

Current Developments of Migrant Fertility

Migrant fertility in Europe: Accelerated decline during the recession period?

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This study gives an overview of fertility trends among migrant women in Europe. It covers about 30 countries, representing well the broader regions in Europe. I focus especially on fertility rates of women born abroad and contrast them with fertility of the “native-born” women. I look at both long-term changes in migrant fertility rates since 1980 and at more recent trends, especially during and after the recent period of economic recession (2008-15). This analysis indicates that migrant fertility fell in most countries during the recession period. The fall in fertility among migrant women has often accelerated a long-term convergence in fertility between native and migrant women. However, migrant women contribute strongly to the number of births in Western, Northern and Southern Europe and they also give a modest boost to period fertility rates in most of the analysed countries.

The Fertility of Germany's Recent Migrants

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While during the 1960s and 1970s migration to Germany mainly originated in classical recruitment countries, the migration flows after 1989 are much more diversified in terms of country of origin, qualification, motivation, and legal grounds on which migrants enter the country. To examine the fertility behaviour of these recent migrants we rely on data from the Migrant Sample (2013/2014) of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). We apply discrete-time regression methods to study the determinants of first, second and higher order birth risks. We distinguish Ethnic Germans, migrants from EU member states and third country nationals. We find that the majority of Ethnic Germans have children upon arrival to Germany, opposite to EU migrants and third country nationals who are more often childless upon arrival. Parity-specific analysis shows, that differences between legal status groups and countries of origin mainly occur for second or higher order births, while all migrant groups seem to experience high first birth risks immediately after arrival to Germany.

Foreigners in Switzerland boost the country's fertility rate, yet they now have smaller families than native Swiss: how so?

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The TFR by nationality – Swiss or foreign – has been calculated since 1971; this indicates that foreigners have a significantly higher fertility rate. However, cohort data provides evidence that there is little difference in completed fertility and, if one discounts childless women, then Swiss women actually have, on average, larger families than immigrants. Two parallel distortions explain this phenomenon: foreigner fertility rates are inflated because the population denominator is effectively too low; and Swiss fertility rates are deflated because of ongoing postponement. If corrections are made for both these factors then the current period fertility rates are very similar. However, there are some persistent differences: immigrants are less likely to remain childless, yet their likelihood of progressing on to a 2nd or 3rd birth is lower than for Swiss women. Other countries with high immigration will experience similar TFR distortions; in contrast, countries with high emigration will see their TFR deflated.

Socialization and Selectivity of Migrants

Family Life Trajectories and Migration.

A Sequence Analysis Approach of Senegalese Migrants in Europe

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This study examines the timing, quantum and sequencing of family trajectories (marriage and childbearing) of male and female Senegalese migrants across borders, i.e. in the immediate time before and after migration to Europe. Using longitudinal retrospective data collected in the framework of the MAFE-project this article goes beyond the event-oriented approach by providing a more integral picture of family trajectories in the context of long-distance international migration. The analysis comprises three steps: 1) sequences are defined; 2) cluster analysis is performed to identify an empirically grounded typology of marriage, childbearing and migration behavior; 3) multinomial logistic regressions are used to analyze how socio-economic and demographic characteristics affect the probability of belonging to a specific cluster. The results indicate that for both female and, to a lesser extent, male Senegalese migrants union formation and childbearing are strongly linked with the migration process. For women, a strong interrelation of migration, union formation and childbearing could be observed. For men, in contrast, migration has a disruptive effect on both dimensions.

Why Immigrant Fertility in Norway has Declined

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Immigrant fertility has decreased in many Western countries. In Norway, the total fertility rate (TFR) among immigrant women dropped from 2.6 children per women in 2000 to 2.0 in 2015. By disentangling the effect of changed composition of immigrant women by origin area and duration of stay from the effect of changed fertility within each subgroup (by origin area and duration of stay), I show that almost all the change in immigrant TFR in Norway in this period can be explained by changed fertility *within* the subgroups, and not by changed composition by area of origin or duration of stay. In particular, the newly arrived immigrant women (0-2 years of stay) have a lower fertility now than the newly arrived had fifteen years ago, and this explains more than half the total decline in immigrant fertility in Norway.

Community Influences

Effects of Ethnic Compositional Environment on Fertility of Marriage Immigrant Wives in South Korea

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This paper explores neighborhood effects on fertility among marriage immigrant wives in South Korea. Attention is focused on examining the effects of the number of foreign wives and the ethnic composition of residential area on the level and tempo of fertility of marriage immigrant wives. In order to reveal the different aspects of neighborhood effects, this paper employs two measures of ethnic composition, a short term flow and a long term stock. Results of analysis show that propensity to have children *ceteris paribus* rises substantially among marriage immigrant wives who live in an area with a large population of foreign wives. A short term flow of foreign wives in a county is positively associated with fertility behavior, having more children with shorter birth intervals. In contrast, accumulated proportions of the same ethnic group in a county repress the fertility of marriage immigrant wives, having fewer children with longer birth intervals.

What is the influence of childhood exposure to cultural norms? The role of segregation and community composition in explaining migrant fertility

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There are a range of theories which predict that the fertility of migrants is influenced by exposure to cultural norms. However, only a handful of studies explore this prediction directly, using measures of exposure such as community population composition. Moreover, previous studies measure community composition after childbearing has commenced, and their results are hard to interpret because of issues relating to selection, simultaneity and conditioning on the future. This study proposes a new method, and uses longitudinal data for England and Wales to investigate the relationship between completed fertility and six different measures of community composition in childhood, including residential segregation. The results support the childhood socialisation hypothesis. The completed fertility of immigrants is further from native fertility norms if they grow up in areas with a more dominant migrant community. This also true for second generation Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, who show evidence of culturally entrenched fertility.

The fertility of child migrants from low fertility origins: Does social support for childbearing have an impact on tempo and quantum differentials?

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Evidence suggests that the fertility of immigrant women is elevated after migration and subsequently declines with duration of residence. This evidence is based on studies of immigrants from high fertility origin countries across a range of high income destinations, whereas the fertility of immigrant women from low-fertility settings has generally been overlooked. Similarly, research has often overlooked child migrants, despite the advantages of studying migrants who arrive prior to the commencement of childbearing. This study therefore focuses on the fertility of child migrants in Sweden from low fertility origins. Sweden's welfare regime makes it relatively easy for women and men to combine childbearing and employment, implying that women's fertility desires can be more easily reached. We therefore examine differences in the fertility of child immigrants from low-fertility countries who as compared with Swedish natives and child immigrants from origins with higher fertility. Our findings will be presented and discussed.

Internal Migration

Migrations des adolescentes des campagnes vers les villes au Mali: Analyse descriptive et explicative de leur fécondité

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The objective of this study is to highlight the effect of migration on adolescent fertility in Mali. Specifically, they will: 1) describe the levels and trends in the effect of adolescent migration from rural to urban areas on fertility; 2) profiling adolescent girls and their fertility according to their migratory status; 3) identify factors that may explain the relationship between adolescent migration and fertility and prioritize them. From our analysis, it appears that the occurrence of a live birth before the age of 19 years of adolescent girls is determined by the use of contraceptive methods, marital status, ethnicity, educational attainment and age at first intercourse. In addition, maternity before the 19th birthday of migrant adolescents is mainly due to early entry into the union, an early onset of sexual intercourse and low levels of education.

Minority Fertility

Fertility of minorities in Eastern and Central European countries: similarities or dissimilarities?

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Minorities are significant and manifest components of European populations. Although minority status in modern societies is produced usually by migration processes, they are also consequences of historical events, legal changes, shifts of borders. When focusing on minorities' fertility of selected Central European countries, we will investigate the behaviour of ethnicities they are living together since hundreds of years. As a starting point, we assume that these minorities do not have crucial differences in their fertility behaviour, since they are integrated in societies and have the same societal and institutional context since a long time. However, their strong national/ethnic identities, the ethnic differences of religiosity, their possible differing structural positions may produce differences. Accordingly, our question of interest is if the fertility pattern of different ethnic minorities converge or diverge, according to their very specific cultural and structural characteristics in the selected neighbouring Eastern and Central European countries? In order to get a closer look on this issue we use the 2011 National Censuses from Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Serbia for our comparisons, since vital statistics usually do not include ethnicity in these countries. Our preliminary results tend to suggest that the societal transition had and has such a strong effect, that even the Roma population, it overrides the minority status effect on fertility behaviour.

Ethnic fertility differentials in Lithuania: evidence from a census-linked data study

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Due to the lack of data, the existing evidence on ethnic fertility differentials in Lithuania is limited and contradictory. Our study uses two nationally representative census-linked fertility datasets for 2001-2003 and 2011-2013. The objectives of the study are to examine fertility patterns of four major ethnic groups in Lithuania: Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, and Other, and to investigate the role of various compositional factors (education, economic activity status, urban-rural place of residence) in the observed variation. Fertility level among Russian women was found to be the lowest both in 2001-2003 and in 2011-2013. In 2001-2003 the TFR for Lithuanians was slightly higher than for Poles, but in 2011-2013 the relationship reversed. Differences in the risk of having a second child explained most of the observed ethnic differences. After controlling for compositional effects, the disadvantage of Russians remained, whereas in 2011-2012 fertility among Poles became lower than both among Lithuanians and Russians.

Fertility Trends and its Ethnic Dimensions in Russia in During the Last Three and Half Decades

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Over the past 35 years, Russia's Central Statistical Office conducted 7 large-scaled interviewing of Russian women on the number of children born (general population censuses in 1979, 1989, 2002, 2010 and microcensuses in 1985, 1994, 2015). After official termination of processing of vital statistics by ethnicity, only censuses and sample surveys remain a source of information about the ethnic differentiation of fertility. The conclusions are: (1) the historical downward trend of fertility for 32 of 34 nationalities is still valid; (2) the fertility decline occurred most rapidly among ethnic groups who were undergoing through an active phase of the First Demographic Transition; (3) there is the on-going *reduction in ethnic differentiation in fertility in Russia for women in their forties and fifties*. At the same time it is quite possible that recent pronatalist demographic policy since 2006 intensified the youth stimulus to childbearing, especially in ethnic groups, which still have ideals and illustrative examples of large families.

Fertility of Muslim Minorities in Russia: Individual vs. Community Effects

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The paper deals with fertility of those Muslim minority peoples of Russia whose main residence is North Caucasus. Some of them (especially from the North East part of the region – Dagestan, Chechnya and Ingushetia) currently have fertility considerably higher and mean mother's age at birth of the 1st and 2nd parities considerably lower than the country level. We organized a demographic survey in 2 republics (one from the North East and one from the North West part of the region). As our survey of women of reproductive age conducted in the region in 2016 has shown, their fertility is related to some socio-cultural parameters, including woman's education, her religiosity, her family traditionalism (there were several proxies for their estimation). Also we discovered that village communities of North Caucasus differ considerably on these parameters (e.g. on proportion of woman with post-school education, of arranged marriages). Using Poisson regression models, we compared significance of the individual and community variables for the number of children ever born by a woman. The two types of variables varied in relative significance with respect to generations.

Reproductive Health

Fertility and assisted reproduction from the perspective of migrant women in Germany

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The presentation is focused on migrant women and their knowledge on and attitude towards reproductive health. The influence of social, cultural or religious factors towards the acceptance of assisted reproduction is examined. Data source is a nationwide representative telephone survey of migrant women (N = 1.000). Descriptive analyses show differences in social norms and behavioral intentions. The results illustrate the importance of having children for the self-perception of migrants. Compared to German women, the foreign origin groups show higher fertility, and children are mostly regarded as essential for a fulfilling life. The acceptance of reproductive medicine is relatively high. Migrant women assess their knowledge of reproductive medicine as comparatively low. The knowledge about fertility issues and the procedures of assisted reproduction, as well as the number of people one can talk to about issues like fertility and reproductive medicine (social capital) increases with higher levels of education.

Gender Preferences

Are daughters not enough? The influence of female offspring on additional children

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The connection between son preferences and the number of children has been investigated in a variety of national contexts. Whereas in Western and Northern Europe no dominant son preferences and no impact on further fertility decisions seem to exist, female firstborns are associated with a higher likelihood for having additional children in other cultural contexts. This can be traced back to a gender specific value of children. We expect that these preferences remain after migration and change only gradually. Thus, the higher number of children migrants have might at least partially be explained by a higher likelihood to have further children if the previously born is/are female.

Since there are no empirical findings on this topic so far we use SOEP data to investigate to what extent differences in the likelihood to get another child can be traced back to the sex of the previously born and whether gender inequality variations in the country of origin are behind this.

Fertility patterns and sex preferences for children in immigrant-native intermarriages in Sweden.

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A growing demographic literature focuses on migrant fertility and shows that immigrants tend to adapt to local fertility levels over time. A different aspect of migrant fertility has gotten much less attention, namely sex preferences for children. This aspect of immigrant fertility can add knowledge on processes of socialization and adaption related to fertility behavior, given that there are strong sex preferences for boys in certain parts of the world, but relative preferences for girls in Sweden.

This study focuses on fertility patterns in intermarriages between immigrants and natives in Sweden. Intermarried migrants' fertility is largely outside of the focus of research in Europe. Intermarried couples bring an interesting aspect to the study of (migrant) fertility as they highlight the necessity to study childbearing as a joint decision of couples, and give the opportunity of studying whose socialization is more important for fertility decisions, the native or the immigrant partner's. Using Sweden's longitudinal registers for the period 1990-2009, I apply event-history techniques and explore transitions to third births on sex preference patterns across various immigrant origins. Given a relatively strong two child norm in many Western societies, transitions to third children can inform about preferences, particularly if related to the sex composition of the previous two children. Results show a considerable amount of adaption in fertility behavior of intermarried immigrants across various origins.

Intergenerational Developments

Endogamy and Male fertility: Partner choice and fertility among second-generation men of Turkish or Moroccan origin in Belgium

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Many second-generation Turks and Moroccans in Belgium still find their partner in their parents' country of origin. Although legal constraints are often put forward as a possible explanation of this marriage migration, some studies emphasise that partner choice is the outcome of specific preferences with especially more traditional second-generation men marrying a migrant. Using Belgian Census and register data (2001-2006), we analyse whether partner choice and fertility outcome of second-generation men of Turkish or Moroccan origin are related and driven by (unobserved) preferences. We find that men married to a marriage migrant have more often four or more children, but that once we account for the endogeneity of partner choice, this association turns negative. This suggests that the longing for a traditional family makes some men more likely to marry a marriage migrant and to have more children. Net of selection, migrant marriages have fewer children, potentially because of the migrants' aspirations for a better life in the host country.

Fertility of the second-generation Moroccans in Belgium: their heterogeneous behaviors

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Several studies claim that second-generation's fertility falls somewhere between the one of the first-generation and the one of the locals in the country of adoption. Moreover, while controlling for socio-economic status, differences with the locals seem to decrease and even sometime disappear. However, what does an average behavior hide? Could we speak about second-generation as a homogeneous group?

My presentation will answer these questions for the second-generation of Moroccan origin in Brussels and Antwerp.

First, I will present measures of second-generation's fertility and compare it with the fertility of the first-generation of migrants and with people of Belgian origin. Although second-generation shows similar level of fertility as Belgians, this average level hides a high diversity in fertility behavior. Secondly, I will analyze the heterogeneity in Moroccans second-generation's fertility and try to explain it using the influence of various factors. Finally, I will establish a typology of these fertility behaviors.

To what extent is integration among refugees in Hanover influenced by the number of children?

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Various studies on the fertility of migrants focus on explaining the difference in fertility between migrants and natives. One explanation which is often taken into account is integration: If migrants integrate, their behavior will assimilate to the behavior of the host society.

However, often it is not taken into account that these migrants are voluntary migrants, who choose a country, for which they can prepare in their home country to adapt to the new host society.

My research is focusing on newly immigrated refugees to Hanover. Therefore I am studying the willingness to integrate of newly immigrated refugees to Germany connected to fertility. Preliminary results show that the more children migrants have the less contact they are having to the host society.

Conceptualizing Fertility and Migration: the Case of Academia

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Social change coupled with recent financial and economic crisis in Europe has altered not only careers in the commercial sector, but in academia as well. Academia undergoes significant changes towards marketisation and neoliberalisation, thus reforming its structures towards flexibility, demand and service orientation (Etzkowitz, 2003; Lynch, 2006). This goes along with growing modification of academic life courses: they transform increasingly towards destandardisation (Etzkowitz, 2003).

Under the new conditions of requirements regarding academic performance and efficiency, academic workers are exposed to a greater pressure if they aspire to stay at or to achieve desirable positions in academia. This is especially true for female academics: scientific careers are still considered less suitable for them (e.g. Bagilhole, 2007). In order to increase their social status and chances on upward mobility, both male and female academics often determine to migrate in order to gain international experience and thus to be more competitive regarding their career advancement. These decisions lead to far reaching consequences not only for migrating academics themselves but also for their families: the latter ones are often exposed to the processes of forced or chain migration due to the necessity of accompanying the migrating individuals.

So far, past research has focused on academic mobility from the institutional point of view as well as from the perspective of status improvement. By shifting the discussion to the discourse of international mobility, latest studies have paid less attention to the individual effects of academic migration such as social inclusion and fertility. Thus, some areas of scientific inquiry have widely neglected such issues as fertility practices of highly skilled migrant women in receiving societies (Riaño, 2016), or migration effects on family formation. This paper addresses very first empirical analyses regarding fertility of Russian speaking female academics in Germany. Specifically, it aims to reveal whether the fact of migration leads to an adjustment of fertility patterns of academics to those of their counterparts in receiving society, or to discrepancies between a desirable and actual fertility. The explorative study employs data based on problem centred interviews with Russian speaking female academics in Germany.