

Migration and the results of reproductive decision-making in the USA

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The presented paper is a multilevel comparative analysis of reproductive decision-making among the American population and the immigrants. This work emphasizes both the theoretical aspects of contemporary migration, theories and trends, and presents the literature review on the reproductive decision-making in the USA, as well as the empirical socio-economic analysis of reproductive decision-making among these populations. Two sources of datasets, the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), the US Department of Homeland Security are used in our study. We employ two econometric models, the multiple classification analysis and the ordinary regression model. The preliminary analyses show that immigrants are described by higher fertility compared to the fertility of US-born women. This is because immigrants come from countries where the level of fertility is significantly higher than observed in the USA. Moreover, postponing of births and/or delaying marriages due to immigration could determine that level of fertility. The immigrants from the Central and South America play an important role in patterning the shape of structure of the USA population by origin.

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