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**THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE URBANIZATION IN  
BULGARIA IN THE 1910S – 1930S: QUANTITATIVE  
MEASUREMENTS**

(Summary)

The processes of urbanization and internal migration in Bulgaria in the 1910s–1930s have not often been made the subject of rigorous studies, perhaps because then the scale of urbanization was small and the pace slow compared to the period after World War II. At the same time, however, the first half of this period was characterized by intensive waves of refugees and immigrants (Bulgarians, Russians, and Armenians). The paper examines the urbanization processes in Bulgaria at the time and the role of migration to and within the country in these processes. In particular, it traces the significance of gender, “nationality/nationalite ethnique” in urbanization in Bulgaria, the roles of smaller and larger cities and the capital of Sofia as well as the regional differences in urbanization through migration. The study heavily relies on the censuses carried out in 1910, 1920, 1926 and 1934, which drew a distinction between native-born people who were born either in the locality where they were enumerated (i.e. locals) or in a locality different from their birthplace within the country (i.e. internal migrants, inmigrants), and people who were foreign-born (i.e. external migrants, immigrants).