

Benefiting from extended parental leave ^[1]

The Daily

Author: Marshall, Katherine

Source: Statistics Canada

Format: government document

Publication Date: 21 Mar 2003

AVAILABILITY

Access online ^[2]

Findings include: - After the extension of parental benefits from 10 to 35 weeks, employed mothers in receipt of benefits increased (or planned to increase) their time away from work from 6 months in 2000 to 10 months in 2001. - One-quarter of all mothers with benefits in 2001 were back to work within 8 months. These women were more likely to have a non-permanent or low-paying job, or a spouse who claimed parental benefits. - Time taken off work by mothers who did not receive maternity or parental benefits and returned to work remained at four months for 2001. - More new mothers received maternity or parental benefits in 2001 than in 2000 (61% versus 54%) -- likely because of the reduced number of hours required for benefits and women's increased labour force participation. - After the extension of parental benefits, fathers' participation in the program jumped from 3% in 2000 to 10% in 2001.

Related link: New maternity and parental benefits from "Perspectives on labour and income", Vol. 4, No 3, 2003 ^[3]

Region: Canada ^[4]

Tags: fathers ^[5]

maternity and parental leave ^[6]

Source URL (modified on 27 Jan 2022): <https://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/03/04/benefiting-extended-parental-leave>
Links

[1] <https://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/03/04/benefiting-extended-parental-leave> [2] <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/030321/dq030321b-eng.htm> [3] <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-001-x/00303/6490-eng.html> [4]

<https://childcarecanada.org/taxonomy/term/7864> [5] <https://childcarecanada.org/category/tags/fathers> [6]

<https://childcarecanada.org/category/tags/maternity-and-parental-leave>