SUMMARY

A dissertation on the topic:

INTEGRATION AND MOTIVATION ASPECTS IN MIGRATION PROCESSES DEPENDING ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE OF THE RECEIVING FOREIGN COUNTRIES GERMANY AND THE USA

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Bulgaria is a country that has many years of experience with migration, especially in recent years, which also show its more significant growth. Therefore, research on integration and motivational aspects in migration processes is a highly significant and topical topic. The relevance of the focus in the present dissertation also stems from the fact that migration processes can be studied depending on many and different signs, reasons and aspects.

The main goal of the dissertation work is to investigate the integration and motivational aspects in the migration processes depending on the geographical distance of the strange host Germany and the USA.

The first stage of the work includes the theoretical framework for understanding the context of migration in terms of its three key aspects: identification/identity, acculturation and motivation. The literature review reveals a focus on multilevel integration processes and the important factors to account for what may be the main indicators in these processes in terms of their relationship to identification, acculturation and motivation.

The second stage of the work is focused on the integration and motivation aspects in migration processes depending on the geographical distance of the host country Germany and the USA. The study design is presented: a quantitative study conducted among 306 individuals from Germany and 185 from the United States, as well as a qualitative study conducted among 12 individuals from Germany and 20 individuals from the United States.

Its limitations are related to the fact that the research does not claim to describe all possible motives that drive all people who emigrate in both directions. It claims to describe only those samples (this type of people) that got into the study, and they are mostly educated, working, with a slight imbalance towards women and expatriates, who are motivated to participate in the study. The motivation of expatriates to participate in the study is relevant to the

profile of the participants, i.e. people who have a proven connection with Bulgaria. A comparative analysis of Germany and the USA is presented, by revealing important aspects of integration processes in these host countries. The analysis covers socio-economic integration, legal-political integration and cultural integration (acculturation).

The main constructs of the research are outlined here according to several significant factors: identification, acculturation, motivation to return to Bulgaria, future prospects for the generation. The second part outlines the motivation profiles for emigration and return to the homeland of Bulgarian migrants depending on the geographical distance and analyzes the reasons for emigration in the different communities in Germany and the USA.

The choice of the two key countries corresponds to this geographical distance: Germany - as a member of the EU and a country much closer to Bulgaria, and the USA - as a much larger country in terms of area and population, very far from our country.

The obtained results formed three identification profiles (high, low and intermediate) composed of Bulgarian migrants in Germany and the USA. The US is mostly dominated by migrants with high and some with intermediate levels of identity. The average identification and low profile is characteristic of the persons who prevail in Germany. Therefore, migrants who have easier access to Bulgaria have lower to medium identification. While those who live in the geographically more distant country have a more pronounced identity.

The results also formed three acculturation profiles (high, low and intermediate) composed of Bulgarian migrants in Germany and the USA, finding that acculturation among migrants in the USA was better than that among migrants in Germany. It was found that among migrants with better acculturation, a weaker identity was observed, and among those with weaker acculturation, a stronger identity was observed.

The results related to motivation found that the geographic remoteness of host countries is a key factor in Bulgarian emigrants' motives for both departure and return, and future prospects for the generation are determined by the country in which the migrants currently live. It is also the preferred country of migrants in Germany and the USA, and those in the country closer to Bulgaria want future prospects in their homeland more than those in the country further away from Bulgaria. Therefore, the geographical distance of the host countries is a factor that also determines the future prospects for the generation of Bulgarian emigrants.

In conclusion, it can be said that the results reveal significant differences between the two groups of emigrants in relation to the studied factors. This implies the development of specific policies of the Bulgarian state towards them.