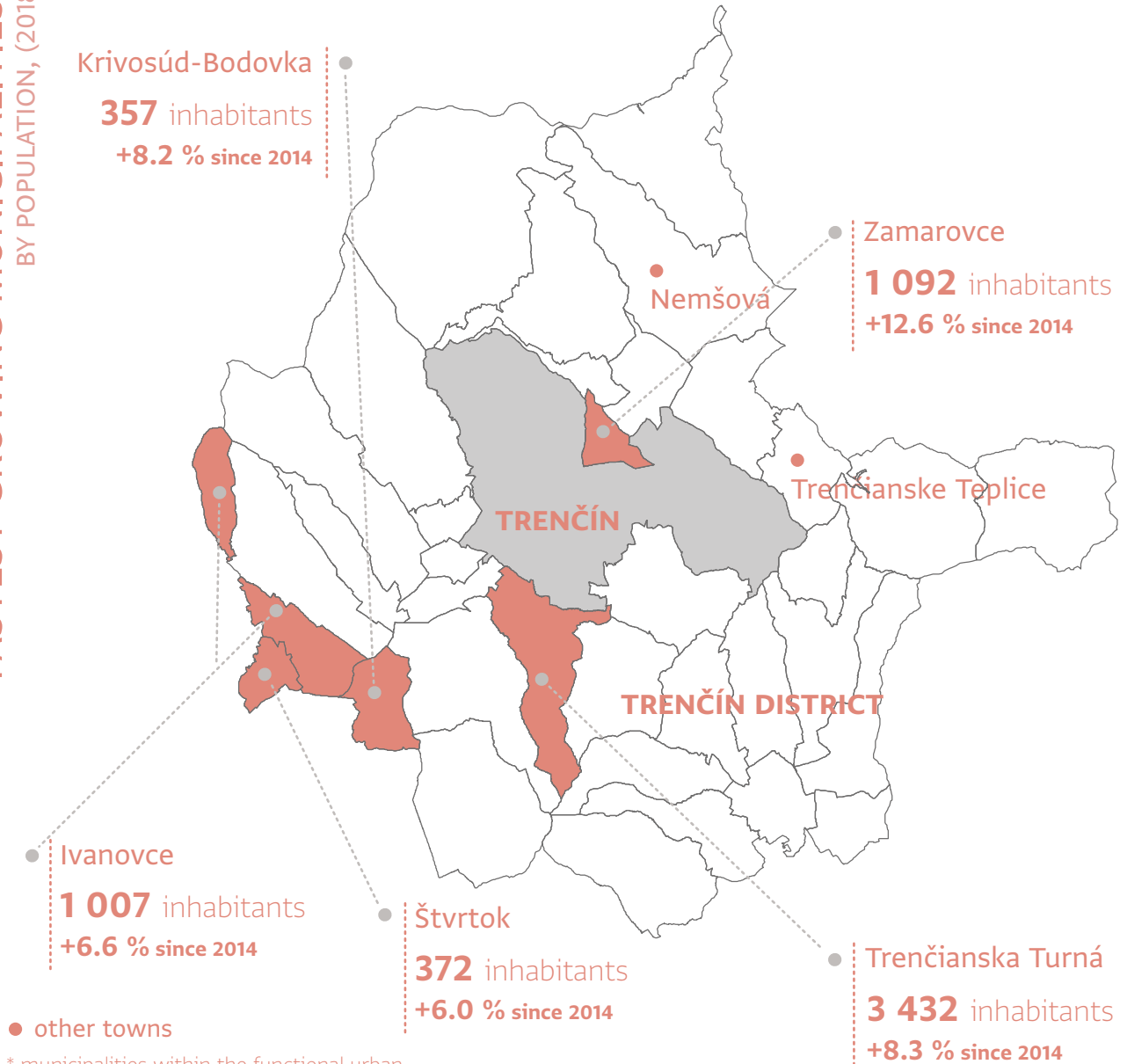
**natural increase**

**of population:** -102

**net migration:** -102



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]

7th century BC -

- 5th century AD

AD a crossroads of important roads, the Amber Road led through the territory

1111

first written mention

1296

Matúš Čák Trenčiansky became the owner of the castle

1412

free royal city

1647

arrival of the Jesuits, the beginnings of the Counter-Reformation

1790

the whole town, including the castle, burned down

1805

Russian Tsar Alexander I passed through the city with his army

1963

first exhibition Trenčín City of Fashion

1997

first festival Pohoda

## CHOOSING FROM MONUMENTS

- **Trenčín Castle**, founded as a border fortress guarding trade routes, 11th century
- **Roman inscription** on the castle rock from 179 AD
- **Church of the Birth of Virgin Mary** from 1324, the oldest sacral building in the city
- **House of Town's headsman** with a torture chamber still preserved
- **City gate**
- **Church of St. Francis Xaverský**
- **Plague Pillar of the Holy Trinity** built to commemorate the plague epidemic in 1710
- **St. Anne's Chapel** built on the site of a gothic church
- **Jewish Synagogue** built in 1913 on the site of the earlier synagogue, today serves as an exhibition hall
- **County House**, today it houses the Museum of Trenčín

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS OF THE CITY

- **Forest park Brezina** with rope park
- **EXPO Center**, , the third largest exhibition site in Slovakia, more than 20 exhibitions and fairs per year
- **Mierové Square** with a bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius
- **Trenčín City of Fashion** - the most popular exhibition of clothing industry (1963-2008)
- **Pohoda Festival**, since 2000 it is the largest music festival in Slovakia



**NITRA**

# NITRA

**6th largest Slovak city**  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 13

**geographical location:** western part of Slovakia,  
Nitriansky kraj

**distance from the capital:** 92 km

**river:** Nitra

**altitude of the city:** 167 m above sea level

**the highest point**

**of the city:** Zobor,  
587 m above sea level

**area:** 100 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 1.6 %

**population:** 76 655 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

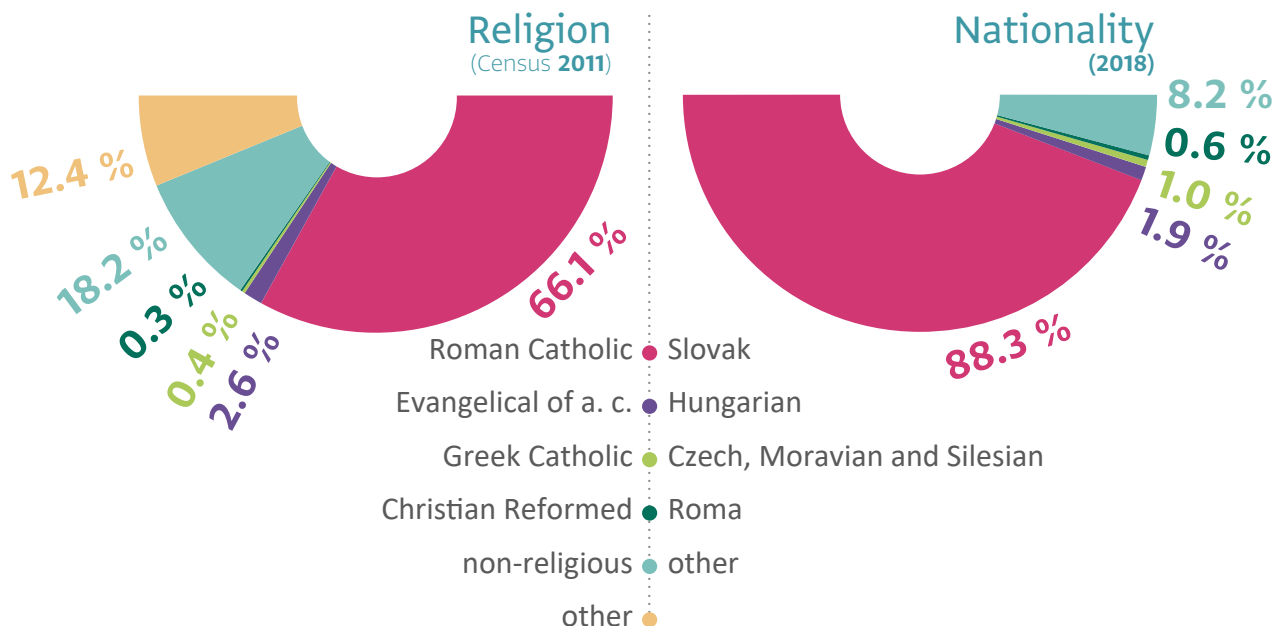
**in the region:** 11.3 %

**population density:** 765 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

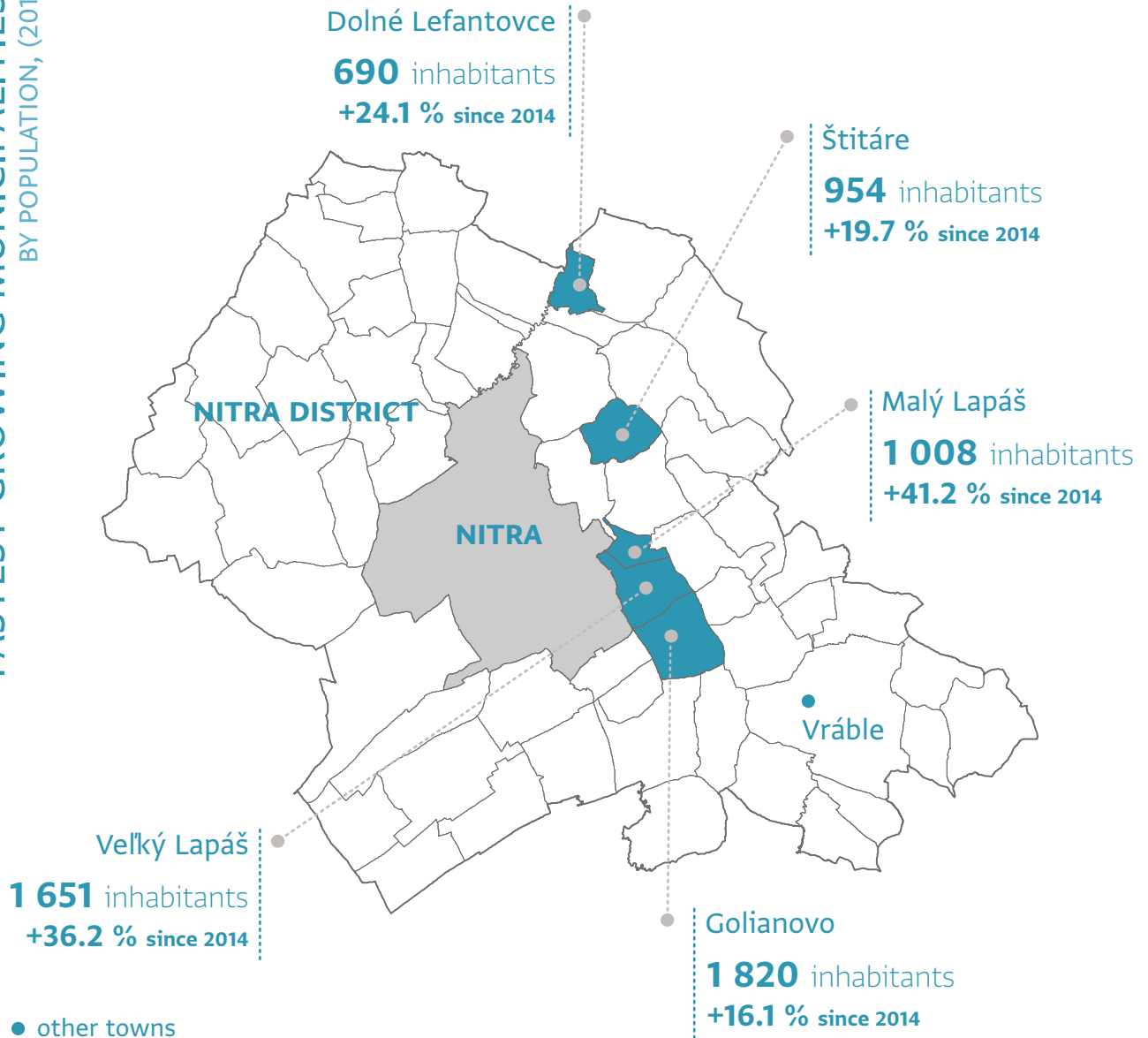
**natural increase**

**of population:** 13

**net migration:** -406



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]

- 
- 
- **before 830** ← first written mention, city as the seat of prince Pribina
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- **863** → prince Rastislav invited brothers Constantine and Methodius
- 
- 
- **880** ← Diocese of Nitra – the first diocese in Slovakia
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- **1248** → free royal city
- 
- 
- **1288** ← the city became part of the Diocese of Nitra, losing the privileges of a royal city
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- **1883** → first Nitra Theater, bombed during the Second World War, at the same place the current Andrej Bagar Theater
- 
- 
- **1974** ← Agrokompex Exhibition Center Nitra was established

## CHOOSING FROM MONUMENTS

- **Nitra Castle**, together with the fortifications is the largest medieval castle in Slovakia
- **St. Emmeram's Cathedral**, the oldest part of the castle, the seat of the bishop's office
- **Grand Seminary**, architectural dominant of the square
- **Diocesan Library**, part of the Grand Seminary, the most valuable collection of original literature in Slovakia
- **Church of St. Stephen**, Romanesque church
- **Church of St. Michael the Archangel** is located on a rocky hill in Drážovce
- **city palaces**

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS OF THE CITY

- The beginnings of **the Diocesan Library** sdate back to the 12th century, today it contains approximately 66 thousand volumes. The smallest book has dimensions of 8 x 5.5 cm, the largest is the Atlas of Czechoslovak History with dimensions of 50 x 43 cm
- **Andrej Bagar Theater**
- **Karol Spišák Old Theater**
- **Nitra Gallery and Synagogue**, place of cultural events, e.g. Musica Sacra, International Theater Festival Divadelná Nitra
- **AGROKOMPLEX** – one of the most important fair and exhibition companies in Slovakia
- the seat of **three universities**





**ŽILINA**



# ŽILINA

4th largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 20

**area:** 80 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**geographical location:** northern part of Slovakia,  
Žilinský kraj

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 1.2 %

**distance from the capital:** 197 km

**river:** Váh

**population:** 80 810 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 11.7 %

**altitude of the city:** 378 m above sea level

**population density:** 1 011 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

**the highest point**

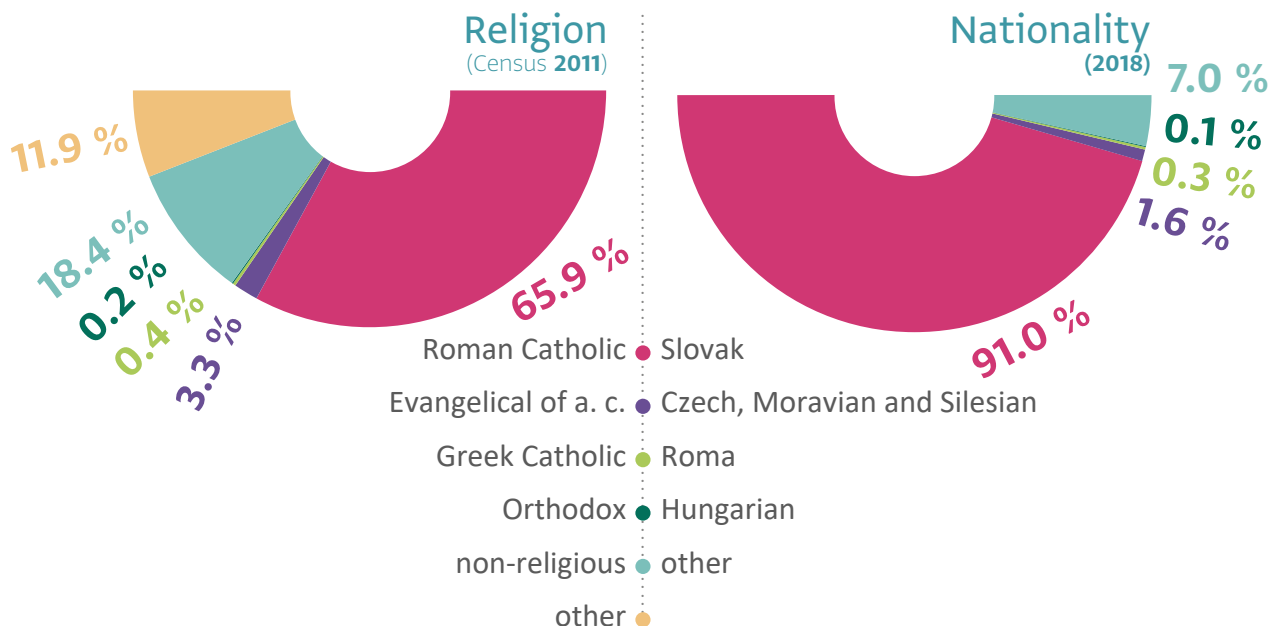
**natural increase**

**of the city:** Dubeň,

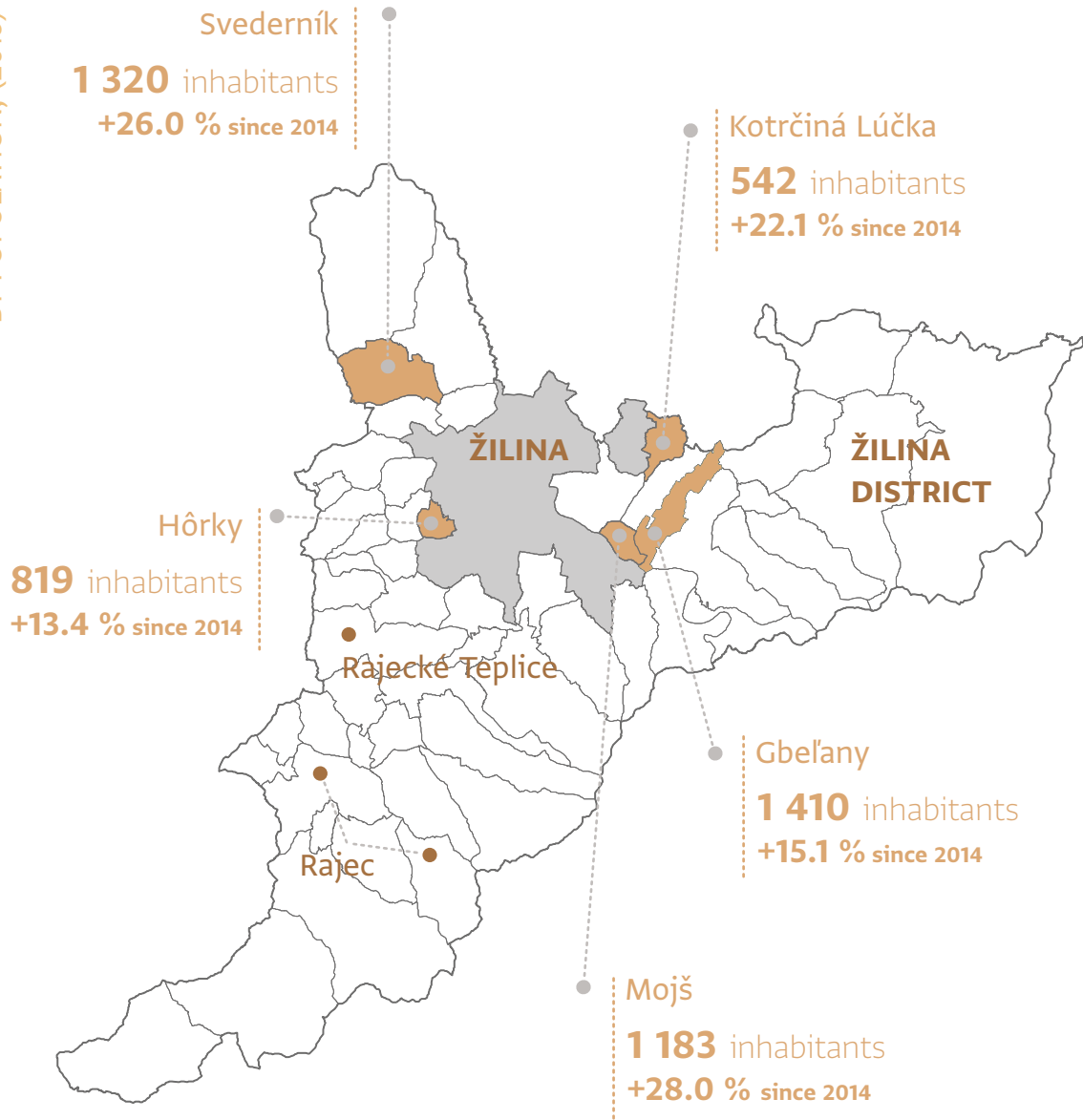
**of population:** 126

613 m above sea level

**net migration:** -294



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



● other towns

\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]





# BANSKÁ BYSTRICA

# BANSKÁ BYSTRICA

**5th largest Slovak city**  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 19

**area:** 103 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**geographical location:** middle part of Slovakia,  
Banskobystrický kraj

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 1.1 %

**distance from the capital:** 208 km

**river:** Hron

**population:** 78 327 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 12.1 %

**altitude of the city:** 368 m above sea level

**population density:** 758 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

**the highest point**

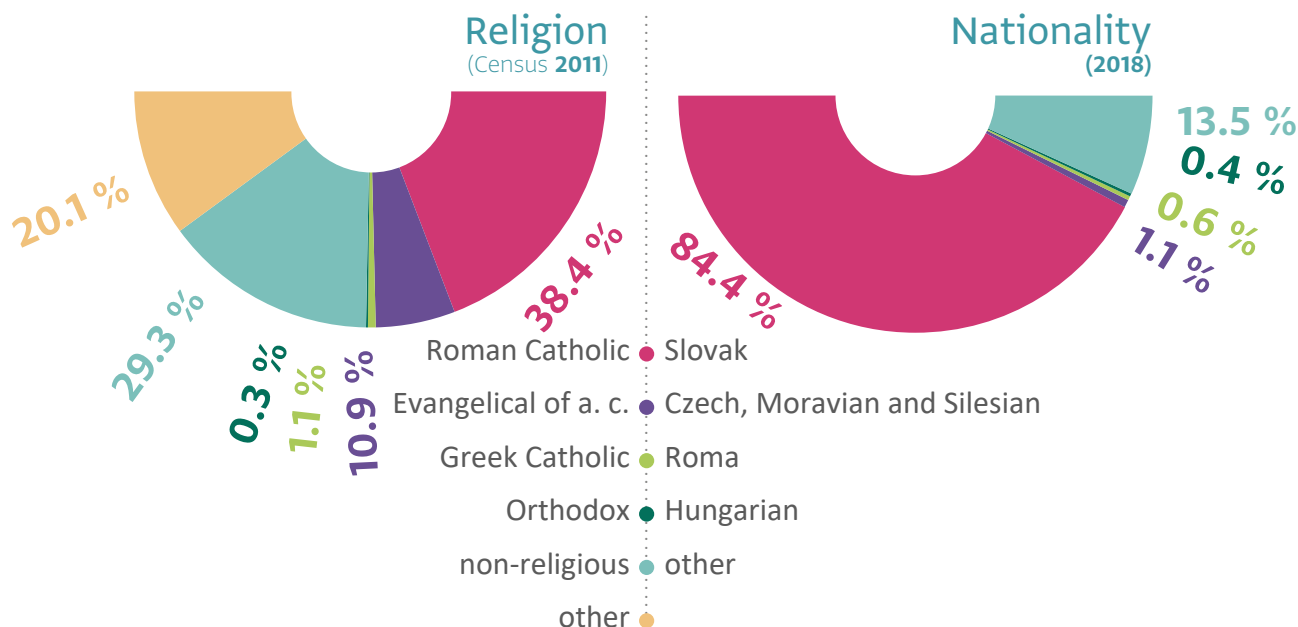
**of the city:** Urpín,

510 m above sea level

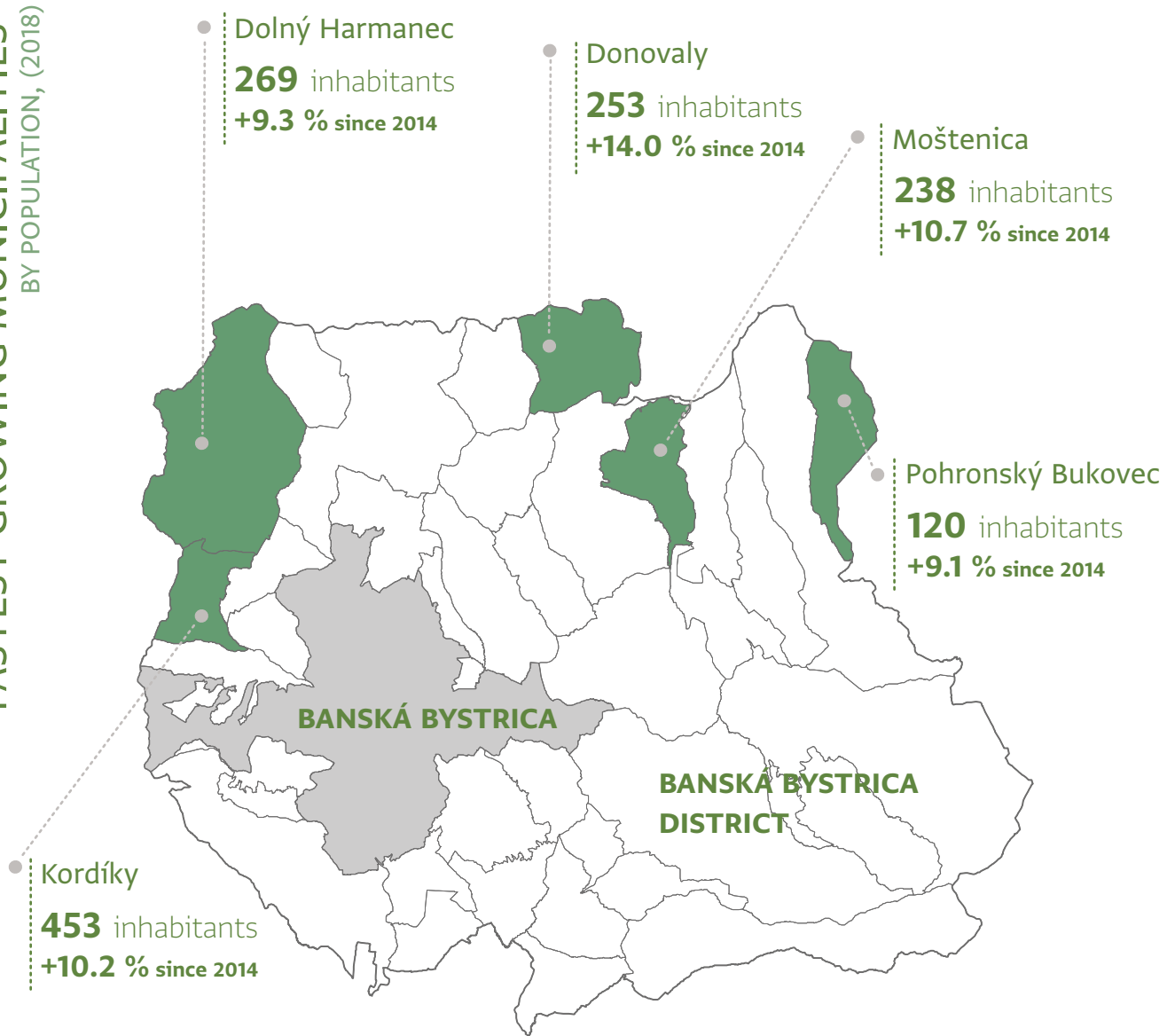
**natural increase**

**of population:** 55

**net migration:** -212



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]

1255

first written mention; privileges of a free royal city and the rights to mine granted

1495

establishment of the Thurzo-Fugger Company - the first international copper company in Europe

1620

election of Gabriel Bethlen as King of Hungary

1766

seat of the Zvolen County

1776

seat of the Roman Catholic diocese

1944

centre of the Slovak National Uprising

1992

establishment of the Matej Bel University

## CHOOSING FROM MONUMENTS

- **The historic centre of the city**, declared a town monument reserve in 1955
- **City Castle complex** (Barbakan)
- **Church of St. Cross**, part of fortifications of the castle
- **Matthias House**, the seat of the royal official, the house was also visited by a king Matthias Corvinus
- **Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary** with the altar of St. Barbora, patron saint of miners, made by Master Paul of Levoča
- **Thurzo House**, former headquarter of Thurzo-Fugger Mining Company, since 1958 the seat of the Central Slovak Museum
- **Benicky House**
- **Memorial of the Slovak National Uprising** built in honour of soldiers of the Slovak National Uprising, victims of war and the Holocaust

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS OF THE CITY

- **State Opera**, one of the important Slovak theatre ensembles
- **Theatre Divadlo z Pasáže**, the only theatre in Slovakia working with intellectually disabled actors
- The **Praetorium Mini-train**, travels around the city, visitors can see historical sights of the city
- Academy of Arts; Matej Bel University





**PREŠOV**



# PREŠOV

3rd largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of municipal parts: 7

**geographical location:** eastern part of Slovakia,  
Prešovský kraj

**distance from the capital:** 410 km

**river:** Torysa

**altitude of the city:** 296 m above sea level

**the highest point**

**of the city:** Malkovská hôrka,  
481 m above sea level

**area:** 70 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 0.8 %

**population:** 88 680 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

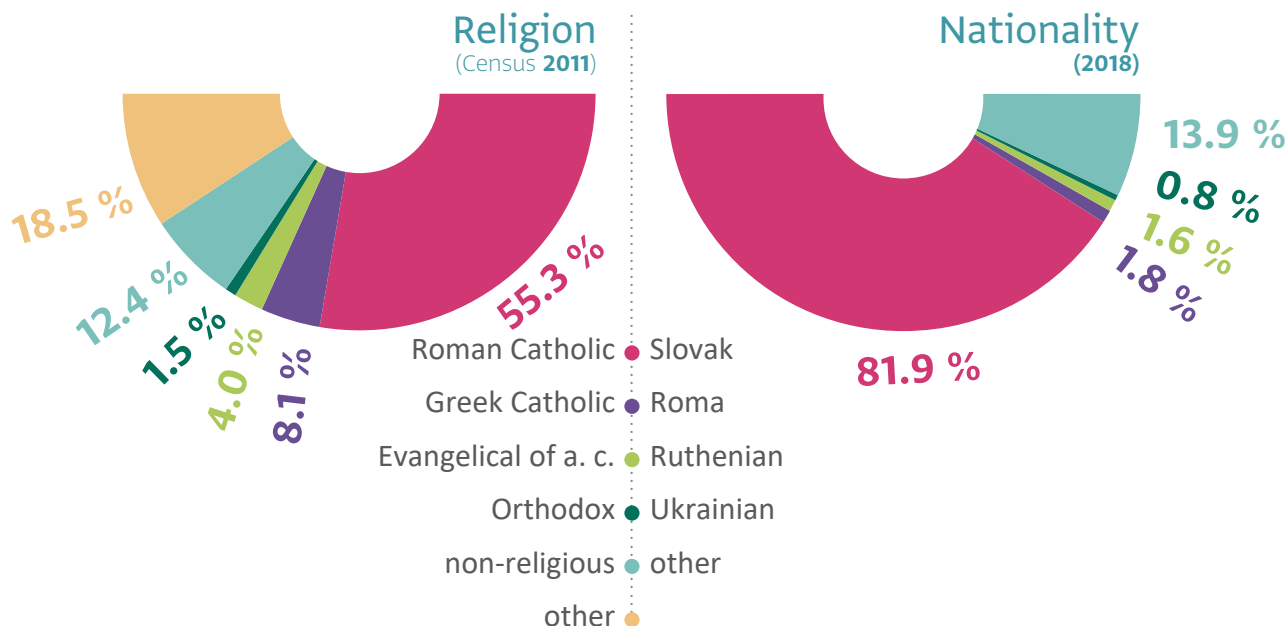
**in the region:** 10.7 %

**population density:** 1 262 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

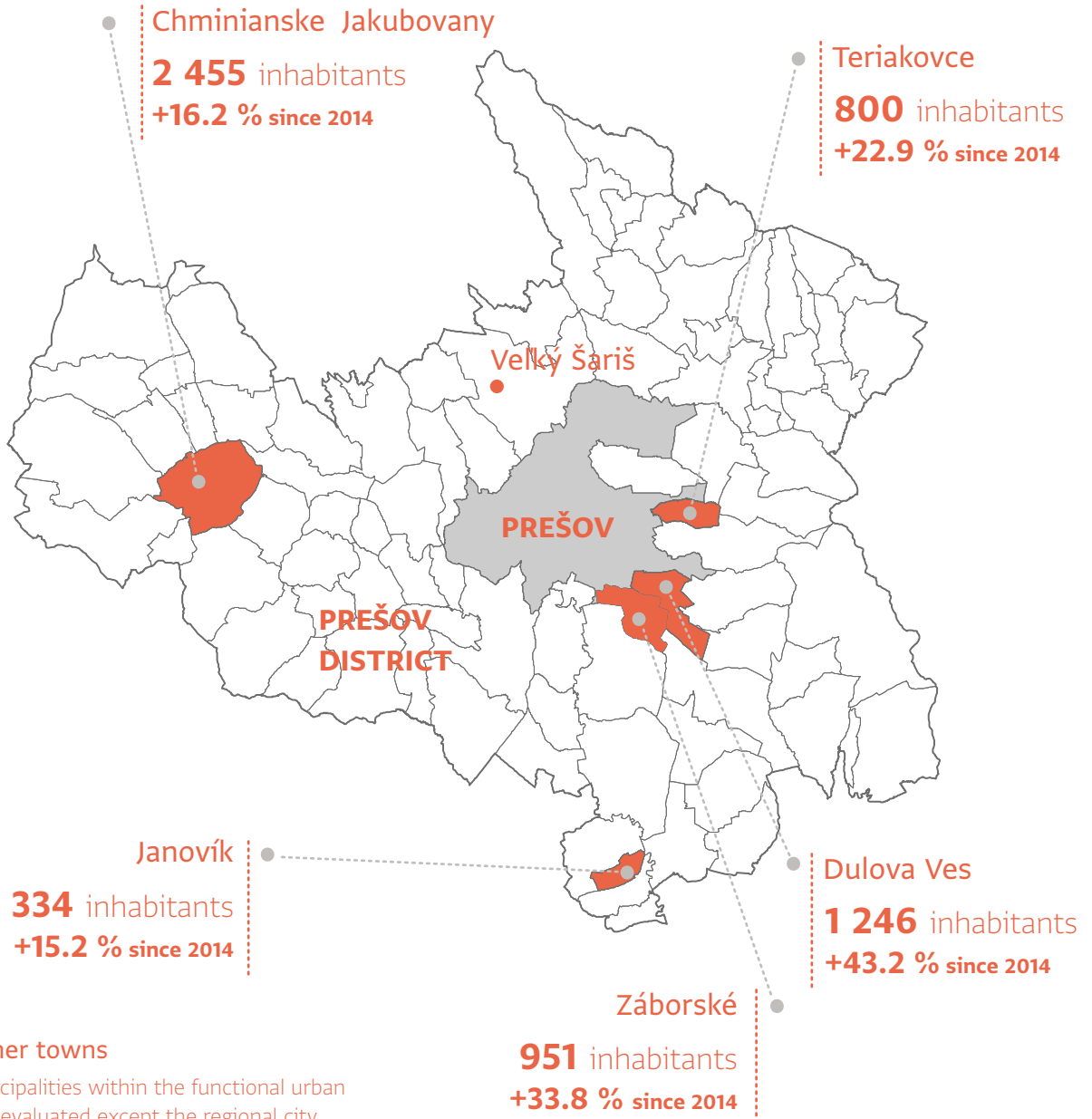
**natural increase**

**of population:** 55

**net migration:** -513



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)



\* municipalities within the functional urban area evaluated except the regional city  
DATAcube. [om 7101rr]





# KOŠICE

# KOŠICE

2nd largest Slovak city  
(by population)

**territorial division:** number of districts: 4  
number of municipal parts: 22

**geographical location:** eastern part of Slovakia,  
Košický kraj

**distance from the capital:** 390 km

**river:** Hornád

**altitude of the city:** 255 m above sea level

**the highest point**

**of the city:** Hradová, 466 m above sea level

**area:** 244 km<sup>2</sup> (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

**in the region:** 3.6 %

**population:** 238 757 (31 December 2018)

**share of the city**

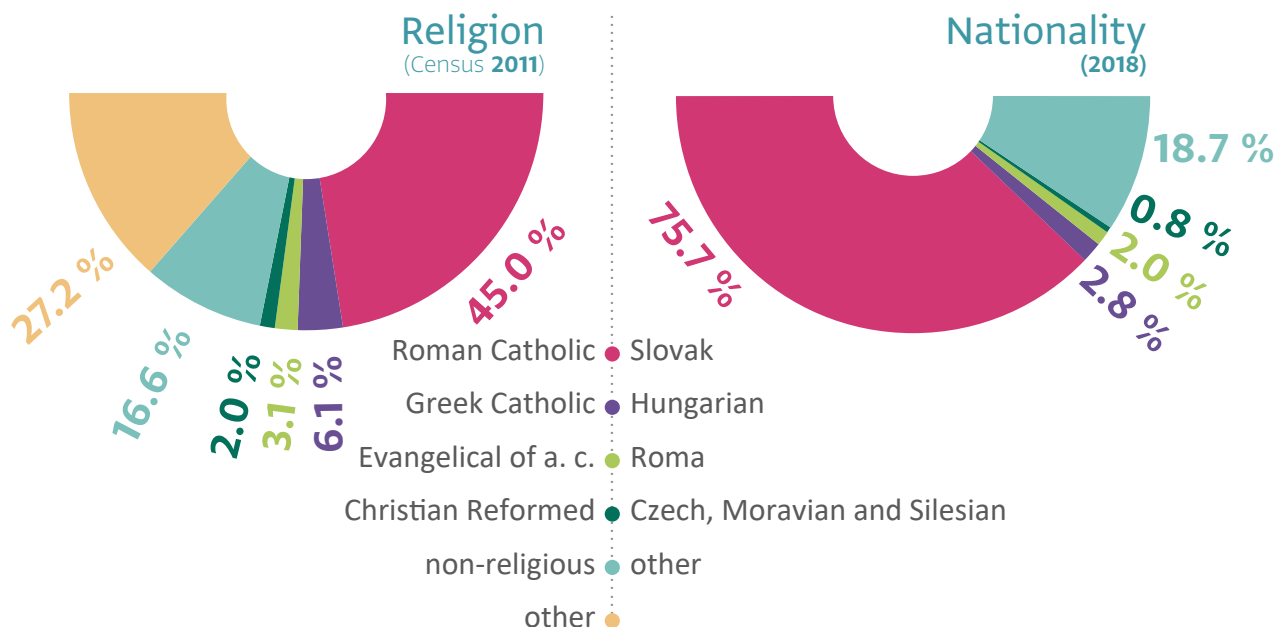
**in the region:** 29.8 %

**population density:** 980 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

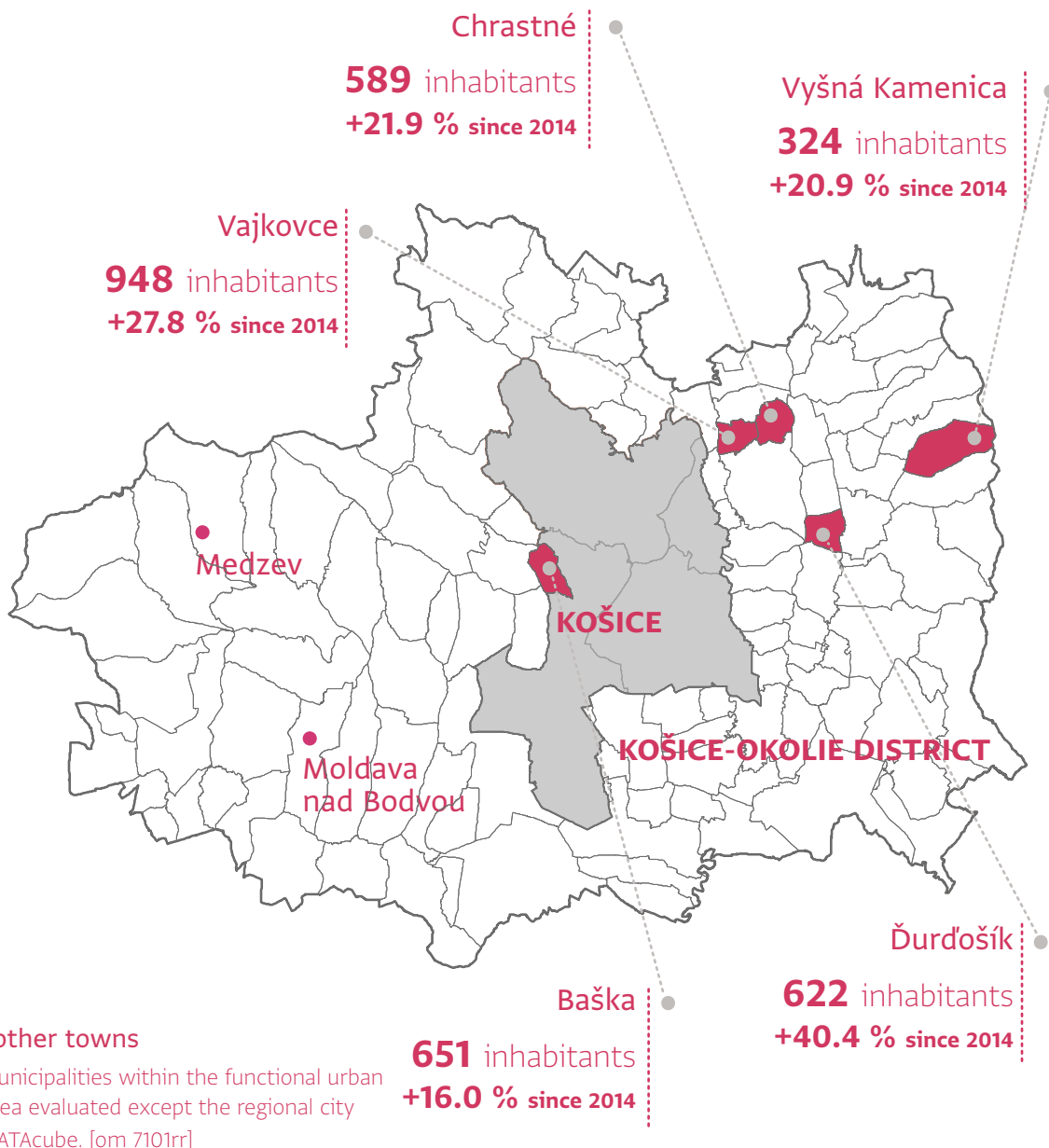
**natural increase**

**of population:** 181

**net migration:** - 519



**FASTEST GROWING MUNICIPALITIES\***  
BY POPULATION, (2018)





# ANALYZING REGIONAL CITIES

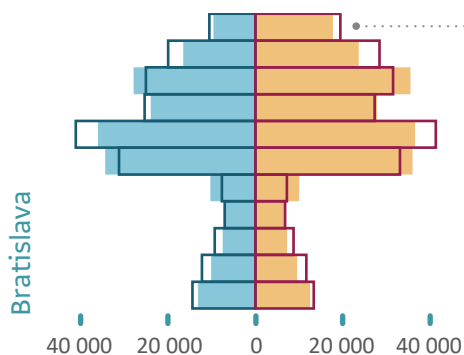


# DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

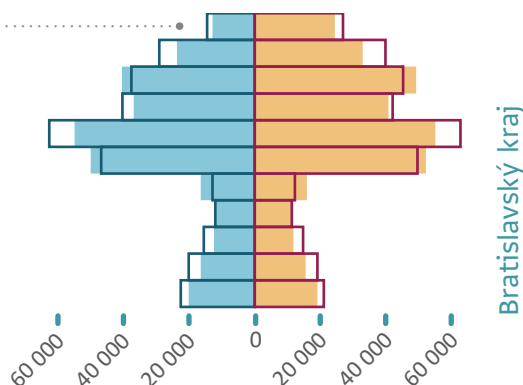
## Population on the 1st of January

population data are reported in European Statistics on the 1st of January Eurostat (urb\_cpop1), (urb\_lpop1)

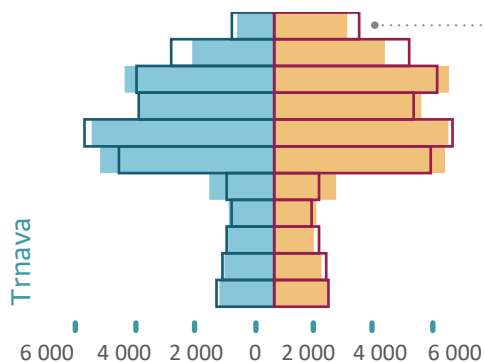
● 2015 men ● 2015 women  
● 2019 men ● 2019 women



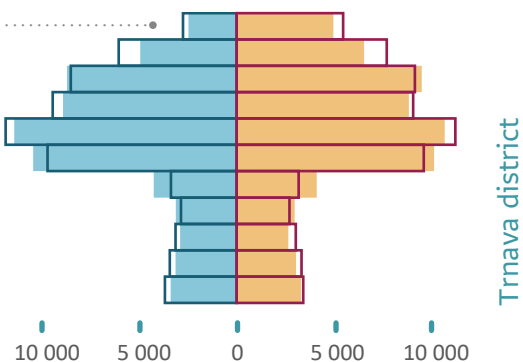
**432 864** persons (2019)  
**+3.1 %** since 2015



**659 598** persons (2019)  
**+5.5 %** since 2015

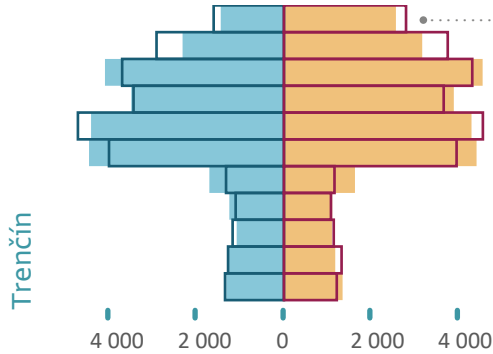


**65 207** persons (2019)  
**-0.8 %** since 2015

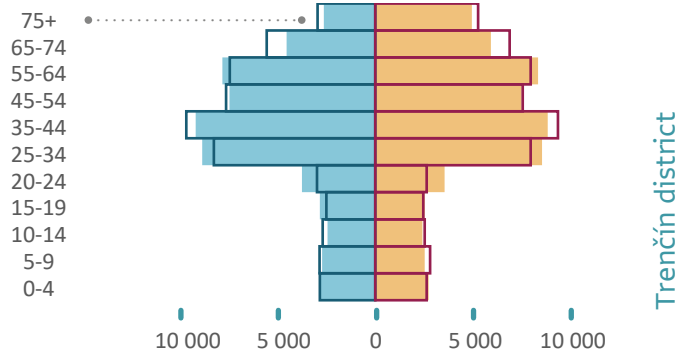


**132 130** persons (2019)  
**+1.7 %** since 2015

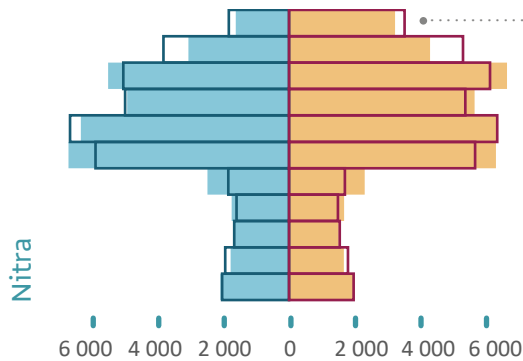
● 2015 men ● 2015 women  
● 2019 men ● 2019 women



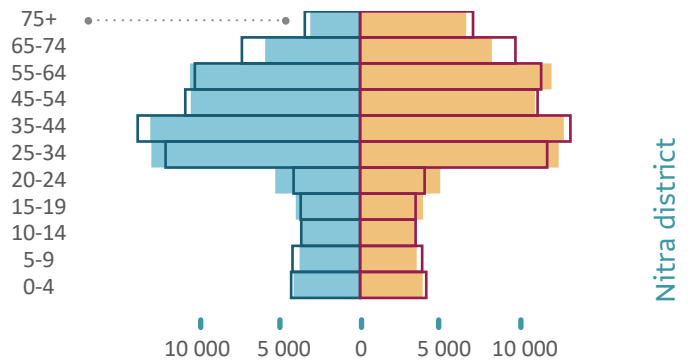
**55 333** persons (2019)  
-0.9 % since 2015



**114 376** persons (2019)  
+0.5 % since 2015

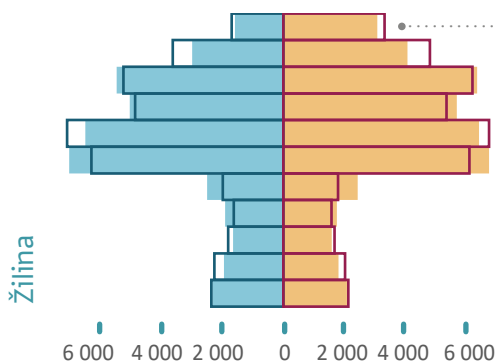


**76 655** persons (2019)  
-1.8 % since 2015

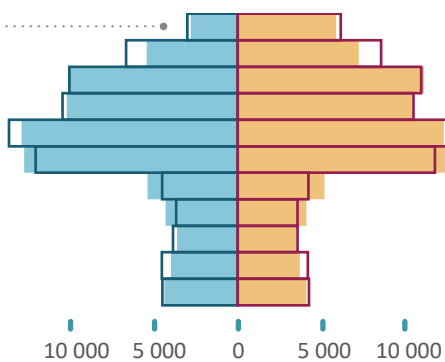


**161 441** persons (2019)  
+0.7 % since 2015

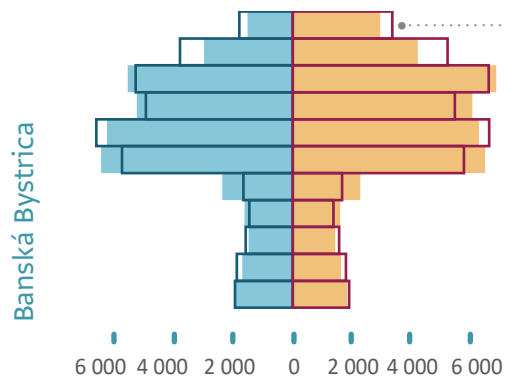
● 2015 men ● 2015 women  
● 2019 men ● 2019 women



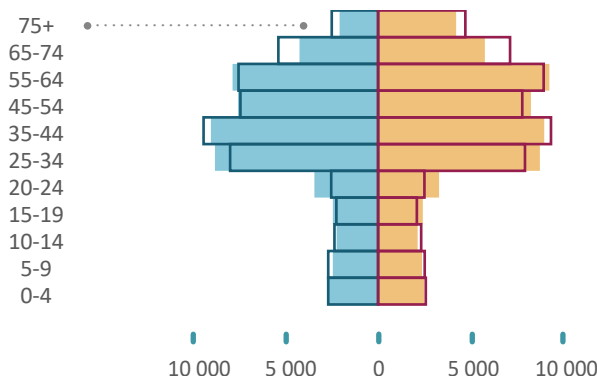
**80 810** persons (2019)  
-0.4 % since 2015



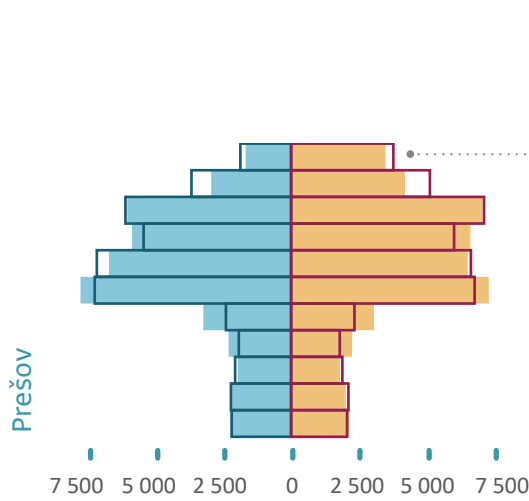
**157 807** persons (2019)  
+1.2 % since 2015



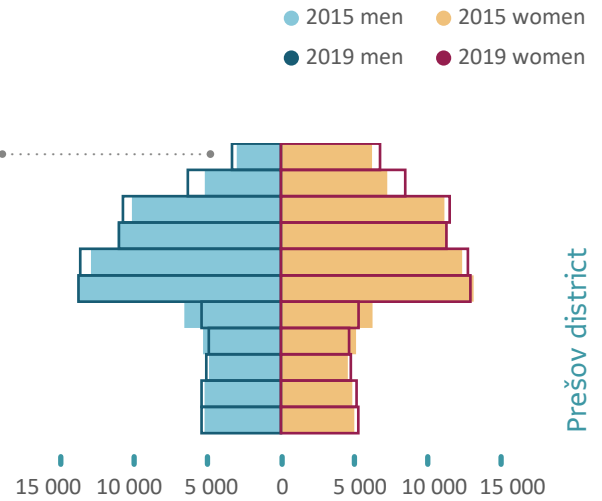
**78 327** persons (2019)  
-0.9 % since 2015



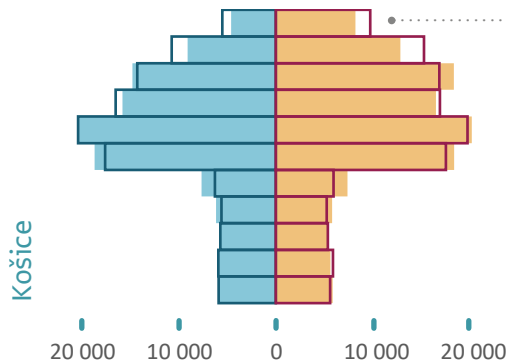
**110 941** persons (2019)  
-0.1 % since 2015



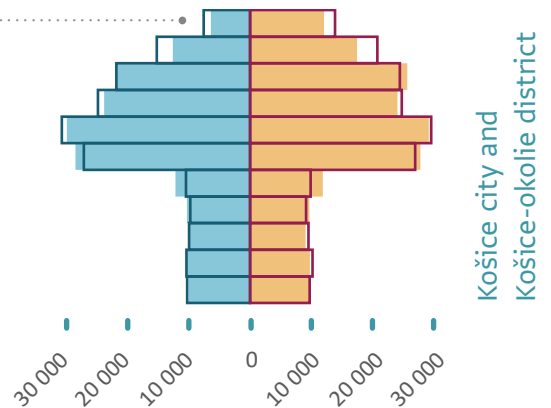
**88 680** persons (2019)  
-1.7 % since 2015



**175 038** persons (2019)  
+1.9 % since 2015



**238 757** persons (2019)  
-0.3 % since 2015



**367 712** persons (2019)  
+1.3 % since 2015

### **At the beginning of 2019, up to 70.6 % of inhabitants of Banská Bystrica district lived in a regional city, the most among all regional cities in Slovakia**

Bratislava and Košice were the other dominant cities, accounting for 65.6 % and 64.9 % of the total population of their FUAs. In districts of Nitra, Trnava and Trenčín more than a half of the population lived in the vicinity of regional cities. The lowest share was in Nitra city with 47.5 % of the population of the whole district. In districts of Žilina and Prešov, the share of the inhabitants of the city and its surroundings was relatively balanced. Over the last five years, the population of all eight regional cities has been gradually decreasing compared to the surrounding area. The highest decrease in the share of the city was in Prešov district (by 1.8 pp) and the share of the population of Bratislava of the population in the region of Bratislavský kraj (by 1.5 pp).

### **The population is growing only in the capital, other regional cities are losing the population**

Following the development since 2015, the population grew only in Bratislava (by 3.1 %), while in the surrounding region, Bratislavský kraj, the growth was even more significant (by 5.5 %). In the other seven regional cities the population has been slowly declining for years, most significantly in Nitra (by 1.8 % since 2015) and Prešov (by 1.7 %). What cities lose is gained by their surroundings.

Except of Banská Bystrica district with the population decreased by 0.1 % since 2015, the population increased in all FUAs. Besides Bratislavský kraj, it increased the most in districts of Prešov (by 1.9 %) and Trnava (by 1.7 %).

### **Aging population characterizes the age structure of regional cities and also their FUAs**

In the last five years, the population aged 65 - 74 years increased almost in all cities and their FUAs. The highest growth among cities was recorded in Banská Bystrica (by 25.2 %), Nitra (by 23.8 %) and Trnava (by 23.6 %). The growth of this age group was also in FUAs, mainly in Banská Bystrica district (by 25 %) and in the Bratislava region (by 21.8 %). The most significant decrease of the population aged 20 - 24 years was in Banská Bystrica by 28.4 % and its district by 25.3 %. The decrease by more than a quarter was reached also in Trnava (by 27.1 %) and Bratislava (by 26.9 %). Among FUAs, the decrease was also significant in Trenčín district (by 23.3 %). In Bratislava and Bratislavský kraj, the number of inhabitants grew the most in the age 35 - 44 (since 2015, in the city by 9 881, in the region by 15 372 persons). The age group created almost a fifth of the city's and region's population (19 %). The child population up to 4 years also had the highest share in the capital and its surroundings, in the city accounting for 6.4 % and in the region 6.6 %. At the same time, children up to 4 years recorded the highest growth in five years, in the capital by 8.4 % and in the Bratislava region by 11.1 %.

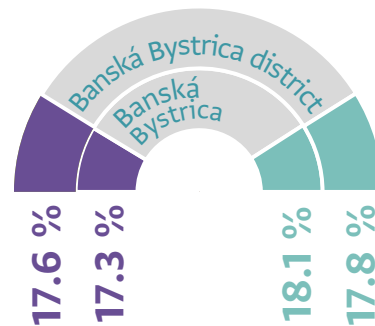
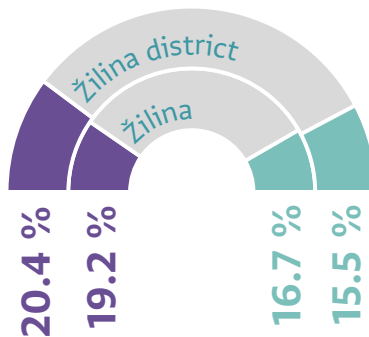
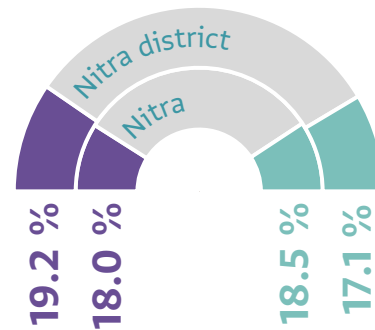
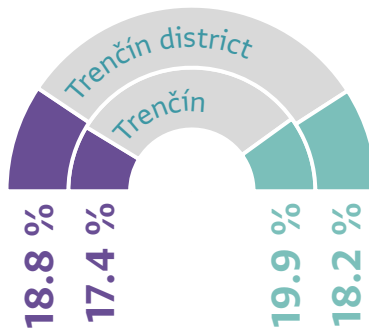
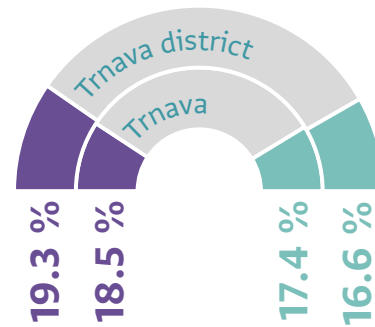
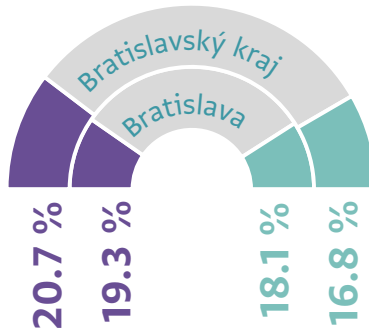
# Population by selected age groups on the 1st of January (2019)

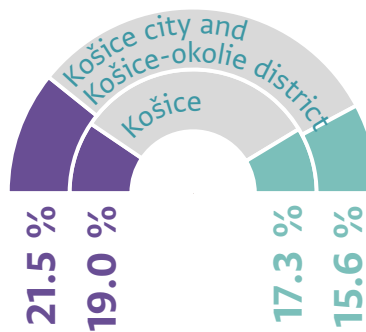
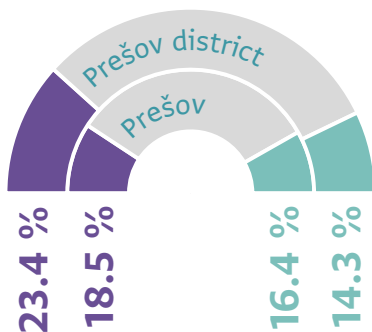
the share of the population aged up to 19 and aged 65 years and over of the total population

Eurostat (urb\_cp0p1), (urb\_lpop1)

● 0 - 19 years

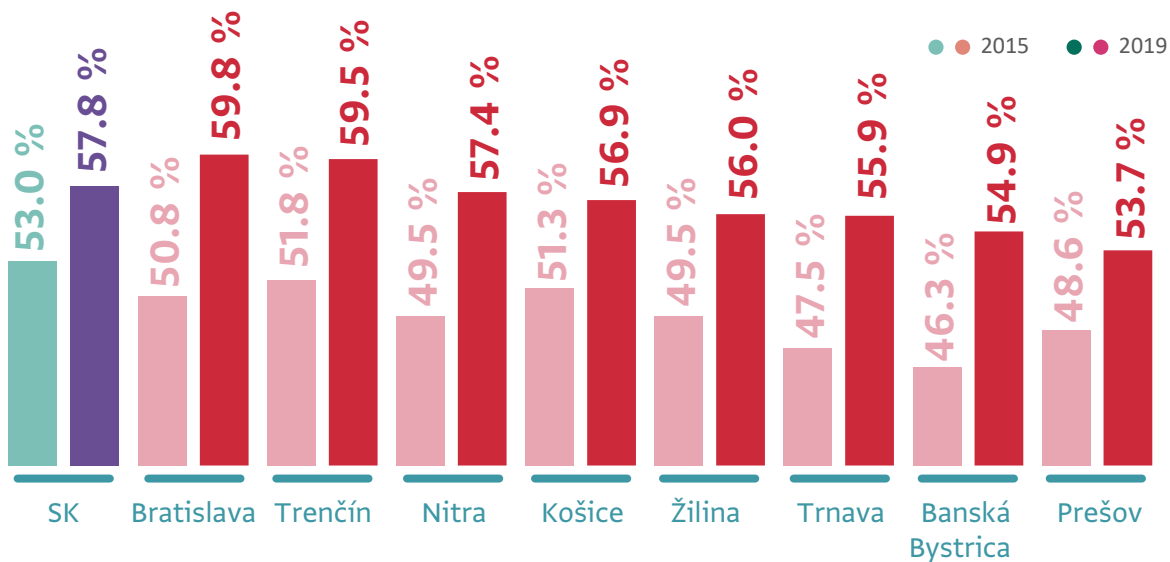
● 65 + years





## Age dependency ratio on the 1st of January

share of population aged 0-19 and 65 years and over to population aged 20-64 years  
Eurostat (urb\_cpopstr)

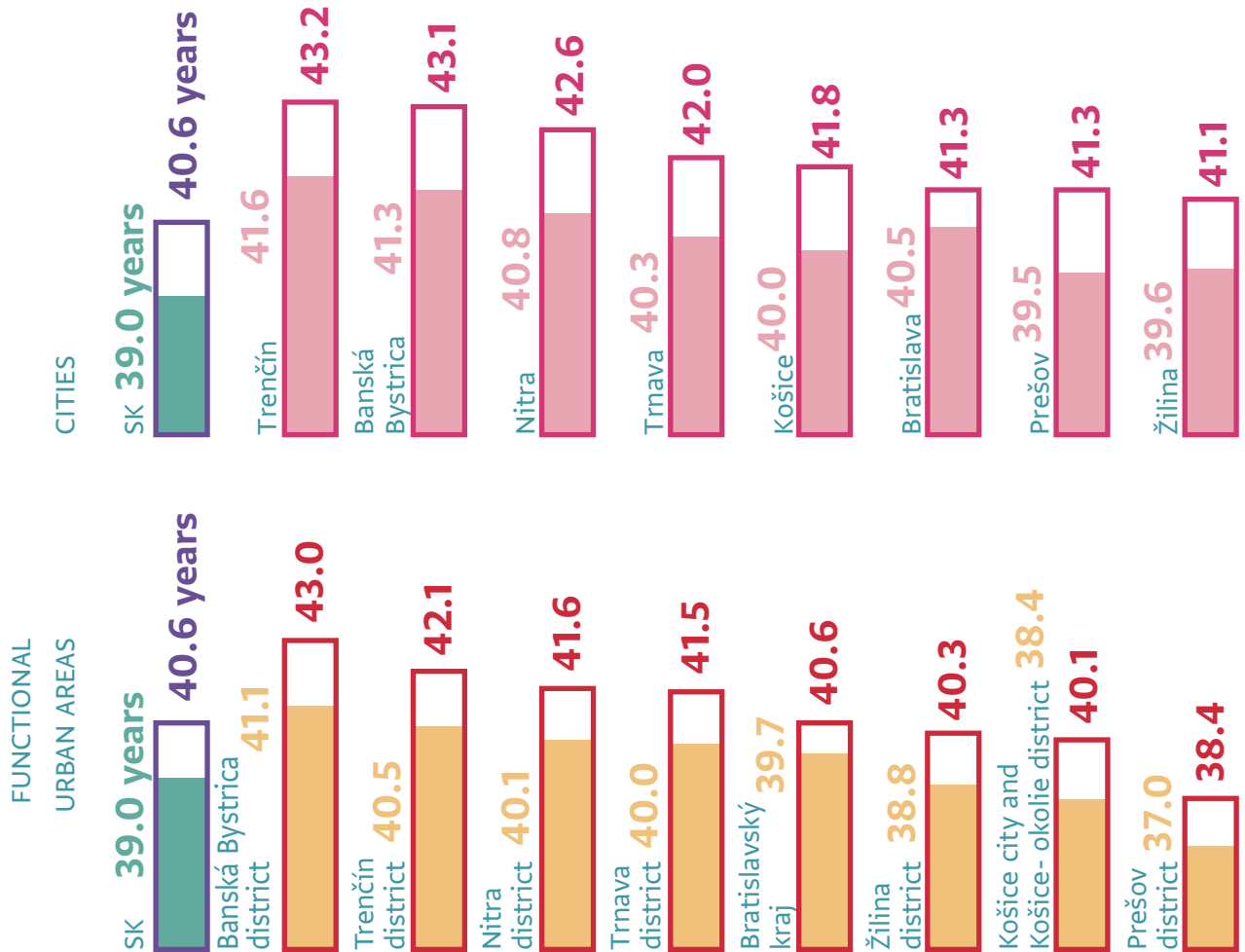




# Median population age on the 1st of January

age that divides a population into two groups that are numerically equivalent  
Eurostat (urb\_cpopstr), (urb\_lpopstr)

● 2015 ● 2019

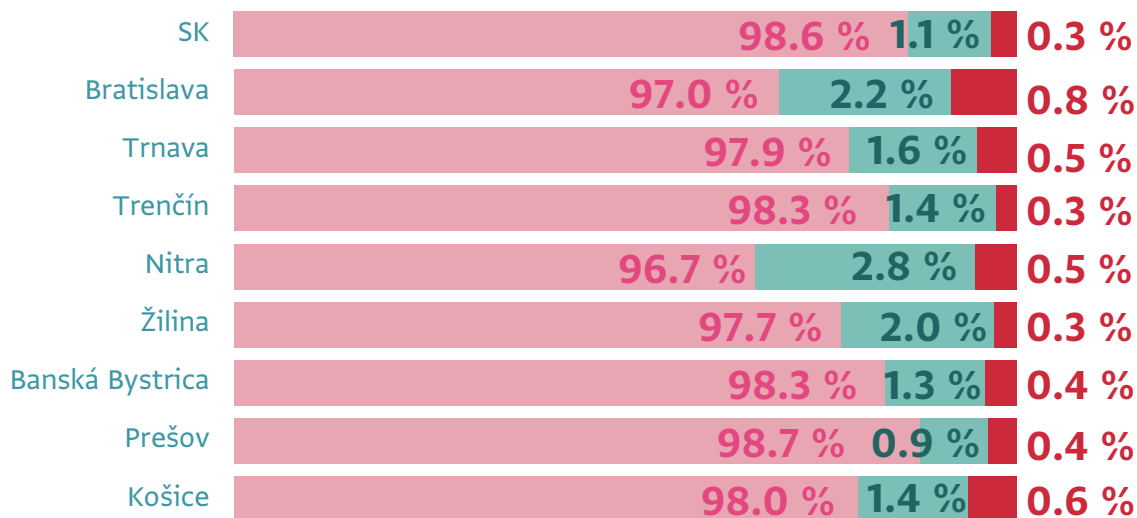


# Population by citizenship

Eurostat (urb\_cpocb), (urb\_lpopcb)

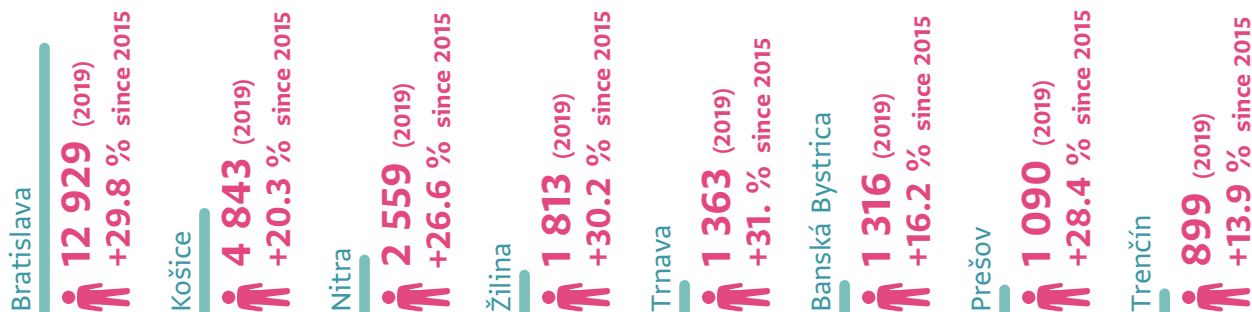
CITIES

on the 1st January, 2019



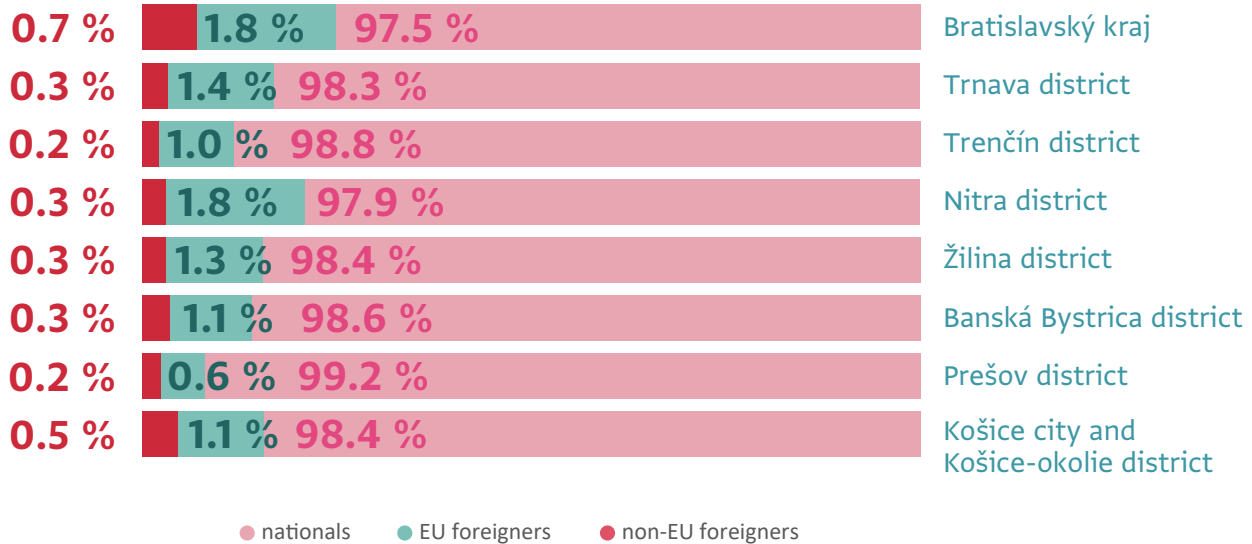
● nationals ● EU foreigners ● non-EU foreigners

## Foreigners in regional cities

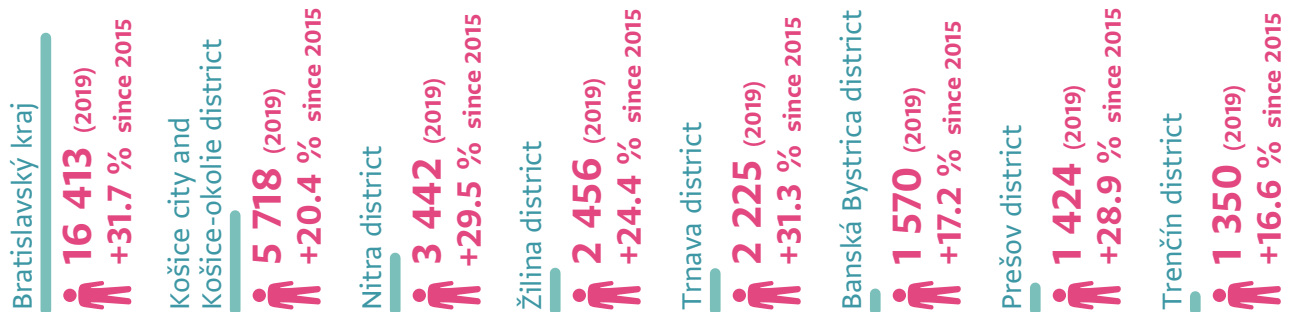


FUNCTIONAL  
URBAN AREAS

on the 1st January, 2019



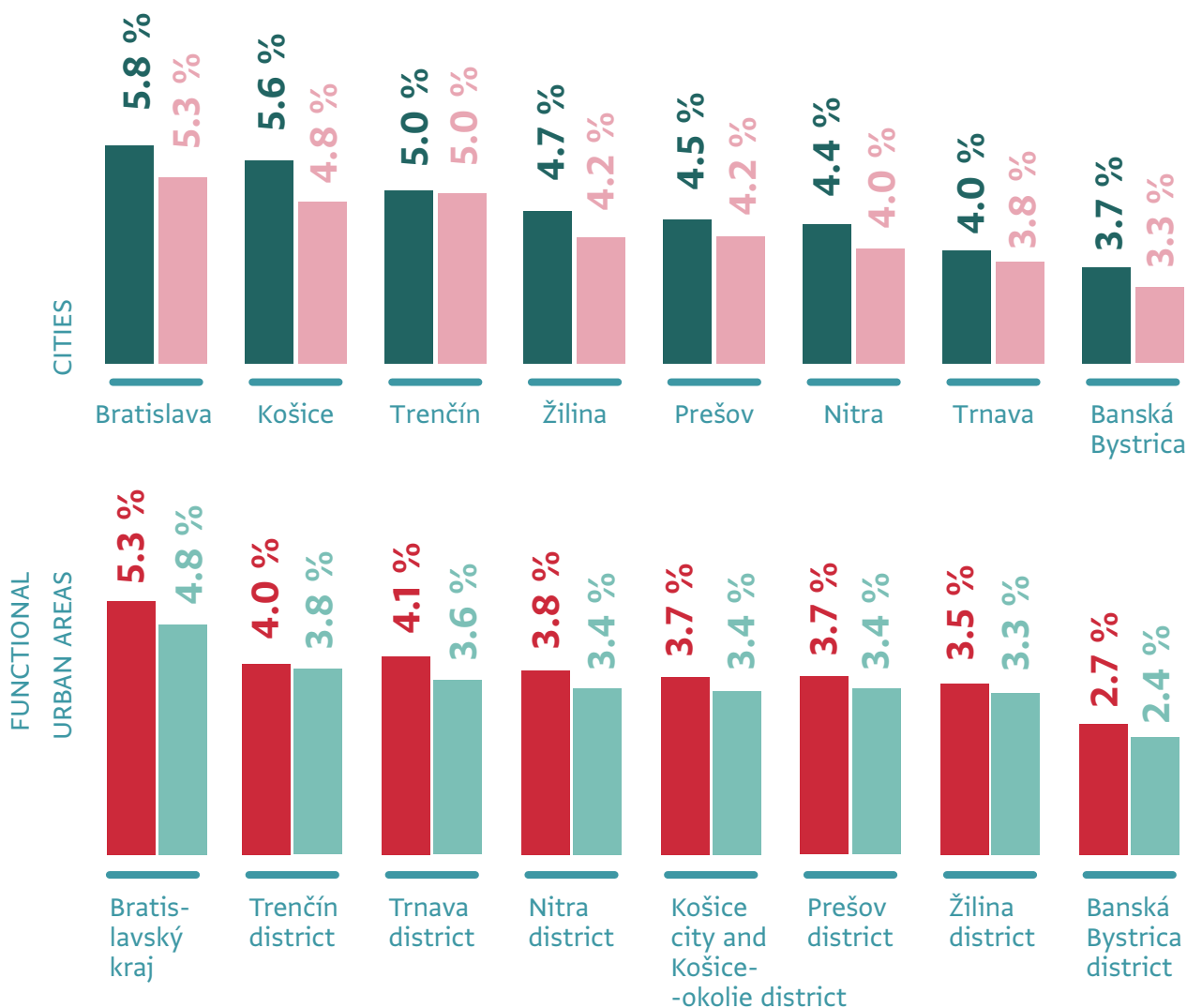
## Foreigners in functional urban areas



# Foreign-born population on the 1st of January

persons born outside of the Slovak Republic regardless of the person's citizenship  
Eurostat (urb\_cpocb), (urb\_lpopcb)

● 2015 ● 2019



### **The share of seniors is growing in all cities and their functional urban areas, most of young people live in the east of the country, and numbers are declining**

In 2019, Bratislava (19.3 %) and Žilina (19.2 %) were considered to be relatively young cities with the highest share of young people under 19 years. At the same time, Bratislava and the whole Bratislavský kraj recorded the fastest growth of this age group compared to 2015 (equally by 1.7 pp). On the contrary, the declining trend was seen in the east of Slovakia, in Prešov and Košice the share decreased equally by 0.4 pp and in their functional urban areas equally by 0.2 pp. Nevertheless, functional urban areas of Prešov and Košice had the highest share of young people during the monitored period (23.4 % and 21.5 % in 2019). The development of the share of seniors aged 65 and more was very similar in regional cities and their functional urban areas, it has been growing steadily over five years. The most significant growth of senior population was recorded in Banská Bystrica (by 3.3 pp) and its district (by 3.1 pp).

### **The economic dependency of young and senior people to productive population was the highest in Bratislava and Trenčín**

Age dependency ratio reached 59.8 % in Bratislava and 59.5 % in Trenčín. Among functional urban areas, Prešov district reached 60.5 % and Bratislavský kraj 59.9 %.

### **Trenčín and Banská Bystrica and their functional urban areas reached the highest median age**

At the beginning of 2019, the median age in Trenčín reached 43.2 years and in Banská Bystrica 43.1 years. Both cities reached the highest values also in 2015. During this period, the most significant growth of median age by 1.8 years was in four cities (Nitra, Banská Bystrica, Prešov and Košice), the slowest one was in Bratislava (by 0.8 years). In FUAs, the median age with the fastest growth (by 1.9 years) was the highest in Banská Bystrica district (43 years). The slowest growth was recorded, as well as in the capital, in Bratislavský kraj (by 0.9 years).

### **Foreigners increased in all regional cities and FUAs**

From 2015 to 2019, the share of the population with foreign citizenship grew in all regional cities and their functional urban areas. The highest growth of foreigners by 0.7 pp was in Nitra, among functional urban areas in Bratislavský kraj and Nitra district equally by 0.5 pp. The slowest growth was in Trenčín and Banská Bystrica. The most foreigners from EU countries lived in Nitra (2.8 %).

In 2019, Bratislava had the highest share of foreign-born population (5.8 %). However, the fastest growth since 2015 was monitored in Košice (by 0.8 pp), the slowest in Trenčín and its district (equally by 0.1 pp).

# SOCIAL ASPECTS

## Live births and deaths

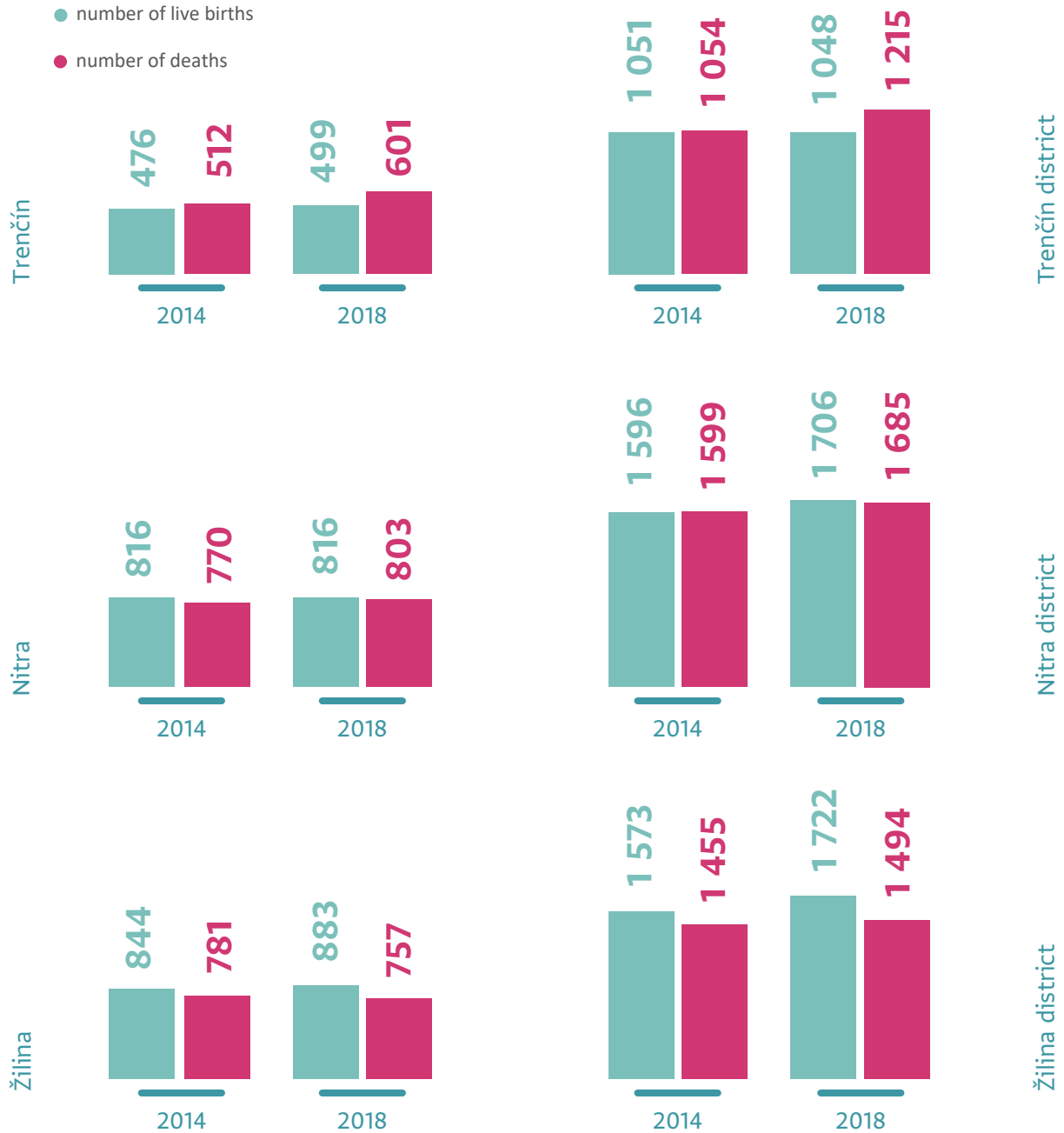


Eurostat (urb\_cfermor), (urb\_lfermor)

● number of live births

● number of deaths

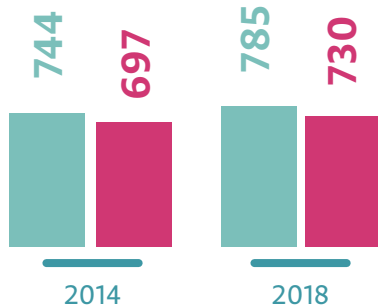






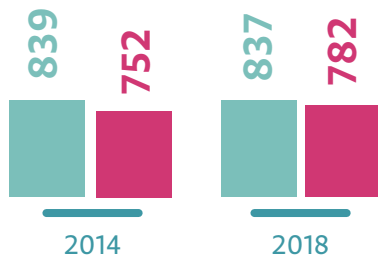
- number of live births
- number of deaths

Banská Bystrica



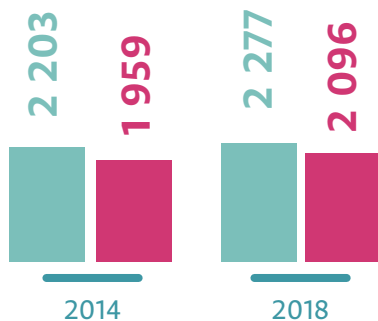
Banská Bystrica district

Prešov



Prešov district

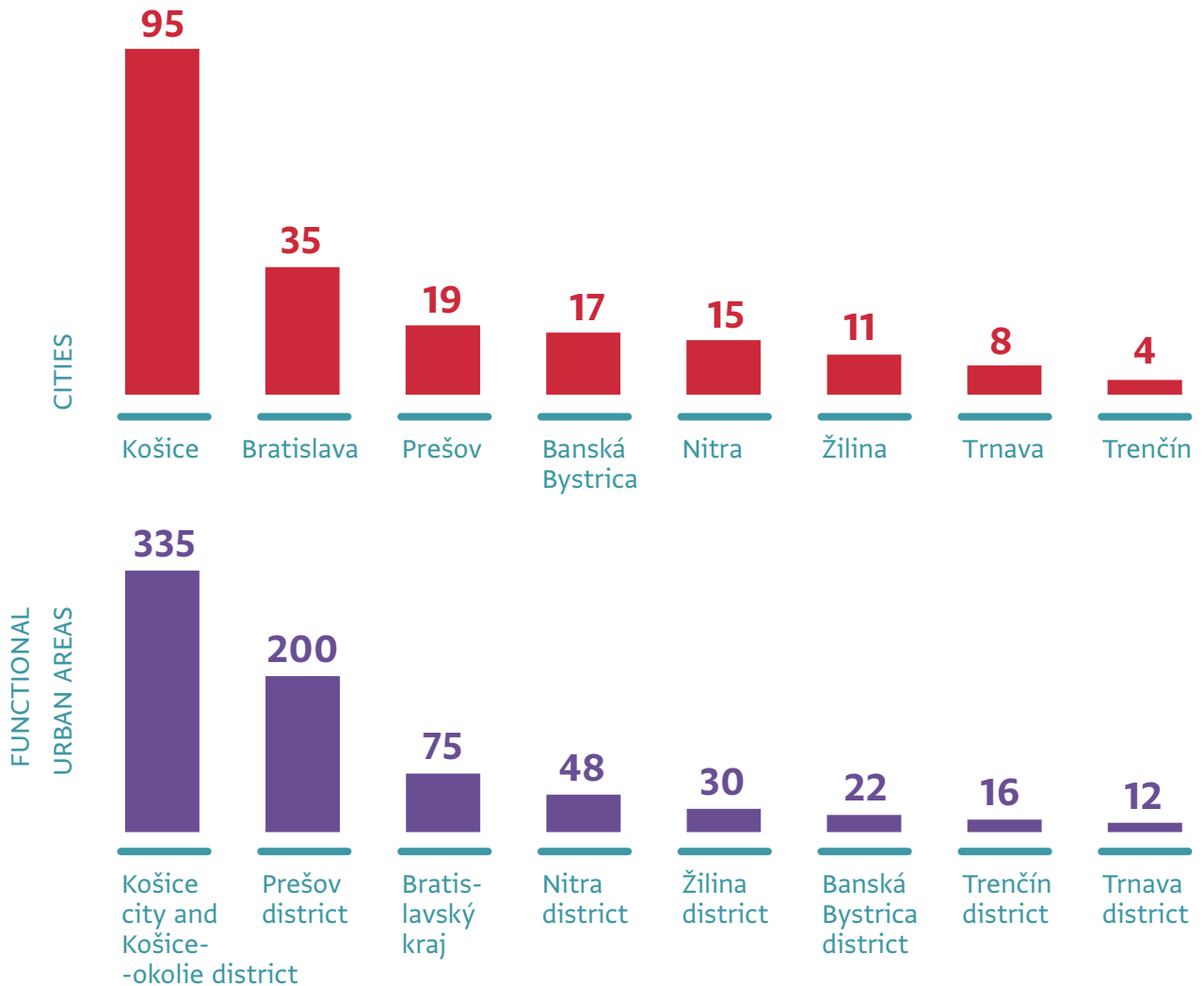
Košice



Košice city and  
Košice-okolie district

## Adolescent births (2018)

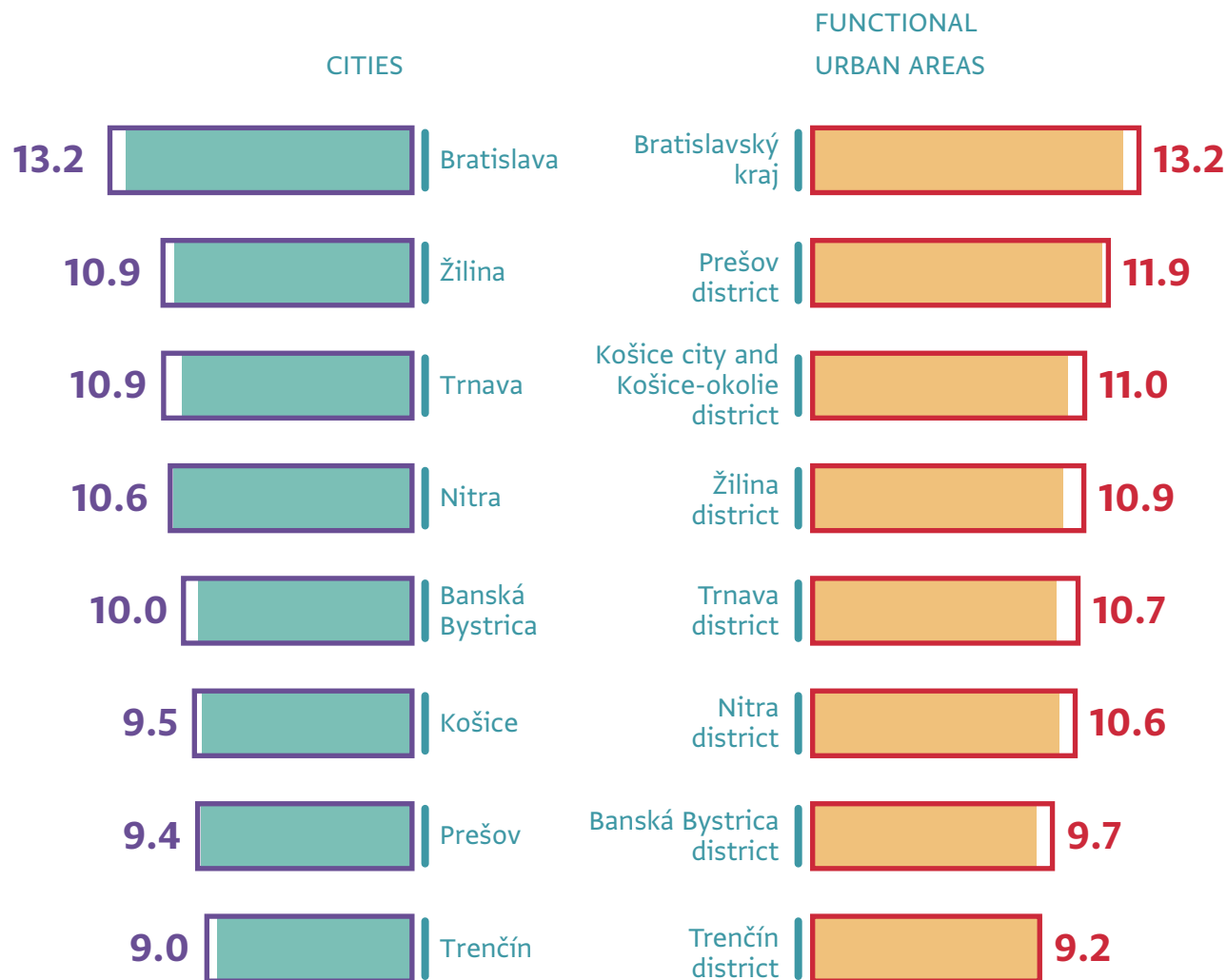
number of live births from mothers aged up to 19 years  
Eurostat (urb\_cfemor), (urb\_lfemor)



# Crude birth rate

number of live births per 1000 inhabitants  
Eurostat (urb\_cfermor), (urb\_lfermor)

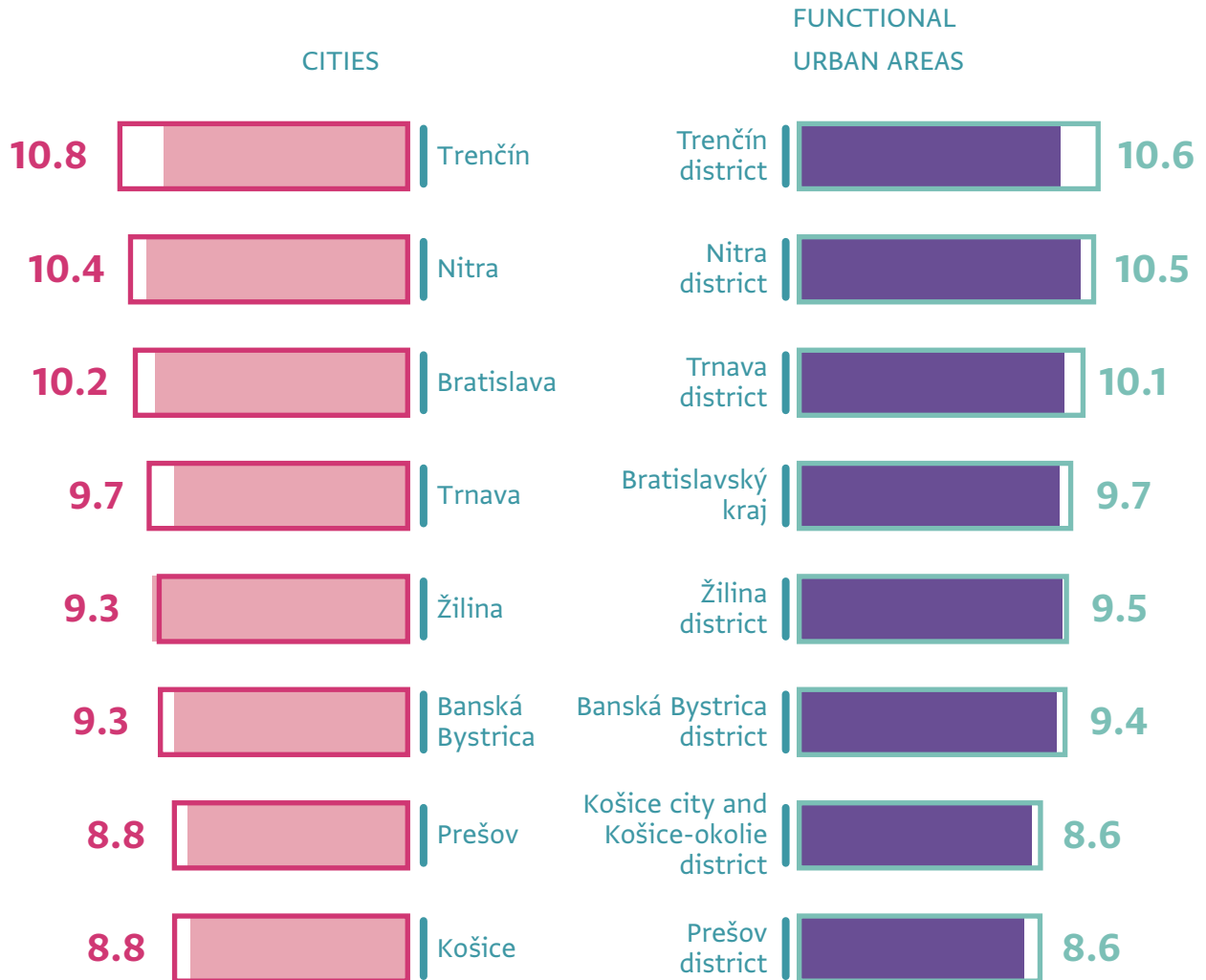
● 2014 ● 2018



# Crude death rate

number of deaths per 1 000 inhabitants  
Eurostat (urb\_cfermor), (urb\_lfermor)

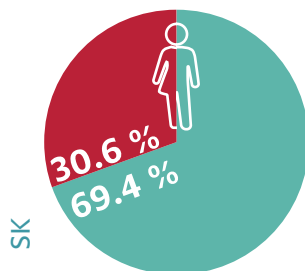
● 2014 ● 2018



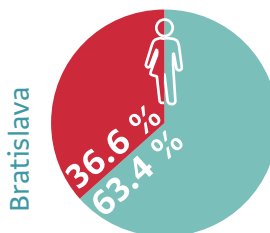
# Deaths under the age of 65 years (2018)

Eurostat (urb\_cfemor), (urb\_lfemor)

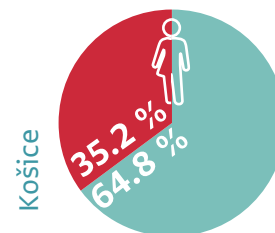
CITIES



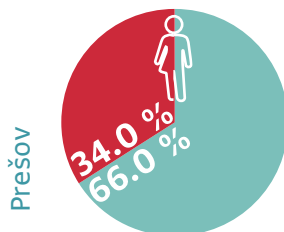
**13 620** deaths  
-3.8 % since 2014



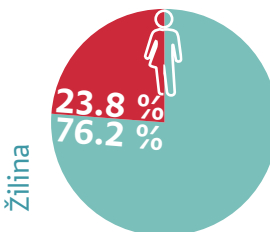
**964** deaths  
+3.9 % since 2014



**458** deaths  
-15.2 % since 2014



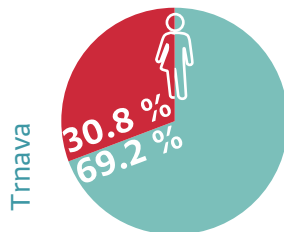
**197** deaths  
-2 % since 2014



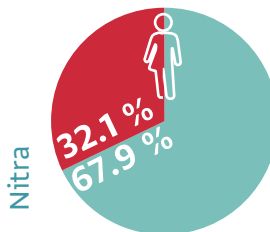
**185** deaths  
-17.4 % since 2014



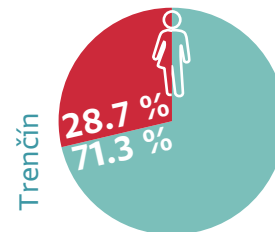
**175** deaths  
-0.6 % since 2014



**169** deaths  
-0.6 % since 2014



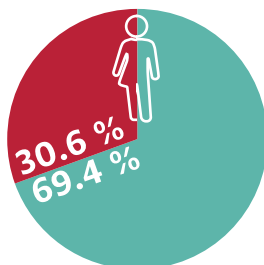
**168** deaths  
-6.1 % since 2014



**122** deaths  
+15.1 % since 2014

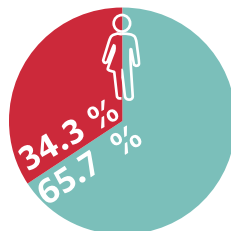
FUNCTIONAL  
URBAN AREAS

SK

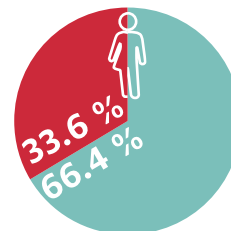


**13 620** deaths  
-3,8 % since 2014

Bratislavský kraj

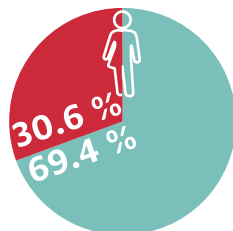


**1 406** deaths  
+1 % since 2014

 Košice city and  
Košice-okolie district


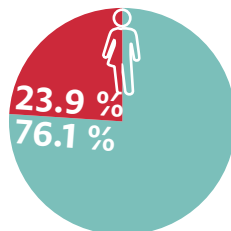
**789** deaths  
-7.2 % since 2014

Prešov district



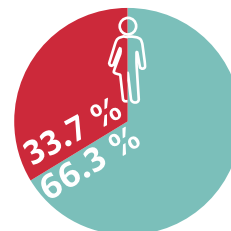
**405** deaths  
+6,9 % since 2014

Žilina district



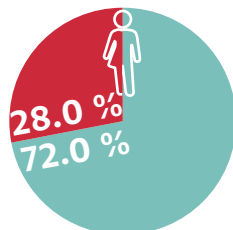
**380** deaths  
-8.2 % since 2014

Nitra district



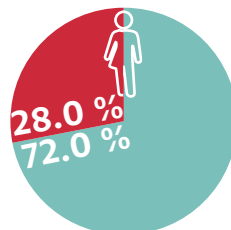
**371** deaths  
+1,6 % since 2014

Trnava district

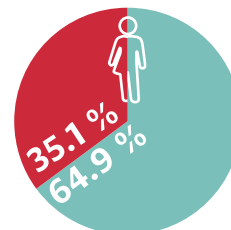


**321** deaths  
+1.9 % since 2014

Trenčín district



**246** deaths  
+7.9 % since 2014

 Banská Bystrica  
district


**242** deaths  
-5.8 % since 2014

# Deaths under the age of 65 years due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems

share of the total number of deaths under the age of 65 years  
Eurostat (urb\_cfermor), (urb\_lfermor)

● 2014 ● 2018





### **The regional city Trenčín and its district have been monitoring a natural decrease of population in last years, the growth in other regional cities is low**

In years 2014-2018 the number of live births grew in almost all regional cities. The highest rose was seen in Bratislava (by 8.6 %) and Trnava (7.1 %). The highest growth of live births was also in their FUAs, in Trnava district by 10.7 % and in Bratislavský kraj by 10.5 %. Among regional cities the decrease was only in Prešov (by 0.2 %) and among FUAs in Trenčín district (by 0.3 %). At the same time, both Trenčín district and regional city Trenčín had the most significant rise of the number of deaths (in the city by 17.4 %, in the district by 15.3 %). The decrease of the number of deaths was only in Žilina city (by 3.1 %).

In 2014-2018 the number of live births per 1000 inhabitants grew in all regional cities and almost in all FUAs. The highest growth was recorded in Trnava (by 0.8 points). The growth was the slowest in cities Nitra and Prešov increasing for both equally by 0.2 points. The highest of gross birth rate in FUAs was in Trnava district (by 0.9 points). A decrease was monitored only in Trenčín district (by 0.1 points). In 2014-2018 the number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants grew almost in all regional cities and in surroundings. The highest increase was in Trenčín (by 1.7 points). The decrease of crude death rate was only in Žilina (by 0.3 points).

### **The highest adolescent births were in Košice and in its surroundings**

Almost 3.5 thousand children are born to mothers under the age of 19 in Slovakia every year. In the period 2014-2018, their number grew in two regional cities, in Košice by 21.8 % and in Banská Bystrica by 13.3 %. A decrease was in Žilina, Nitra, Trnava and Bratislava including their districts and also in Banská Bystrica district.

### **Mortality of economically active population increased more in FUAs, in most cities with a declining development**

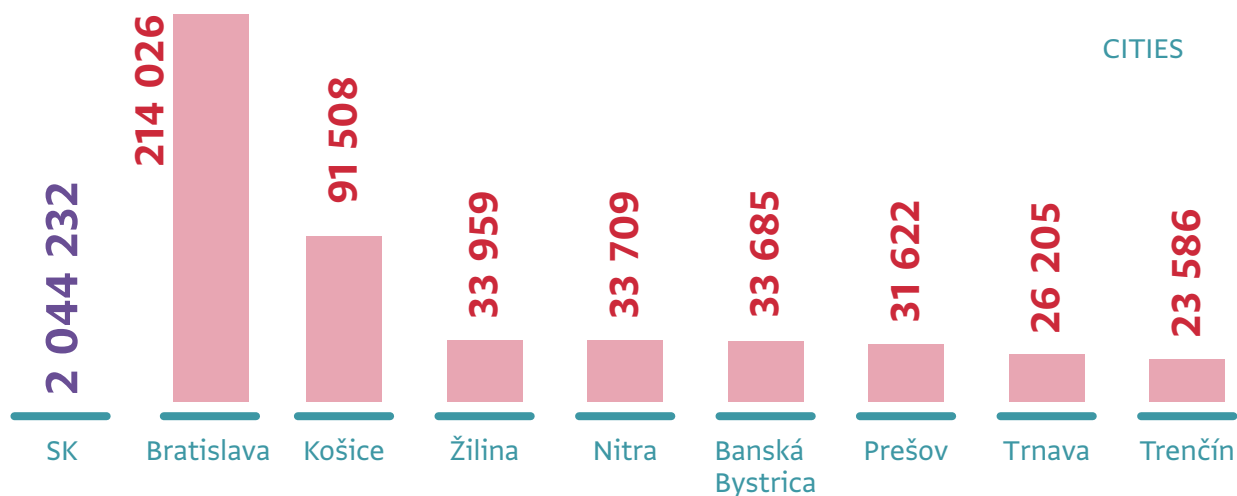
In 2014-2018, mortality under the age of 65 decreased the most in Žilina (by 17.4 %). It increased in two cities (in Trenčín by 15.1 % and Bratislava by 3.9 %) and in five FUAs (most in Trenčín district by 7.9 %). Male mortality is higher than female one, it fell in most cities. A growth was the highest in Trenčín (by 13 %) and its district (by 9.9 %).

### **The share of deaths under the age of 65 due to cardiovascular or respiratory diseases has risen in most cities**

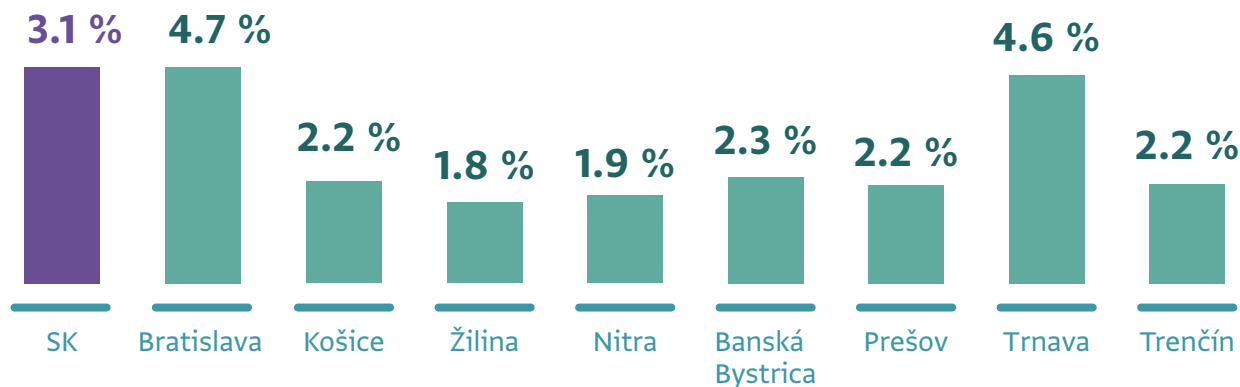
The share of deaths due to these diseases increased in five cities, the most in Prešov (by 10.7 pp). The most significant decrease was recorded in Trnava (by 5.2 pp). Four FUAs also showed a decrease, the most in Nitra district by 8.2 pp.

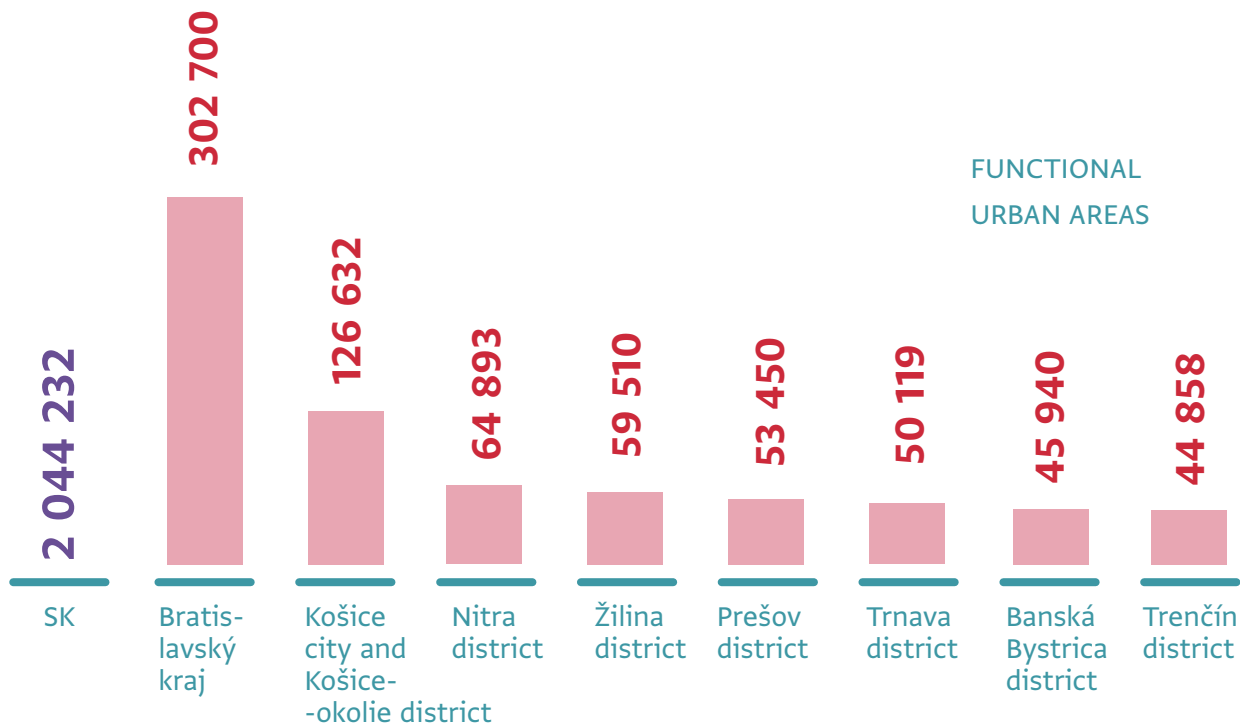
## Number of dwellings as of 31 December (2018)

total number of dwellings surveyed in Census 2011 and annually balanced on the basis of statistical data on increases and decreases of the number of dwellings  
Eurostat (urb\_clivcon), (urb\_llivcon)

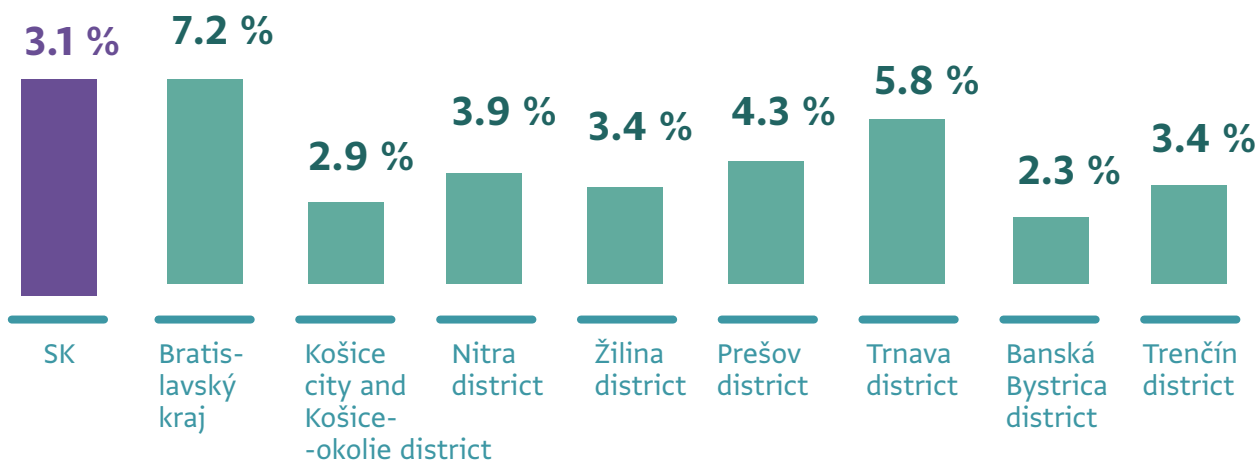


## Increase of the number of dwellings in the period 2014 to 2018



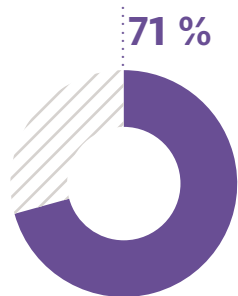


### Increase of the number of dwellings in the period 2014 to 2018

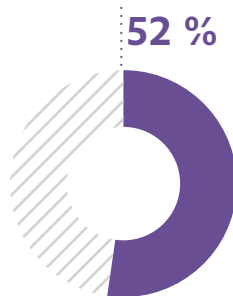


## Distribution of dwellings in functional urban areas (2018)

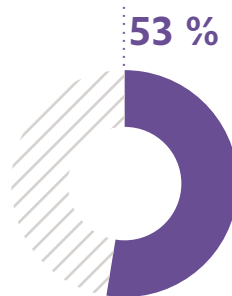
● regional city



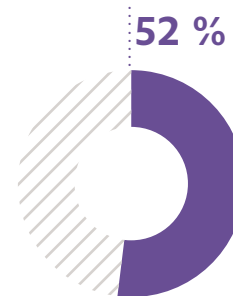
Bratislavský kraj



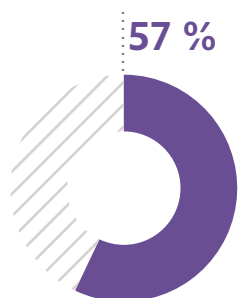
Trnava district



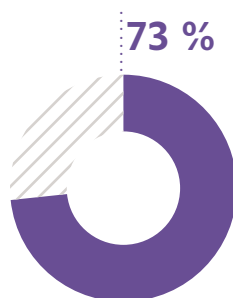
Trenčín district



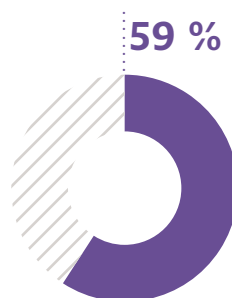
Nitra district



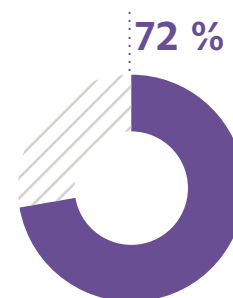
Žilina district



Banská Bystrica district



Prešov district



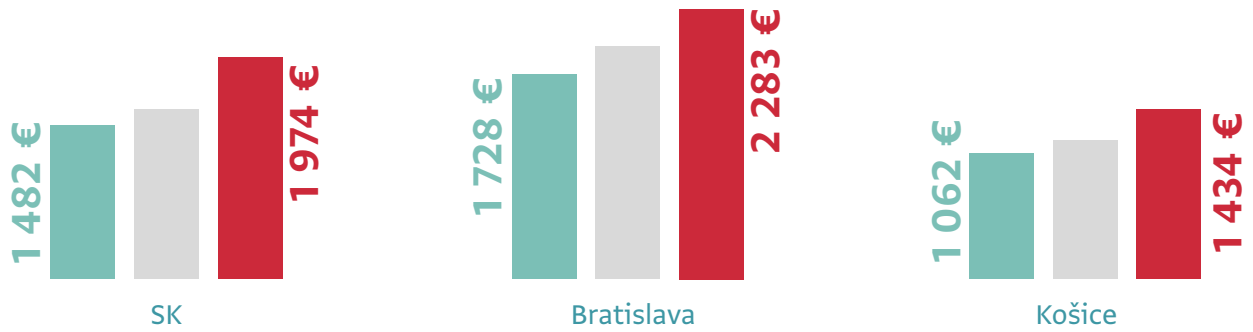
Košice city and Košice-okolie district

# Average price for buying a property per m<sup>2</sup> - apartment

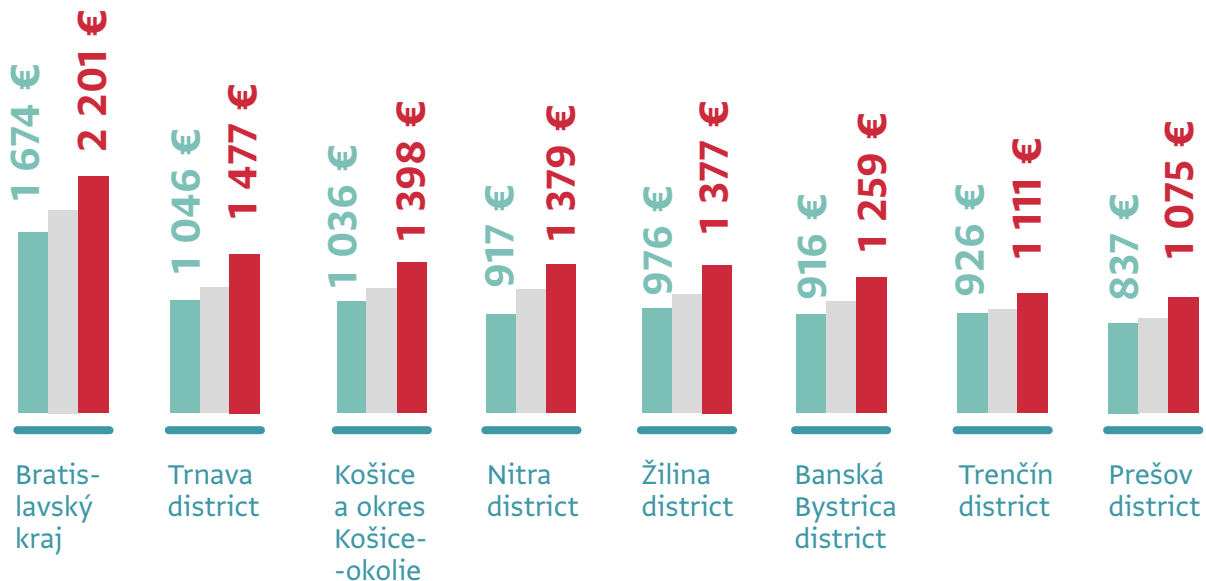
data available only for cities of Bratislava and Košice

Data source: Slovak National Association of Real Estate Agencies

Eurostat (urb\_clivcon), (urb\_llivcon)



● 2014 ● 2016 ● 2018

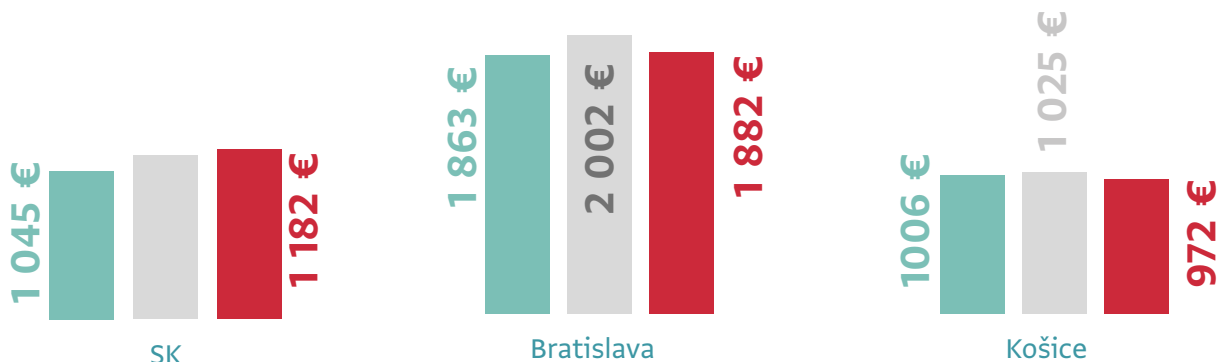


# Average price for buying a property per m<sup>2</sup> - house

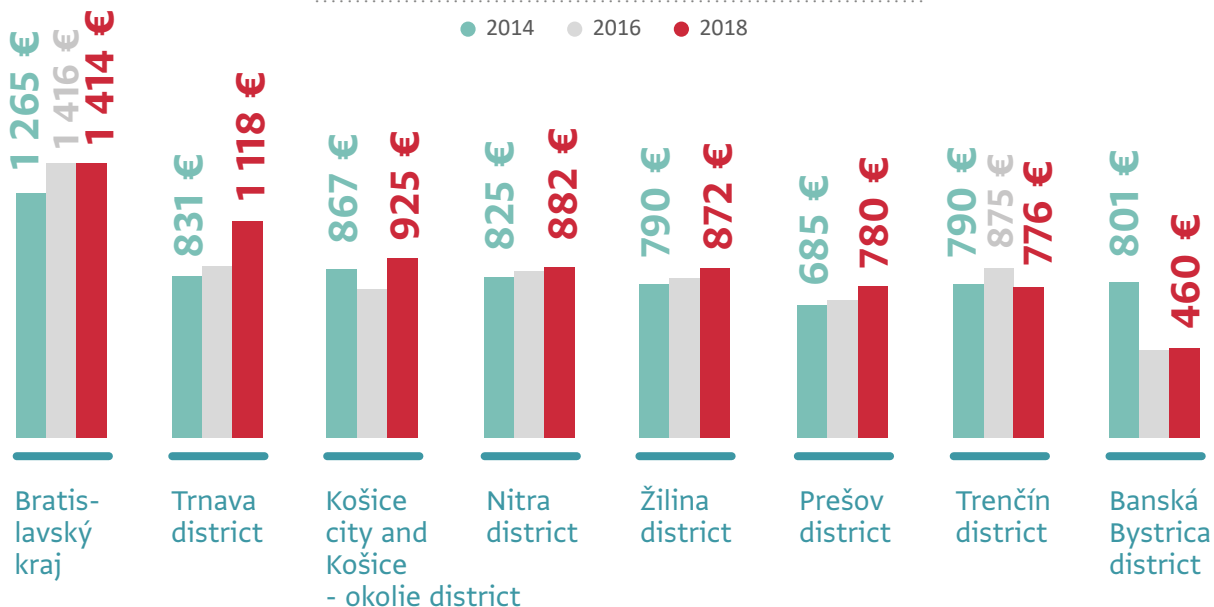
data available only for cities of Bratislava and Košice

Data source: Slovak National Association of Real Estate Agencies

Eurostat (urb\_clivcon), (urb\_llivcon)



● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018  
 ● 2014 ● 2016 ● 2018



### **The most intensive housing construction has been in the southwest, the number of dwellings is growing not only in Bratislava and Trnava, but also in their surroundings**

During the period 2014-2018, the number of dwellings increased the most in the capital (by 4.7 %) and Trnava (by 4.6 %). The proximity of smaller towns around Bratislava kept the highest growth of the number of dwellings in Bratislavský kraj (by 7.2 %), in Trnava district the growth reached 5.8 %. The lowest growth of the number of dwellings was in Žilina, the number increased by 1.8 %. The number of dwellings in Slovakia at the end of 2018 reached more than 2 million, compared to 2014 it increased by 3.1 %. In 2018, Banská Bystrica had the highest share of dwellings located in the regional city (73 %) out of the total number of dwellings in the whole functional urban area. The shares over 70 % were also in Bratislava and Košice. The lowest shares of dwellings were in Trnava and Nitra (equally 52 %).

### **Average prices of apartments in two largest Slovak cities have been high in recent years and still growing**

In 2018 compared to 2014, prices for buying an apartment per 1 m<sup>2</sup> increased in Bratislava by EUR 556, with an increase by 32.2 %. In Košice the prices went up by EUR 373 representing the growth by 35.1 %. The growth of apartments' prices in cities

also affected prices in their surroundings. Prices increased significantly in all functional urban areas, most markedly in Bratislavský kraj, the difference between 2014 and 2018 was EUR 527 (by 31.5 %). Prices also rose considerably in Nitra district by EUR 462 (growth by 50.3 %) and in Trnava district by EUR 431 (growth by 41.2 %). The slowest increase was in Trenčín district, by EUR 186 per 1 m<sup>2</sup> (growth by 20 %).

### **In last three years houses' prices in Bratislava have stagnated, in Košice decreased, but rising in most functional urban areas**

In years 2016-2018, the average price per 1 m<sup>2</sup> for buying a house in Bratislava increased by EUR 19, representing a growth by 1 %. On the contrary, in Košice prices decreased by EUR 34 per 1 m<sup>2</sup> (by 3.4 %). The prices in functional urban areas rose, with the exception of two districts. The most significant increase in prices was seen in Trnava district, where in 2018 compared to 2014, the price for buying a house increased by EUR 287 per 1 m<sup>2</sup> (by 34.5 %). Bratislavský kraj also showed an increase by EUR 150 per 1 m<sup>2</sup> (growth by 11.9 %). Two districts monitored a decrease of prices for buying a house. In Banská Bystrica district the price went down significantly, since 2014 it was lower by EUR 341 per 1 m<sup>2</sup>, it was a decrease by 42.6 %. In Trenčín district prices also fell, but very slightly. The price per 1 m<sup>2</sup> when buying a house was lower by EUR 14, decreasing by 1.7 %.



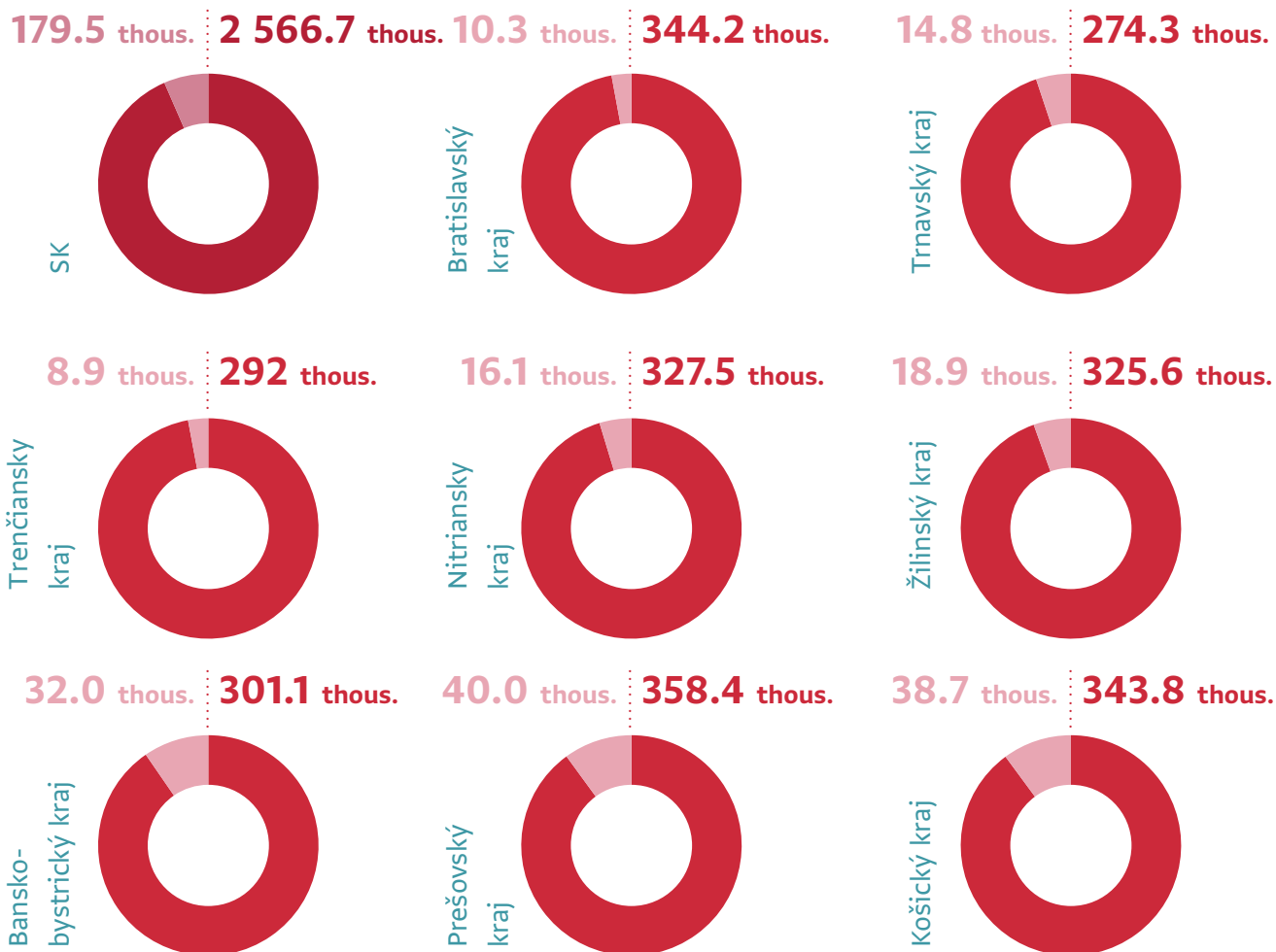
## ECONOMIC ASPECTS

## Economically active population (2018)

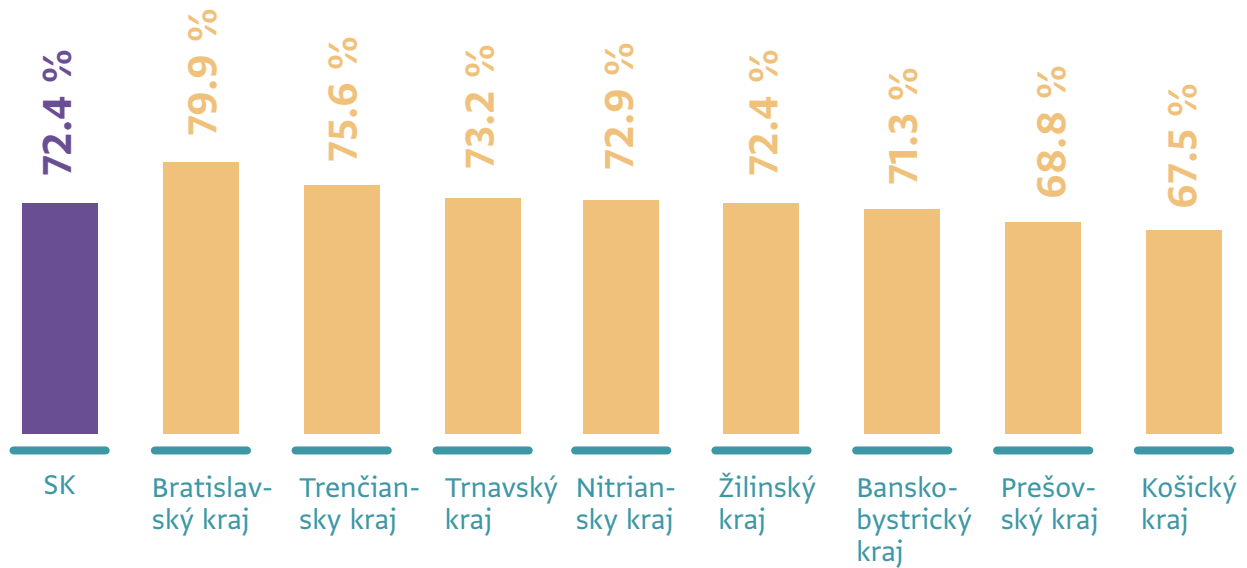
persons that are either employed or unemployed and not part of the economically inactive population data available only at regional NUTS 3 level, LFS

DATAcube. (pr3102qr)

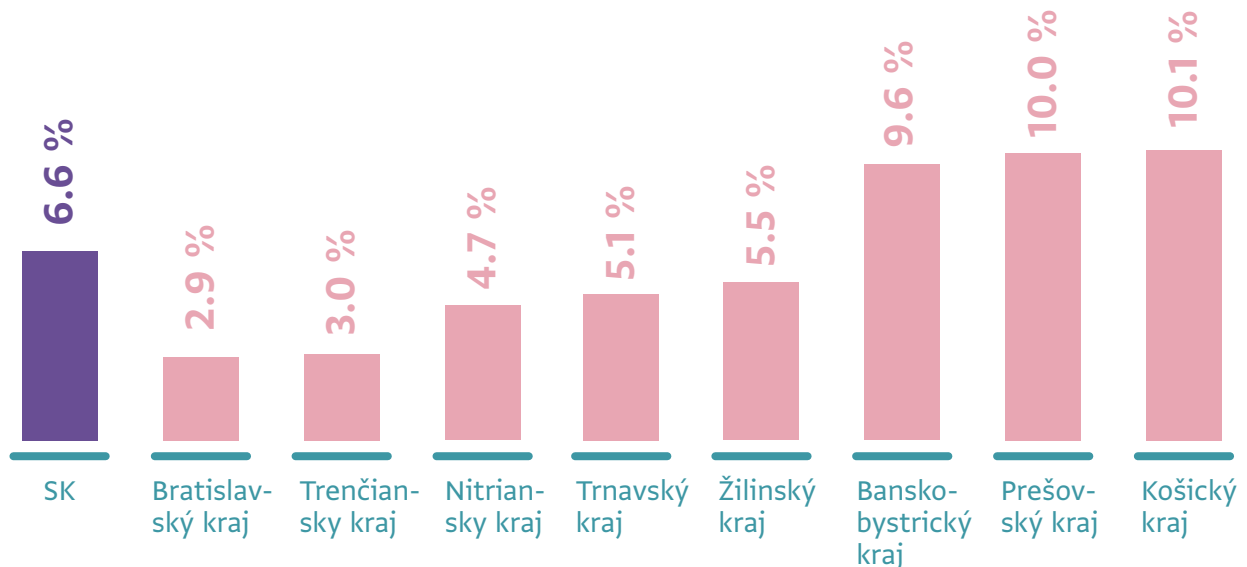
● employed  
● unemployed



## Employment rate aged 20-64 years in regions (2018)



## Unemployment rate in regions (2018)



## Local economic units (2017)

all organizations or parts thereof situated in the specified territory with at least one employee active on 31 December  
 estimated data, Statistical Business Register of the SO SR  
 Eurostat (urb\_cecfi), (urb\_lecfi), (urb\_clma), (urb\_llma)



LOCAL UNITS

CITIES

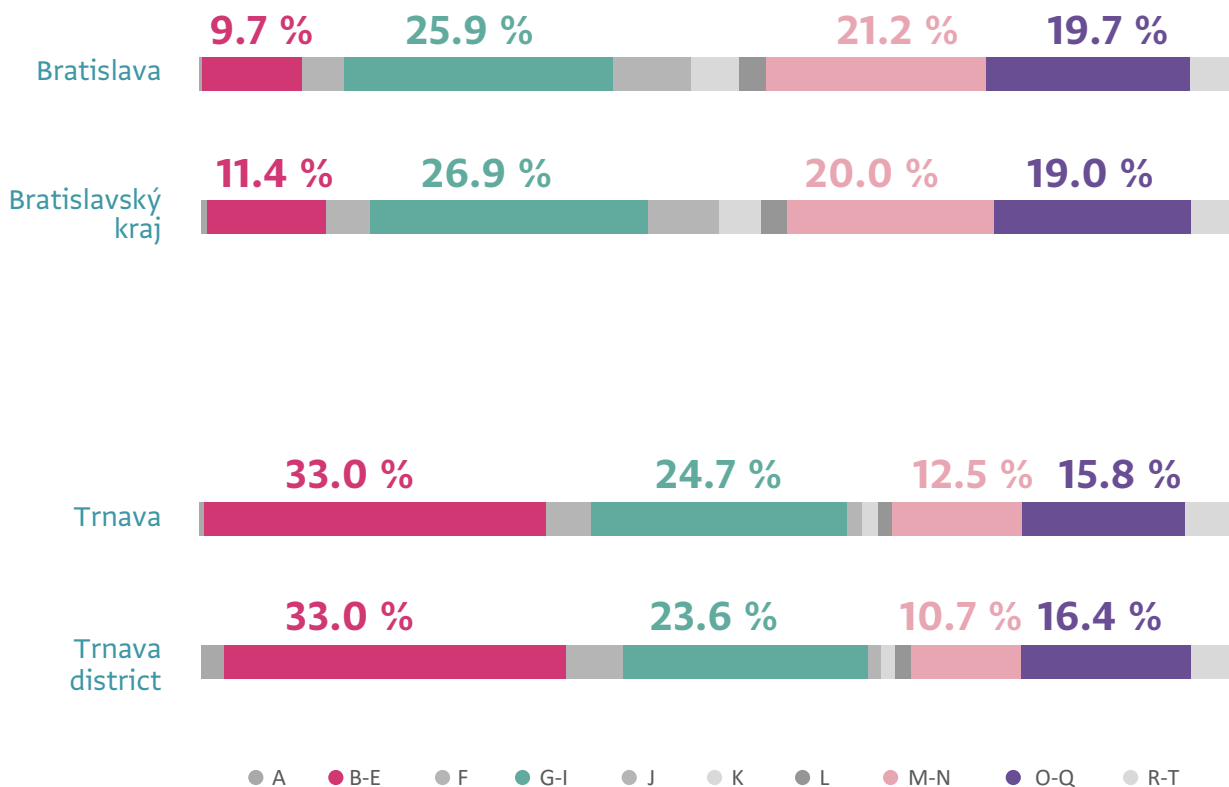
EMPLOYEES

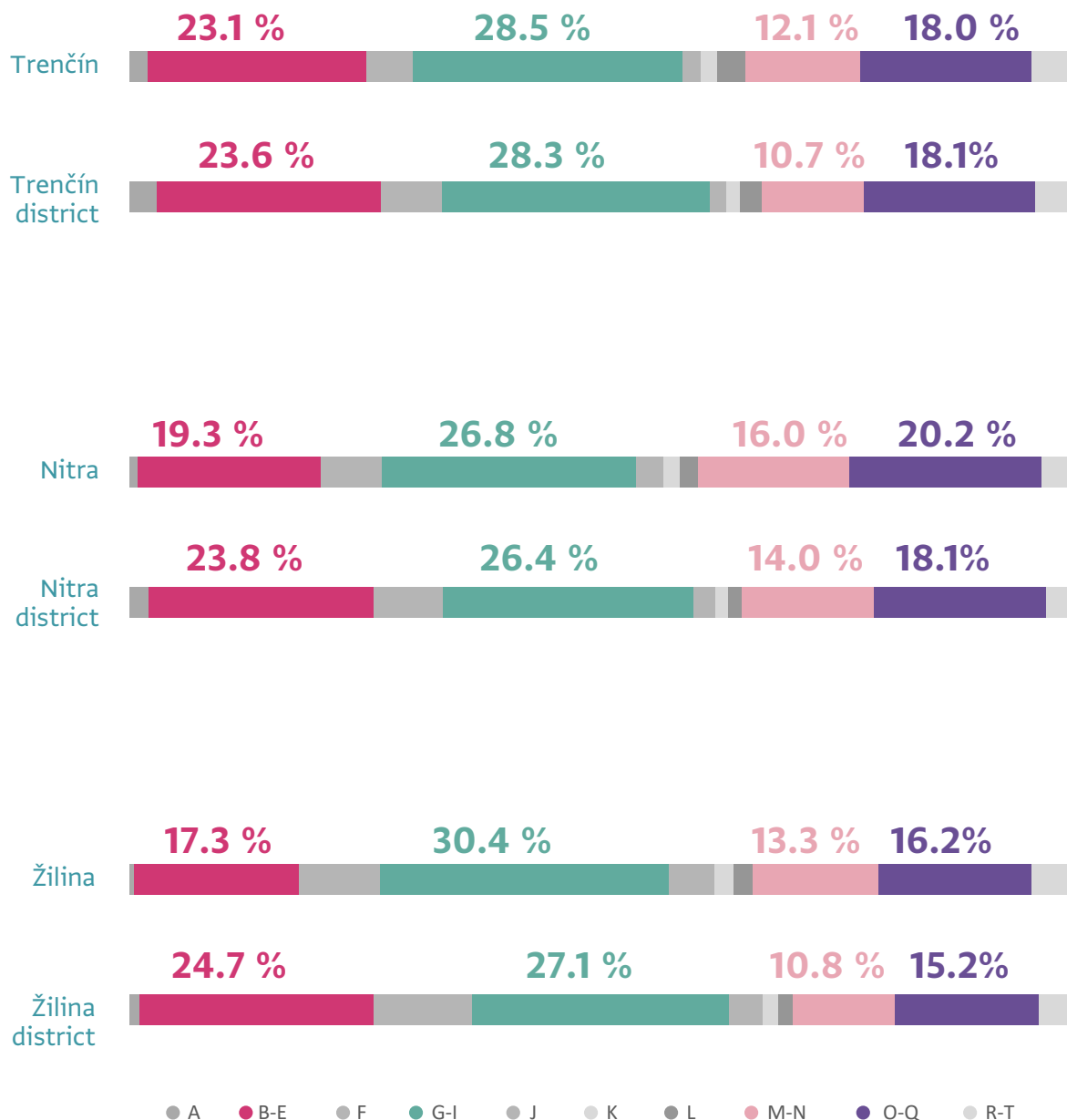
since 2016	+	%	LOCAL UNITS	CITIES	EMPLOYEES	+	%	since 2016
			<b>97 645</b>	●	<b>527 410</b>			
			<b>25 868</b>	●	<b>126 892</b>			
			<b>13 373</b>	●	<b>60 326</b>			
			<b>12 413</b>	●	<b>55 922</b>			
			<b>11 532</b>	●	<b>55 347</b>			
			<b>11 041</b>	●	<b>47 722</b>			
			<b>8 354</b>	●	<b>44 677</b>			
			<b>7 736</b>	●	<b>34 197</b>			

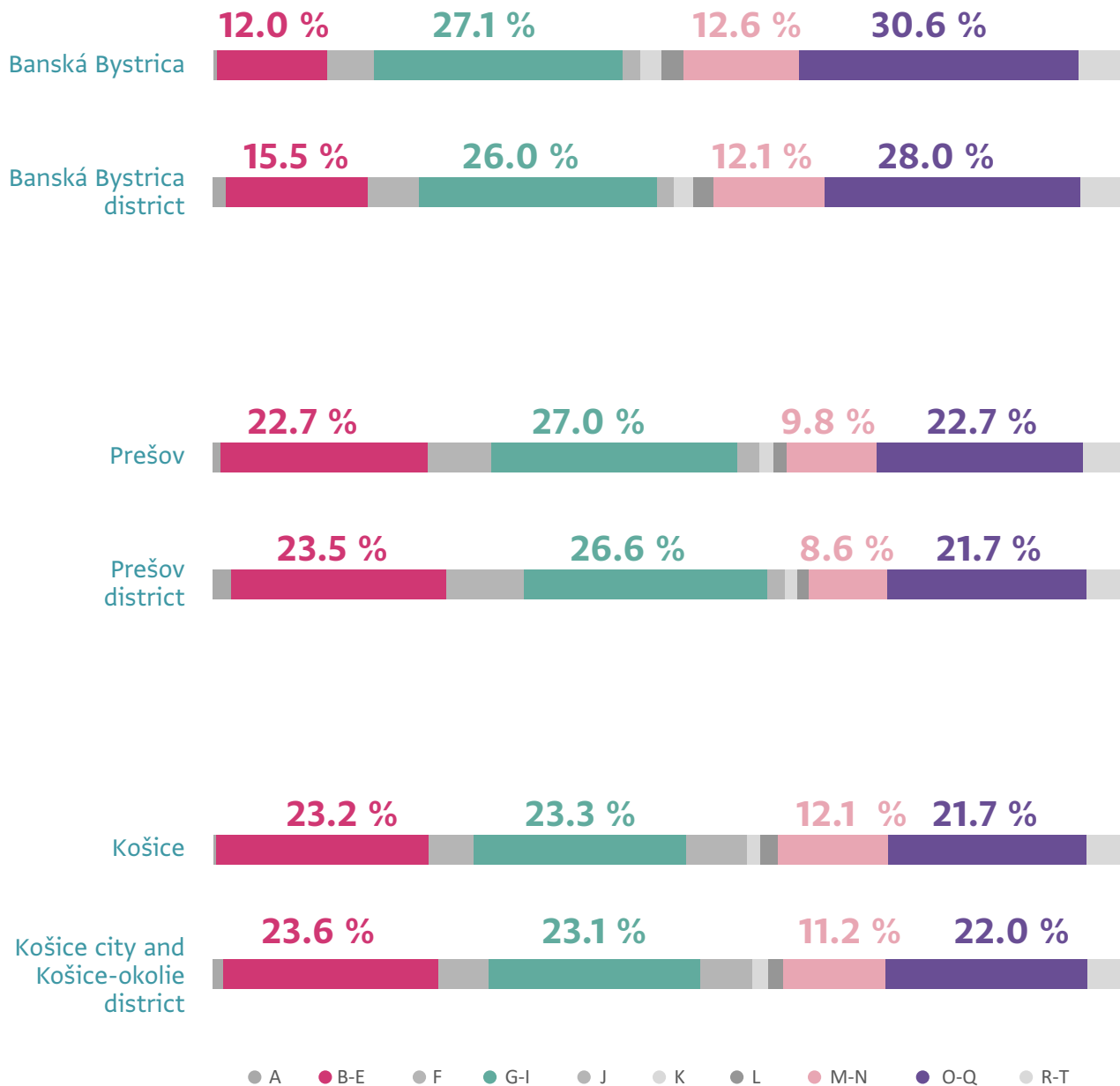


# Employment by economic activities (2017)

number of employees in active local economic units in the specified territory by economic activities of SK NACE Rev. 2 on 31 December estimated data, Statistical Business Register of the SO SR Eurostat (urb\_clma), (urb\_llma)







**The highest number of economically active population was in Prešovský kraj, of which 358.4 thous. employed and 40 thous. unemployed, the most in both indicators among all NUTS 3 regions**

After Prešovský kraj, most people worked in Bratislavský kraj (344.2 thous.) and Košický kraj (343.8 thous.). Apart from Prešovský kraj, the highest number of unemployed was in Košický kraj (38.7 thous. persons) and Banskobystrický kraj (32 thous. persons). Since 2014, the number of employed rose in all regions, mainly in Žilinský kraj (by 11.4 %) and Prešovský kraj (by 10 %). Between years 2014 - 2018, the share of the unemployed significantly fell, mostly in Trenčiansky kraj (almost by two thirds).

**The employment rate aged 20-64 was the highest in Bratislavský kraj, in 2018 - 79.9 %**

The lowest rate was in the east regions, where the level was not higher than 70 %. In the period 2014-2018, the employment rate growth was the fastest in Banskobystrický kraj and Žilinský kraj (by 12.8 pp and by 12.6 pp).

**In 2018, the unemployment rate was the highest in eastern Slovakia, 10 % and more**

The lowest values were reached in Bratislavský kraj (2.9 %). In years 2014-2018, it fell significantly in all regions, the most in Banskobystrický kraj (by 8.7 pp)

and Žilinský kraj (by 8.1 pp). The unemployment rate also decreased in Bratislavský kraj (by 3.1 pp).

**Considering local economic units, 16.5 % of the total number of units in Slovakia was active in the capital, more than fifth in its FUA**

According to estimated data from the Business Register of the SO SR on 31 Dec. 2017, the number of operating organizations achieved the highest year-on-year growth in Bratislava by 5.9 % and Bratislavský kraj by 6.1 %. The share of the capital on the national employment was 22.6 %. The number of organizations also grew in other cities and their FUAs, despite that the employment fell in Banská Bystrica (by 5.7 %) and its district (by 4.7 %) and in Žilina (by 0.7 %).

**According to economic activities, in most cities and their FUAs, organizations were mainly active in trade and transport.**

In Trnava and in Trnava district, organizations focused on industry predominated, in Banská Bystrica and its district the highest shares of organizations were in public administration. The highest share of units active in professional, scientific and technical activities was in the capital.

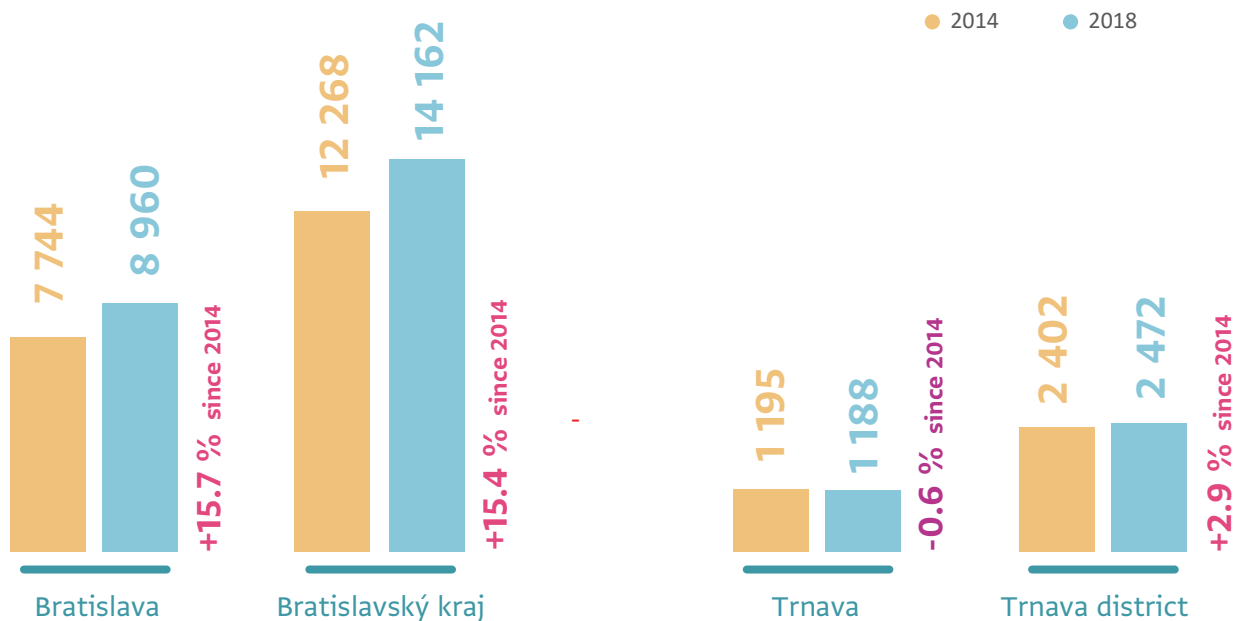


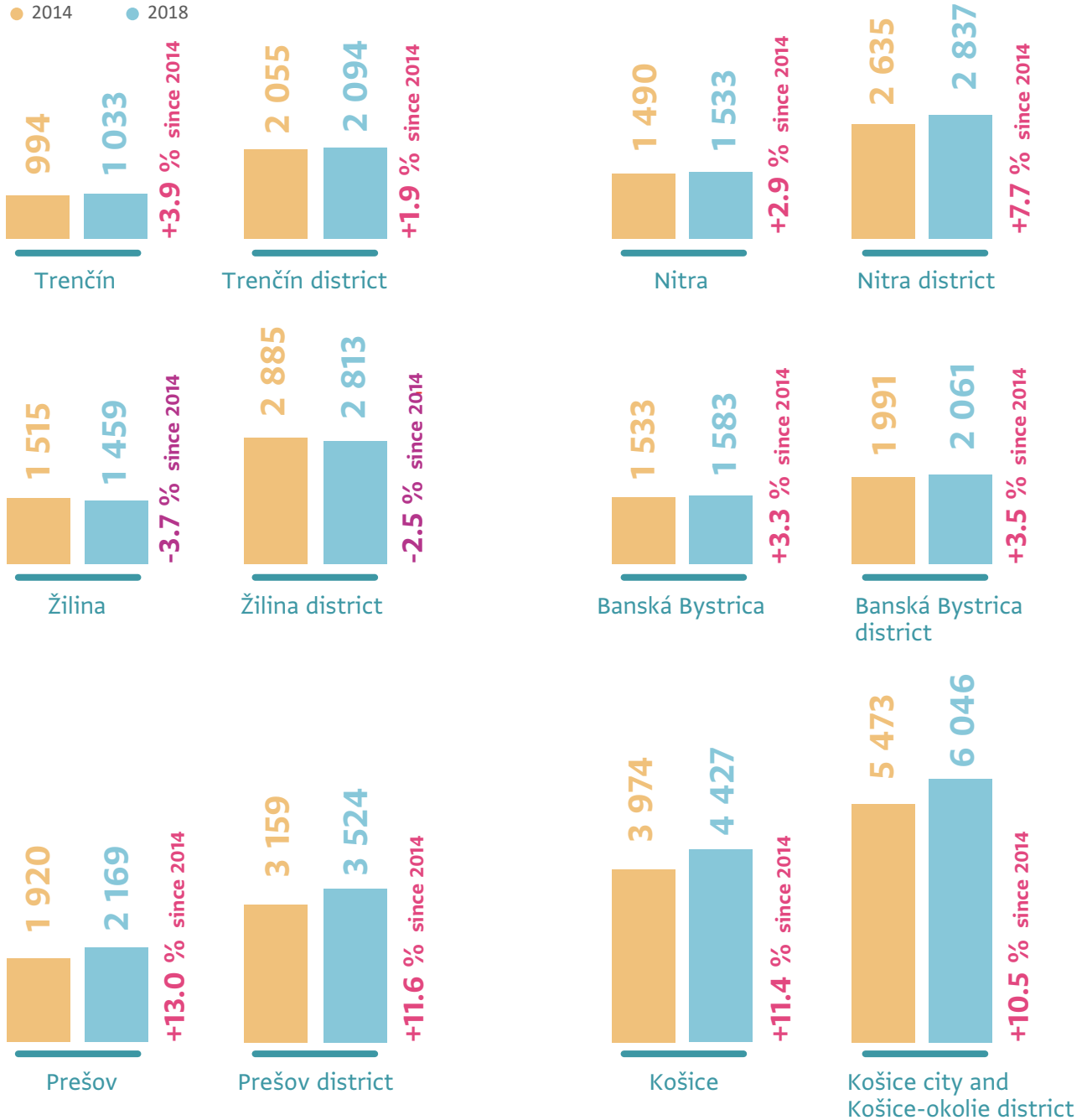
# EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS

## Children aged up to 4 years in day care or school

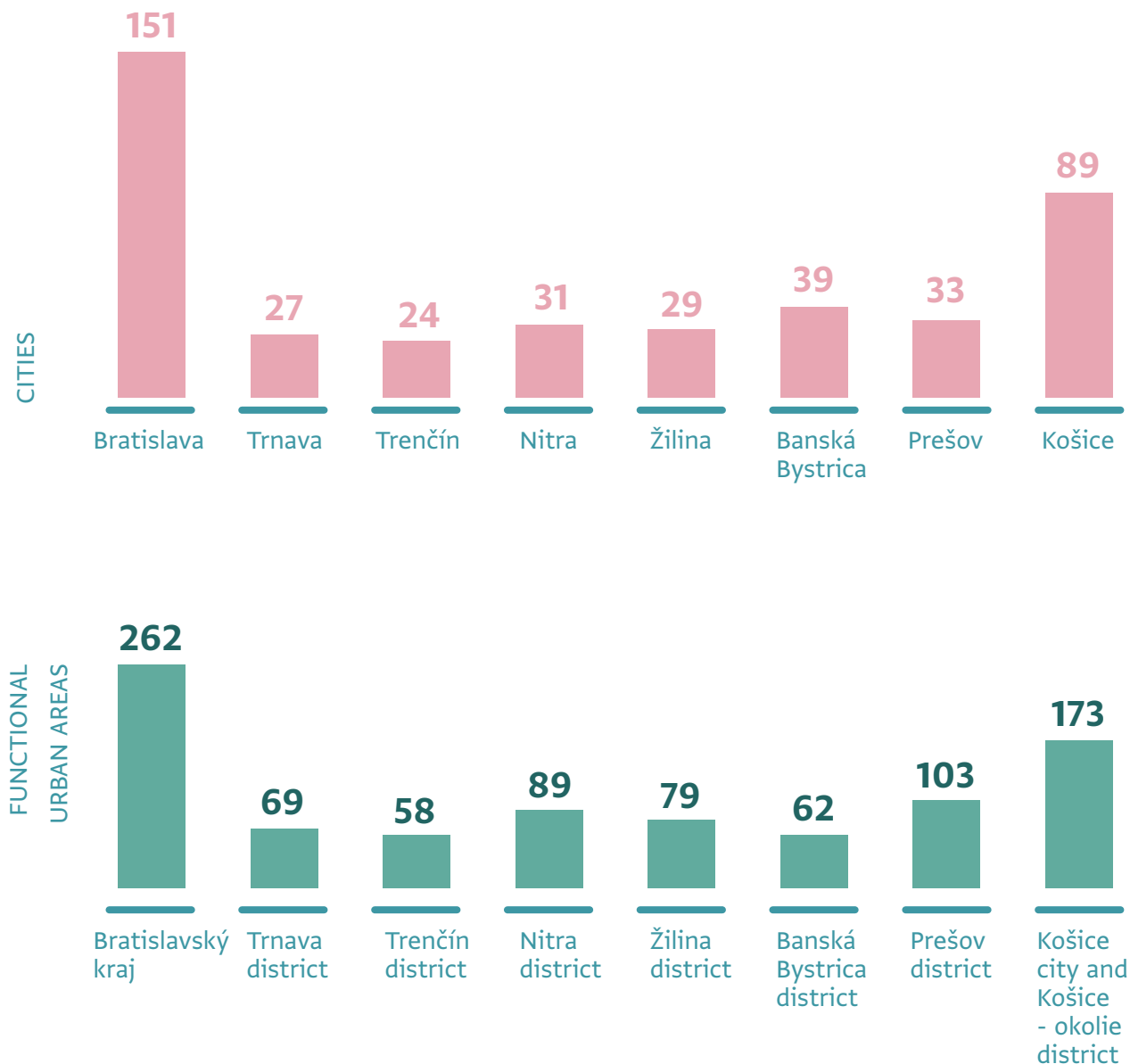
total number of children in preschool facilities included in the network of schools and school facilities of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic

Data source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information Eurostat (urb\_ceduc), (urb\_leduc)





## Preschool facilities (2018)



# Students in higher education (2018)

total number of students studying according to the ISCED classification at levels 5-8

Data source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information

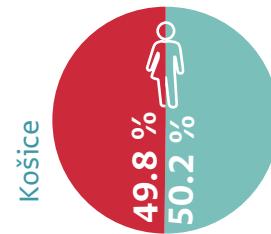
Eurostat (urb\_ceduc), (urb\_leduc)



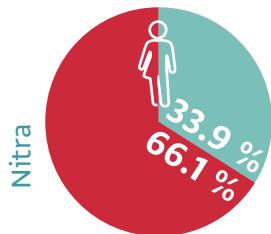
**139 622** students  
-23.5 % since 2014



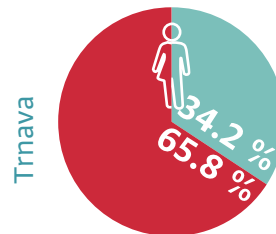
**53 203** students  
-24.2 % since 2014



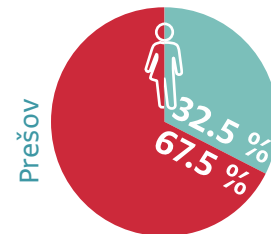
**19 545** students  
-17.8 % since 2014



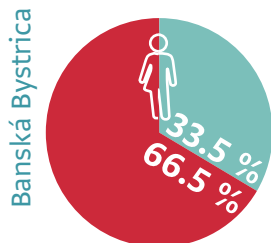
**13 489** students  
-27.1 % since 2014



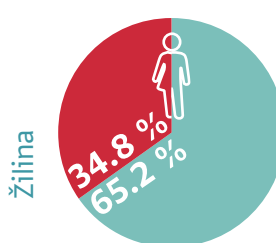
**11 907** students  
-19.4 % since 2014



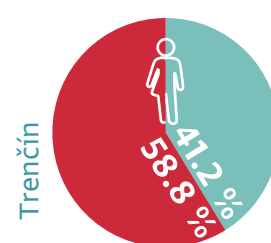
**9 760** students  
-12.4 % since 2014



**7 861** students  
-29.5 % since 2014

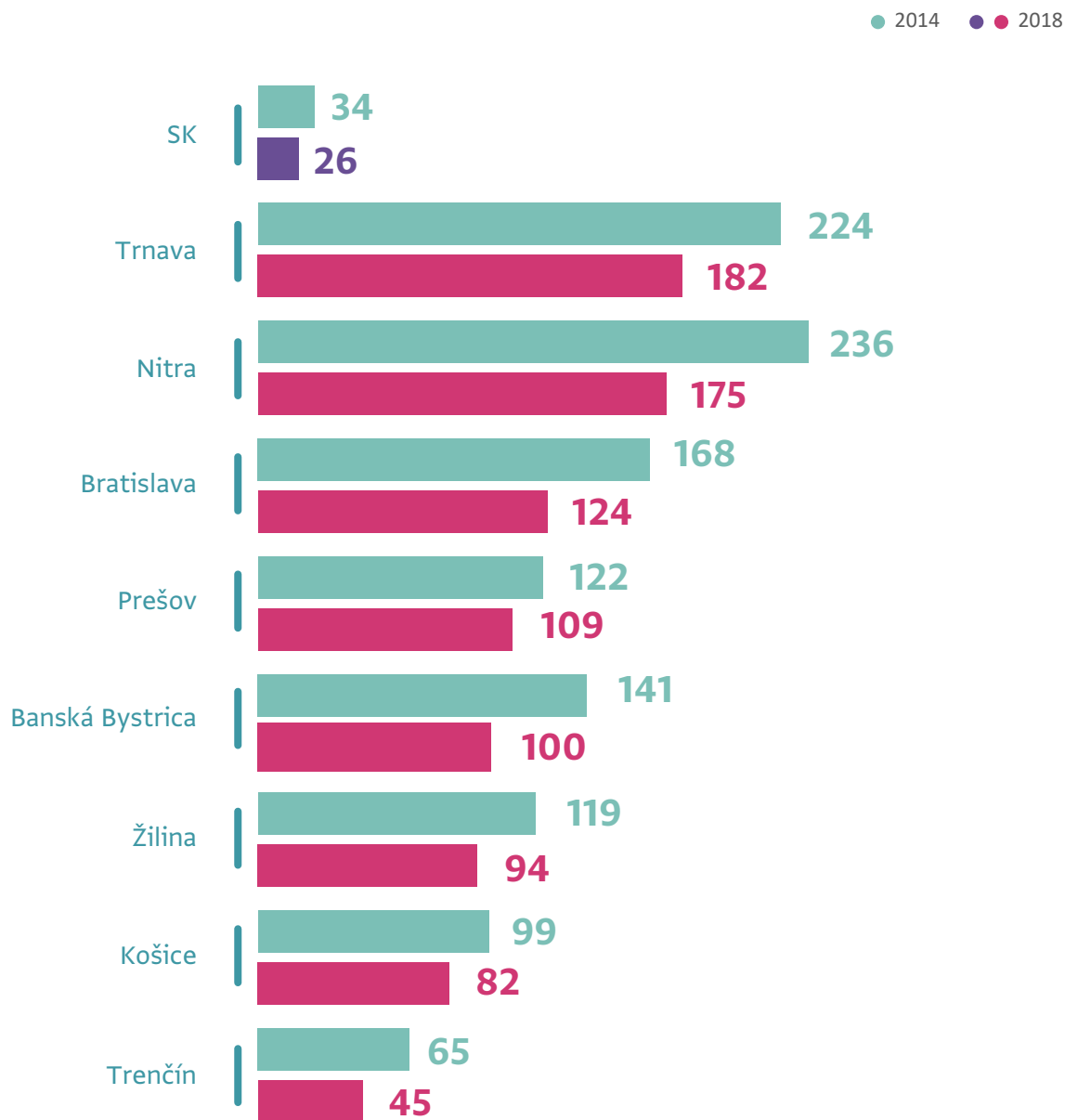


**7 626** students  
-21.4 % since 2014



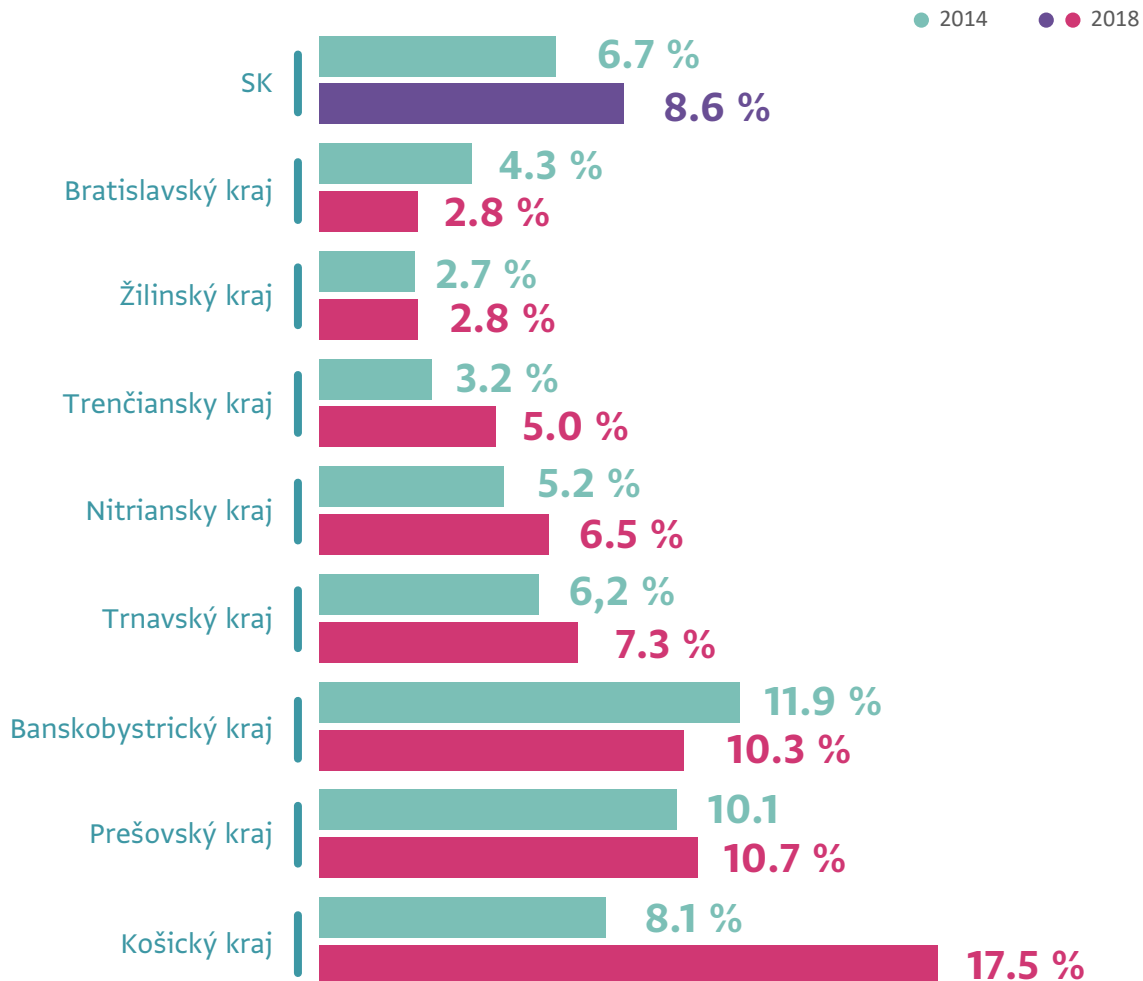
**2 483** students  
-32.0 % since 2014

## Students in higher education (per 1 000 inhabitants)





## Early leavers from education and training

share of persons aged 18 to 24 with at least lower secondary education attained who were not involved in any other education or training, of the total number of persons in the same age  
data available only at regional NUTS 3 level, LFS



## Early leavers from education and training by sex (2018)



<b>8.8 %</b>	SK	<b>8.3 %</b>
<b>3.2 %</b>	Bratislavský kraj	<b>2.4 %</b>
<b>6.8 %</b>	Trnavský kraj	<b>7.6 %</b>
<b>3.3 %</b>	Trenčiansky kraj	<b>6.6 %</b>
<b>7.7 %</b>	Nitriansky kraj	<b>5.3 %</b>
<b>2.7 %</b>	Žilinský kraj	<b>3.0 %</b>
<b>13.7 %</b>	Banskobystrický kraj	<b>7.4 %</b>
<b>9.4 %</b>	Prešovský kraj	<b>12.0 %</b>
<b>18.2 %</b>	Košický kraj	<b>16.7 %</b>

### **The most children aged 0-4 attended preschool facilities in the three largest cities, Bratislava, Košice and Prešov**

The number of children aged under 4 in preschool facilities increased in most regional cities, in Bratislava (by 15.7 %), Prešov (by 13 %) and Košice (by 11.4 %). A decline was seen only in Trnava (by 0.6 %) and Žilina (by 3.7 %). In 2014-2018, the number of children in facilities also rose in functional urban areas, except of Žilina district. The highest growth was registered in Bratislavský kraj (by 15.4 %) and in Prešov district (by 11.6 %). In total 93 thousand children under the age of 4 attended preschool facilities in Slovakia.

In 2018, there were 3 001 preschool facilities in Slovakia. From urban point of view most of them were situated in Bratislava (151) and Košice (89). In five years, the number of facilities has grown in almost all regional cities and all functional urban areas, except Žilina with the number unchanged. The highest increase was recorded in Trenčín (by 26.3 %), Prešov (by 17.9 %) and Bratislava (by 15.3 %), but also in Bratislavský kraj (by 12.9 %) and districts of Trenčín (by 11, 5 %) and Banská Bystrica (by 10.7 %).

### **Most students study at universities in Bratislava, 38.1 % of the total number of students in Slovakia**

Compared to the share of university students per 1 000 inhabitants, they were mostly in cities of

Trnava (182) and Nitra (175). During the five-year period 2014-2018, the number of university students decreased in all regional cities, most significantly in Trenčín (by 32 %) and Banská Bystrica (by 29.5 %).

### **More women than men study at universities**

It was mainly monitored in Prešov (67.5 %) and Banská Bystrica (66.5 %). An exception was the relatively balanced share of male (50.2 %) and female (49.8 %) students in Košice, and especially the structure of students in Žilina, where the male students represented 65.2 %.

### **The highest rate of early school leavers from education and training was in Košický kraj (17.5 %) with a significant growth since 2014 (by 9.4 pp)**

In 2018, Prešovský kraj and Banskobystrický kraj also registered a rate of over 10 %. The lowest rate was in Bratislavský kraj (2.8 %). Since 2014, the rate of early school leavers from education and training has increased in five regions. During the period from 2014 to 2018, the share of persons with lower secondary education not involved in any other education increased by 1.9 pp at the national level, for men by 1.4 pp and women by 2.2 pp. A higher share of female early school leavers was in Bratislavský kraj, Nitriansky kraj, Banskobystrický kraj and Košický kraj.



# CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ASPECTS

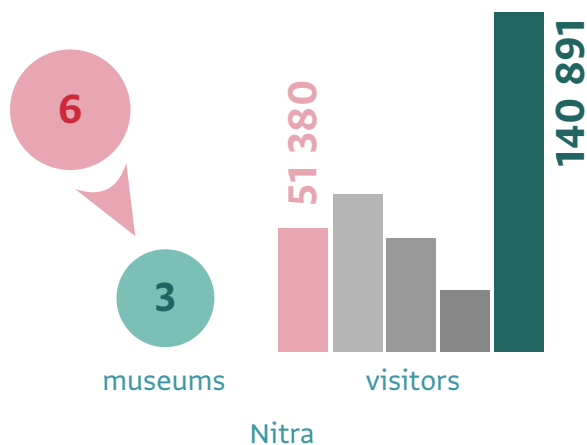
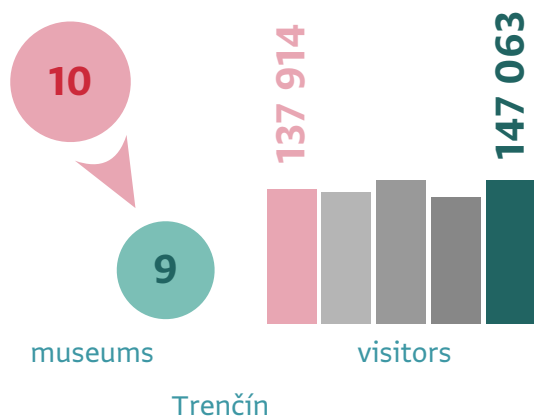
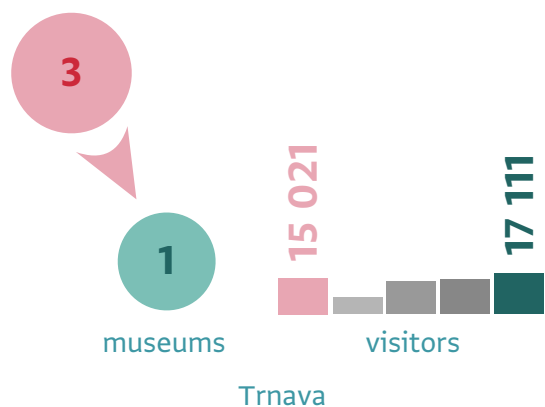
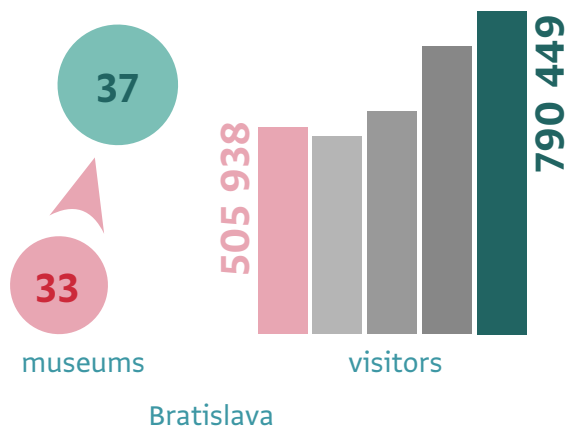
## Museums and their attendance

all private or public museums operating within the city  
and number of visitors during the reference year

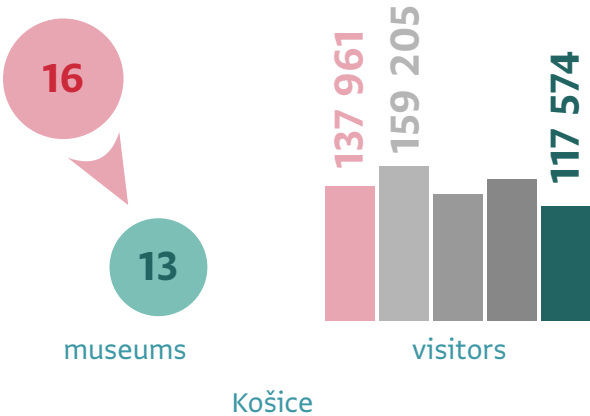
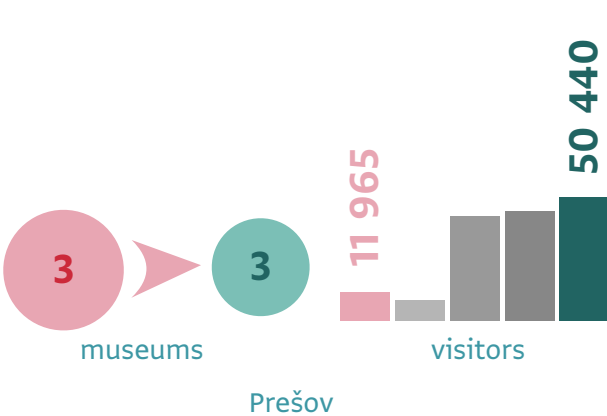
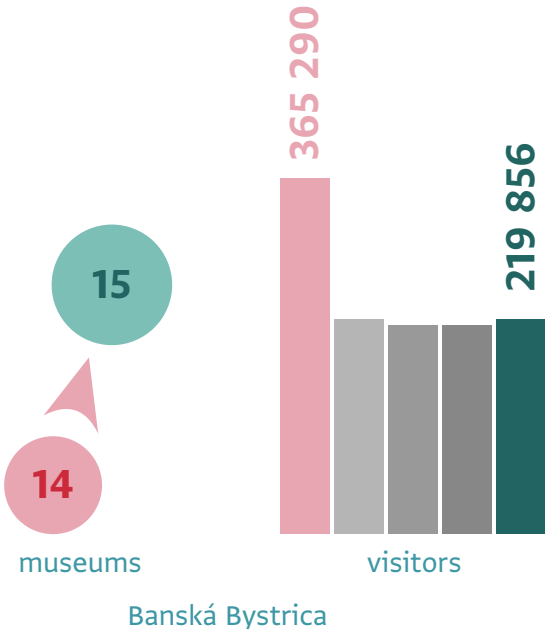
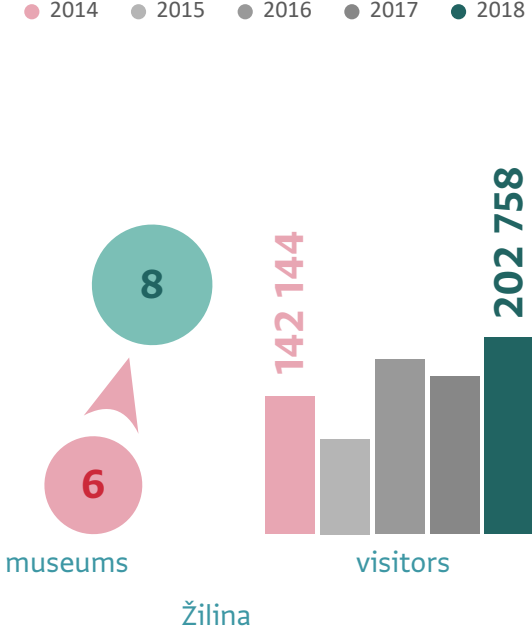
Data source: National Culture Centre

Eurostat (urb\_ctour), DATAcube. (ku5005rr)

● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018



● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018



# Cinemas, capacity and attendance (2018)

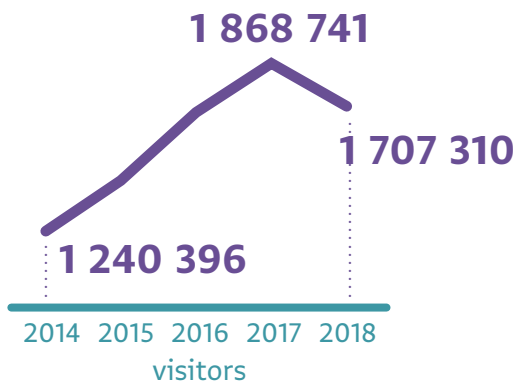
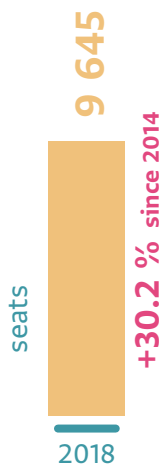
total number of permanent cinemas, seats and tickets sold during the reference year

Data source: National Culture Centre

Eurostat (urb\_ctour), DATAcube. (ku5003rr)

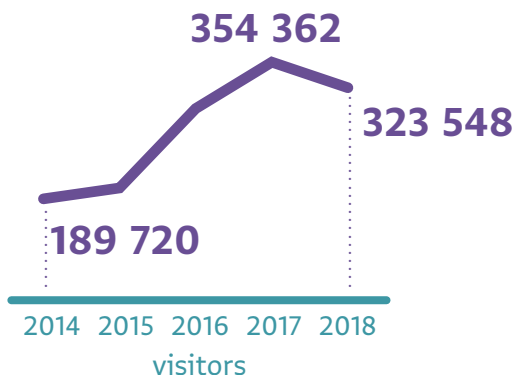
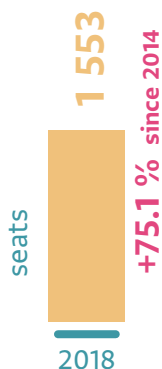
**15 cinemas**  
**+4 cinemas** since 2014

Bratislava



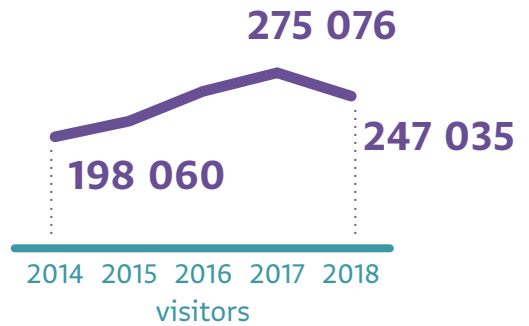
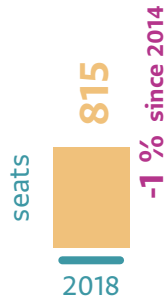
**4 cinemas**  
**+2 cinemas** since 2014

Trnava



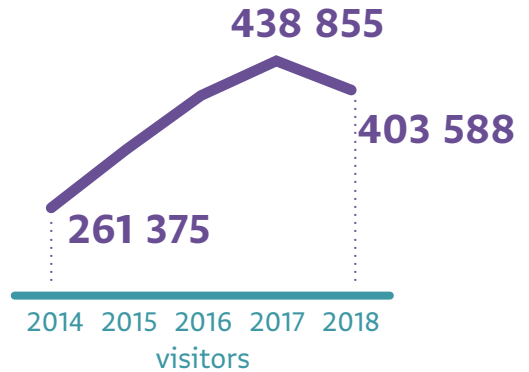
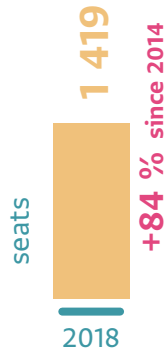
**2 cinemas**  
+0 cinemas since 2014

Trenčín



**3 cinemas**  
+1 cinema since 2014

Nitra



**3 cinemas**  
+0 cinemas since 2014

Žilina



**2 cinemas**  
**+1 cinema** since 2014

Banská Bystrica



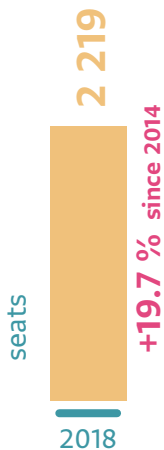
**3 cinemas**  
**+0 cinemas** since 2014

Prešov

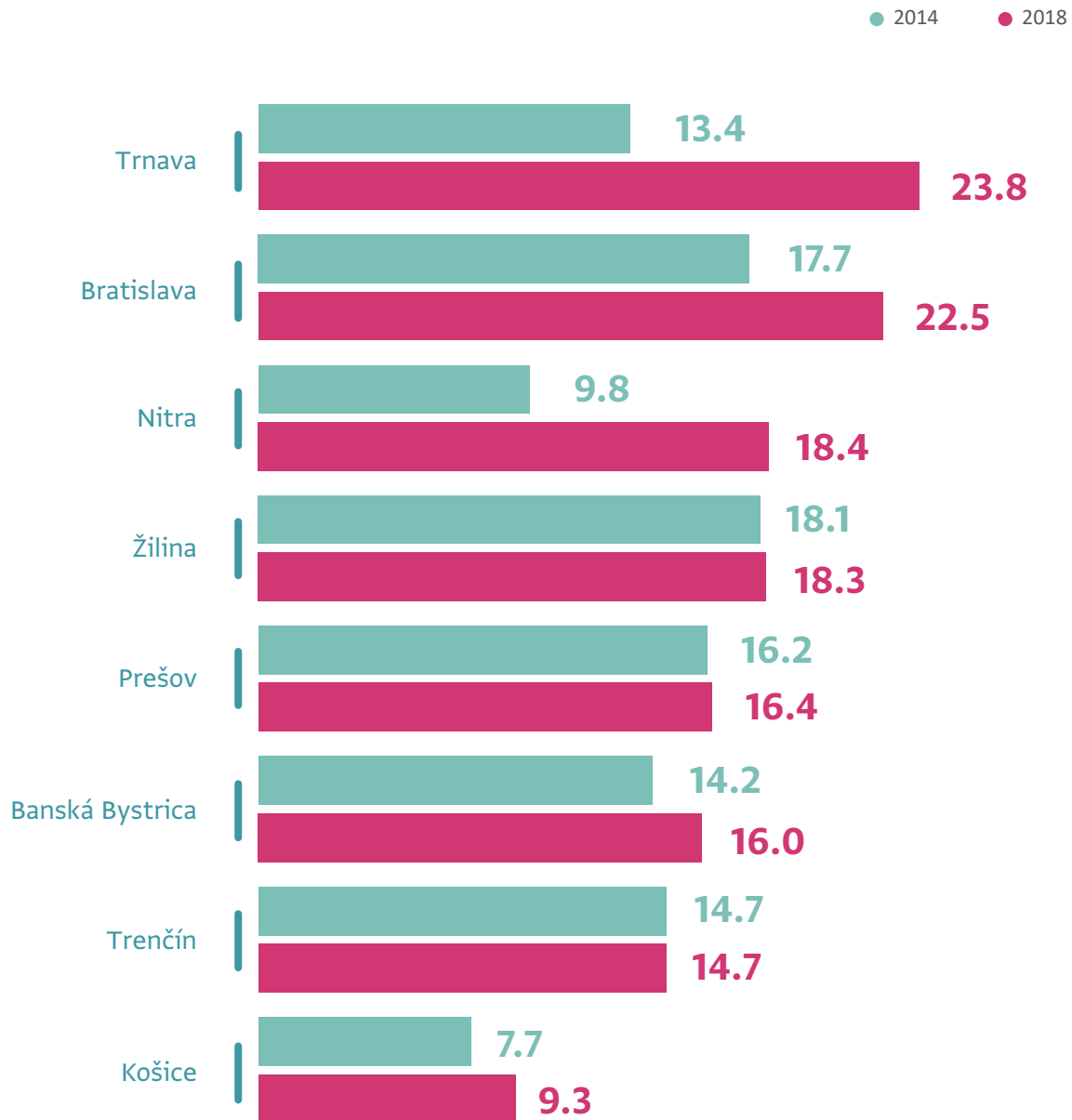


**4 cinemas**  
**+2 cinemas** since 2014

Košice



## Cinema capacity (seats per 1 000 inhabitants)

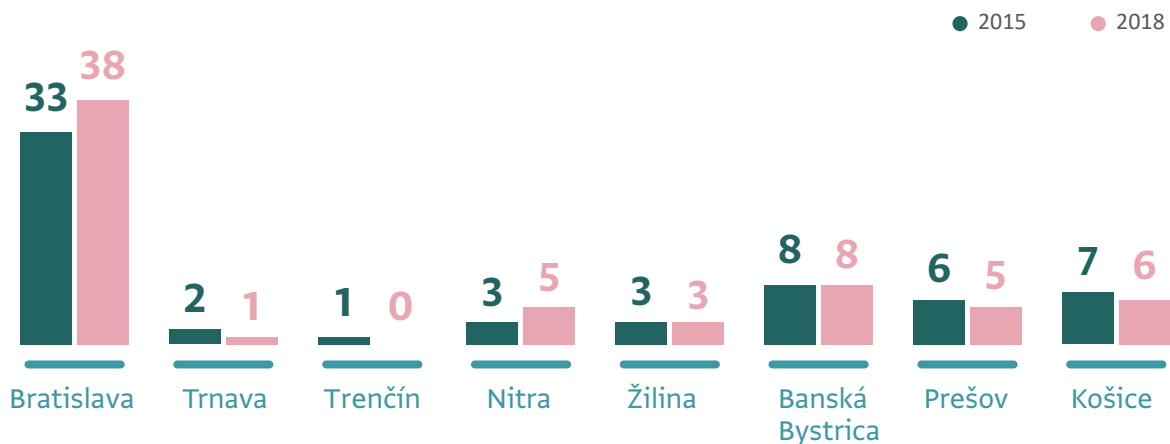


## Theatres

all private or public theatres operating within the city

Data source: National Culture Centre

Eurostat (urb\_ctour), DATAcube. (ku5009rr)

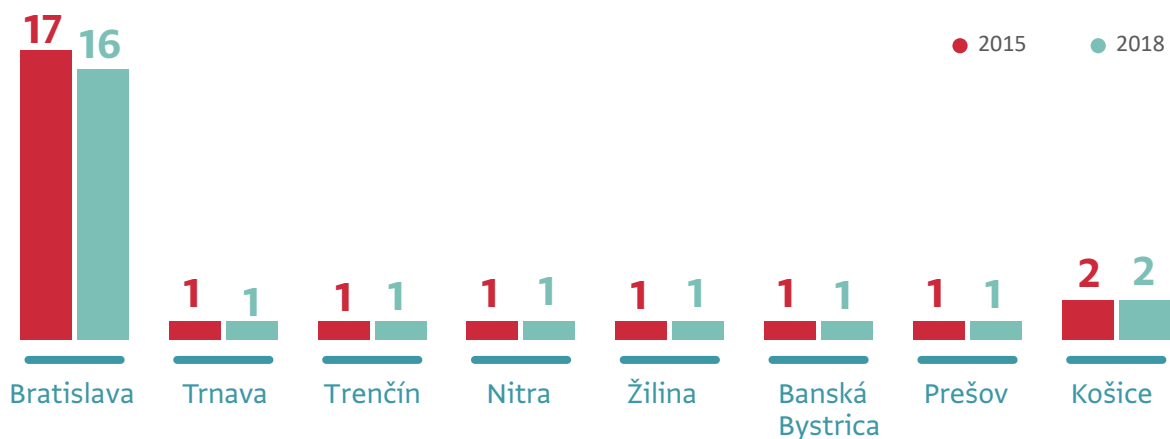


## Public libraries

number of public libraries available within the city

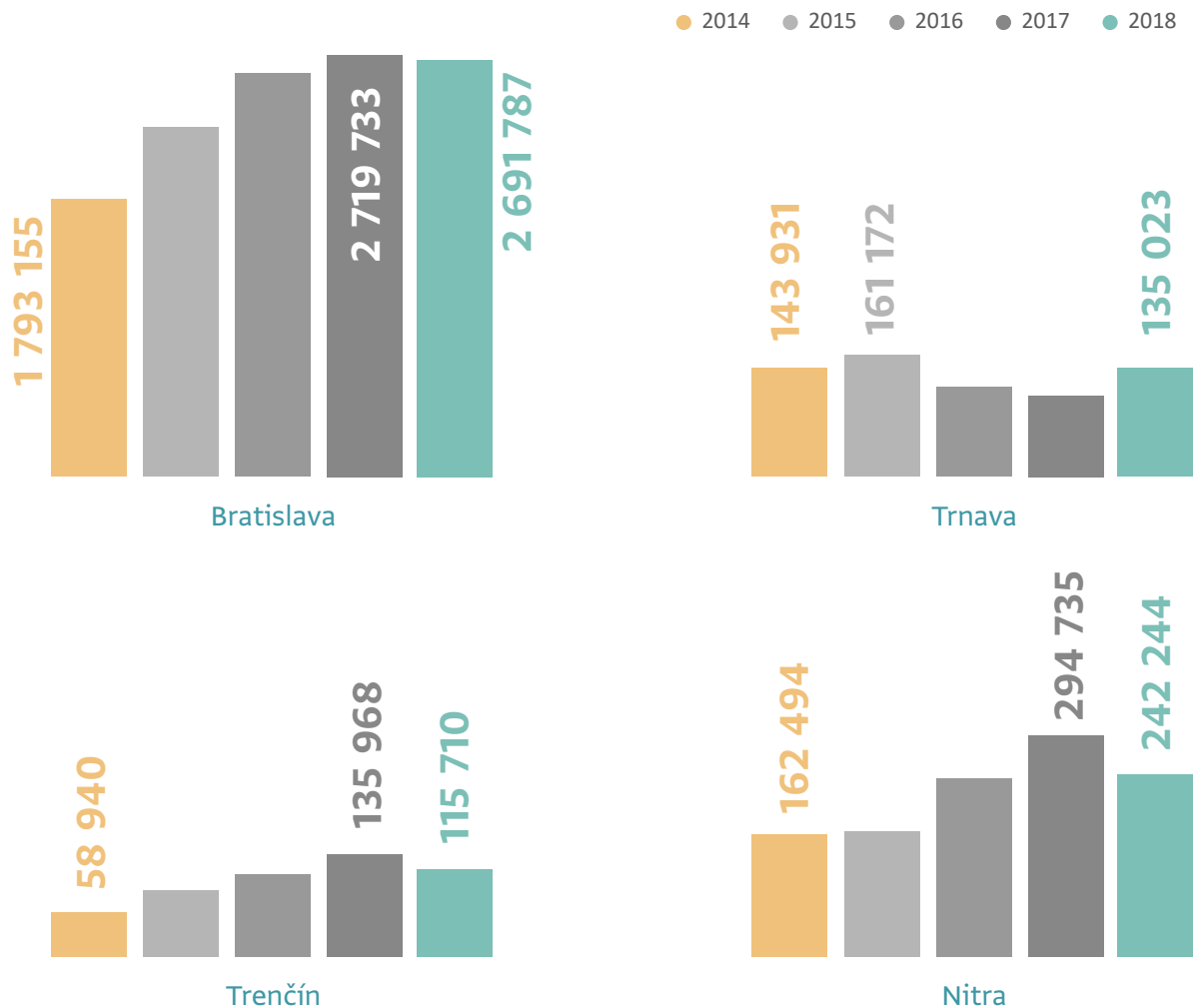
Data source: National Culture Centre

Eurostat (urb\_ctour), DATAcube. (ku5008rr)



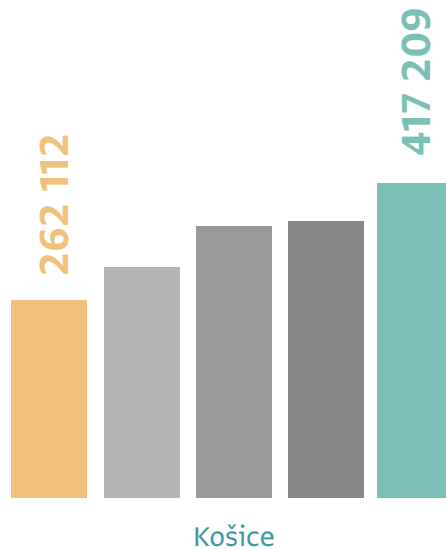
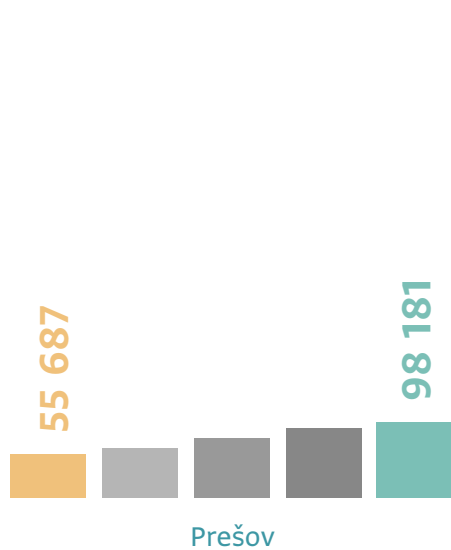
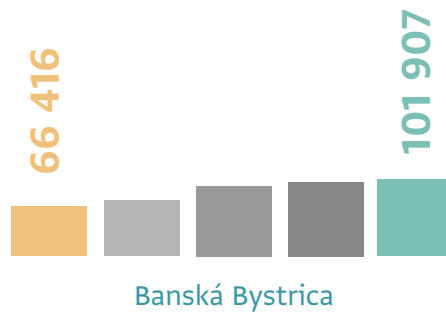
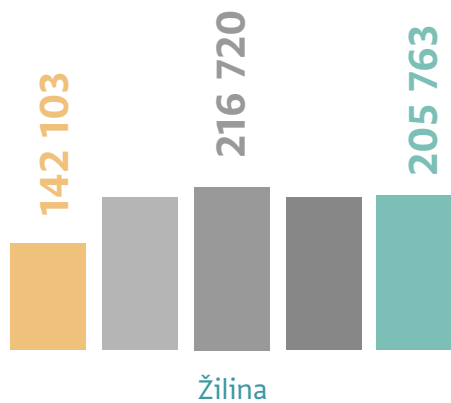
# Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments

total number of nights of visitors spent in tourist accommodation establishments (including campsites)  
Eurostat (urb\_ctour)

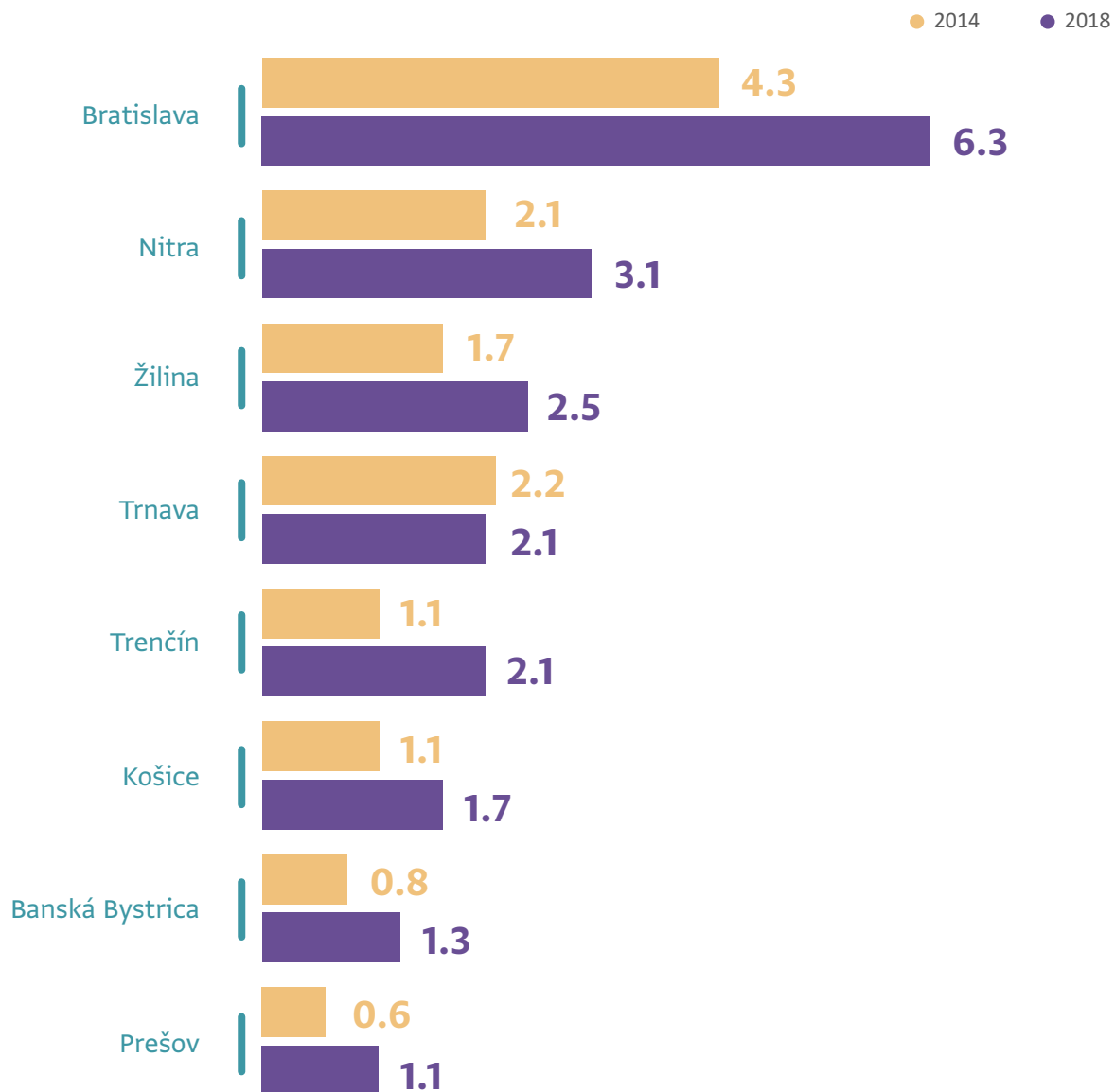




● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018



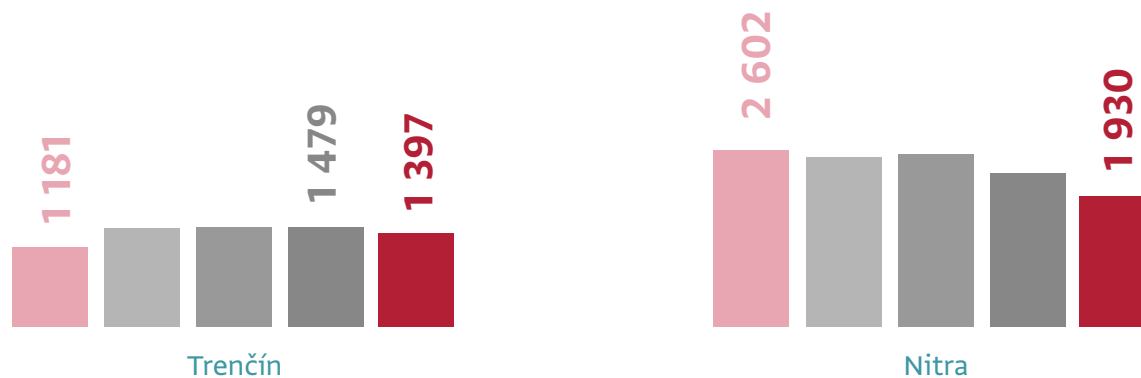
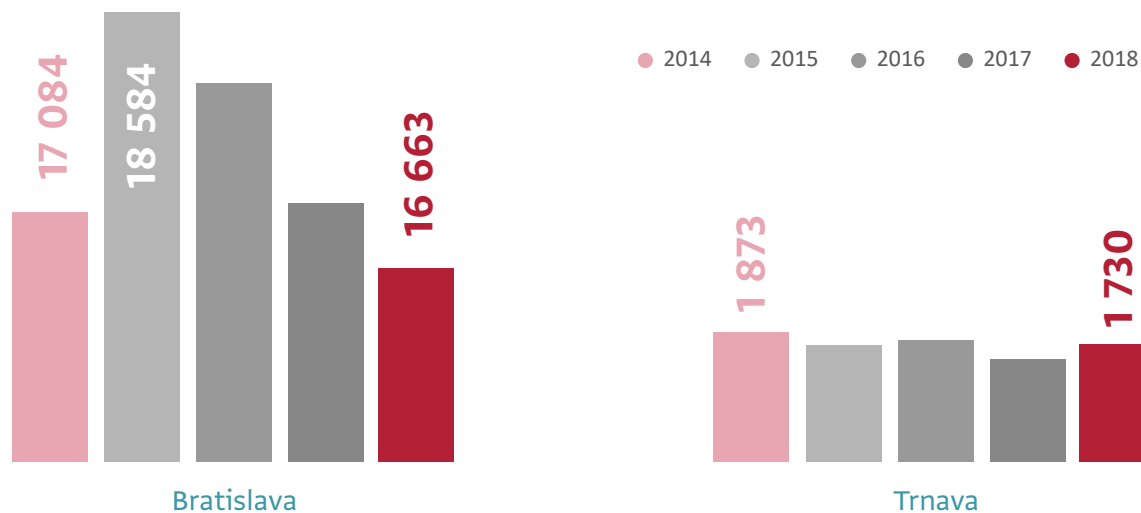
## Overnight stays in accommodation establishments (per inhabitant)



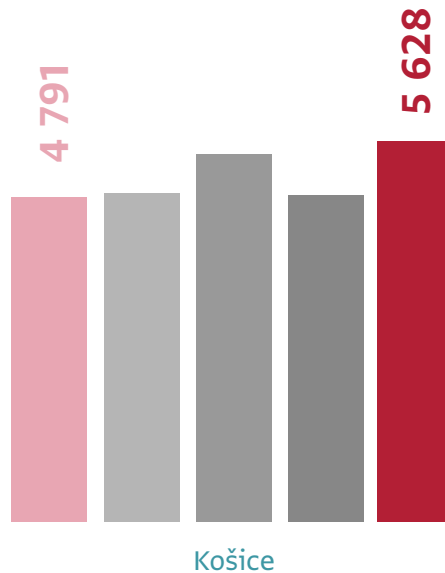
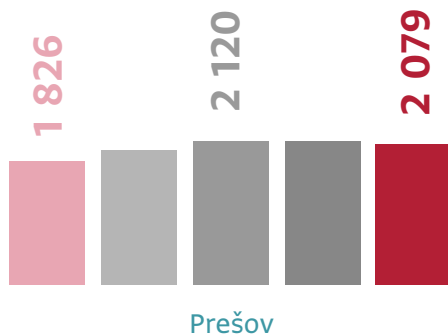
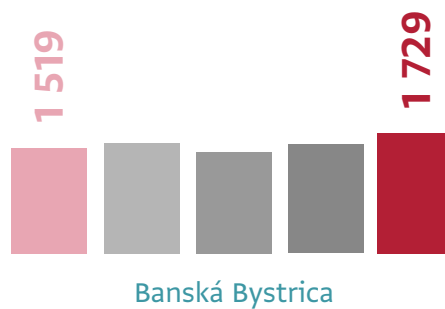
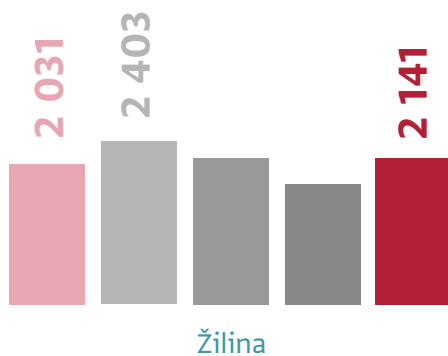
# Beds in tourist accommodation establishments

total number of beds available to visitors, without extra beds

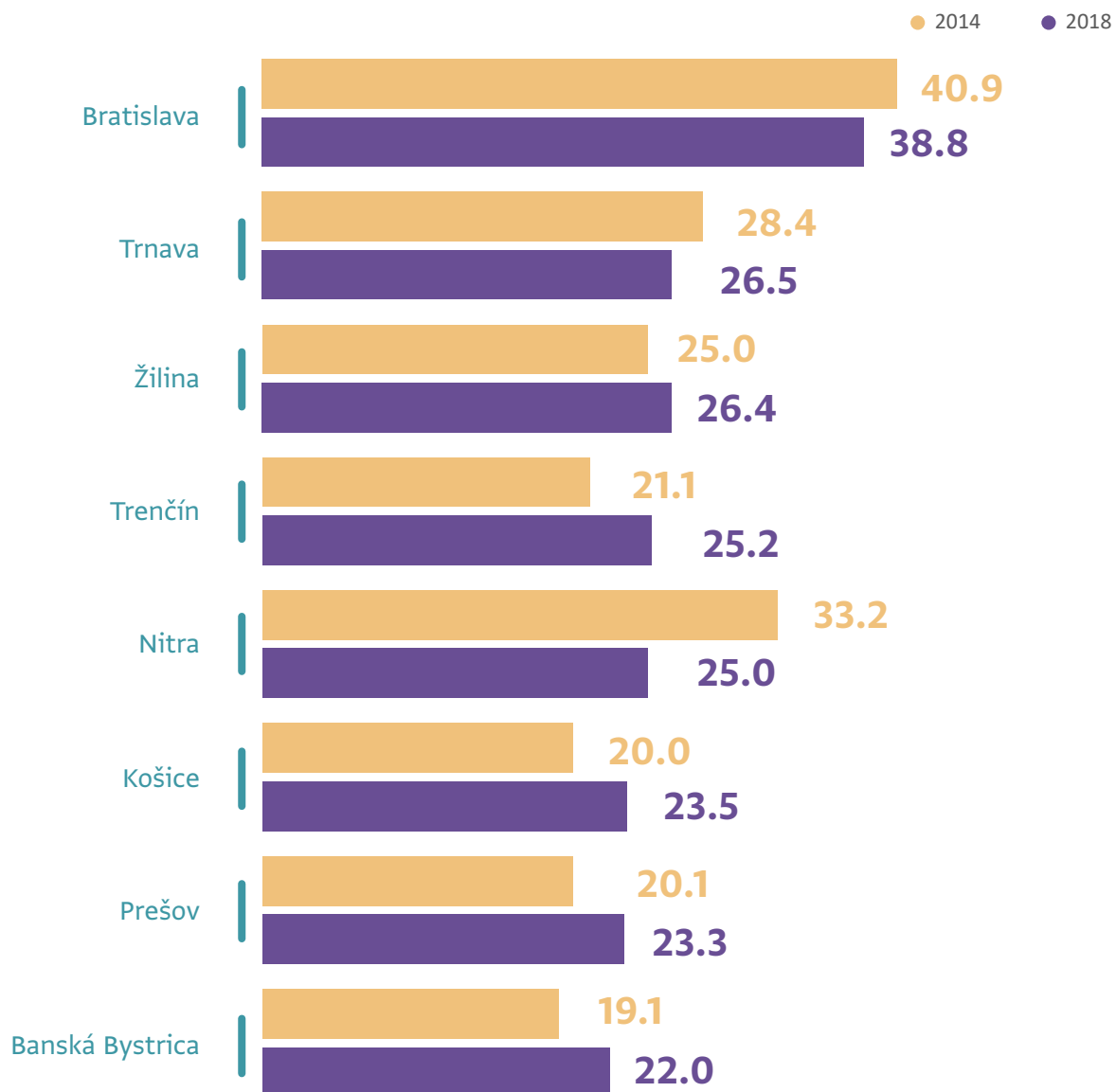
Eurostat (urb\_ctour)



● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018



## Beds in accommodation facilities (per 1 000 inhabitants)



### **In 2018, with 37 museums, 15 permanent cinemas, 38 theatres and 16 libraries on its territory Bratislava is the largest cultural centre in Slovakia**

In 2018, a higher number of museums also was in cities of Banská Bystrica (15) and Košice (13). The least number of museums was in Trnava (1), 2 museums were closed in the city since 2014. The attendance of museums was the highest in Bratislava, in 2018 reaching almost 800 thousand visitors, during the five monitored years the number increased by 56.2 %. A decline of attendance was in two cities. Despite the opening of a new museum in Banská Bystrica, the number of visitors decreased by 39.8 %. The attendance in Košice was lower by 14.8 %.

### **People like movies, cinema attendance has increased**

The most of permanent cinemas were in Bratislava, in 2018 in total 15, during five years the number rose by 4. The inhabitants of Trnava and Banská Bystrica had the least cinemas available (2 cinemas each city). Cinema attendance grew in all regional cities ranging from 14.4 % in Banská Bystrica to 70.5 % in Trnava. In 2018, the number of theatres in Bratislava increased since 2015 by 5 to 38. In total 8 theatres were in Banská Bystrica. In 2015-2018, one theatre was closed in Trnava, Trenčín, Prešov and Košice. Trenčín lost the only theatre active on its territory. During the monitored period, the number of available public libraries remained almost unchanged.

A decline was only in Bratislava (one public library was abolished), in 2018 there were 16. Residents in regional cities had one public library at their disposal, except Košice with 2 public libraries located.

### **Overnight stays of visitors in tourist accommodation establishments increased almost in all regional cities**

In 2014-2018, the growth of the number of overnight stays ranged from 44.8 % in Žilina to almost 100 % in Trenčín (by 96.3 %). The number of overnight stays decreased only in Trnava (by 6.2 %). The most overnight stays were monitored in Bratislava, in 2018 the number reached almost 2.7 million. On the contrary, the lowest number (98.2 thousand) was recorded in Prešov. The most overnight stays per inhabitant were in Bratislava (6.3) and the least in Prešov (1.1).

### **The capacity of accommodation establishments decreased in three cities**

The Bratislava city had the highest number of beds for visitors (16.6 thousand). Other cities had available a significantly lower number, from 1.4 thousand beds in Trenčín to 5.6 thousand beds in Košice. Compared to 2014, the number of beds in Košice increased by 837, which was the highest increase among regional cities. It decreased in Nitra (by 672 beds), Bratislava (by 421 beds) and Trnava (by 143 beds).

# TRANSPORT ASPECTS

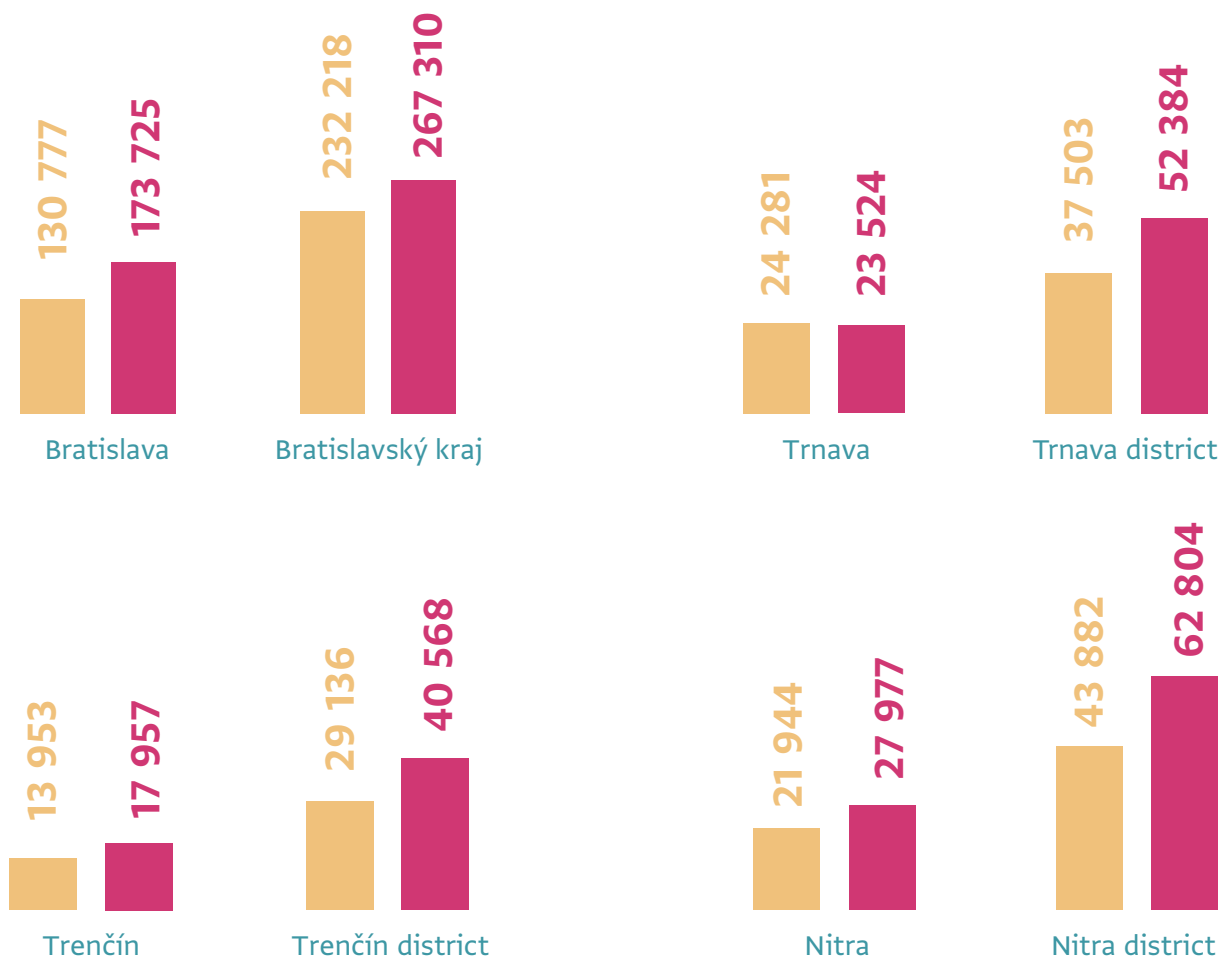
## Private passenger cars registered on the 1st of January

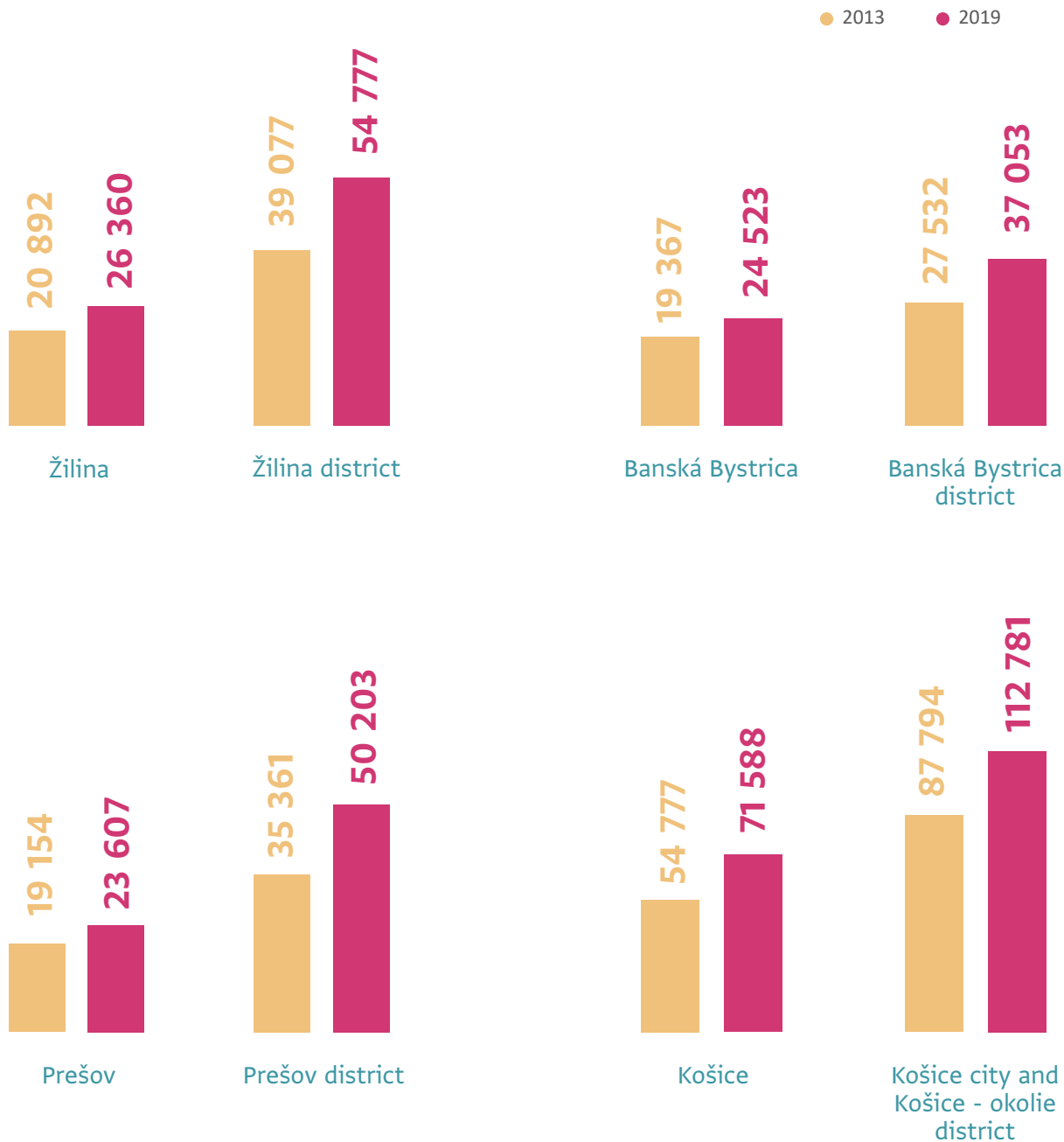
total number of private passenger cars registered in the reference year

Data source: Presidium of the Police Force of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Eurostat (urb\_ctrans), (urb\_ltrans)

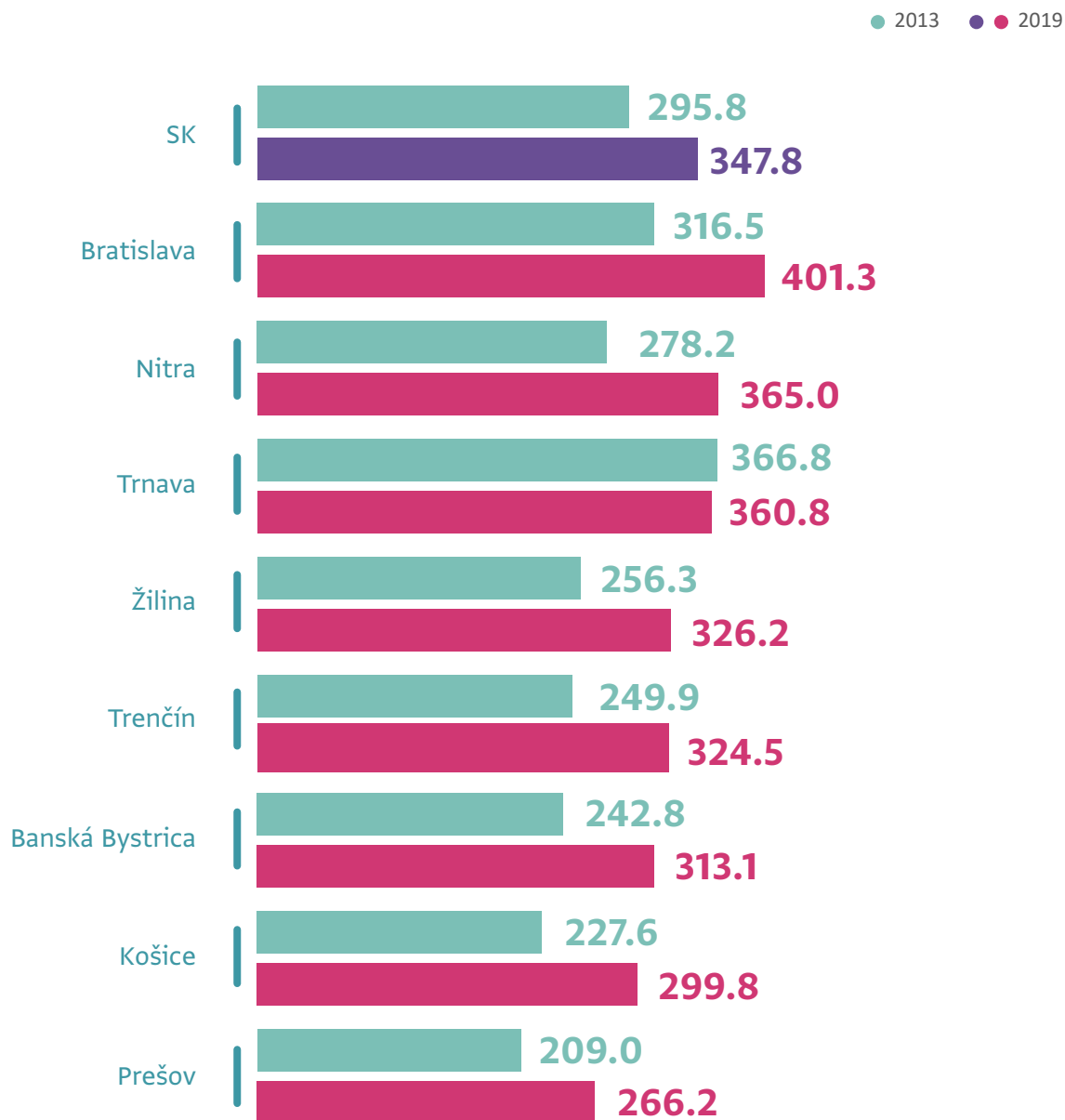
● 2013 ● 2019





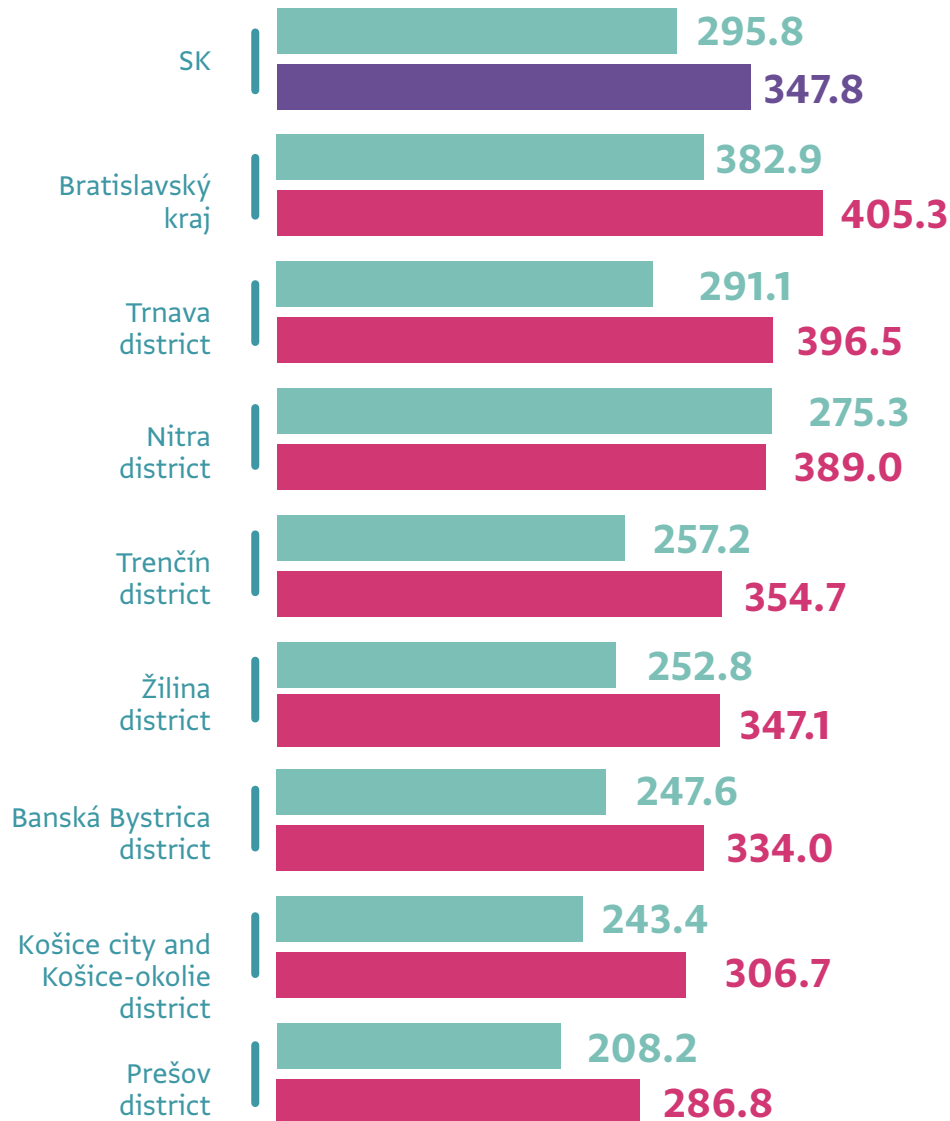


## Private passenger cars (per 1 000 inhabitants) - cities



## Private passenger cars (per 1 000 inhabitants) - functional urban areas

● 2013 ● 2019



# Deaths in road accidents

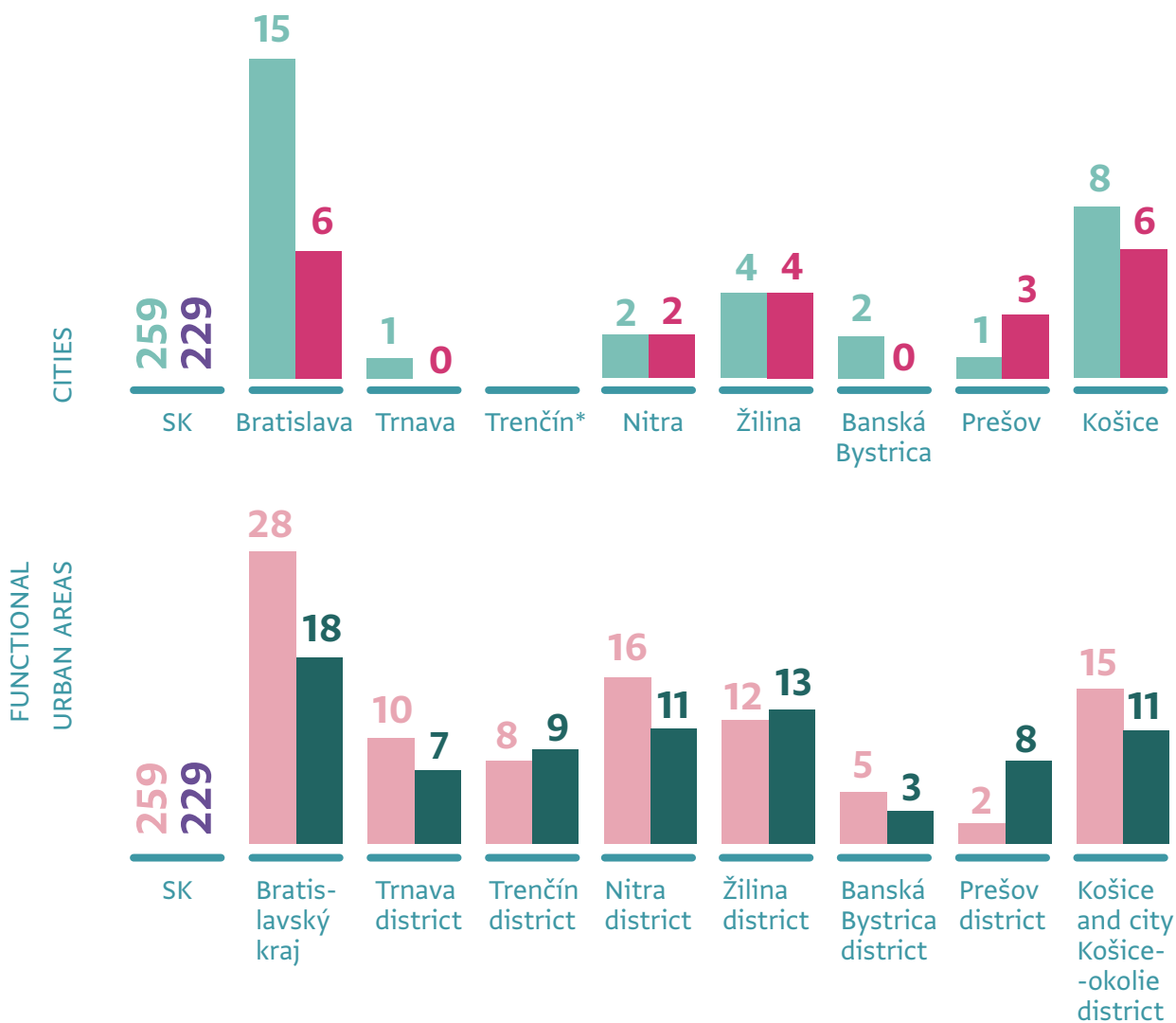
total number of deaths in road accidents, persons who were killed outright or died during the transport or within 24 hours after the accident

\* data for Trenčín city not available

Data source: Regional and District Directorates of the Presidium of the Police Force

Eurostat (urb\_ctrans), (urb\_ltrans)

● 2014 ● 2018

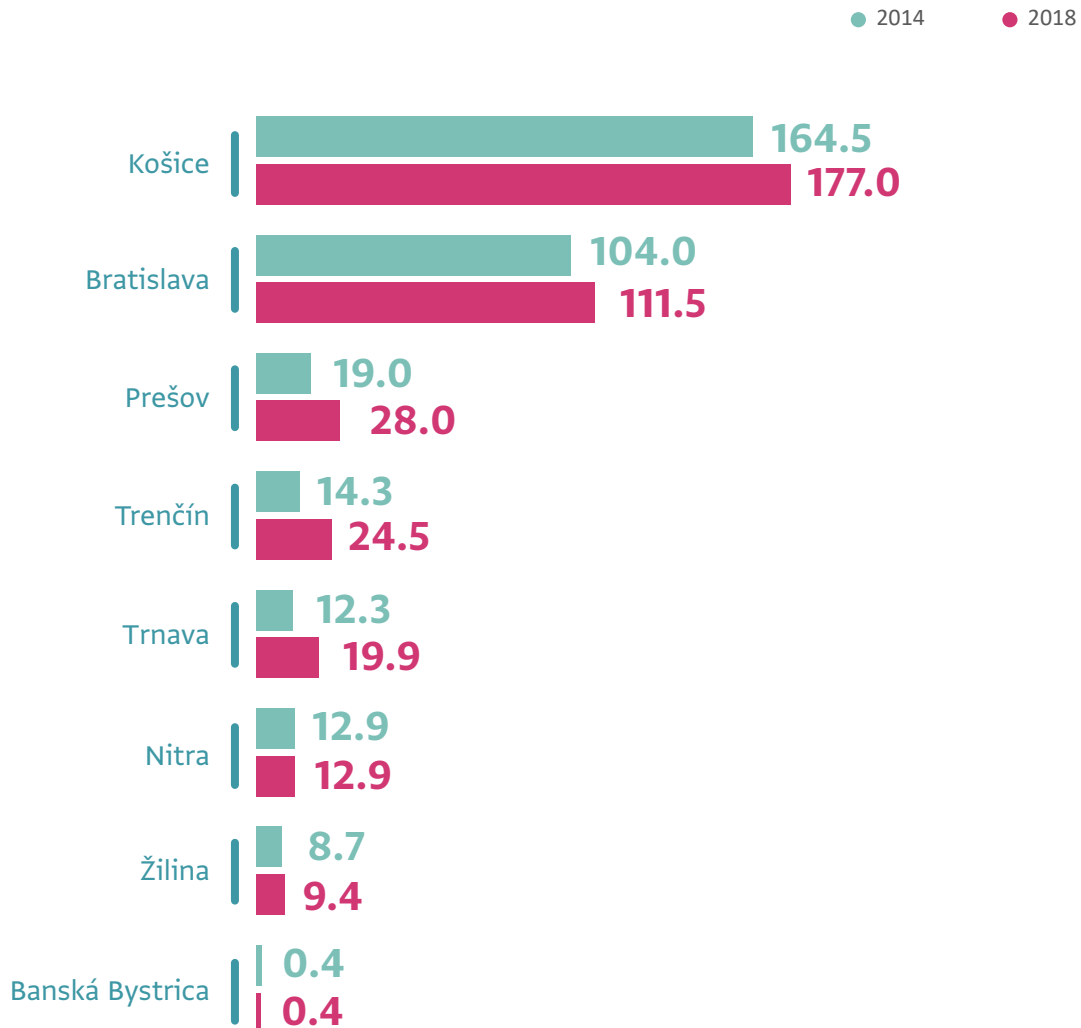


## Length of cycling network (in km)

total length of roads in km for cyclists within the city

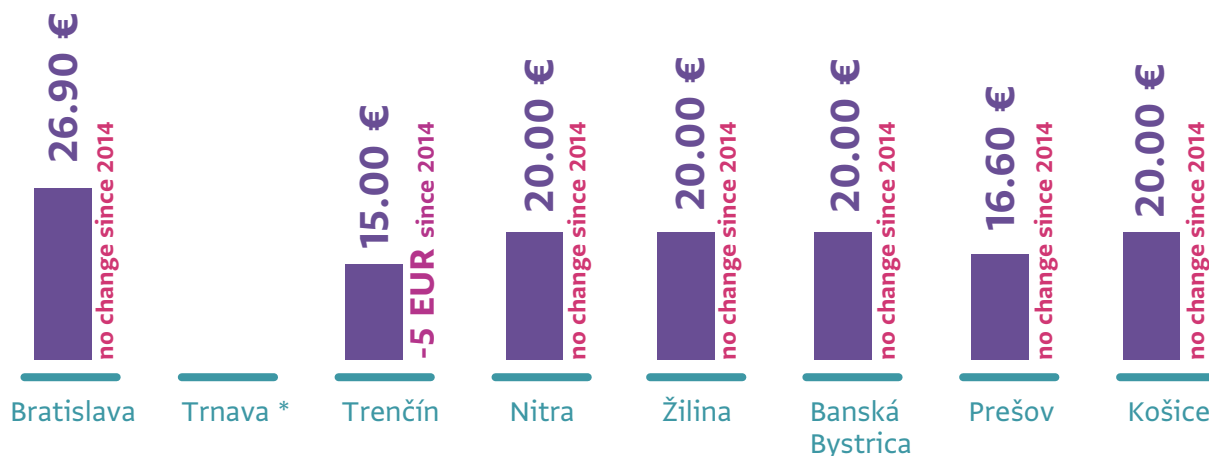
Data source: city authorities

Eurostat (urb\_ctrans), (urb\_ltrans)



## Cost of a combined monthly ticket of public transport

cost of monthly ticket for all modes of public transport  
for 5-10 km in the central zone  
\* Trnava city does not have a monthly ticket for public transport  
Data source: city transport companies  
Eurostat (urb\_ctrans), (urb\_ltrans)



## Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time

data on December of the reference year, consumer prices statistics  
Eurostat (urb\_ctrans), (urb\_ltrans)



● 2014 ● 2018



Trenčín



Nitra



Žilina



Banská Bystrica



Prešov



Košice



**Bratislava is the most motorized, 9.2 % of the total number of private cars in Slovakia were registered in the city, 14.1 % in Bratislavský kraj**

On 1 January 2019, in total 1 895 884 private cars drove on Slovak roads, the number increased by 18.6 % since 2013. From 2013 to 2019, private passenger cars increased in almost all regional cities, their number was higher mainly in two largest cities, in Bratislava by 43 thousand cars and in Košice by almost 17 thousand cars. The number decreased only in Trnava by more than 700 vehicles, while in 2013 the city had the most cars per 1000 inhabitants (366.7) among all regional cities. In 2019, the highest number of cars per 1000 inhabitants fell on residents of Bratislava (401.3) and in the whole region of Bratislavský kraj (405.3). The number of private passenger cars registered increased in all functional urban areas.

**Lower number of people died on roads, their number decreased the most in Bratislava (by 9 persons) and in Bratislavský kraj (by 10 persons)**

In 2018, traffic accidents resulting in death were recorded in each functional urban area of regional cities, with the highest number in Bratislavský kraj (18 deaths). It is positive that compared to 2014 there was a decrease seen in most of them. The increase was monitored only in three districts, the highest in Prešov district (by 6 deaths). Among regional cities, the highest mortality in road

accidents was in Bratislava and Košice, in both equally 6 deaths. Two of regional cities, Trnava and Banská Bystrica, did not record any fatal road accident. Compared to 2014, in 2018 a higher number of deaths in road accidents was only in Prešov, in other cities the statistics was favourable.

**Best possibilities for bike traveling are in Košice (177 km of cycle paths) and in Bratislava (111.5 km)**

In the period from 2014 to 2018, officially marked cycle routes increased in most regional cities, mostly in Košice by 12.5 km. The length of paths for cyclists was higher also in other regional cities, in Prešov by 9 km, in Trnava and Bratislava by more than 7 km and less than 1 km in Žilina.

**You pay the most for a monthly public transport ticket in Bratislava (EUR 26.90), the taxi driver asks the most in Žilina, cost of a 5 km ride at day time cost EUR 6 in the centre**

In 2018, the cheapest travel by public transport was in Trenčín, the cost of a combined monthly ticket was EUR 15 and has fallen by EUR 5 in the last five years. In that period, it was the only change in the price of a ticket among regional cities.

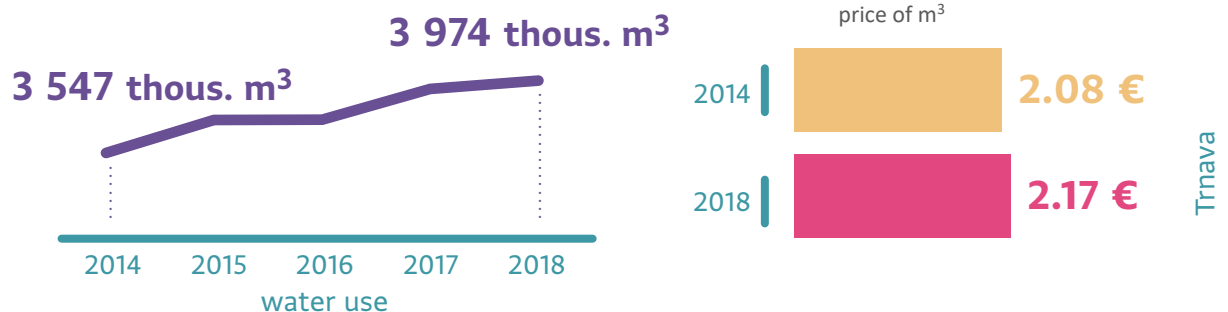
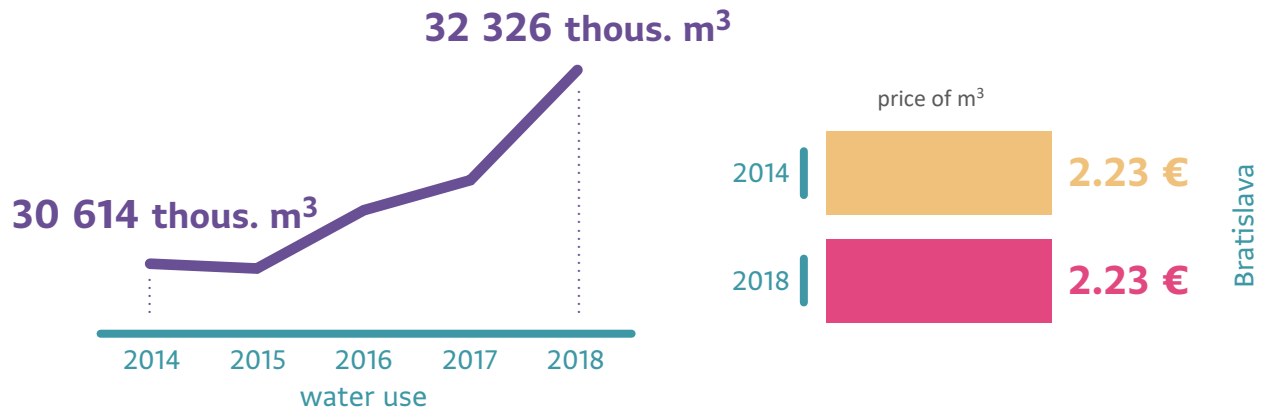
The cheapest taxi ride for 5 km was in Nitra (EUR 2.37), compared to 2014 it was lower by EUR 1.33, which was the most significant change in the cost of taxi services during the five years monitored.

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

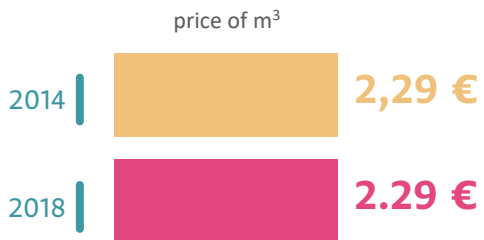
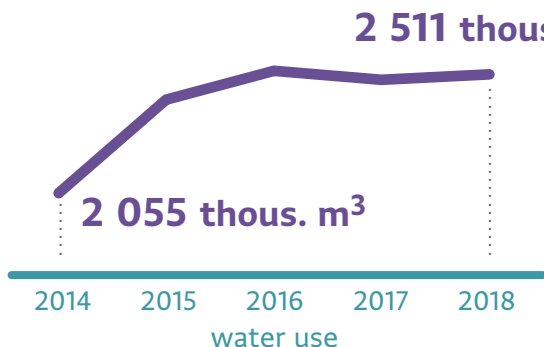
## Total use of water and price

volume of total water consumption in  $\text{m}^3$  and price of a  $\text{m}^3$  of domestic water for households (water and sewage charges in total)

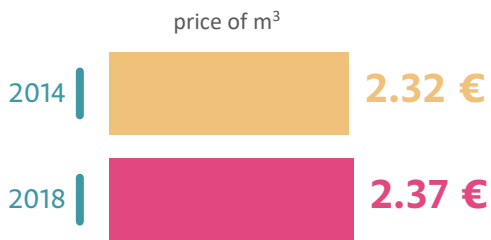
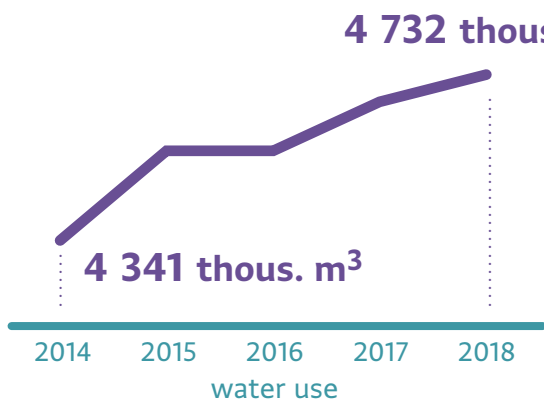
Data source: Water Management Research Institute, regional water-supply system companies  
Eurostat (urb\_cenv)



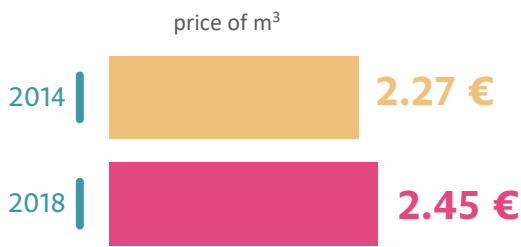
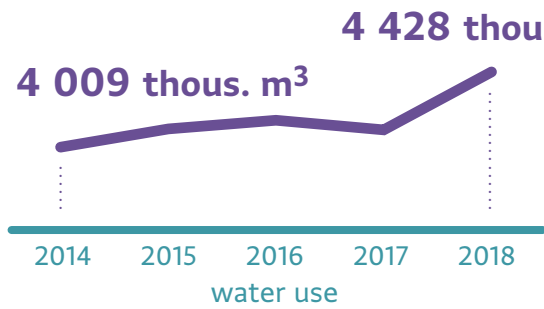




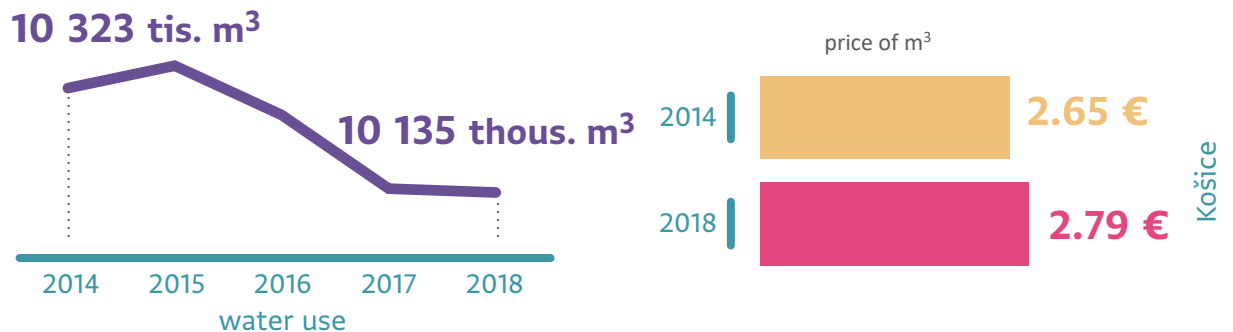
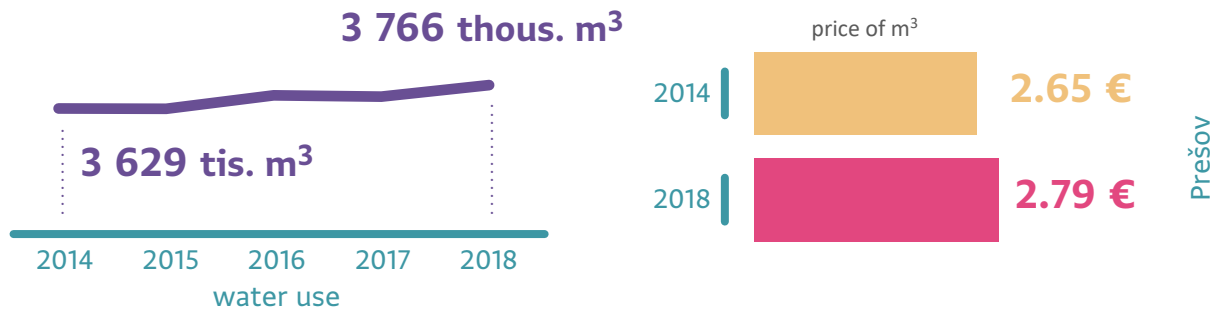
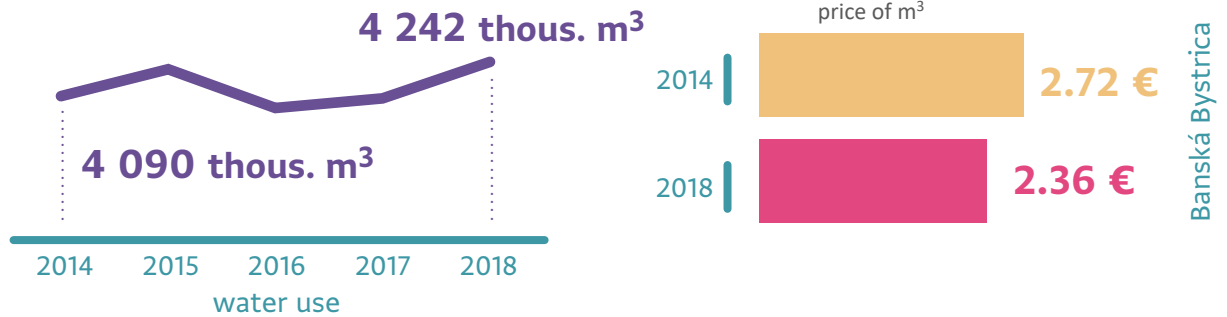
Trenčín



Nitra



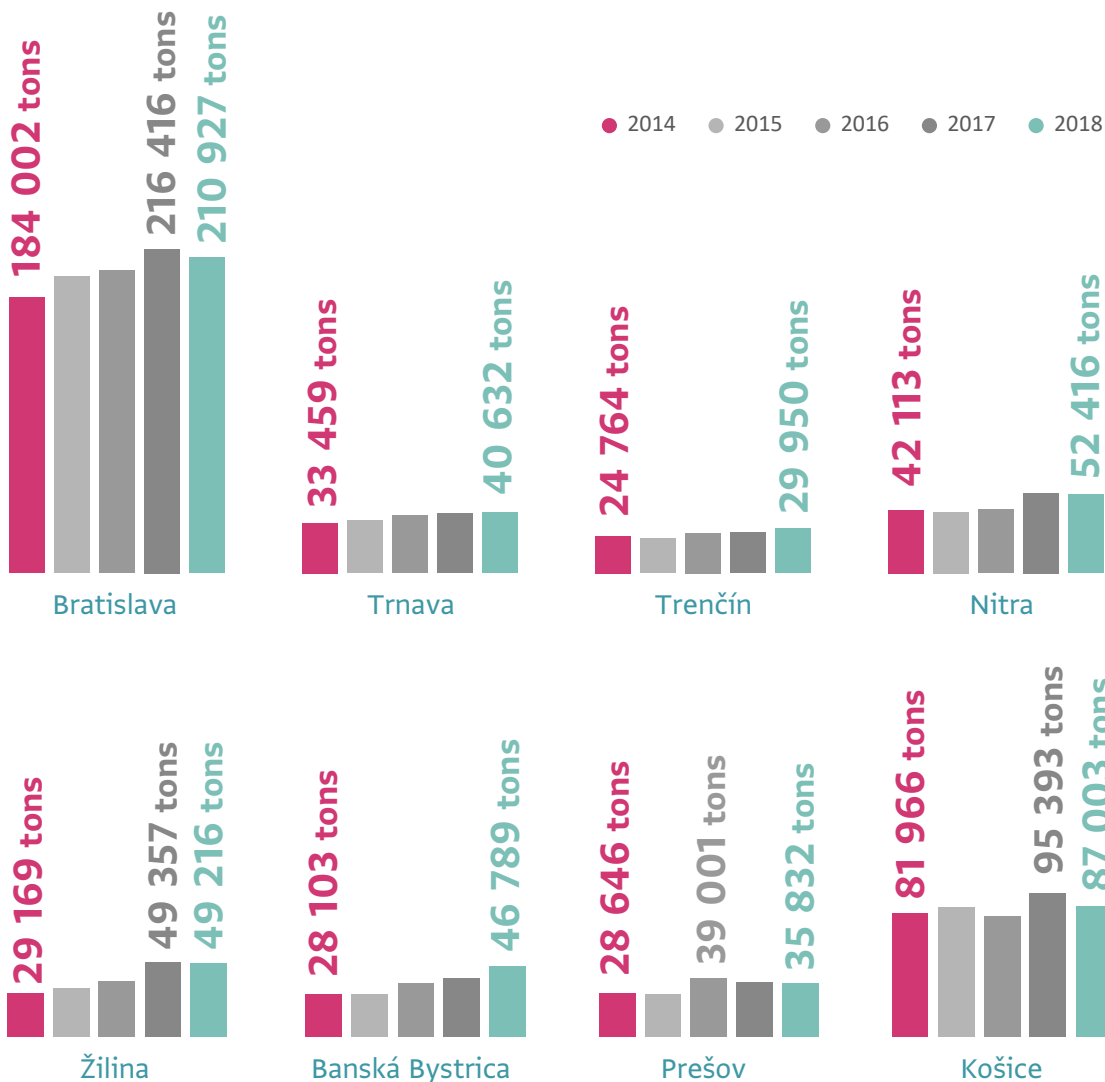
Žilina



# Municipal waste generated

total volume of municipal waste in tonnes, excluding small scale construction and demolition waste  
Eurostat (urb\_cenv), (urb\_levn)

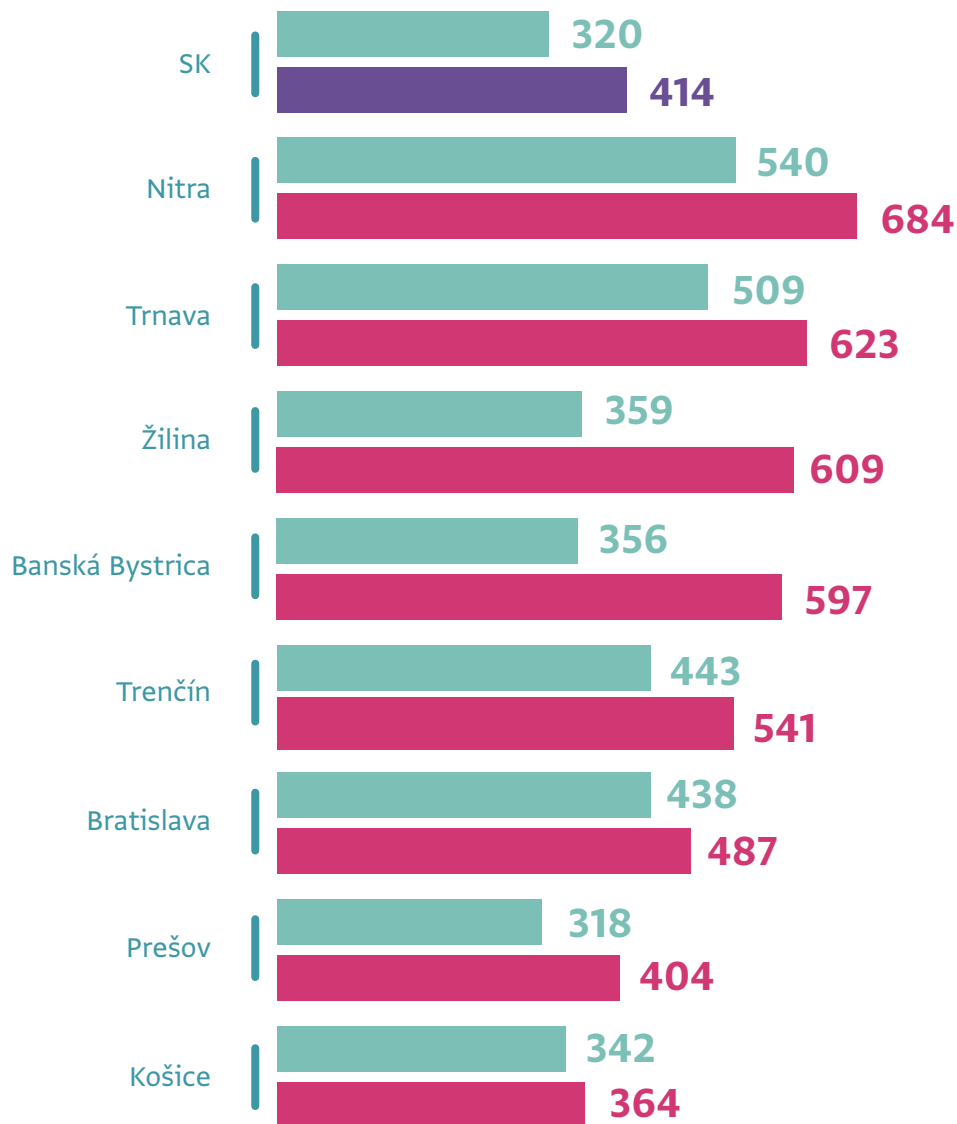
CITIES



FUNCTIONAL  
URBAN AREAS

## Municipal waste generated (kg per capita) - cities

● 2014 ● 2018



**Between 2014 and 2018, the total use of water in Slovak households had a growing tendency. Consumption increased in almost every regional city**

In the monitored period, the volume of the total use of water was the highest in Bratislava and rose by 5.6 %. Trenčín and Trnava had the lowest volumes of water used, but among all regional cities they showed the highest growth in consumption, namely in Trenčín by 22.2 % and in Trnava by 12 %. The slowest growth of water consumption was in Banská Bystrica (by 3.7 %). A decrease in consumption by 1.8 % was recorded only in Košice.

**Prices of water for households increased in most regional cities, the growth ranged from 5 cents in Nitra to 18 cents per m<sup>3</sup> in Žilina**

Banská Bystrica, as the only city, recorded a decrease in water prices by 13.2 %, which represented 36 cents per m<sup>3</sup>. Compared to 2014, prices remained at the same level in Bratislava and in Trenčín.

**Inhabitants of all cities produced a higher amount of municipal waste, in two largest cities the growth was the lowest**

In years 2014-2018, the amount of municipal waste grew in all regional cities and in all functional urban areas.

Inhabitants of two largest cities, Bratislava and Košice, generated the most waste in terms of volume, but the growth of the volume of municipal waste was the lowest. It rose by 6.1 % in Košice and by 14.6 % in Bratislava. The volume of waste went up the most in Žilina by 68.7 % and in Banská Bystrica by 66.5 %. Among functional urban areas, the highest values were in Žilina district (by 54.9 %) and Banská Bystrica district (by 53.9 %). The slowest growth of the amount of municipal waste was in the functional urban area of Košice city and Košice-okolie district (by 7.1 %).

**In years 2014-2018, the municipal waste per capita increased in all regional cities, the highest growth was monitored in Žilina (by 69.4 %)**

In 2018, the most municipal waste was produced by an inhabitant of Nitra city, since 2014 the amount increased by 144 kg to 684 kg per capita. Košice city recorded the lowest volume of waste generated per capita (364 kg) with the slowest growth (by 6.5 %).

## **REGIONAL CITIES**

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE  
OF QUALITY OF LIFE

[www.statistics.sk](http://www.statistics.sk)

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