

**SEEMIG Local Strategy for enhancing migration data production and
utilization**
*(Proposal for a local strategy data enhancement and utilization on
migration, labour market and human capital processes)*

Turčianske Teplice, Slovakia



2014

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<http://www.seemig.eu/downloads/outputs/SEEMIGLocalStrategySlovakia.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this strategy is to improve abilities of municipalities in Slovakia, to gain data leading to the more accurate evidence of citizens and focus on migration trends. This more precise evidence should serve for improving abilities of municipalities to adjust to these migration trends whether it is migration in or out towns and villages. This enhanced ability to adjust to the migration trends consists in the production and development of strategy documents on local or regional level, such as the “Program of Economic and Social Development”, municipal plans for towns and villages and other strategy documents. Although the ability of municipalities to influence demographic and migration trends is low, the goal of the SEEMIG project is to transfer information from databases and documents at the local level to legislative bodies at the national level. This connection should bring more quality in decision making on local, regional and national level by taking into account migration trends and demographic development of individual towns, villages and regions.

A number of events were held for this purpose where the representatives of the scientific community, towns and villages in Slovakia represented by town Turčianske Teplice, the Statistical Office and the Foreign Police presented their ideas. Among others we can mention WP5 Foresight Exercise in Bratislava, WP6 Master Class in Turčianske Teplice, WP4 Training of Staff working with the data about the population and civil registry, WP6 Local Roundtable where the problems of the registry office, evidence of foreigners and migration flows of population in Turčianske Teplice were discussed (see Annex 1).

2. BACKGROUND

The district town Turčianske Teplice is located in the southern part of the Turiec region, in Zilina country, in the northwestern part of Slovakia. With an area of 33,481,150 m², it belongs to the smallest towns in Slovakia. Beside Turčianske Teplice, the district consists of 25 more villages (Abramova, Blazovce, Bodorova, Borcova, Briestie, Budis, Cremosne, Dubove, Haj, Horna Stubna, Ivancina, Jasenovo, Jazernica, Kalamenova, Liesno, Maly Cepcín, Moskovec, Mosovce, Ondrasova, Raksa, Rudno, Sklene, Slovenske Pravno, Turcek, Velky Cepcin).

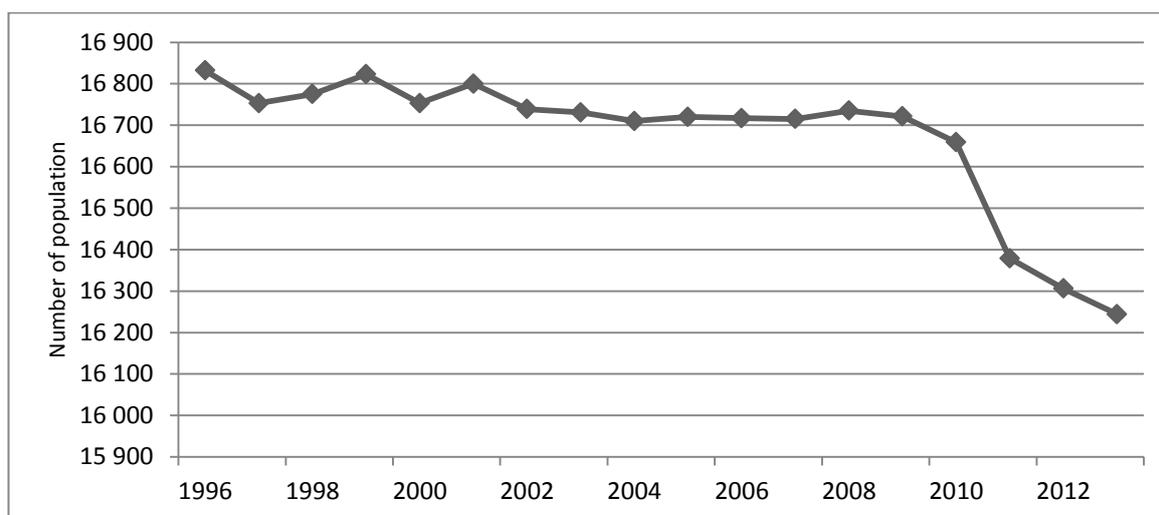
By number of population it is the second smallest and by population density it is the third smallest district in Slovakia (Table 1.; Graph 1.).

Table 1. Development of population, 1996 to 2011 (data from 1990 are not known)

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Num.	16 832	16 753	16 775	16 823	16 753	16 800	16 739	16 731	16 710
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Num.	16 720	16 717	16 715	16 735	16 721	16 659	16 379	16 306	16 244

Source: <http://naseobce.sk/okresy/77-Turčianske-teplice/statistiky-a-grafy>

Graph. 1 Development of population, 1996 to 2011 (data from 1990 are not known)



Source: <http://naseobce.sk/okresy/77-Turčianske-teplice/statistiky-a-grafy>

Compared to the national figure Turčianske Teplice are negative. While Slovakia's total population rises, in the district of Turčianske Teplice population decline (Table 2).

Table 2. Census of population, 1991, 2001 and 2011

	1991	2001	2011
District of Turčianske Teplice	17 078	16 306	16 369
Slovakia's total population	5 274 335	5 379 455	5 397 036

Source: Statistical Office of Slovak republic

On 31 December 2013, 6,667 citizens lived in Turčianske Teplice what ranks Turčianske Teplice in the ranking of Slovak towns in the 98th place and simultaneously it is the 40th smallest town in Slovakia.

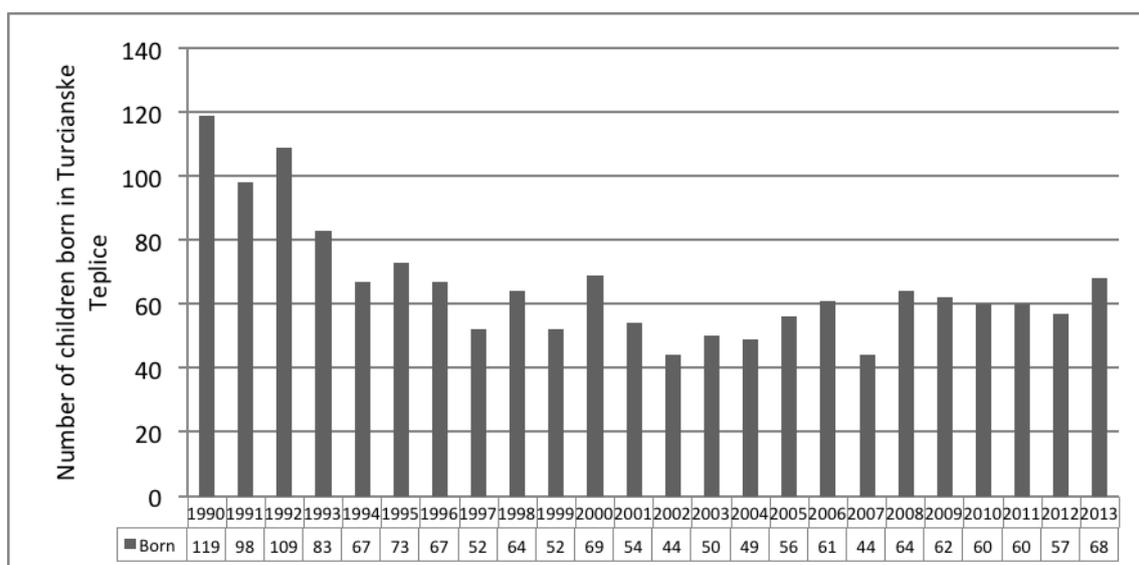
Demography

Within the Zilina County, Turčianske Teplice has the highest mortality rate (13.65 per 1, 000 inhabitants. The calculated number of deaths per 1 000 inhabitants of middle status of the district is the highest with value of 13.65 deaths per 1000 in Turčianske Teplice, having an older population and low birth rates, an average value for the Žilina Region is 9.38 per cent).

On contrary, the birth rate is the lowest (8.39 per cent, the lowest value of birth rate reached in Turčianske Teplice was 8.39 per cent compared to the total value of 10.45 per cent in Zilina County). Lowering natality can be seen in Graph. 2, which shows a nearly 50 per cent decline in the birth rate compared to 1990 and 2014.¹

¹ Statistical Office of Slovak republic : <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=68568>

Graph. 2 Progress of born children, 1990 – 2013



Source: Evidence of Turčianske Teplice (J. Mandzijová)

Of course, the figure follows the overall trend in Slovakia, where fewer children are born (Table 3.).

Table 3. Natural decrease of born children in Slovakia and Zilina County

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Born in Slovakia	61 217	60 410	60 813	55 535	54 823
Born in Zilina County	7 741	7 619	7 801	7 208	No data available

Source: Statistical Office of Slovak republic.

Total fertility rate of the city of Turčianske Teplice was very low in the whole period 2001-2012. For example in 2001 it reached the level of 1.16 children per woman, in 2010 it was on the level 1.04 children per woman and in 2012 on the level of 1.10 children per women. All these values are deeply below the replacement level of fertility (TFR=1,3 children per women in reproductive age).

In Slovakia, life expectancy for cities is not counted (due to small number of inhabitants).

Migration

Reasons for emigration from Turčianske Teplice vary. The most striking is the lack of job opportunities in particular the absence of important employers or big firms. In 2013 the town recorded 934 commuting citizens. The most important employer in Turčianske Teplice is the Slovak Health Spa (240 employees). The prognosis for the future implies that if the government fails to secure investments or does not grant tax incentive for potential investors (For example, a German

company Dometic, after expansion of its factory in Filákovo will employ 326 people, for what the government approved investment incentives of approximately 3 million Euros, or firm Johnson Controls in Lučenec will employ 125 workers to obtain the investment aid of 4.1 million Euros, etc.),² even within central Slovakia the number of emigrants either short-term (daily commuting) or long term (permanent leave the town or the country) will rise. In addition to the lack of available jobs there are other issues pushing for emigration: for example commuting to school or settling in the place of study, travelling to join family members, and others.

During three consecutive years (2010, 2011, 2012), Žilina Region recorded decrease of population caused by relocation. In 2012, the county lost 219 people by relocation. Town Turčianske Teplice on municipality level is in the same situation. It can be seen in table nr. 4.

Table 4. Immigrated and emigrated to/from town Turčianske Teplice in 2010 - 2013

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Immigrated	98	98	92	103
Emigrated	135	102	125	105
Difference	- 37	- 4	- 33	- 2

Source: Evidence of Turčianske Teplice (J. Mandzijová)

Unemployment

The town in 2014 (April) had a higher unemployment rate than the national average (13.48 per cent versus 12.96 per cent at national level, 11.81 per cent Zilina County), on the nationwide scale the town is on the 36th place.³ The currently registered nationwide unemployment rate reaches almost 13 per cent, according to the statistics of the Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family (ÚPSVaR), which means, about 400,000 people who are without work are trying to find some through the Labour Offices.⁴

According to the statistics of the Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family (ÚPSVaR), in April 2014, 1,197 citizens applied for a job, which means the decrease of 4.77 per cent in comparison to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate in the Zilina county Turčianske Teplice with its 13.48 per cent ranked the fourth place (only above districts are Bytca, Namestovo, Dolný Kubín). In April 2014, 8,069 citizens were economically active. According to the monthly statistics for April, 1,088 are available and 109 are unavailable according to the records of job seekers. ⁵

Concerning the employment of foreigners, the district of Turčianske Teplice employed six foreigners, five men and one woman, according to the Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family statistics in 2012.⁶

² Materials of the 71st session of the Government of the Slovak Government Meetings:

<http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=22803>; <http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=22805>.

³ Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family: <http://www.nup.sk/poradie-okresov-podla-nezamestnanosti/2014-04>; http://www.upsvar.sk/media/medialne-spravy/miera-nezamestnanosti-pokracuje-v-klesajucom-trende-v-aprili-znizenie-o-032-p.b..html?page_id=403562.

⁴ Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family: <http://www.nup.sk/zakladne-ukazovatele-nezamestnanosti/2014-04>.

⁵ Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family: <http://www.nup.sk/zakladne-ukazovatele-nezamestnanosti/2014-04>.

⁶ Office of Labour, Social Matters and Family: http://www.upsvar.sk/statistiky/zamestnavanie-cudzincov-statistiky.html?page_id=10803.

3. MAIN ISSUES/CHALLENGES RELATED TO MIGRATION IN YOUR AREA

Turčianske Teplice is an open, safe, welcoming, socially stable town in which educated, active and committed citizens live. They are proud of their town and like to live there. The prosperity of the town will be based on quality, efficient and creative business environment, balanced relationships of the citizens of the town and the prosperity of businessmen, stimulating the growth of the new and stabilization and development of the existing businesses and on creating of new jobs. In terms of dimensions and basic components of the process of integration of immigrants into society (including economic, social, cultural and political dimension of integration), Turčianske Teplice meets three out of four main dimension: social, cultural and political. However, the only one that is missed the economic aspect has the strongest effect on migration, in particular emigration. Turčianske Teplice within its own finances is in good shape and it manages to meet the budget, but business development and job creating are very weak. Thus, "de facto" there is a very underdeveloped labor market. The lack of work opportunities greatly affects migration in the sense that it encourages local citizens to look for jobs outside the city and even to emigrate. Immigration is currently not a problem for the town. The Program for Economic and Social Development of the town agreed to provide: favourable social conditions and health care for all population groups; for young people financially accessible rental housing and favourable conditions for housing construction: for elderly people a peaceful retirement with accessible health care, for socially disadvantaged people the possibility of living in an pleasant social environment, where municipality will intervene in case of difficult life situations and will provide support to endangered social group or individualities. These are important steps to increase the population of the town, but in the end they are not enough to keep unemployed citizens and attract people from the rest of the country neither from abroad. Unless the economic situation of the town improves in the sense that there will be new business investments capable of creating new jobs no mayor changes are expected. The current situation of continuous outmigration is not favourable though as it contributes to the decline of the town's population. During the last five years, there was registered the decline of roughly 500 people. In the case of Teplice, it is difficult to speak about any tension in the labour market, as there is no labour market in our region. Most of emigrants are moving to bigger cities, as Banská Bystrica and Žilina, which are the two closest cities near Teplice. Secondary, mostly the students after their finished studies are staying in capital city Bratislava. Third group of emigrants is aiming abroad – mostly to EU countries, especially Great Britain and Austria. Even though there is no possibility to give exact datas about this phenomenon, because it is mostly realised on illegal base.

Even though the economic aspect negatively affects the migration trend in our town, there is a possibility to start reversing the negative population's trend also based on other aspects that might attract people to remain in Teplice such as the social, cultural and political favourable environment, that the town promotes. It is essential to set a trend that will take into account all positive and negative factors influencing this process. When discussing the new Program of Economic and Social Development of the town from 2014 to 2020 one of the options is to promote the town as a retirement place for elderly people.

Eventually, it would be also possible to focus on the economic aspect and offer the town in the upcoming years as a place suitable for business, construction of an industrial park or brown fields, which can significantly increase the population of our town. Not to mention that the increased population will greatly help the economy of the town itself, because thus enhancing shared taxes, which are paid for every citizen, the town obtains more funding from local taxes, municipal fees, etc.

The current administration of Turčianske Teplice is the interested in the current debate about urban changing and the new cities in particular the growing importance of metropolitan areas and urban regions, the changes of originally based industrial regions, the specialization of areas which become

the basis for clusters that attract investment, the accessibility of universities and research centres, the regional chains, the mobility, the responses to climate changes, the better relationship between towns and rural areas, etc. The town's administration understands the importance of these issues and decided to participate in a pilot study for urban regions which is supposed to be next extension of public administration reform or decentralization of the state power. Turčianske Teplice is one of five pilot towns in the Slovak Republic, where the strategy for this study will be formed. The essence of the project is the connection of villages and towns of the region into one unit resulting not only in one managing municipality, but especially forming a new economic structure within the region. This strategy could significantly influence the migration process in a positive direction because cooperation within urban regions might address other existing challenges:

- demographic change which is accompanied by aging population of towns
- high unemployment, lower manufacturing production, decline in the services industry and in the real estate market, which have worsened due to the economic crisis.
- lower tax revenues of the public budgets than expected,
- weakening links among economic growth, employment and social progress causing the majority of the population being forced out of the labour market for jobs in the tertiary sector, which require low skills only and are poorly paid,
- reduce the purchasing power of the population with an impact on the expansion of service trade,
- growing income disparities, polarization, segregation,
- urban sprawl, threats to biodiversity, risks of floods, etc.

Additional reasons for cooperation within urban regions are:

- possibility of increasing the economic performance of regions and thus the state,
- active participation in international development programs and cross-border cooperation,
- homogeneity and social-economic balance of territorial units,
- use of natural transport premises,
- use of spatial efficiency of centres and better accessibility of other settlements to the centre
- creating conditions for compensating handicaps of marginal regions,
- achieving sustainable economic development of the regions,
- creating conditions for revitalizing the country, settlement, individual settlements and regions,
- consideration of ethno - cultural and historical facts,
- effective common regional policy.

From the facts given above it can be concluded that Turčianske Teplice by participating in this project seeks not only the improvement of the town and region economics but also wants to bring changes in municipality establishment at national level, which ultimately can have a great influence on the demographics and hence migration - the increase of immigrants and emigrants decrease.

Creating of urban regions would also help to diversify the local economy, create new jobs and will be an opportunity to develop small and medium enterprises in the Turiec area.

The town's new Program of Economic and Social Development of the town from 2014 to 2020 may be used for incorporation in important international routes, ensuring continuous upgrading of existing infrastructure and building of new developing areas. In accordance with the Strategy of informatization of the society in the Slovak Republic, Turčianske Teplice in the future will try to coordinate the creation and the development of informatization of society. Developing of informatization will help to improve the creation of demographic databases and accurate population registers of town Turčianske Teplice. This should speed up the transfer of information and data between different institutions of government and public sector, as well as local sector.

Within the frame of the development strategy it will be necessary to focus on improving conditions for young people and young families, whether in terms of providing financially accessible rental housing and favourable conditions for individual housing construction or job opportunities. From the above stated situation in this region and as well as in the Slovak Republic, it is clear that towns and villages, which are the only institutions influencing the lives of people and all of their social needs, do not have sufficient capacities and competencies to manage this kind of policy, which is under the jurisdiction of the government.

From this perspective Turčianske Teplice supports a significant decentralization of public administration reform through the urban regions idea. Similar models have been successful in developed countries of the European Union, for example Scandinavian countries, which population is multi-ethnic. E.g. in Denmark on a basis of such project they succeeded in reducing the number of municipalities from approximately 1,800 to the current 99 municipalities. In addition to the domestic population in Denmark, there also German minority lives, the community from Greenland, the immigrants from Turkey, followed by the immigrants from Bosnia, Kosovo, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia and also from Chile and Vietnam. The small groups of immigrants are from Poland and the Baltic countries. And the number of population in Denmark is almost the same as in Slovakia. So from this point of view it is certainly necessary to increase the economic strength of individual regions and to change the political system at the local level. This may increase the immigration level and demographics of the population.

4. KEY PROBLEMS IN THE DATA SYSTEM

From the experience in collecting the relevant data in municipalities, it can be concluded that the area of migration is not sufficiently covered. The municipalities collect data focused only in these areas:

- Registration of citizens for permanent residency (regardless of the country of origin)
- Registration of citizens for temporary residency (regardless of the country of origin)

The only records of foreigners are carried by the Foreign Police Department – the Bureau subjected to the Ministry of Interior, but they do not automatically allow subsequently collected data to towns and villages. Therefore municipalities in Slovakia do not have an overview of foreigners living in their territories/agglomerations. A similar problem occurs with emigrants. The statutory regulation obliges citizens who leave the country for another country to report the new place of stay to the municipal council. This provision, however, is mostly ignored and the local government has no reliable report on how many residents currently live in the area and how many of them live abroad. Specifically, it's stated in the Law regulating the stay of Slovak citizens and registration of citizens in the Slovak Republic: "A citizen aiming to travel abroad and live there permanently, is required to announce the cancelation of permanent stay to the reporting office which keeps records of the citizens permanent address before travelling away; In the application should be stated the state and the place of stay, the date of travel abroad which is also the date of cancellation of the permanent stay. ". As stated above, few citizens fulfil this duty and so the outflow of the population from towns and villages is hardly recordable.

In general, in Slovak society it is thought that it's a useless burden for citizens, restricting their personal freedom, etc. In intercensal periods therefore government do not have any data about emigrants from towns and villages having the intention to live abroad for at least a year or that have been living abroad for at least a year. That means that many citizens of towns and villages live abroad (some of them for decades), but for the permanent residency are formally registered in the village or town because it brings them benefits (not only a double citizenship). A similar problem at the local

level is also deregistering the citizens from temporary addresses within the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Migration issues include a census that takes place every 10 years. For Slovakia this census is very important because it is so far the only information about how many citizens left the country abroad temporarily, for a period longer than one year and how many of them returned from abroad. Because pernancy of such information fails on non precise reporting of departures abroad and arrivals of the same migrants back to Slovakia, the census is the only source of information. The problem is that local governments cannot use census data for creating their own strategies, as the results of the census are comprehensively processed only at the regional level and to a small extent at district level.

Besides the Internal Register of Citizens, the municipalities are required to provide data to the Register of the Population (REGOB). The register aims to create a comprehensive database of Slovak population in electronic form, to which the access will be available not just for municipalities but also for various institutions.

The introduction of the Register was a major step for clarification of information about the inhabitants of Slovakia. The accent was placed mainly on the computerization of the central system, where individual municipalities of Slovakia belong and fulfil their contents. The timeliness system is guaranteed, it is completed from the "bottom", i.e. from places that are in changing process, and those first record the reports of citizens.

Considering a small ability of the municipalities to affect goings on in migration (either in-migration or out-migration) it can be said that missing data about migration are contributing to „impuissance“of local governments to influence demographic trends.

In Slovakia, important investments, foundation of middle schools and universities, providing social benefits (it means the factors which can expressively affect demographic and migration trends in the area) are approved by the government and partly by the higher territorial units (in this case by municipal counties). Without knowledge about these trends municipalities cannot press the relevant institutions of the state or higher territorial units.

Recently, there is no special data finding in the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic or any other central authority of state administration focused on the area of reproduction and migration. The existing problems with the evidence of migration, which are probably to persist, a specialized selection procedure seems as a suitable source for acquisition of information about residence and migration of citizens.

It is necessary to say that at the local level it is needed to solve the same problems as at the national level, moreover, there are also problems with temporary addresses in the internal migration.

In conclusion, we state the most important problems connected with data collection about migration and the possible solution of these problems.

The problems:

- Habitual abode, upon which the migration flows and a new way by which a number of population could be defined, is not established in the Slovak Republic.
- Besides census databases there is no source of information about permanent residencies of citizens living abroad.

- Citizens, despite existing legislative conditions which include a duty to check out from permanent address, eventually, to report their departure abroad for more than 90 days, in many cases ignore the duty.
- The problem is the internal migration that is migration within Slovakia as well.
- The administrative data in the current form are insufficient for census requirement. To cover the operative part of data finding it will be necessary to use the Population Registry, the Registry of Foreigners, the Municipal Registry and from three prepared registries the Registry of Natural Persons, the Land Registry and the Address Registry.
- Inaccuracies in the migratory evidence and methodological problems connected with them.

Possible solutions:

- Evidence implementation according habitual abode into demographic and migratory statistics (data about habitual abode is necessary to complete from all statistics reports and administrative databases).
- Besides methodological and organizational arrangements for habitual abode implementation in use it is necessary to arrange that citizens really check in for their habitual abode.
- To establish the Statistical Registry of Inhabitants.
- To coordinate data of municipality evidence which are executed by means of different implements and besides differences in content there can be methodological and technological differences as well.
- Firstly, it is necessary three prepared registries put into operation so it is possible to solve particular aspects of their efficiency for census requirement.

The very important condition for utilization of administrative data in census is the interconnection of all main registries.

Overview table:

Key Issue/Challenge	Lack of a local monitoring system and database on migration.	Lack of a local monitoring system and database on demography and human capital	Lack of a connection to national level databases
Key proposed activities to handle the challenge	Setting up local developmental database aimed at the in-migration and out-migration	Setting up local developmental database aimed at the local demographic trends in municipality	Providing an access to the databases of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and Statistical office of Slovak republic
Level of intervention	Municipalities with the support of regional Statistical office	Municipalities with the support of regional Statistical office	Regional statistical offices with the support of national offices
Relevant stakeholders	Municipalities with the support of regional Statistical office	Municipalities with the support of regional Statistical office	Statistical offices, all administrations and entities using the data
Relevant political level endorsers	Local authorities working on migration issues, migration related policies	Local authorities working on migration issues, migration related policies	Section of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic working with migration databases and Statistical office of Slovak republic
Previous policy attempts to tackle the issue (if any)	none	none	Project of common register of residents of Slovak republic
Short term (2/3 years) outcomes/achievements of the proposed activities	Create a migration database at local level with detailed data and breakdown. Improve the analysis of the migration phenomena at the local level	Create a demographic database at local level with detailed data and breakdown. Improve the analysis of the demographic phenomena at the local level	Implement the project of the common register of residents of Slovak republic accessible by several institutions included municipalities

Long-term (6/8 years or longer) outcomes/achievements of the activity	Monitoring migration trends at local level. Evidence based migration policies at local/regional level.	Monitoring demographic trends at local level. Preparing local strategy aimed at local area developing based on improved demographic evidence – databases.	Monitoring migration trends at national level. Evidence based migration policies at national level.
Potential risks and suggested solution to overcome risks	Incongruences with national statistics (it could be solved working together on harmonic indicators/definitions); capacity of creating and maintaining such a database (solution training and capacity building); financial sustainability.	Incongruences with national statistics (it could be solved working together on harmonic indicators/definitions); capacity of creating and maintaining such a database (solution training and capacity building); financial sustainability.	Incongruences with national statistics (it could be solved working together on harmonic indicators/definitions); capacity of creating and maintaining such a database (solution training and capacity building); financial sustainability.
Links to national/EU level policies // transnational character			
Financial feasibility and sustainability	Financing in the form of government benefits for municipalities, support in the form of material - software, staff training	Financing in the form of government benefits for municipalities, support in the form of material - software, staff training	Financial resources allocated in the state budget
Monitoring implementation	Regional Statistical office of Slovak republic	Regional Statistical office of Slovak republic	Statistical office of Slovak republic
Pipeline interventions			

5. SUGGESTIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration in Slovakia is not the object of all-society complex discussion. The reason is a general lack of interest. There are quite a few immigrants in Slovakia and that's why topics such as economic development or social policy are preferred. The same tendency is observed also in Turčianske Teplice.

Practical problems that arise at the level of villages and towns related to the registration of permanent resident population and the migration registers require realistic records. Realistic representation of data on population would contribute to the elimination of differences between actual and registered status in databases of municipality. The basic premise is improving local monitoring system and its link with the system at the national level. The data in the database maintained at the local level are clearly not sufficient for the analysis of demographic trends and the living conditions of migrants.

The existing legislation, financial aspect and administrative data quality are problems as well. Ignoring of valid legislation by the part of citizens – emigrants is resulting in no checking out of emigrating inhabitants from towns and villages when they are going abroad. This leads to data inaccuracy. The problem occurs in temporary residence checking out of citizens within the SR. The lack of financial resources does not allow establishing local databases about migration. Municipalities are not able to assign capacity from their own staff or employ new ones who could be focused at migration. Minimal number of employees, usually one person, is in charge of citizens' evidence. The solution at the local level is in the restatement of the relevant laws and creating qualitative conditions for better involvement in the integrating activities for municipalities. Considering that municipalities have to cover big number of other activities from their budgets it is necessary to finance activities connected with migration from different sources, namely the state budget and with utilization of the EU sources as much as possible.

The next possibility is regional information centers establishment. Their assignment would be to provide basic guidance, information about accommodation possibilities, job offers, educational activities and courses for foreigners' communities. At the same time these centers would create databases with required data which would reflect municipalities' cooperation, the Department of Foreign Policy, the Office for Labour, Social Matters and Family branches, foreigners' communities. They could serve as the point of contact for employers, to carry out capture of migration and integration data.

Administrative data implementation for the statistical use is a demanding and long-term process, so it is necessary to start with the execution of preparatory steps. From the short-term aspect, in duration of two – three years, it is required to concentrate on the development of qualitative conception for administrative data utilization for needs of demographic practice with municipalities' participation. Consequently, in six and more years time horizon it is necessary legislatively to treat all needed changes, to assure the individual administrative registries connection (by using of compact and clear identifier, or in other way), to modify the Registry of Inhabitants from the view of content and quality of data, to implement new Registries into practice (Register of the Population of Slovak republic (REGOB)).

The precondition for quality statistics based on administrative data is intensive and explicit cooperation at the highest level (the Government of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Interior and the Statistical Office). The government must provide support for the Statistical Office at the highest level in the effort for development of statistics system. Practically it means the strong support of the Statistical Office during talks with the administrative offices about access to individual data. The

important factor is the attitude of the Ministry of Finance that puts the pressure to accept the most money-saving alternative for statistical data acquisition. It is expected that legislative process enabling administrative data utilization for statistics purposes will be time-consuming because it has low priority for politicians and legislators. In the longer period of legislative preparation it is necessary to include the activities connected with explanation and lobbying. It is necessary to keep in mind not only current requirements but also future needs.

Migration, the movement and relocation of citizens, changing of permanent residency for different reasons is the worldwide phenomena existing in each society. In Slovakia the migration and integration policies do not have long tradition for different reasons. In the last decade migration and integration issues have become more discussed because of Slovakia's entry to international organizations. Despite of consistent improvement in this area the fundamental problem still exists. The migration and integration politics are marginalized, they are not the priorities for the governmental garniture, and their formation and functioning are expressively behind of developed countries. There are many reasons for this situation, but the fact is that it is necessary to look for ways how to improve it. One of them is creating of this local strategy, which is focused at mapping and analyses of the local level databases with the indicating steps or the future.

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

<p>The SEEMIG strategy proposal has been developed using/referring to the following stakeholder events, scholarly analyses and policy documents, detailed SEEMIG analyses:</p>
<p>SEEMIG STAKEHOLDER EVENTS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training – 13-th March 2014, Infostat + Municipality of Turčianske Teplice• Foresight Exercise – 20-th – 21-st November 2013, Infostat + Municipality of Turčianske Teplice• Master Class – 3-rd June 2014, Infostat + Municipality of Turčianske Teplice• Local Roundtable – 26-th June 2014, Infostat + Municipality of Turčianske Teplice
<p>REFERENCED SCHOLARLY ANALYSES AND POLICY DOCUMENTS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Program of the Economic and Social Development of Turčianske Teplice from 2007 to 2013 (www.turicansketeplice.sk)• Vasecka, M.: Integration of migrants – Do we know, what we want? Comenius University in Bratislava, ISBN 978-80-89244-51-5• Žitňanský, R.: http://robertzitnansky.blog.sme.sk/c/333648/Ako-vytvorit-raj-ekonomickej-aktivity.html• Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family: www.upsvar.sk• The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic: www.statistics.sk• Web Portál: www.naseobce.sk
<p>DETAILED SEEMIG ANALYSES</p>
<p>SEEMIG project outputs are available under http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conceptual framework for modelling longer term migratory, labour market and human capital processes• Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labour market and human capital processes – country report for (<i>country name</i>), local chapter on (<i>municipality / region name</i>)• 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 (<i>country name</i>), local chapter on (<i>municipality / region name</i>)• Action Plan to improve and enhance the migratory data production system and data sources in (<i>country name</i>)• Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – synthesis report• Surveying emigration - report on the first stage of the pilot study in Hungary and Serbia• Comparative analysis of existing major population projections• Population projections and forecasts in Hungary and Slovakia• Foresight synthesis report