

Integration processes: Reproductive choices and education of immigrant and second generation groups in the UK.

Lorraine Waller, Sylvie Dubuc

Correspondance: sylvie.dubuc@spi.ox.ac.uk

Paper presented at the European Population Conference 2012, Stockholm, 14 June 2012

Following WWII immigration, the fertility of immigrants' children increasingly shapes the ethnic diversity of the European population, although, little is known about their fertility. This paper provides novel fertility estimates for immigrant and second generation women in the UK, by ethnic groupings (including Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Black African, White British and White Other), using the LFS-OCM method (Dubuc, 2009). The LFS-OCM estimates correct for migration-specific tempo effects, minimising the risk of overestimation of immigrants' fertility using classical Period TFR (Dubuc, 2012). Results reveal intergenerational fertility transitions that strongly contribute to the fertility convergence between ethnic groups and indicating degrees of fertility 'assimilation' or 'intergenerational adaptation' to the UK mainstream childbearing behaviour, although ethnic differences remain.

Additionally, novel TFRs and ASFRs by ethnicity, generation and level of education are produced. The analysis of fertility by educational attainment of women reveals overall consistent educational association with fertility patterns across ethnic groups. Results provide evidence for educational/structural factors to be major determinants of ethnic fertility differentials and intergenerational changes. Findings further suggest a 'socialisation' impact of the UK context in shaping fertility of the second generation.

DUBUC S. (2012) 'Immigration from high fertility countries: Intergenerational adaptation and fertility convergence in the UK, Population and Development Review, serie 2 (June 2012).

DUBUC S. (2009) 'Application of the own-children method for estimating fertility by ethnic and religious groups in the UK', Journal of Population Research, Vol 26, No 3. 207-225.