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FERTILITY OF IMMIGRANTS AND NON-IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

***Abstract:** The paper deals with fertility determinants in the populations of immigrants and non-immigrants in the United States. We consider the following determinants: age, marital status, education, religion, and race and Hispanic origin. The analyses show that a relation between fertility and place of birth was statistically significant in both populations, women and men. We prove that migration is a major source of variation in fertility between immigrants and non-immigrants, which may lead to the postponement of maternity or marriage. Finally, we find that the duration of residence is positively correlated with fertility among US immigrants.*

Keywords: *immigrant, non-immigrant, income, fertility, USA*

JEL : A 13, J 13

Introduction

An analysis of fertility among US immigrants is one of the areas of study by social scientists. Rumbaut and Weeks [26] pointed out that fertility among refugees from the Indochina region was negatively correlated with the duration of first marriage and command of the English language. Moreover, they found out that fertility was positively correlated with the duration of residence in the United States. A vast gap in fertility was shown by the total fertility rate which for the Indochinese population was 5.61, whereas for the US-born women was 1.80 birth per woman. Ford [10] showed that the length of residence was positively correlated with fertility. The analyses indicated that a maximum of fertility was observed in 5 to 10 years after immigrants settled down in the US. According to Ford [10], a postponing of marriage and accumulation of births due to immigration determined the distribution of births among immigrants. Kahn [16] considered live births and planning children in the fertility analysis. With respect to the first measure, the analyses showed that number of live births among immigrants was significantly higher compared to non-immigrants. Moreover, education and income were negatively correlated to