

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.