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Sommario/riassunto

This dissertation by Bianca Brünig examines the fertility intentions of Turkish migrants in Germany and the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, analyzing these groups within the broader European context of migration and minority assimilation. The study uses assimilation theory to explore how intercultural encounters influence fertility, considering stages like separation, integration, and assimilation. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey, the research identifies distinct clusters within German and Bulgarian populations to highlight the diverse fertility intentions and assimilation processes. The study reveals that, while the Turkish minority in Bulgaria shares similar fertility intentions with the native majority, Turkish migrants in Germany show varying intentions based on educational levels and assimilation status. The work contributes to understanding the demographic role of ethnic groups in Europe and calls for more comprehensive data to support future analyses.