







accompanied by proportionally adequate employment growth or unemployment drop.

Direct foreign investments bring modern and highly efficient technologies into the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which do not need a lot of workers. Development of these technologies in economically advanced countries takes places in the conditions characterized by developed economic, technical, transport, logistic and communication infrastructure. Employment in these fields often exceeds the number of employed in the industrial production. The improvement of technologies and the functioning of the economic infrastructure require more employed workers than modern industrial production. Each step in the creation of new technologies usually demands more time than the preceding one, what consequently means employment of more people.

Similar changes occur in the technological development. Progress in technological development shortens life cycle of existing technologies and increases the demand for new ones. That requires higher number of people working in the process of creation of new technologies and adequate economic infrastructure. In addition, the process of professional training and educating qualified workers along with the process of permanent education takes more time and requires higher number of those doing the training and teaching. These activities involve more employed people than the industrial production itself. But the problem is that these activities are mostly either absent or underdeveloped in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and economic development is therefore based on the inflow of direct foreign investments and following transfer of already created new technologies, which do not need a lot of workers for their running.

Thus the type of economy based on the transfer of new technologies and not on their creation and advancement will constantly have to face problems with providing employment for people, even in the conditions of economic growth. And it can be observed that in the society with an economy based on the highly efficient technologies, the absence of employment is moved from economic context (work as a means of making a living) into social and psychological context (work as a social status, work as a communication, work as social relations, work as self-appreciation and so on). Therefore the unemployment problem in these conditions cannot be solved by conventional instruments and policies. It requires further and more detailed analysis of this problem and the implementation of economic, legislative and social measures based on this analysis.

That means that economic growth of Slovakia since 2000 to 2007 took place without any distinctive increase in number of employed in domestic economy. Similarly as in 2000, when GDP growth reached 1.4 % and there was 536 thousand unemployed people in the country, in 2007 when GDP growth peaked at 10.5 % there was still half a million of economically active citizens, whose work was excessive. Significant drop in unemployment was caused by migration of labour force abroad, which is supported by the fact that the tempo of migration increase is very similar to the unemployment

decrease. Coefficient of correlation between indicators of unemployment rate decrease and increase of number of migrants for work demonstrates very strong dependence during studied period ( $r = -0.974$ , when  $p = 0.05$ ) [17].

These identified trends in the employment and in the migration of workers abroad did not change in any significant way either during economic recession or during following moderate economic growth. Expected return of Slovak citizens working abroad resulting from economic recession did not occur. Only a minor number of workers employed abroad came back to Slovakia during the crisis. Economic recession had impact predominantly on industry and the most of Slovak citizens working abroad, who lack tertiary education, is employed in the field of services and especially in social services. Jobs in these fields were not influenced by crisis in any major way. Therefore the growth in the unemployment rate during economic crisis was caused predominantly by layoffs occurring in domestic economy.

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