SEEMIG National Strategy for enhancing migration data production and utilization for Bulgaria
(Proposal for a national strategy on data enhancement and utilization on migration, labour market and human capital)

National Statistical Institute

2014

Jointly for our common future

Authors: NSI SEEMIG Project Team.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is and will continue to be a global phenomenon. If well managed, it can contribute to the national labour market's development and to the economic growth of the European Union, as well as to the prosperity of migrants and of their home countries.

This document is a proposal for national strategy aiming improvement of the migration data collection process in Bulgaria thus providing qualitative and reliable data on migration, labour market and human capital.

The strategy was developed based on the SEEMIG outputs elaborated within the project activities[1] and regarding the National Strategy on migration, asylum and integration (2011-2020), National Demographic Strategy and current situation in the country in respect production of migration data.

The strategy also regards the stakeholders' views and suggestions expressed during the SEEMIG Master Class and Foresight Exercises.

The document is organised in four chapters. The chapter two "Background" focuses on the overall tendencies in the country demographic and economic development. The third chapter outlines the main challenges related to migration and the fourth one describes the key problems connected to migration data production system.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND MIGRATORY TRENDS IN BULGARIA

In the period 1950-1989 Bulgaria was part of the so called socialist camp. The economy was centrally organized and planned.

Demographic processes within this period were favorable as a whole, the labour market was stable and full employment of persons in working age was ensured.

International migration in the country during the period 1950 - 2011 can be generally studied within two large time periods:

Up to 1988

Due to the restrictions imposed by the political system existing in the country till 1989, the international migration within this period was low. It was mainly based on economic agreements between the Council for Economic Development member-states or limited number of marriages of Bulgarian and foreign citizens.

Exceptions were the bilateral agreements signed between Bulgaria and Turkey. Based on such agreements, the first significant emigration wave was registered in 1950 and 1951 when nearly 154,000 Bulgarian Turks emigrated from the country. Reasons for this emigration wave were mainly of ethnic and political origin[2]. There is no detailed statistical data on the demographic and economic characteristics of emigrants.

---

[1] The Dynamic Historical Analyses of Longer Term Migratory, Labour Market and Human Capital Processes in Bulgaria, The Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and major data sources in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Action plan (AP).

[2] National report on the Frame Convention for Protection of National Minorities, 2001.

The second major emigration wave was based on an agreement signed in March 1968 on migration of Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin, whose relatives have migrated in Turkey up to 1952. Between 1969 and 1978, 130,000 persons emigrated from the country under this agreement.

From 1989 till 2011

The third emigration wave was registered in 1989 and was directly connected with the consequences of the forcible renaming of the Bulgarian citizens from Turkish origin. The exact number of people who have left the country was not registered. The number of emigrants was estimated based on the 1992 census results.

The change of the political and economic system in 1989 has strongly influenced not only the economy and the situation at labour market but also the overall demographic development, the number and directions of emigration flows in particular.

During the following years, the emigration was determined by conditions and factors of economic nature. The size and intensity of emigration decreased and at the same time new destinations appeared. According to calculations based on the population censuses data for the period 1989 - 2011 the total number of emigrants who left the country and did not return was about 830,000 persons.

The 1989-2011 period was characterized by the decreasing fertility and increasing mortality rates. The natural increase of population since 1990 onwards is negative and the number of population decreases. Population number and structures were strongly influenced by the intensive emigration. A tendency of intensive population ageing is evidenced.

As there was no detailed data existing on the international migration until 2007, the population censuses were used in order to estimate the volume of net international migration. In addition, representative sample surveys were used for estimation of the migration behaviour and attitude of population, as well as the profile of migrants.

According to the census data, in the period 1985 - 1992, the country population has decreased by 461,000 persons. The decrease was almost fully due to the negative migration growth, as the natural increase for the whole period is positive. At the end of 1990 and 1991 only, negative natural increase was registered in the country for the first time (minus 18,000). The negative migration growth was mainly due to the third migration wave to Turkey in 1989.

Decrease of population was registered for second time between the censuses 1992 - 2001 - 554,000 persons. Over 355,000 or 63.6% of the decrease is due to the negative natural increase within this 9-years period. The difference of over 203,000 or 36.4% of the total decrease was due to the negative migration growth or the difference between emigrants and immigrants.

Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, the country population decreased further by 564,331 persons. 2/3 of the decrease - 389,087 persons or 68.9% was due to the negative natural increase. Almost 1/3 of the decrease (31.1%) was due to the net migration growth, estimated to 175,244 persons.

As the data above show, the last three decades in Bulgaria were characterized by intensive emigration.

2.2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.2.1. Economic development

The change of political system in Bulgaria in 1989 led to considerable changes not only in the country economy, but also in the labour market situation and the whole social environment.

The development of the economy under the currency board[3] led to a sustained GDP growth. GDP dynamics calculated in dollars for the period 2001 - 2011 showed gradual acceleration of economic growth by 2008. Recalculated in dollars, the GDP of 14,303 million dollars in 2001 reached 53, 327 million dollars in 2008 and actually increased in value by 26.8 per cent.

The highest rate of GDP produced (base preceding year = 100) was recorded in 2007 - 6.9%. The global economic crisis has had an impact on the Bulgarian economy in 2009, expressed by a decrease compared to 2009 - 5.0%. Over the following two years there was a t growth[4].

2.2.2. Income distribution and poverty levels

Following the tendencies observed in the development of economy, a stable tendency of increase of the household nominal income has been observed since 2000. The total average income per capita in 2011 compared to 2000 increased 2.4 times, and compared to 2010 - by 3.7%. The real household income decreased by 0.5% in 2011 compared to 2010. In comparison to 2001, the index of real income in 2011 was higher by 37.5%.

The more important changes with respect to the sources of total average income per household member observed during the 2000 - 2011 period were as follows:

• The income from wages and salaries in 2011 increased more than 3 times compared to 2000 and by 5.5% compared to 2010.

The index of real income from wages and salaries in 2011 is 179.5% higher compared to 2001 and 1.3% compared to 2010, but compared to 2008 and 2009 it was under 100%.

The relative share of income from wages and salaries within the total income in 2011 was 51.8%, compared to 38.9% in 2000 or an increase of 12.9 percentage points was observed.

• Social transfers (benefits, pensions, social assistance payments and child allowances) provided in 2011 increased nominally more than three times compared to 2000 and their share within the total income increased by 8.8 percentage points. Pensions were dominating amongst the social transfers.

The households' expenditure followed the tendency of dynamic changes of the income during the period 2000 - 2011. The total household expenditure in 2011 was 2.5 times higher than in 2000 and 6.6% lower than in 2010.

Clear trend of increase of the poverty line (monthly average per equivalent person) was observed during the period 2005 - 2009 - by more than two times. The average monthly poverty line in 2010 was BGN 283.75 per person and the number of persons who were below this line was 1 673,500 representing 22.3% of the population in Bulgaria.

Social transfers and pensions are of great importance for the poverty level and their elimination could significantly increase the last. If eliminated, the poverty level in 2010 would rise to 41.5%.

The main factor influencing the risk of poverty for the prevailing part of population is the economic activity and participation in the labour market. Share of the poor is the highest among the unemployed and retired persons.

---

[3] A currency board is a specific long-term form of a monetary regime based on full convertibility of local currency to a reserve one by fixed exchange rate and 100 % coverage of the monetary supply with foreign currency reserves. Such a form of exchange rate arrangement has been introduced in Bulgaria in July 1997 after a period of deep economic and political crisis. The Bulgarian currency board differs from the orthodox form so as to address the particularities of Bulgarian economy.

4In September 2014, BG NAs data have been revised for the period 1995-2013. The data reflects the changes in methodology, including changes that were made in accordance with recommendations made by Eurostat during the GNI missions and implementation of ESA 2010.

2.2.3. Labour market trends [5]

The labour market situation after 1989 has changed significantly. The unemployment became one of the crucial problems especially in the years of economic transition. It can be considered also one of the main drivers for emigration.

The total employment rate in the period 2003 - 2013 showed certain fluctuations. Starting from a value of 42.4% in 2003 it reached its highest point in 2008 - 50.8% and decreased in the following years.

The highest level of unemployment in the period 2003- 2013 was registered in 2003 - 13.7%. After this year it decreased more than twice - to 5.6% in 2008. In the following years the unemployment rate was going up and reached 12.9% in 2013.

Over the 2003 - 2013 period, the changes in the youth unemployment rate (15-29 years of age) mirrored the changes in the total unemployment rate - decrease from 2003 to 2008 followed by increase in the following years. In 2013 the youth unemployment rate was 21.8%.

Lack of a job or seeking a better job opportunities, increase of the unemployment, particularly during the crisis, were among the principal reasons to stimulate the emigration.

In general, the emigration of young people could have various negative effects on the demographic situation in the country: deteriorating age structure of population and ratio between population in and over working age, etc. Emigration of qualified persons may cause a deficit of skilled labour force on the labour market or in certain professions - like medical personnel, IT specialists, engineering professionals.

3. MAIN ISSUES/CHALLENGES RELATED TO MIGRATION IN BULGARIA

Bulgaria is still one of the poorest countries in the European Union and the emigration to Western Europe remains an attractive solution for part of the population.

Migration was one of the first freedoms the citizens enjoyed. It also helped to better understand a major sociological phenomenon: the emergence of the figure of the post-communist individuality that is no longer shaped and guided by the state authorities and social institutions.

Since 2007, the NSI of Bulgaria started reporting data on documented migration. Calculations are based on the Information System "Demography", used for production of all demographic data in the country. According to this system, 61,334 persons left the country during the period 2007-2011. Female prevailed among emigrants – 34,029, or 55.5% of the total emigrants' number. Each second emigrant was aged 20 - 39 years, 26.9% were aged 40 - 59 years and 17.5% of the emigrants were between 0 and 19 years. In parallel to the increase of age, the number of emigrants decreased. Figures above are quite alarming because it is obvious that young people and female in fertile age are most likely to leave the country, thus contributing to further worsening the current demographic situation.

Within the the period 2007-2011, 13,347 persons immigrated to Bulgaria. These were Bulgarian citizens who returned after a stay abroad and foreign citizens granted residence permits. Highest was the share of immigrants aged 20 to 39 years – 37.8%, 28.8% were between 40 and 59 years and 20.6% were aged 0 to 19 years.

Highest was the number of immigrants from Turkey - 39.4% of the total number of immigrants within the observed period, followed by immigrants from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

---

5 Labour Force Survey data.

(FYROM) – 5.7%, Greece – 5.0% and Moldova – 4.9%. The demographic statistics do not collect data on reasons for immigration.

The social and economic challenges over the last decades include population ageing, de-population of the rural areas, and increasing youth unemployment. Moreover, official statistical data on unemployment and/or precarious labour is much lower than actual numbers due to number of people who do not register as long-term unemployed after the end of period of unemployment benefits receiving, or who work in the informal economy in highly insecure conditions. Another aspect is the uneven development of regions, and the large economic differences between bigger cities, small towns and rural areas, which leads both to internal migration and concentration of the population in a few big cities as well as to intensified international labour migration.

The current demographic situation in Bulgaria may cause serious problems in the future economic and human development and at the labour market. The two poles of labour migration – highly qualified ('mobile brains') and low skilled – characterize the Bulgarian migration process and the negative net migration rate defines the profile of the country as a „sending" one.

To provide a base of evidence for the policy makers, a complex set of measures for data collection and data provision should be build. There are still problems with the collection and analysis of the statistical information provided by different competent institutions.

4. KEY PROBLEMS IN THE DATA SYSTEM

The National Statistical Institute (NSI) is the Bulgarian contact point for submitting migration statistics to Eurostat. The official statistical information produced by NSI is intended for analyses and research, planning, forecasting, and government decision making at micro and macro level[6].

As it has been explained in the previous section, since 2007 the NSI of Bulgaria is reporting international migration data with breakdowns by age and sex, country of birth and citizenship.

The main problem in respect to international migration data is the under-estimation of the number of out-migrants, caused by the absence of a legal obligation for Bulgarian citizens to "de-register" themselves from the Population Register in case of leaving the country for more than one year period.[7] This worsens the quality of data on migration as a whole and the production of accurate population estimates.

As the migration and population data production in Bulgaria is fully based on administrative data records, the most important actions for addressing the problem are: **expanding the number of administrative data sources used for statistical purposes; and the** investigation of possible new data sources and approaches/methodologies for data exchange.

As an institution responsible for production of statistics on migration, the NSI of Bulgaria should play a leading role in the process of improving the quality of migration data. For this purpose, the efforts to incorporate additional migration data should continue, as well as attempts to introduce legislative changes aiming at better registration of migration. First steps in this direction have been already undertaken during the meetings of the inter-institutional working group on migration issues. At these meetings a consensus has been achieved between the institutions represented (Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, National Social Insurance Institute, Ministry of

---

[6] National Strategy on migration, asylum and integration (2011-2020)

[7] Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and major data sources in Bulgaria: http://www.seemig.eu/index.php/2012-11-14-00-09-03/file/348-wp4-country-report-bulgaria-19feb2014

Foreign Affairs) on joint actions aiming at better registration and coverage of migration flows. It was agreed that the main efforts have to be directed to introduction of incentives, mainly tax concessions, for persons who declared the change of their address in Bulgaria with an address abroad.

In order to produce qualitative migration data, to answer to the international requirements in the field and to ensure information on the intensive migration processes that started after the political changes in 1989, a number of agreements on exchange of information on migration were signed between the National Statistical Institute, as an official provider of statistical data in the country and other institutional providers of administrative data like the Ministry of Interior (dealing with data on foreigners), the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (maintaining the Population Register), the National Revenue Agency (collecting limited data on Bulgarian citizens leaving the country), State Agency for Refugees.

Additionally, at present the NSI experts are working on elaborating methodology for production of better estimates not only of emigrants, but also of the country population based on the mirror statistics on migration. The problem to be solved here is how to introduce estimates in a system fully based on administrative records.

Secondly, the problem with registration of persons in different national registers should be mentioned, as well as the need for improving the harmonisation processes between different country information systems.

The registers operating in the country are established to satisfy the necessities of separate institutions according to their main tasks. Unfortunately, no coordination between the institutions has been performed during the process of establishing different registers. Due to the latter, the definitions and nomenclatures used by separate administrative actors are quite different and sometimes impossible to standardize. At present one of the main difficulties met in using data from different institutions' datasets stand on these discrepancies. That's why one of the directions in the future work will be to agree, with the institutions collecting any migration related data, on the information to be collected (data format, indicators to be included, classifications to be used). This will allow its use for production of data on migration processes. Questions on unification of information gathered by separate institutions are one of the tasks of the inter-institutional working group on migration issues. To achieve the required unification, representatives of different institutions should discuss and adopt all the necessary changes in their own databases, as well as future developmental activities.

To improve the situation, one of the important future directions of work at the NSI will be to play a leading role in adopting and applying the same definitions and nomenclatures. For this purpose it is intended to agree upon the data needed and the definitions applied and nomenclatures used even during the process of establishment of different datasets. As the last requires a lot of continuous harmonizing efforts on one side and better understanding between institutions on the other, this task is not expected to be finished in five years period, it should be a permanent task aiming at establishing and maintaining a sustainable integrated system on migration.

NSI experts are fully aware about the responsibility put on them and the efforts necessary to solve the problem as this is one of the main responsibility of the institution as a leading one in the area of statistics.

Third, but of a highest importance is the problem of deregistration of emigrants. As already mentioned above, in this direction of crucial importance are the changes in the existing national legislation.

Within the period from the accession of Bulgaria to the EU up to now, the **national legislation concerning data on registration of migrants** have undergone to number of changes aiming at transposition of the EU legislation into the national one. At present, the legislation in the country is

fully compliant to the European requirements regarding regulation and provision of information on the international migration.

The problem connected to under estimation of the number of Bulgarian citizens emigrating from the country is of a primary importance. The problem is caused by the absence of a legal obligation for Bulgarian citizens to "de-register" themselves from the Population Register in case of leaving the country for more than one year period. Nevertheless, the institutions having competences in the field of migration and the NSI in particular made a lot of efforts in order to improve the coverage of emigrants. A good step in this direction is the usage of the National Revenue Agency information on persons who have declared to leave the country for more than 183 days per year (connected to release of payment of health insurance contributions for the period of absence). Additional alternative for better estimates of the number of emigrants is the use of the "mirror statistics" – data on Bulgarian citizens who have changed their usual residence in Bulgaria with a residence abroad (based on destination countries data on immigrants). Problems with the usage of mirror statistics have been already pointed above, as well as steps done to incorporate information from mirror statistics in the national population data.

In conclusion it should be noted that regardless the great amount of the work done until now with respect to transposition of the European legislation in the field of migration into the national one, the establishment of the respective national institutions and provision of the necessary information on migration processes, considerable efforts are still to be put in order to improve mainly the coverage of emigration statistics.

For solving the problems still existing, the main efforts should be focused on finding new sources of information, thus improving coverage and respectively the quality of statistics on migration, as well as the elaboration of a technology for incorporation of mirror statistics data into national population data production system.

The future maintenance and regular updates of the available statistical datasets are considered quite important, as well as inclusion of new data. In this regard, the migration dataset developed in the framework of SEEMIG project is considered an important contribution.

Overview table:

Key-issues/Challenges	To expand the number of administrative data sources used for statistical purposes in order to increase coverage and quality of data, updating the databases To investigate possible new data sources and modes for data exchange	To improve registration in different national registers and to strengthen the harmonisation process in usage of unified definitions, classification and nomenclatures	Achieving of agreements on amendments of existing national legislation concerning data on registration of migrants
Proposed activities to face the challenges	To increase the number of administrative data sources used for production of statistics on international migration The main efforts of the NSI are to be directed on expanding the number of administrative data sources used. At the same time, even if new sources are found, the administrative procedures to ensure access to other institutions information systems are time consuming and the process of preparation of agreements for data exchange sometimes takes year or even more. Nevertheless, one of the everyday tasks of the NSI experts is the searching of such information channels.	The directions in the future work will be focused on signing of agreements between the institutions on collecting any migration related data on the base of unified data format, indicators, classifications thus allowing their use for production of data on migration processes. Extension of data exchange with the Ministry of Education and National Revenue Agency are discussed. Administrative data can be a reliable source only if their content is based on primary records with PIN of individuals.	To support the institutions with legislative initiative in their efforts to introduce amendments into the national legislation aiming enhancing the registration of Bulgarian citizens residing abroad.

Level of intervention	National level. NSI, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Regional Development, National Social Security Institute, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education.	National level (both for the statistical data and the administrative one)	National level
Relevant Stakeholders	NSI and different administrations at national level - Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Regional Development, National Social Security Institute, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education.	NSI, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Regional Development, National Social Security Institute, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education	
Political authorities relevant for the project's approval	Ministries and central government top level management	NSI, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Regional Development, National Social Security Institute, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education	As far as NSI does not have legislative initiative state authorities with legislative initiative are the relevant political level
Possible earlier attempts to address the problem	Establishment of the inter-institutional working group	Agreement signed with the National Revenue Agency	On-going process
Expected results of the proposed activities in the short period (2/3 years)	Enlargement of relevant data sources	Achievement of better harmonization	Introduction of incentives for people to inform the respective authorities when leaving the country or returning.
Expected results of the proposed activities on the long term (6/8 years)	Improvement of data collection in aspect of data on emigrants	Improvement of data collection in aspect of data on emigrants	Legislative amendments
Potential risks and proposed solutions to	Even if new sources are found, the administrative procedures to ensure access to	Time and resource consuming actions/procedures to modify	Complex and time consuming process

overcome them	other institutions information systems are time consuming and the process of preparation of agreements for data exchange sometimes takes year or even more.	the administrative information systems	
Connection with national/European/trans -national policies			
Viability and financial sustainability	Data management is at the basis of different budgets	Data management is at the basis of different budgets	Not relevant
Implementation of the monitoring	NSI	NSI	NSI, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Regional Development, National Social Security Institute, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education
Work in progress	NSI has put into practice joint action with representatives of relevant authorities within the scope of inter institutional working group.	On-going process	On-going process – the amendments in the Health Insurance Law are already done.

Identified main tensions

- Insufficient financial and human resources

- Ensuring comparability of indicators, definitions and nomenclatures used at different administrative bodies

- Time-consuming procedures to ensure access to data owners registers

- Amendments of existing national legislation needed

4.1. Key challenges related to data improvement that have been already handled by SEEMIG

The SEEMIG Project is a strategic and important contribution to the attempts of improving evidence base for policy making at transnational and national level.

The data system analyses, action plans, master class, foresight exercise and synthesis analyses set a solid base for a policy document at national level, as well as the profound study of data collection systems and endorsement of action plan for improvement of identified inconsistencies and for examining the ways for optimisation of data systems .

The database elaborated within the SEEMIG project covers different aspects of international migration in SEE area, number of important demographic indicators and data on labour market situation, which creates a possibility to analyse in depth the migration processes in the region as well as its influence on the labour market and human capital. The maintenance of the database beyond the SEEMIG lifespan will be a quite useful activity for data users and policy makers not only in the countries concerned, but also across the Europe. Maintenance of the existing and possible inclusion of new indicators will contribute to a better understanding of the migration processes in the region and creation of appropriate measures to influence their consequences.

As considerable efforts were put within the project to create the database, it will be reasonable not to leave it off but to find an appropriate mode of partnership to continue with adding data on coming years, and to include new ones. For this purpose an inter-institutional agreement has to be signed comprising all the countries involved into the SEEMIG project and the respective institutions engaged with data collection. Based on such an agreement the maintenance of the database will be ensured. The database coverage may be even expanded by association of new countries, outside the SEE region that are interested in migration and its effect on labour market.

The creation of the SEEMIG database containing data on population, labour market, migration, human capital etc. is a successful example of transnational database and continuation and regular updates of the datasets are considered quite important, as well as inclusion of new data.

5.   SUGGESTIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering that the population and migration statistics at the NSI are fully based on official administrative records, **the improvement of registration in different national registers** is of primary importance. Thus, why the main efforts of the NSI experts are directed to improve the coordination with other institutions, to agree in advance on the data needs, to harmonize the concepts, definitions and nomenclatures applied at separate administrations. In addition, changes in legislation are discussed, aiming at better coverage of the target populations. An important issue in this direction is the collaboration with other competent institutions for creation of incentives for people to inform the respective authorities when leaving the country or returning. Improvement of the registration will contribute to the production of better estimates not only of migrants, but also of population as a whole. Questions concerning possible amendments of legislation aiming at better registration are considered as a key instrument for improving the national data collection.

The main targets to be achieved during the next five years concerning the production of migration data are as follows:

1.   To increase the number of administrative data sources used for production of statistics on international migration.

2.   To make efforts for strengthening the harmonization process in employing unified definitions, classifications and nomenclatures.

3.   To support the institutions with legislative initiative in their efforts to introduce amendments into the national legislation to enhance the registration of Bulgarian citizens residing abroad.

4.   To enhance the contemporary modes for data exchange at national level among administrative registers.

5.   To investigate continuously the information available at different administrative databases and to study the possibilities to be used for statistical purposes.

ANNEX 1: Stakeholder events, scholarly analyses and policy documents used to develop the strategy proposal.

SEEMIG STAKEHOLDER EVENTS
Foresight Exercise – December 10, 11, 12 and 16, 2013.Three workshops with experts, public institutions and migrants. Ministry of the Interior, State Agency for Refugees, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Employment Agency,   Ministry of Defense, and Municipality of Montana, NSI. Master Class – May 27, 2014. Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Justice, Bulgarian Academy of Science, National Revenue Agency, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Agency for Bulgarians Abroad, District Administration of Montana, NSI. Focus Group May 29, 2014, National Statistics Institute, Regional Statistics Office – Montana, Department „Regional Employment Service" – Montana, Territorial unit "CRAS" - Montana, Regional Inspectorate on Education, Montana, Agency for Regional Development of Business Centre 2000, NGO, Local Council, Vice Governor, Montana, Directorate "Migration" at the Regional directorates of the Ministry of interior, Labour Bureau, Regional Office in the city of Berkovitsa, Labour Bureau, Regional Office in the city of Lom, Regional Office in the city of Montana. Local Roundtable January 15, 2014, Regional Statistics Office – Montana, Directorate "Migration" at the Regional directorates of the Ministry of interior, Labour Bureau, Department, „Regional Employment Service" – Montana, Territorial unit "CRAS" - Montana, municipalities in region Montana. Other MMWD Project – May 29, 2014 National conference organized by MLSP.
REFERENCED SCHOLARLY ANALYSES AND POLICY DOCUMENTS
National Strategy on migration, asylum and integration (2011-2020) National Demographic Strategy
DETAILED SEEMIG ANALYSES
SEEMIG project outputs are available under http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs: Conceptual framework for modeling longer term migratory, labour market and human capital processes Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labour market and human capital processes – country report for Bulgaria Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labour market and human capital processes - synthesis report Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – country report for Bulgaria. Action Plan to improve and enhance the migratory data production system and data sources in

Bulgaria.

Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – synthesis report

Population projections and forecasts in Hungary and Slovakia

Foresight report for Bulgaria.