

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.