



## Erik Carlsson Researcher



### CONTACT

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### RESEARCH GROUP

**Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA)** (<https://www.su.se/english/research/research-groups/stockholm-university-demography-unit-suda>)

The Department of Sociology is home to the Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA), an international group of scholars and doctoral students, working on many facets of population dynamics. It offers a Master's program in Demography and a PhD program in Sociological Demography.



(<https://www.su.se/english/research/research-groups/stockholm-university-demography-unit-suda>)

## About me

I am a researcher at Stockholm University Demography Unit. I primarily study fertility among immigrants, fertility preferences, and the realization of fertility preferences.

## Publications

A selection from Stockholm University publication database (<https://su.diva-portal.org>)

### The Realization of Short-Term Fertility Intentions Among Immigrants and Children of Immigrants in Norway and Sweden

2022. Erik Carlsson. *The international migration review*

#### Article

Immigrant fertility and the realization of fertility intentions are two topics of considerable interest in contemporary demographic research. Yet very few studies have explored the relationship between intended and actual fertility among immigrants and their children. Using data from the Norwegian and Swedish Generations and Gender Surveys, this article analyzes how both positive and negative short-term fertility intentions stated by men and women at Wave 1 in 2007/08 (Norway) or 2012/13 (Sweden) had been realized at register-based follow-ups three years after the initial interview. Results show that second-generation women of non-Western origin were significantly less likely than native women (defined here as Swedish-born women with two Swedish-born parents) to realize a positive fertility intention, whereas first-generation men of Western origin were significantly more likely than native men to realize a positive fertility intention. Western-origin men were also significantly less likely than native men to have an unintended birth. These findings are robust to controlling for demographic and socioeconomic characteristics at interview. Possible reasons for these intergroup realization differences include group differences in the ability to predict future changes to demographic and socioeconomic status and in the motivation to pursue the realization of a reported fertility intention. This article demonstrates that exploring

immigrant-native differences in realization patterns can provide information about immigrants' ideational and behavioral adaptation to the destination country's fertility regime that cannot be attained by studying intended or actual fertility alone.

Read more about The Realization of Short-Term Fertility Intentions Among Immigrants and Children of Immigrants in Norway and Sweden (<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:su:diva-208384>)

### **Fertility Intentions across Immigrant Generations in Sweden' Do Patterns of Adaptation Differ by Gender and Origin?**

2018. Erik Carlsson. *Comparative Population Studies* 43, 211-242

#### Article

In being representative of individuals' demographic value orientations, fertility preferences provide information about immigrants' adaptation to family formation patterns in the destination country at a deeper, ideational level than actual fertility does. Using data from Wave 1 of the Swedish GGS from 2012/2013 (n=3,932), this study compares the first, 1.5, and second generations with either one or two foreign-born parent(s) to Swedes without an immigrant background by gender and across origins. Binary logistic regression is used to compare the propensity to state a positive fertility intention, and partial proportional odds models are used to analyse differences across four ordinal intention categories (definitely/probably yes/no). Results show a general tendency towards convergence from the relatively positive intentions of the first generation to levels closer to non-immigrants in later generations, although complete convergence is only found for the second generation with one foreign-born parent. There are gender differences, with women being similar to non-immigrants by the 1.5 generation, while there is no clear intergenerational trend for men. Among origin groups, convergence is evident among Eastern Europeans and other non-Europeans, while Westerners already are similar to nonimmigrants in the first generation, and Middle Easterners/North Africans display no clear intergenerational trend. This study contributes to the understanding of immigrant fertility by showing that there often is intergenerational adaptation at the ideational (i.e. preference) level, that the pace and extent of convergence vary by gender and across origins, and that group-level patterns found for fertility intentions do not always match those found in earlier research on fertility behaviour.

Read more about Fertility Intentions across Immigrant Generations in Sweden' Do Patterns of Adaptation Differ by Gender and Origin?

(<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:su:diva-166879>)

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[dswid=8374&af=%5B%5D&aq=%5B%5B%7B%22personId%22%3A%22erca5075%22%7D%5D%5D&aq2=%5B%5B%5D%5D&language=en&query](https://su.diva-portal.org/smash/resultList.jsf?dswid=8374&af=%5B%5D&aq=%5B%5B%7B%22personId%22%3A%22erca5075%22%7D%5D%5D&aq2=%5B%5B%5D%5D&language=en&query)

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