Little research has been conducted on the native-immigrant fertility differential in low-income settings. The objective of our study is to examine the actual and ideal fertility differential of native and immigrant families in Assam, a north-eastern state of India. We used the data from a primary quantitative survey carried out in 52 villages in five districts of Assam during 2014–2015. We performed bivariate analysis and used a multilevel mixed-effects linear regression model to analyze the actual and ideal fertility differential by type of village. The average number of children ever born is the lowest in native villages in contrast to the highest average number of children ever born in immigrant villages. The likelihood of having more children is also the highest among women in immigrant villages. However, the effect of religion surpasses the effect of the type of village the women reside in.

About the presenter
Dr. Nandita Saikia joined the World Population (POP) Program in August 2017 as an IIASA Postdoctoral researcher. She is also an Assistant Professor of Population Studies at the Centre for Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) Delhi, with seven years’ experience in teaching and research. Dr. Saikia received her PhD in Population Studies from the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and her Master’s Degree in Statistics from Gauhati University, Assam. During her PhD studies, she worked on adult mortality in India. Prior to working at JNU, she was an Assistant Professor at the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. She was a Max Planck India fellow (as visiting researcher) at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany from 2012 to 2016. At JNU, she teaches courses on Demographic and Statistical Methods and supervises MPhil and PhD students. Dr Saikia’s research interests include health and mortality, indirect estimation, disability analysis, and undocumented immigration etc.