

of origin. However, it seems reasonable to hypothesise that migration must have accelerated the process¹⁶.

The analysis furthermore illustrates the need to create homogeneous sub-populations, in this case by differentiating first and second generations among migrants as an option that is most likely not feasible when using survey data.

Even more so than the results concerning the Belgian population, the analysis of changes in fertility behaviour of Turkish and Moroccan women is a clear illustration of the complementarity between survey and census data. In fact, the issue is underlined in the Census Monograph itself (cf. endnote 11). As is illustrated in figures 3 and 4, census data are a perfect tool to describe the nature and the importance of behavioural changes. But their interpretation and explanation is impossible without additional insight that only survey material may provide on, for example, value change, changes in the number of wanted children, contraceptive use, ... One and the other are treated in several articles¹⁷.

The study of the changes in fertility behaviour of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants is particularly interesting because it illustrates that demographic change largely depends on societal change and specific societal characteristics. The differences between both migrant populations stem from societal differences that can be observed in the countries of origin (the 'historically' higher fertility of Moroccan compared to Turkish women) and the specific nature of migration (more kin-related in the case of Turkish migrants, characterised with a relatively high proportion of 'imported brides', resulting in change reducing mechanisms).

¹⁶ A comparison of the changes in the new home country with those in the country of origin is in fact a nice subject for research. It would be justified since in Belgium, as in most other countries, the migrant populations are not representative for the entire population in the country of origin. The majority of migrants are from only a limited number of regions in the country of origin. This is especially the case for the Turkish population.

¹⁷ Amongst others (list limited to those published in English):

- Edith LODEWIJCKX, Hilary PAGE, Ronald C. SCHOENMAECKERS (1995): "Changes in family formation among Turkish and Moroccan women in Belgium". Paper presented at the Third European Population Conference, Milan, 4-8 September 1995; published in *GENUS*, Vol. LI, no. 3-4 (July-December 1995), pp. 205-227.

- SCHOENMAECKERS, R.C., E. LODEWIJCKX, S. GADEYNE (1997), "Fertility change among Turkish and Moroccan women in Belgium: results from census data". Paper presented at the IUSSP Seminar 'International migration at century's end: Trends and issues', Barcelona, 7-10 May 1997. To be included in a IUSSP-publication.

- SCHOENMAECKERS, R.C., E. LODEWIJCKX & S. GADEYNE (1998): "Changes in family formation among Turkish and Moroccan women in Belgium: Results from census data." Paper presented at the 1998 Annual PAA Conference, Chicago 2-4 April 1998 and of which a revised version has been published in the *International Migration Review*, Volume 33, no. 4, 1999.