

After a decline during the Great Depression followed by a baby boom after the Second World War, the total fertility rate (TFR) in the United States has hovered for four decades at just under the replacement level of 2.1 births per woman. It currently stands at 1.9 births per woman. What accounts for this relatively robust United States fertility rate compared with rates in other high-income countries? And how does the United States experience contribute to our understanding of

