

After the economic recession, Canada's experience of a baby boom followed by a baby bust led to a total fertility rate (TFR) that peaked at 4.7 births per woman around 1963 and then fell to a low of 1.3 births per woman in 1971. It has fluctuated between 1.3 and 1.8 births per woman since 1971. This pattern is common. Canada's recent fertility history is unique. The current TFR is lower than in other industrialized countries but is higher than in the very low fertility countries of Europe and East Asia.

Canada's unique fertility pattern appears to result from broad variation across the provinces. The TFR in most provinces declined throughout the 1960s and has been fairly stable since the early 1970s. The exception is Quebec, where after reacting to a low of 1.3 births per woman in 1971, the TFR began rising, reacting to a low of 1.3 births per woman in 1971. This provincial level variation points to several cultural and institutional factors that may have an influence on Canadian fertility.

time or at least and covers more women than the earlier policy because it includes the unemployed and has a lower earnings test.

Since the explicit reserves for leave or at least because the higher maximum benefits make leave more appealing to men at least in the UK, more likely to take parental leave than at least in the rest of Canada. In the UK, take-up rates were 10 percent in the UK compared with 15 percent in the other provinces.

A family allowance programme was introduced across Canada in 1946, providing an annual payment of 10 percent up to the age of 16. The same programme in the UK increased allowances with each successive birth up to the young child in a family.

Between 1946 and 1950, the government of the UK introduced an additional non-taxable baby bonus, reported in response to public concerns about fertility. Over the years, the amount of the baby bonus steadily increased. The programme was replaced in 1975 by an Intergenerational Child Allowance which is income tested rather than universal. Expansion of subsidised childcare and more generous parental leave.

In the UK, the government introduced an annual tax credit at a rate of 10 percent to 15 percent. A gap existed between the family benefits at the end of the 19th century by a factor of 10 but they increased by 100 percent. G. U. E. A. B. R. A. v. B. A. AvG. E. B. v. A. y. A. v. G. e. E. B. B. G. w. A. v. v. G. i. B. v. A. e.