THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE IN ROTTERDAM.

THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE IN ROTTERDAM

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DROP IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN 24644 ROTTERDAM FAMILIES DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS

BY

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ROTTERDAM

WITH A PREFACE BY

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WITH 29 CHARTS

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TO MY WIFE

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PREFACE

In the years after the war the problem of population and especially the birth-rate movements excited general interest in all countries. In the Netherlands also all kinds of scientific men occupied themselves with this subject; not only economists, sociologists and theologians but also medical men studied the population problem in all its various aspects.

It has appeared that it is only possible to obtain a complete analysis of the population problem by making a careful scientific investigation of every part of it.

Evidently this was also the author's conception of the problem. By examining 25000 families he submitted the birth-rate movement of a large town to a scientific investigation. Neither political nor religious or other than scientific motives prompted him in undertaking this work; the examination was begun and ended quite objectively which lends this book its value. For only an objective examination of such a complex phenomenon like the birth-rate movement is of importance for science.

The examination was inspired by the working program of the International Union for the scientific Investigation of Population Problems. It produces surprising results and shows in figures how natality presented itself in a metropolis like Rotterdam during the last fifty years.

It is to be hoped that this study may be followed by many similar investigations, also for the country.

I do not doubt but that this book will be consulted by many who are interested in population problems and that it will stimulate many to make further investigations.

H. W. METHORST

President of the Netherlands National Committee of the International Union for Scientific Investigation of Population Problems.

The Hague, 26th August 1931.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of the reduction in the birth rate began to excite my interest years ago already. The more I studied the question, the more I became convinced that the cause should not be sought in a lower fertility of the race, in a form of degeneracy, but rather in a volitional control of birth as a result of the different view taken of the matter by the various social classes, a consequence of what WOLF [1]) describes as „A change in sexual morality" or in the words of MULLER [2]): „The revolutionary change in social conditions".

In order to test this theory in practice I decided to investigate the process of this downward trend during the last 50 years in Rotterdam. Very little had been published on the subject. On the occasion of the first International World Population Conference held in Geneva in 1927, EDIN called attention to the important fact that, since the war, the workers in Stockholm have fewer children than the well-to-do classes, and in the Eugenic Review (Vol. XX No. 4) he has worked out this point in detail. In 1928, WOLF also directed attention to this phenomenon. Nothing more was known of the progress of birth limitation when I started to investigate the matter [3]).

My object was, in the first place, to examine the relation between cultural development and the number of children. That social wellbeing, in the sense of more or less wealth, was of less importance than had formerly been assumed, had in recent years become evident. It was the promise of a greater social prosperity, which is a cultural phenomenon, rather than the improved social welfare itself which

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[1]) J. Wolf: Die neue Sexualmoral und das Geburtenproblem unserer Tage, Jena 1928.

[2]) J. Muller: Der Geburtenrückgang, Jena 1924.

[3]) At the second International Congress for the scientific study of Population Problems held in Rome, September 1931, HERSCH of Geneva pointed out that in recent years the birthrate in Paris was higher in the case of the richer classes than in the poorer ones.

contributed to a reduction in the birth rate, as one of the many symptoms of the „revolutionary change in social conditions".

Besides the influence of increased civilization I also wished to examine in how far the Church had succeeded in restraining the process of birth control. In view of the fact that some churches are more active than others in their opposition to any family limitation, the result of this violent conflict might be expected to manifest itself in the figures.

I came to the conclusion that the result would not be sufficiently accurate if I calculated the births per 100 women of conceptive age in each group of persons, which I proposed to consider one by one for my purpose, for I should then be unable to ascertain the size of the families in connection with the children who had died. And, after all, the root idea of those who practise birth control is that they have fixed a maximum for the size of their family.

That is why I have, in this investigation, always calculated the number of children to every marriage and examined to what extent a change has occurred in the size of the family in the course of years, in the various classes of the population and in the several religious groups.

These data have, with the Mayor's consent been obligingly supplied to me by Mr. D. B. GOHRES, head of the municipal population department in the Town Hall of Rotterdam. Dr. J. H. van ZANTEN, director of the Municipal Statistical Bureau in Amsterdam, besides drafting a punched card on which all the particulars collected were transcribed, also prepared different types of tables on the basis of those sketched by me. The very difficult technical sorting of the punched cards was wholly done by that Bureau. I am also greatly indebted to Dr. VAN ZANTEN for the expert and valuable advice he so often gave me. I am glad to have this opportunity to tender my very cordial thanks to Mr. GOHRES and to Dr. van ZANTEN for their cooperation which enabled me to carry out this inquiry.

My thanks are due also for the assistance given me by the Committee on Grants in Aid of Research of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems and also to Prof. H.W. METHORST, President of the Netherlands National Committee of the International Union, for his kindness in writing a preface to this book.

I also wish to thank all those who in one way or another have helped me in this investigation.

GENERAL SURVEY

The material used for this statistical inquiry consists of 24664 registration cards relating to as many families in Rotterdam. It was obtained as follows:

In the first place a note was made of all the names and addresses given in the Rotterdam Directory under the various professions, and of all the Government and municipal officials up to the grade of departmental clerks inclusive. Lists were obtained of the police and tramway personnel, of some 3000 regular and 3000 casual dockyard labourers, of all the members of the Navigation Society (South), of the managers of big banks and industrial concerns, of some 3000 workers registered at the municipal labour exchange, of the members of the Rotterdam section of the Neo-Malthusian League. We have taken the Neo-Malthusians for purposes of comparison because they hold the same principles in regard to birth control, and by comparing them with other groups it will be possible to see whether those who openly advocate a restriction of births have fewer children than those who have not openly expressed their views on the matter.

At the Town Hall the following particulars were given on the registration cards which indicated the husband's name, address and profession:

The parents' year of birth;
The parents' year of marriage;
The parents' religion;
The year of wife's death;
Years in which the children were born;
Years in which children died;
Religion of the children.

When a man has married twice, the particulars relating to the first marriage are always given; those relating to the second marriage are omitted, the number of children in the latter being influenced by that of the first marriage.

All these details were transcribed on punched cards. On that occasion an inquiry was made into the number of children (including those who had died) born to every marriage before the 1st January, 1929. On the punched card relating to the families existing prior to the 1st January, 1915, mention was also made of the number of children alive on that date; and as regards families formed after the 1st January, 1918, the number of children alive on the 1st January, 1929.

The number of professions amounts to 79, to which should be added the members of the Neo-Malthusian League. As this inquiry comprises many professions with a small number of families, the professions have been combined into groups in such wise that, in so far as possible, equivalent professions have been lumped together. Seven professional groups have been formed represented by the first 7 capital letters of the alphabet.

A includes, in addition to the wealthier classes (ship-brokers, shipowners, managers of banks and large business firms), the more gifted even though they do not belong to the richest classes (for instance, clergymen).

B includes the government and municipal officials above the rank of assistant departmental clerk and those equal in rank. They are methodical people with regular habits, those whose time is systematically mapped out. They have in their mind's eye, or down in black and white, an estimate of their expenditure; they know beforehand just exactly how much they shall spend on every item of their family budget. They excel in the art of rationalisation; even in the matter of begetting children. This explains why they have been placed in a separate group.

C includes the middle classes, represented in the main by shopkeepers whose incomes vary according to the economic situation on the world-market. In a town like Rotterdam, the middle classes depend largely on the degree of activity in the harbour, The more there is to do in the harbour, the better for the shopkeepers. If a considerable part of the harbour lies idle, there is a corresponding decline in the profits of the middle classes. The income of shopkeepers is, therefore, subject to more or less severe fluctuations. They cannot with any certainty draw up an estimate of their expenses, for they do not know what next year may bring. They make no such

estimate therefore, and their train of thought is based on the past.

The labourers are classified into 3 groups: the skilled labourers (*D*) who have attended a secondary school or been trained in a technical school. They must be able to use their brains as well as their hands; as a matter of fact, some of those included in the group are exclusively brainworkers, such as office clerks. Then come the practised labourers (*E*) who also need to use their brains, but have not had any special training for their job. The tramway and police personnel have been placed in this group. The unskilled labourers (*F*) form the third group. They are the least developed of them all, they live from day to day, to-day a docker, to-morrow a coal-heaver and the day after to-morrow out of work.

Group *G* is formed by the 1065 members of the Rotterdam section of the Neo-Malthusian League; 97 % of whom belong to the working classes. That is why this group *G* can best be compared with the other workers' groups. According to this classification are included in

A. Members of the Navigation Society (South), managers of banks and large business concerns, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, accountants, notaries, chemists;

B. Municipal officials above the rank of assistant departmental clerk, bailiffs, surveyors, valuers, teachers (of primary and secondary schools), police inspectors;

C. Architects, architectural experts, commercial agents, contractors, dealers in potatoes, fruit and vegetables, bakers, barbers, undertakers, paperhangers and upholsterers, cabinet makers, brewers, florists, bookbinders, printers, booksellers, retailers in brushes, wooden wares and clogs, cheese mongers, coal merchants, opticians, retailers in confectionery, in eatables; corn-chandlers, dealers in provisions, butchers, tailors, dealers in ready-made clothes, in horse-cloths, in sacks, in animals and birds; druggists, retailers in electro-technical articles, photographers, dealers in fancy goods, in haberdashery; window-cleaners, jewellers, dealers in gravel and sand, in stoves; copper- and tin-smiths, gas fitters, hotel-, restaurant- and innkeepers, turners in wood, timber merchants, dealers in leather, linen-drapers, bricklayers, tobacconists;

D. Office clerks, overseers, designers, carpenters, painters, joiners, upholsterers, mechanics, experts in the metal industry, electricians;

E. Travellers, agents, hawkers, runners, bank messengers, shop

assistants, warehouse staff, chauffeurs, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, butchers, cigar makers, typographers, paperhangers, plumbers, slaters, ship carpenters, cartwrights, coopers, bricklayers, joiners, whitewashers, asphalt workers, navvies, deckstaff, waiters, cooks, agriculturists, horticulturists, regular dockyard labourers, tram conductors, tram drivers, jailers, keepers, policemen;

F. Hodmen, demolishers, porters, coal-heavers, scrapers, vegetable and fruit workers, casual dockers, casual labourers, messengers;

G. The members of the Rotterdam section of the Neo-Malthusian League.

The married couples are divided into nine groups according to their religion:

I. Both parents belong to the Low Dutch Reformed Church
II. „ „ „ „ „ „Gereformeerd" Church (Calvinists) (incl. the Christian Reformed)
III. „ „ are Roman Catholic
IV. „ „ „ Jews
V. „ „ have a same other religion
VI. Neither of them professes a religion
VII. Protestant Father, Roman Catholic Mother
VIII. Roman Catholic Father, Protestant Mother
IX. Other mixed marriages.

Of these religions, No. II (Calvinists) calls for an explanation.

There is no Established Church in Holland. There is a Church which since the Reformation at the beginning of the 16th century, during and after the war with Spain, occupied and now still occupies a privileged position and whose orthodox Calvinist principles were more rigidly adhered to at certain times than at others.

After the Revolution and the Restoration, at the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries, this Church was formed into an organized body, thanks to the personal intervention of the highest state authority, the then monarch.

Aversion to state intervention, the desire to maintain the Calvinist reformational principles unimpaired and to observe them with greater austerity than ever, led several groups to secede in 1834 and 1886. The majority of these groups united in 1892 under the name of the Reformed Churches. They contended that they were the unalloyed continuation of the church as reorganized in earlier centuries by the Reformation. In their social, religious and family life they strive to let themselves be guided by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; they hold the Bible (in the Netherlands, the

Authorized Version of 1639) to have been written under Divine influence and they, therefore, take the view that to-day as of yore it reveals God's Will. Also as regards mariage, these groups regulate their life on the inspired word of the Bible; their views in this connection being founded on the Greek system of philosophy, which teaches the utility of crucifying the flesh for the sake of spiritual salvation, rather than on the Old Testament according to which the body is also in itself an excellent work of God. This theory finds expression in their estimate of a close matrimonial sexual life, the physical and certainly the sexual aspects of which they tend to regard as something unholy. The consummating act of marriage is thus made a sacrament, permissible only when a child is desired (for this reason prior to the conjugal act they pray that it may be blessed with a child) and illicit when the woman is with child.

Such views naturally exclude the use of preventives; whilst offspring, the more the better, is also, as in the Old Testament, considered as a gift of God.

Even after the 2 secessions, there remained within the Church organization, the Dutch Reformed Church, from which the above named groups had withdrawn, other groups with more rigid views and more liberal views. These were rigid groups which, in spite of their Calvinist reformational views, remained within the organization of the Dutch Reformed Church and also regarded the Bible as God's Word and held the same views as the Calvinists with respect to married life, family limitation and the desirability of perpetuating the race. These views are not those of a considerable majority of the Dutch Reformed Church who have more liberal ideas. Finally a large number of Dutch people are only nominally registered as belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church and have, in reality, nothing whatever to do with it.

The Low Dutch Reformed Church can best be compared with the English Established Church or the Scotch Established Church. The Calvinist Church may be compared with the Free Church of Scotland and the earlier Presbyterians in England, when these were still preponderantly Calvinists and not Unitarian. The Independents may also, in more than one respect, be compared to them.

For the sake of brevity group II will, in the following pages, be described as the Calvinist group.

In the subsequent chapters the various data are examined separately and together. In more than one instance no further sub-division was possible, or various groups had to be combined, as the absolute numbers would otherwise have been too small and accidental factors would then have played too large a part.

As in respect of a certain number of families both the years and dates were known, they could be classified according to the interval between the date of the marriage and that of the first child's birth.

In the following pages childless marriages will often be called

„sterile marriages". This expression is not, of course, absolutely accurate, as such a marriage may be childless because abortion has occurred. It will be used to mean only that no child was born to it whose birth was officially registered.

Reference will also often be made to random deviations. For the reader who is not so very familiar with this term, the following explanation may be of help. If with a well polished dice I make 3000 throws, I must, in theory, throw $500 \times 1{,}500 \times 2$, and so forth. In practice this, so to speak, never happens, but it will be found that the number of times slightly deviates from this theoretical number. Should I, however, concentrate my attention solely on the 1 and count in the case of each 3000 throws how many times the 1 was thrown, I should then find, for instance, in 6 series of 3000 throws the numbers

420 560 410 540 582 437

The question now is, do these results which deviate more or less from the theoretically exact number of 500, fall within the limits of the deviation which is due to chance, or is there a special reason for this deviation from the theoretical average, for instance because the 6 faces of the dice are not equally smooth or large.

In order to verify this we calculate the standard deviation as follows: the standard deviation $= \sqrt{3000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}} = 20{,}413$. The deviation of each number obtained from the number theoretically expected (500) is

—80 +60 —90 +40 +82 —63

When this deviation is larger than 3 times the standard deviation, accidental causes may be excluded.

Now in the above mentioned case the random deviation is 61,239 As 4 of the 6 results show a larger deviation from the one expected theoretically, than the random deviation, we must assume that the results obtained are due to a special cause, for instance the unevenness of the faces of the dice.

CHAPTER I

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND PROFESSIONS

It is generally assumed that there is a certain relation between the number of children per family and the father's occupation. This is, naturally, not owing to any direct influence of the profession, but the latter is to a certain extent a criterion for the financial position and cultural development of the person concerned.

The following table gives the number of children per 100 families in every professional group. The occupations are divided into the groups enumerated in the general survey.

TABLE 1 (Chart 1)

	No. of families	No. of children per 100 families
Professional Group A	**736**	**249**
1. Members of the Navigation Society (South), Managers of banks and large business concerns	248	258
2. Lawyers and Solicitors	82	227
3. Physicians	228	232
4. Clergymen	51	355
5. Accountants	72	225
7 & 16. Notaries and chemists	55	244
Professional group B	**978**	**228**
6. Bailiffs, experts, valuers	101	284
8 & 13. Municipal officials above the rank of departmental clerk	417	219

	No. of families	No. of children per 100 families
9. Teachers (secondary schools)	81	272
10. Teachers (primary schools)	379	222
Professional Group C	**7176**	**328**
11. Architects, architectural experts	93	392
12. Contractors	209	305
14. Commercial agents	71	277
15. Retailers in potatoes, fruit and vegetables	799	366
17. Confectioners, bakers	300	395
18. Barbers	93	301
19. Undertakers	97	389
20. Paperhangers, upholtsterers,cabinet makers.	383	338
21. Brewers	54	343
22. Florists	103	324
23. Bookbinders, printers, booksellers	193	298
25. Cheese mongers	330	328
26. Coal merchants	65	411
28. Dealers in chocolate and confectionery	100	311
29. Retailers in eatables and meat, provision merchants and grocers	888	313
30. Retailers in ready-made clothes, tailors	713	358
33. Druggists, retailers in chemicals, oils and colours	146	290
34. Retailers in electro-technical articles	110	282
35. Photographers	57	254
36. Retailers in fancy articles, haberdashery, household articles and luxury articles.	129	319
38. Jewellers	68	340
41. Copper- and tin-smiths, plumbers and zink-workers	157	357
42. Hotel keepers, lodging house keepers, restaurant keepers	942	265
44. Retailers in leather goods, linen-drapers	266	324

	No. of families	No. of children per 100 families
45. Masons	111	408
46. Tobacconists	478	271
24, 27, 31, 32, 37, 39, & 40. Retailers in brushes; opticians; Retailers in sacks, animals, birds; windowcleaners; Dealers in gravel ands and, in stoves;	221	406
Professional Group D	**1479**	**280**
48. Office clerks	131	176
49 & 50. Carpenters; painters	660	308
51. Cabinet makers, upholtsterers	57	295
52. Mechanics	133	257
53. Experts in the metal industry, surveyors (building trade), designers	463	280
54. Electricians	35	
Professional Group E	**7197**	**318**
47. Policemen, jailers, keepers	1307	255
55. Commercial travellers, agents, hawkers	87	231
58. Warehouse staff	113	297
59. Chauffeurs	177	273
60. Tailors, shoemakers	119	314
61. Bakers, confectioners, butchers	146	298
62. Cigar makers	56	339
66. Ship-carpenters, cartwrights, coopers.	103	288
67. Bricklayers, joiners, roadmakers, stucco workers, whitewashers	423	536
68. Navvies, rammers	174	395
69. Deckstaff	109	257
70. Waiters, cooks	156	212
72. Regular dockers	2880	405
73. Tram drivers and conductors	1123	204
56, 57, Runners, bank messengers, shop assist-		

	No. of families	No. of children per 100 families
63, 64, ants typographers, paperhangers, 65, 71. plumbers, agriculturists	224	260
Professional Group F	**6033**	**373**
74. Hodmen, ship-breakers, porters . . .	228	328
75. Coal-heavers, scrapers	199	365
77. Messengers	64	295
78. Casual dockers	2788	459
79. Day labourers	2729	292
76. Fruit and vegetable sellers	25	
Group G: 80 New Malthusians	**1065**	**170**

These figures show that:

1. In group A there is not such a very big difference in the number of children per 100 marriages in the various professions. The only exception is formed by the clergymen.

2. In group B the municipal officials and the teachers in primary schools have the smallest number of children.

3. In the middle classes (C) the numbers widely differ. The cause of these differences has not been traced, as in the case of a further subdivision the numbers would anyhow be so small that little value, if any, could be attached to the conclusions drawn.

4. The police and tramway personnel have a relatively small number of children. In this connection, account should be taken of the fact that this group includes very many young men who have only recently got married. This argument applies to the casual labourers and messengers of group F. They are registered as such at the labour exchange and are mostly young men.

5. The same is true of the Neo-Malthusians, approximately 95 % of whom married within the last 10 years. This will be reverted to in the Chapter on the birth rate, in connection with the year of marriage.

If we now examine the number of children in the professional groups taken as a whole (Chart 1) we shall find that the officials (B)

CHART 1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP

(THE CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL LINES DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF THE RANDOM DEVIATION)

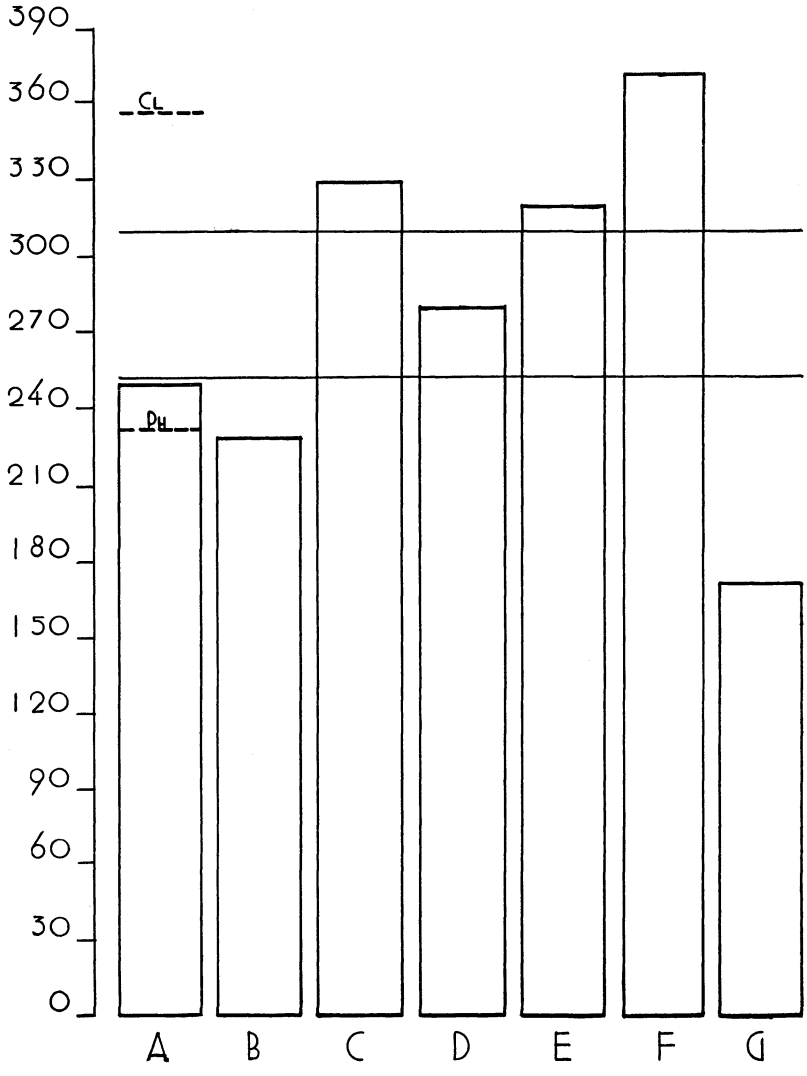


Table 2. Number of children

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	total
A	14,67	14,95	26,21	19,16	12,36	7,34	2,17	1,50	0,82	0,54	0,14			0,14								100
B	18,30	18,10	26,29	17,18	9,61	5,01	2,04	1,43	0,82	0,41	0,41	0,20		0,10			0,10					100
C	16,76	15,33	17,12	14,53	9,17	7,58	5,49	3,85	3,11	2,68	2,68	1,18	0,73	0,47	0,20	0,15	0,06	0,04				100
D	16,84	23,25	17,44	13,45	8,05	5,68	5,07	2,70	2,37	1,89	1,89	0,05	0,54	0,10	0,07	0,07						100
E	12,40	18,58	19,58	15,31	9,64	7,28	4,84	3,57	2,78	2,11	2,11	0,96	0,63	0,35	0,15	0,08	0,08	0,01	0,01			100
F	13,16	15,93	15,45	12,61	9,95	8,59	5,59	4,66	4,08	3,40	3,40	1,76	1,18	0,63	0,41	0,23	0,07	0,13	0,02	0,02	0,02	100
G	16,62	33,79	28,64	12,02	4,69	2,72	0,75	0,29	0,38			0,10										100

have the smallest number of children. A remarkable feature is that the middle classes (shopkeepers) (C) have more children thant he skilled labourers (D). The practised labourers (E), if the police and tramway personnel are omitted for the reasons stated above, have just as many children as the unskilled labourers (F).

The random deviation is 28,488.

Taken together, 700 couples have 1960 children or 280 per 100 families.

Groups A, B, C, D, E, F and G therefore fall outside the random deviation.

The following table gives the distribution of 100 families of each professional group according to the number of children. (Table 2.)

It will be seen from this table that the one child system is most frequently found among the skilled labourers (D) and the Neo-Malthusians (G). The unskilled labourers (F) should, as amatter of fact, also be added to this group, but as there are almost as many marriages with 2 children as there are with only one child, one can in the case of F more accurately speak of a maximum formed by marriages with one and by those with 2 children.

The higher intellectuals (A) and the officials (B) generally have 2 children. This also applies to the shopkeepers (C) although not to anything like the same extent as in the case of (A) and (B).

The largest number of sterile marriages (more than 18%) is found among officials (B), the lowest with $12\frac{1}{2}$ % in the group of practised labourers (E).

CHAPTER II

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND RELIGION

A division of the 24664 families according to the parents' religion yields relatively small numbers, as will be seen from the table hereunder:

TABLE 3

I.	Both parents Dutch Reformed Church	11615
II.	„ „ Calvinists	1104
III.	„ „ Roman Catholic	3945
IV.	„ „ Jewish	415
V.	„ „ have a same other religion	263
VI.	„ „ have no religion	248
VII.	Protestant Father and Roman Catholic Mother . . .	2152
VIII.	„ Catholic Roman and Protestant Mother. .	2127
IX.	Other mixed marriages	2788
	Religion of one or both parents unknown.	7
		24664

TABLE 4 (Chart 2)

Number of children per 100 families of every religious group.

I.	Dutch Reformed Church	325	
II.	Calvinists	409	
III.	Roman Catholic . .	367	
IV.	Jewish	272	
V.	same other religion	299	
VI.	no religion	294	
VII.	♂ Protestant, ♀ Roman Catholic .	283	
VIII.	♂ Roman Catholic . ♀ Protestant . . .	294	
IX.	other mixed marriages	254	

CHART 2

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION

(THE CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL LINES DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF THE RANDOM DEVIATION)

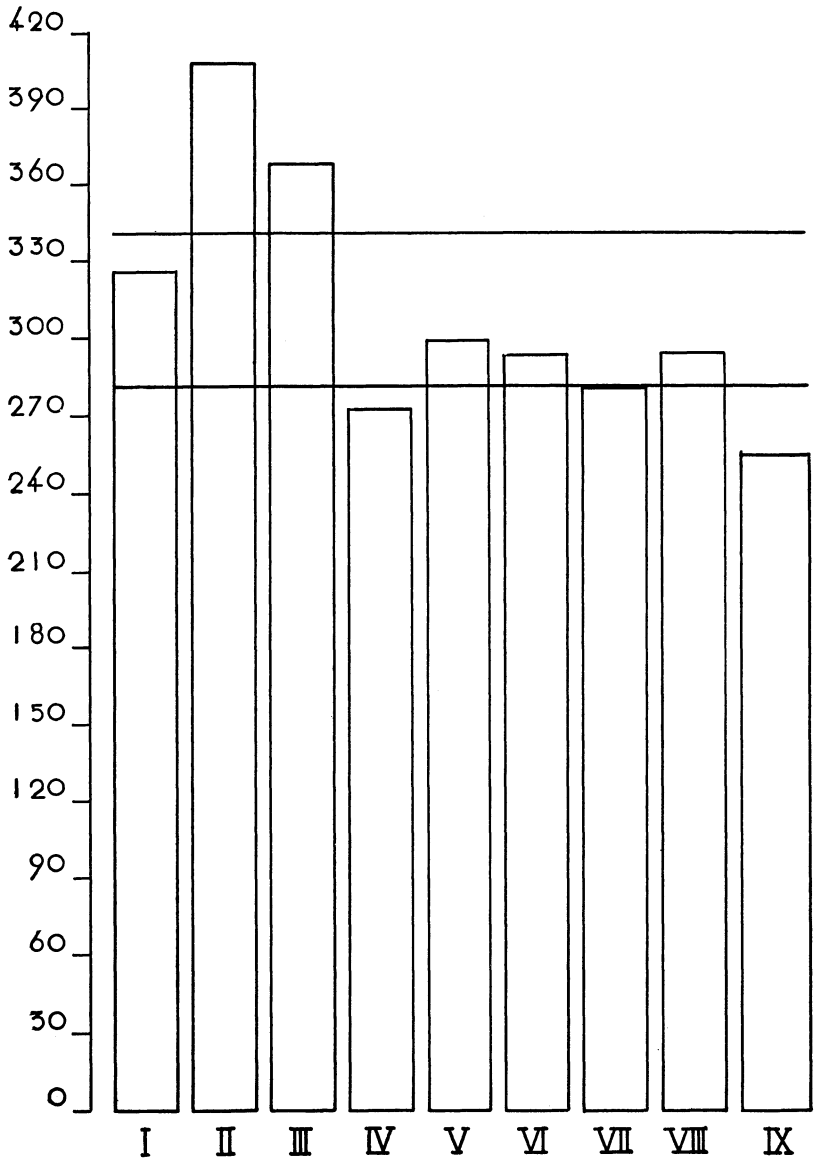


Table 5. Number of children

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & more	total
I	13,45	17,77	19,32	14,37	9,47	7,39	4,84	3,52	2,91	2,40	1,61	1,27	0,74	0,43	0,27	0,24	100
II	9,15	10,57	13,96	15,78	11,87	12,52	6,88	5,16	4,98	3,89	1,90	1,54	0,54	0,63	0,18	0,45	100
III	14,40	12,93	15,62	13,18	11,31	8,90	6,51	4,84	3,65	2,81	2,38	1,32	1,04	0,56	0,25	0,30	100
IV	13,74	19,04	24,35	16,63	8,19	6,02	3,37	3,61	2,41	1,20	0,48	0,48	0,24	0,24			100
V	12,93	16,35	33,93	14,10	11,41	7,22	3,04	5,32	1,90	1,52	0,76	0,38	0,76		0,38		100
VI	12,90	20,99	18,55	17,74	11,29	4,03	4,44	4,03	3,22	0,40	1,61	0,40	0,40				100
VII	17,57	21,94	18,17	13,80	7,95	5,11	4,28	3,39	2,37	2,23	0,88	0,74	0,88	0,37	0,09	0,23	100
VIII	17,72	19,89	18,34	14,76	7,38	6,49	3,62	2,87	2,59	2,16	1,46	1,03	0,42	0,47	0,24	0,56	100
IX	17,65	22,64	20,77	14,63	7,50	5,56	3,71	1,87	1,97	1,72	0,79	0,65	0,39	0,11	0,04	0,04	100

These figures prove that the Calvinists have the largest number of children. Then, with a big difference, the Roman Catholics (367 children), then the Dutch Reformed Church community who have 325 children. The Jews have very few children, even fewer than those who do not profess any religion. The random deviation is 28.284. The deviation from the average for the various religious groups is:

I	III	II	IV	V
+14	+98	+56	—39	—12
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
—17	—28	—17	—57	

It will be seen that the large number of children in the Calvinist group (II) and the Roman Catholic group (III) and the small number in the Jewish group (IV) and the other mixed marriages (IX) fall outside the random deviation.

The subjoined table gives a division of 100 families in each religious group according to the number of children. (Table 5.)

A comparison of the 3 groups of mixed marriages with each other reveals the remarkable fact that the number of sterile marriages is about the same, but higher

than in the other religious groups and even almost twice as high as among the Calvinists (II).

If in groups VI, VII, VIII, and IX the one-child system is most frequently found, the others usually have 2 children except the Calvinists (II) who generally have 3 offspring.

Chapter I showed that the birth rate is not equally high in the various professional groups. We have now seen that the birth rate also differs according to the various denominational groups. It may be contended that this last fact is a consequence of the circumstance that the religions are not equally distributed among the various professional groups. It is quite possible, for instance, that the large number of children found among the Calvinists is not due to the religion itself, but to the fact that the Calvinist group includes a very large proportion of unskilled labourers — namely men with the largest families. That is why in the next chapter we shall examine the relation between the professions, the religions and the number of children.

CHAPTER III

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, PROFESSION AND RELIGION

The first question which requires an answer is: How are the religions distributed among the various professions? The reply will be found in the accompanying table, in which 100 families of each religion are divided between the various professional groups.

TABLE 6 (Chart 3)

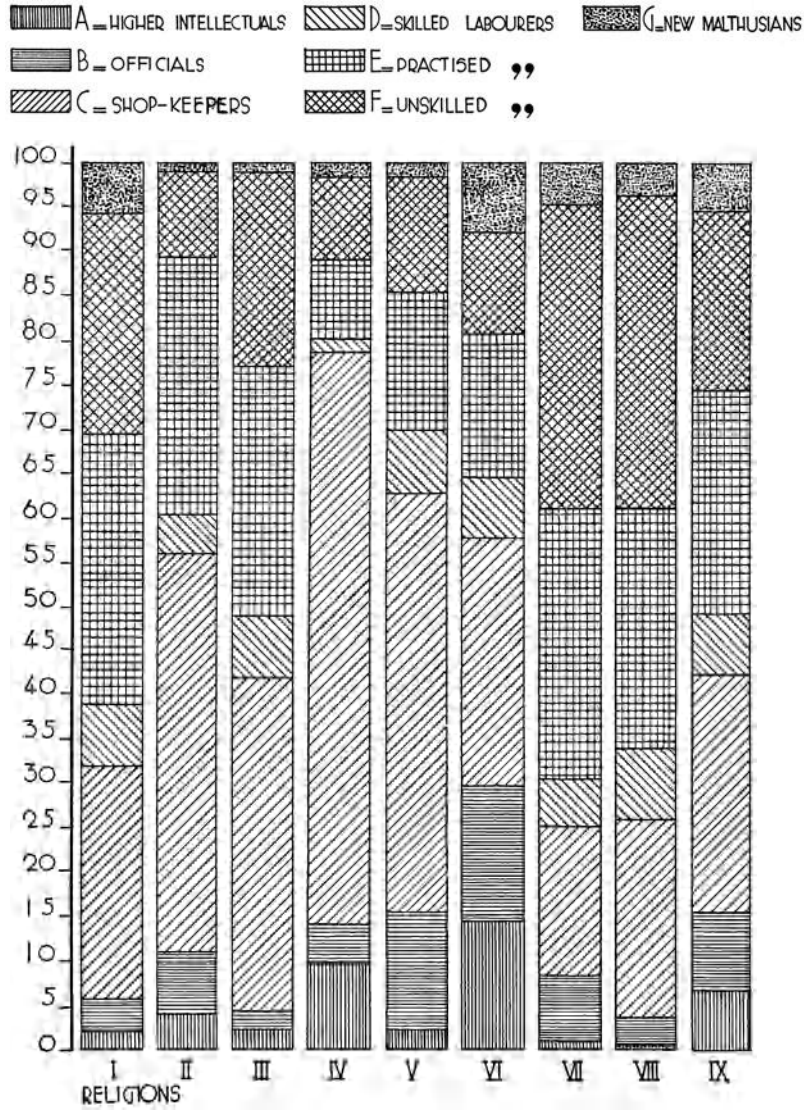
	I Dutch Ref.	II Calv.	III R.C.	IV Jewish	V Both other rel.	VI Both no rel.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	VIII ♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marriages.
A . .	2,03	4,44	2,13	9,16	2,31	14,52	1,11	0,24	7,28
B . .	3,69	6,25	2,26	4,10	12,93	14,92	2,14	1,60	8,00
C . .	26,23	45,37	37,33	63,61	47,12	27,96	21,84	24,03	26,99
D . .	5,57	4,08	6,97	1,45	7,22	7,11	5,72	8,09	6,38
E . .	31,58	27,81	28,95	8,19	15,59	16,94	30,53	27,55	25,82
F . .	25,46	10,87	21,04	10,60	12,17	10,89	34,15	34,54	20,19
G . .	5,44	1,18	1,32	2,89	2,66	7,66	4,51	3,95	5,34
total .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that there are great differences between the several religious groups. Professional group A forms in them all only a small percentage of the families; only 9% of the Jews (IV) belong to it, and 14½% of group VI (both parents have no religion). The officials (B) form 15% of group VI, 13% of group V, 8% of group IX, 6% of group II, whilst in the case of the other religious groups the proportion varies between 1,60 and 4,10. Here also, therefore, the differences are very great.

Almost 64% of the Jews (IV) belong to the shopkeepers group (C). The next highest percentage is under group V, 47% of which belongs to the shopkeepers; then come the Calvinists (II) with more than 45%

CHART 3

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION ACCORDING TO THE PROFESSIONAL GROUP



in this group C. In the other religious groups the shopkeepers form a much lower percentage.

There are very few skilled labourers (D) in all the religious groups, namely from 4—8%, whilst in the Jewish group (IV) their percentage is only $1\frac{1}{2}$%.

The position is quite different as regards the practised labourers (E), of whom there are from 25—$31\frac{1}{2}$% in each of the following groups: Dutch Reformed Church (I), Calvinist (II), Roman Catholic (III) and the mixed marriages (VII—IX); in the Jewish group (IV) the proportion is only rather more than 8%; in the other religious groups it is about 16%.

The unskilled labourers (F) form quite a third of the Protestant-Roman Catholic marriages (VII and VIII). In the case of the other mixed marriages (IX) and the Roman Catholics (III) the proportion is approximately $^1/_5$, in the Dutch Reformed Church (I) $^1/_4$, and in the other religious groups $^1/_8$—$^1/_{10}$.

7.66% of the persons who do not profess any faith (VI) belong to the Neo-Malthusians whose membership in other religious groups forms only a small percentage varying between 1.18 and 5.44.

The foregoing clearly indicates, therefore, that the religions are very unequally distributed among the professional groups; that is why a calculation of the births should be based on the parents' profession and religion.

The number of children per 100 families of each professional and religious group is as follows:

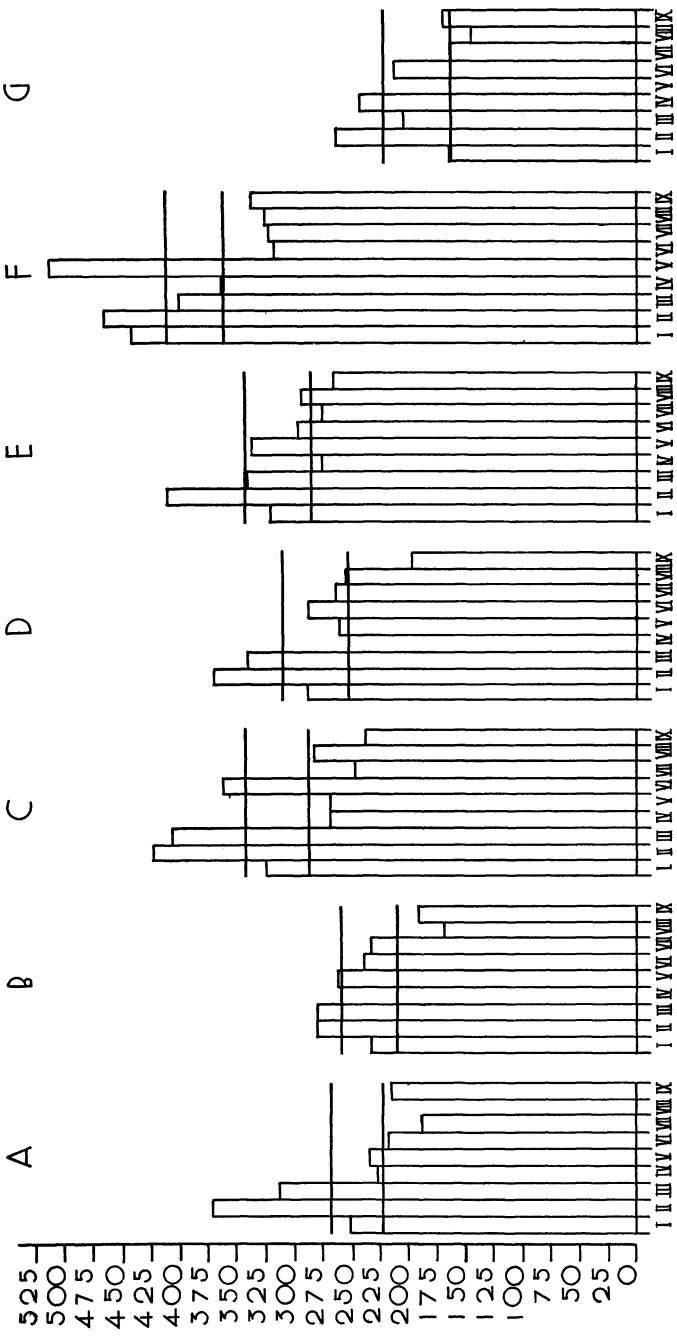
TABLE 7 (Chart 4)

Prof. groups	I Ref. Church	II Calv.	III R.C.	IV Jewish	V Both other rel.	VI Both no rel.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	VIII ♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marr.	Groups IV, V & VI	VII, VIII, IX Mixed marriages
A	251	371	312	227	233	219	188		215	227	212
B	230	278	278	259	261	238	233	171	192	239	195
C	325	423	407	268	268	362	248	280	237	289	254
D	285	370	333		258	286	267	256	196	258	236
E	321	411	339	274	332	295	274	292	268	302	287
F	440	463	398	368	509	315	322	325	333	418	327
G	168	261	202	242		211	161	145	170	208	161

CHART 4

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION AND EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP

(THE CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL LINES DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF THE RANDOM DEVIATION)



In a few instances, there were so few families that a computation of their number of children would depend too much on chance. This explains why these numbers have not been filled in. Moreover the religious groups IV, V and VI and all those of mixed marriages are combined. In the preceding chapters we have more than once had occasion to point out that the professional groups E and G comprise a relatively large proportion of young married couples. This fact reduces the total number of children in the whole group, but is of no importance in this table if every professional group is examined separately and the figures are compared horizontally. The difficulty remains, however, if we compare the figures vertically, that is to say if we compute, for instance, the Dutch Reformed Church marriages in the different professional groups.

We had, therefore, better first examine the number of children of each professional group according to the religions, taking, therefore, the table horizontally.

In the next table the random deviations and the deviations from the average are calculated in respect of every professional group.

Table 8 see page 24.

This table shows, that:

TABLE 9

	Fall outside the random deviation		Fall within the random deviation		Largest No. of children	Smallest No. of children
	On the + side	On the — side	On the + side	On the — side		
A	II, III	VI, VII, IX	I	IV, V	II	VII
B[1]	II, III	VIII, IX	IV, V	I, VII	II & III	VIII
C	II, III, VI	IV, V, VII, VIII, IX,	I		II	IX
D	II, III	IX	I, VI	V, VII, VIII	II	IX
E	II	IV, VII, IX	I, III, V	VI, VIII	II	IX
F	I, II, V	VI, VII, VIII, IX	III	IV	V [2]	VI
G	II, IV	VII, VIII	III, VI	I, IX	II	VIII

[1]) VI has in this group exactly the average number of children.

[2]) Owing to the small absolute number of families (32) not too much importance should be attached to the fact that in this table, V has the maximum number of children; group II comes next.

TABLE 8

	I Dutch Ref.	II Calv.	III R. C.	IV Jewish	V Both other rel.	VI Both no rel.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R. C.	VIII ♂ R. C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marriages
Professional Group A	251	371	312	227	233	219	188		215
Average number of children = 252. Random deviation = 28,062. Deviation from the average	—1	+119	+60	—25	—19	—33	—64		—37
Professional Group B	230	278	278	259	261	238	233	171	192
Average number of children = 238. Random deviation = 28,284. Deviation from the average	—8	+40	+40	+21	+23	0	—5	—67	—46
Professional Group C	325	423	407	268	268	362	248	280	237
Average number of children = 313. Randomdeviation = 28,284. Deviation from the average	+12	+110	+94	—45	—45	+49	—75	—33	—96
Professional Group D	285	370	333		258	286	267	256	196
Average number of children = 281. Random deviation = 28,062. Deviation from the average	+4	+89	+52		—23	+5	—14	—25	—85
Professional Group E	321	411	339	274	332	295	274	292	268
Average number of children = 312. Random deviation = 28,284. Deviation from the average	+9	+99	+27	—38	+20	—17	—38	—20	—44
Professional Group F	440	463	398	368	509	315	322	325	333
Average number of children = 386; Random deviation = 28,284. Deviation from the average	+54	+77	+12	—18	+123	—71	—64	—61	—53
Professional Group G	168	261	202	242		211	161	145	170
Average number of children = 194. Random deviation = 28,062. Deviation from the average	—26	+67	+8	+48		+17	—33	—49	—24

It may be concluded from this table that:

a. The Dutch Reformed (I) with but one exception (in F) fall within the random deviation on the positive side (excepting in G).

b. The Calvinists (II) always fall outside the random deviation. There must, therefore, be a special reason for the large number of children. The Calvinists always have in all the groups the largest number of children (see above Remark 2).

c. The Roman Catholics (III) in groups A, B, C and D fall outside the random deviation on the positive side. There is, therefore, a special reason for the large birth rate. In groups E and F (practised and unskilled labourers) and G (Neo-Malthusians) the proportion of Roman Catholic children is rather higher than the average, but within the random deviation. Only in the officials' group (B) do the Roman Catholics share the maximum with the Calvinists.

d. The Jews (IV) among the shopkeepers (C) and among the practised labourers (E) fall outside the random deviation on the negative side. In the Neo-Malthusian group they do so on the positive side, but little importance should be ascribed to this, as only 12 Jewish marriages belong to G. In the other professional groups the number of children of Jewish parents comes within the random deviation, in the case of B on the positive side and in that of A and F on the negative side.

e. The children whose parents both belong to a different other religion (V) fall within the random deviation (except groups C and F). As regards the shopkeepers (C) they fall outside the random deviation on the negative side, the unskilled labourers (F) do so on the positive side (see remark I) above.

f. The parents who do not profess any creed have in groups A, C and F a number of children which falls outside the random deviation; on the negative side in the case of A and F, on the positive side in that of C. In the other professional groups the number of children whose parents have no religion fall within the random deviation. In the case of the unskilled labourers (F) the parents registered as being without a faith, have the smallest number of children.

g. The mixed marriages with a Protestant father and a Roman Catholic mother (VII) in the professional groups A, E, C, F and G fall outside the random deviation on the negative side and have, therefore, a low birth rate. In the 2 other groups B and D they fall within

the random deviation but remain none the less below the average. In group A, the higher intellectuals make the smallest numerical contribution to future generations.

h. In families where the father is Roman Catholic and the mother Protestant (VIII) the number of children falls outside of the random deviation on the negative side; in the professional groups A, D and E, within the random deviation, likewise on the negative side. In the case of the officials (B) and the Neo-Malthusians (G) these marriages have the lowest birth rate.

i. The other mixed marriages (IX)with the exception of the Neo-Malthusians (G) fall outside the random deviation on the negative side. In the case of G they fall within the random deviation, but also on the negative side. In the case of the shopkkeepers (C) the skilled (D) and the practised (E) labourers, the other mixed marriages have the smallest number of children.

The foregoing clearly indicates that the fact of the Calvinists (II) having the largest number of children is not a consequence of a different distribution of the professions. The figures relating to the wholly Roman Catholics marriages (III) are particularly remarkable. In 4 groups they fall outside the random deviation, in the other 3 within. In E and F their birthrate is even a trifle higher than the average. The Roman Catholics never have more children than the Calvinists.

If we now take the numbers of table 7 vertically, we shall be comparing the various professional groups with each other for every religious group separately.

In the following table the number of children is classified separately for every religion in the order of the professional groups, the smallest number of children being first in the row, the largest number coming last. The Neo-Malthusians (G) are left out of account for the reason already given (namely that they are are almost all newly married). (Table 10 see page 27.)

This table brings out the fact that the higher intellectuals (A) and the officials (B) have, by turns, the smallest number of children.They either come first in the row or are the next but one, except in the Calvinist group (II) and in those of the other mixed marriages (IX) where the skilled labourers (D) occupy the second place and the higher intellectuals (A) come third.

As regards the religious group V, the skilled labourers (D) rank second and the officials (B) third.

TABLE 10

Religion	Professional Group					
I	B	A	D	E	C	F
II	B	D	A	C	E	F
III	B	A	D	E	F	C
IV	A	B	C	E	F	
V	A	D	B	C	E	F
VI	A	B	D	E	F	C
VII	A	B	C	D	E	F
VIII	B	D	C	E	F	
IX	B	D	A	C	E	F

If we divide 100 families of each religious group and each professional group according to the number of children, we get the following table. We should first point out that the calculation of these groups is omitted where the absolute numbers are so small that they do not allow of a subdivision. (The maxima are printed in large type).

TABLE 11

Number of children	I Both Dutch Reformed							II Both Calv.	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	C	E
0 . .	13,56	16,78	15,66	14,99	11,24	11,94	18,40	10,58	5,54
1 . .	13,98	16,32	15,98	**23,66**	18,74	14,61	**32,40**	8,98	10,10
2 . .	24,15	**28,90**	**18,80**	18,70	**20,03**	**15,39**	28,48	12,57	16,94
3 . .	**25,45**	17,25	14,34	12,83	15,82	12,11	12,03	**13,76**	**18,89**
4 . .	11,44	10,49	8,89	8,81	9,65	10,75	4,43	11,58	13,68
5 . .	7,20	6,06	7,55	5,87	7,42	8,76	2,53	11,38	10,10
6 . .	1,27	1,63	5,25	4,95	4,64	6,29	0,63	8,38	7,17
7 . .	1,69	1,17	3,28	2,78	3,63	4,94	0,47	6,39	3,91
8 . .	0,42	0,23	2,92	2,32	2,75	4,33	0,47	5,39	4,23
9 . .	0,84		2,66	1,55	2,07	3,72		4,39	3,58
10 . .		0,70	1,61	1,08	1,69	2,23		1,60	1,95
11 . .		0,47	1,25	1,39	1,06	2,00	0,16	2,20	1,62
12 . .			0,79	0,77	0,60	1,18		0,40	0,98
13 . .			0,59	0,15	0,33	0,64		1,00	0,33
14 . .			0,20	0,15	0,22	0,54			0,33
15 & more			0,23		0,11	0,57		0,40	0,65
total .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	III Both Roman Catholic				IV Jew.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.			VIII ♂ R. C. ♀ Prot.		
	C	D	E	F	C	C	E	F	C	E	F
0 . .	**14,94**	17,45	13,92	13,01	15,53	**23,38**	15,52	15,37	**21,13**	13,82	17,82
1 . . .	9,84	**19,31**	14,36	**13,63**	17,05	21,49	**22,02**	**21,08**	18,40	19,45	17,01
2 . . .	14,46	13,45	**17,32**	13,49	**22,34**	15,32	19,33	16,05	14,87	**20,82**	**17,97**
3 . . .	12,90	11,43	14,80	12,17	18,56	16,17	13,70	12,38	18,40	13,65	13,45
4 . . .	11,27	10,91	11,30	11,45	8,71	7,87	7,91	8,57	6,85	9,39	7,21
5 . . .	9,30	5,82	8,84	8,92	6,06	2,98	6,09	6,67	6,26	7,17	7,76
6 . . .	7,81	6,91	5,52	6,02	3,79	3,62	4,41	4,63	3,33	4,10	4,08
7 . . .	5,16	3,27	4,38	6,02	3,79	2,98	3,50	4,08	3,13	2,90	3,13
8 . . .	3,87	2,91	3,24	4,46	2,27	2,34	1,98	3,40	2,54	2,22	2,99
9 . . .	3,94	1,82	1,93	3,13	1,14	1,28	2,28	3,27	2,15	1,88	2,58
10 . . .	2,17	3,81	2,19	3,01	0,38	1,28	1,07	0,82	0,98	2,05	1,63
11 . . .	1,83	1,82	0,44	1,81	0,38	0,43	1,07	0,95	0,39	1,02	1,90
12 . . .	1,22	0,73	1,05	1,08		0,43	0,61	1,64	0,39	0,34	0,68
13 . . .	0,61		0,44	0,84		0.43	0,46	0,41		0,34	0,95
14 . . .	0,27		0,09	0,60				0,27	0,59	0,17	0,14
15 & more	0,41	0,36	0,18	0,36			0,15	0,41	0,59	0,68	0,68
total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of Children	IX Other mixed marriages					IV, V & VI Both Jews & both a same other or no rel.						
	A	B	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	16,75	22,42	**22,58**	14,58	12,55	11,11	12,50	15,27	15,38	12,82	9,71	7,89
1	17,73	21,52	20,65	**23,81**	**19,64**	18,59	19,32	17,24	**25,60**	**23,08**	**15,98**	26,32
2	**28,59**	**24,23**	19,35	21,39	16,91	**32,45**	**28,39**	**20,97**	17,97	17,95	11,65	**42,12**
3	17,73	17,94	12,98	15,83	14,36	18,59	21,73	17,24	15,38	9,40	14,56	7,89
4	11,82	7,62	7,71	6,81	8,36	11,86	11,36	7,88	10,26	11,11	13,30	7,89
5	5,42	3,14	6,54	3,89	8,55	5,18	1,14	5,66	5,13	8,55	8,74	5,26
6	0,98	1,79	3,14	4,72	5,45	1,48	1,14	4,65	2,57	5,14	2,91	2,63
7	0,98		2,09	2,36	2,91	0,74	1,14	5,42	2,57	4,27	8,74	
8		1,34	2,09	2,36	3,09			2,46	2,57	4,27	6,65	
9			1,18	2,04	3,64		1,14	1,23	2,57	1,71	0,97	
10			0,79	0,68	1,82			1,23		0,83	1,94	
11			0,52	0,83	1,45			0,25		0,83	1,94	
12			0,39	0,28	1,09			0,25			2,91	
13				0,28	0,18		1,14					
14								0,25				
15 & more				0,14								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	VII, VIII & IX. All mixed marriages						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	17,24	**24,09**	**22,35**	19,87	14,67	15,50	14,85
1	17,67	21,13	20,22	**26,43**	21,84	**19,19**	**39,08**
2	**29,21**	24,09	16,95	18,39	**20,53**	16,98	27,27
3	16,81	16,17	15,46	14,38	14,47	13,32	12,12
4	12,50	6,93	7,50	5,29	7,95	8,02	3,93
5	4,85	3,30	5,50	3,59	5,60	7,57	1,82
6	0,86	1,65	3,32	4,65	4,43	4,65	0,61
7	0,86	0,66	2,64	2,11	2,91	3,42	
8		1,32	2,29	1,90	2,19	3,17	0,31
9		0,33	1,49	2,33	2,09	3,12	
10			0,97	0,64	1,22	1,39	
11			0,46		0,97	1,44	
12			0,40	0,21	0,41	1,14	
13			0,11	0,21	0,36	0,54	
14			0,17		0,05	0,15	
15 & more . . .		0,33	0,17		0,31	0,40	
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sterile marriages are to be found in very varying degrees in the several religious and professional groups. If we leave the Neo-Malthusians (G) out of consideration, owing to the large number of young married couples it comprises, we shall find that the following comparative table of sterile marriages clearly reveals these big differences.

TABLE 12

	I Dutch Ref.	II Calv.	III R.C.	IV Jews	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	VIII ♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marr.	IV, V, VI	VII, VIII, IX
A	13.56						16.75	11.11	17.24
B	16.78						22.42	12.50	24.09
C	15.66	10.58	14.94	15.53	23.38	21.13	22.58	15.27	22.35
D	14.99	5.54	17.45					15.38	19.87
E	11.24		13.92		15.52	13.82	14.58	12.82	14.67
F	11.94		13.01		15.37	17.82	12.55	9.71	15.50

The smallest number of sterile marriages is to be found among the Calvinists, although there is, also in this group, a great difference, for instance in the shopkeepers group (C) there are almost twice as many sterile marriages as among the skilled labourers (D).

The Roman Catholic labourers have a relatively large proportion of sterile couples; only the mixed marriages show a bigger percentage. The fact that there are such important differences between the various religious groups serves to prove that the marriages are sterile owing to a deliberate restriction of births and not because of their diminished power to produce children. We shall revert to this subject in the last chapter.

Table 11 also shows that the two-children system is most frequently found in the group of higher intellectuals (A) and of officials (B) with one exception (I/A). The shopkeepers (C) have in the different religious groups 2 or 3 children, whilst for the labourers the maxima are between 0 and 3 children.

CHAPTER IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, PROFESSION AND YEAR OF MARRIAGE

The birth rate, having decreased within the last 50 years, the year in which the marriage was entered into influences the number of children. A marriage contracted 50 years ago will have, on an average, a larger number of children than one entered into 25 years later, all other things being equal. When dividing the marriages according to the year of marriage, this factor is taken into account. The marriage years have, to this end, been divided into 6 periods, viz. 1878 and preceding years, 1879—1893, 1894—1903, 1904—1913, 1914—1918, 1919—1928. The first period comprises only 77 marriages, 57 of which belong to the shopkeepers' group (C). This group is of pratically no importance in view of its small number.

The number of children per 100 families for every professional group and every period was:

TABLE 13

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
1878 and before			582					588
1879—1893	329	363	569	537	629	653		597
1894—1903	302	304	469	474	550	593		510
1904—1913	266	242	353	400	394	442	322	379
1914—1918	258	222	256	302	293	300	273	278
1919—1928	147	125	136	148	146	173	139	154

For the random deviation and the deviation from the average we find:

TABLE 14

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1879—1893	329	363	569	537	629	653	
Average number of children = 513.							
Random deviation = 27,387.							
Deviation from the average . . .	—184	—150	+ 56	+ 24	+114	+140	
1894—1903	302	304	469	474	550	593	
Average number of children = 449.							
Random deviation = 27,387.							
Deviation from the average	—147	— 45	+ 20	+ 25	+101	+144	
1904—1913	266	242	353	400	394	442	332
Average number of children = 346.							
Random deviation = 27,774.							
Deviation from the average	— 80	—104	+ 7	+ 54	+ 48	+ 96	—24
1914—1918	258	222	256	302	293	400	273
Average number of children = 272.							
Random deviation = 27,774.							
Deviation from the average	— 14	— 50	— 16	+ 30	+ 20	+ 28	+1
1919—1928	147	125	136	148	146	173	139
Average number of children = 145.							
Random deviation = 27,774.							
Deviation from the average	+ 2	— 20	— 9	+ 3	+ 1	+ 28	—6

The following result is thus obtained:

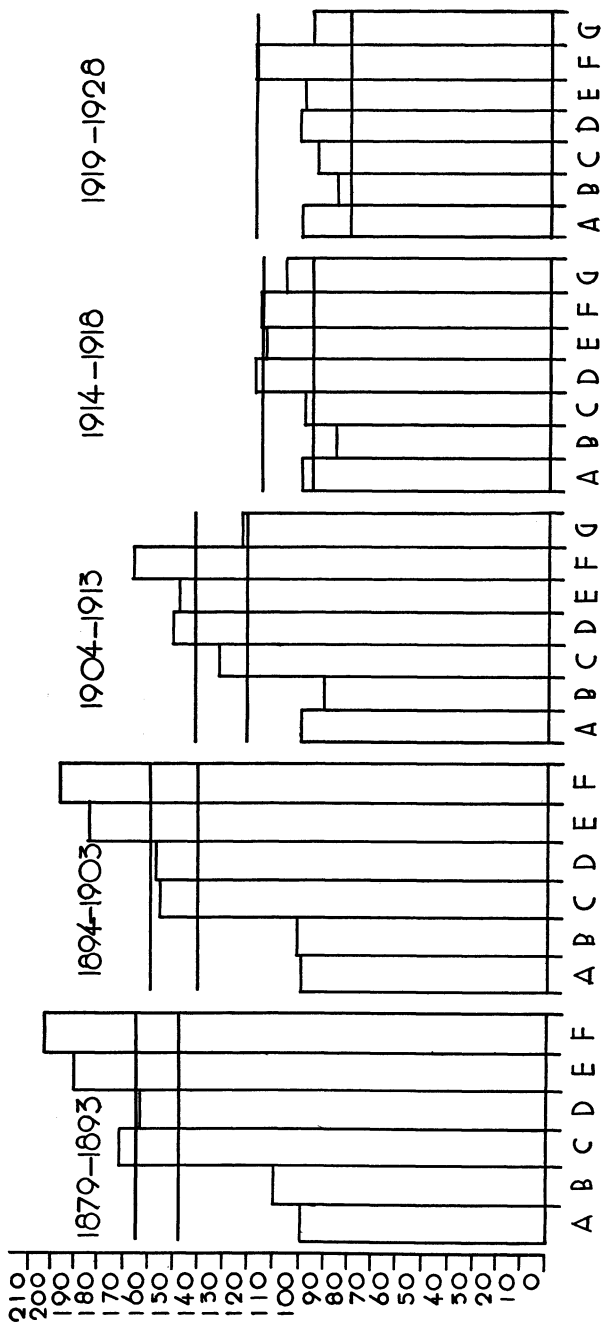
TABLE 15

	Fall outside the random deviation		Fall within the random deviation	
	On the + side	On the — side	On the + side	On the — side
1879—1893 . .	C, E, F	A, B	D	
1894—1903 . .	E, F	A, B	C, D	
1904—1913 . .	D, E, F	A, B	C	G
1914—1918 . .	D, F	B	E, G	A, C
1919—1928 . .	F		A, D, E	B, C, G

CHART 5

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP; THE NUMBER OF GROUP **A** IN EVERY PERIOD = 100

(THE CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL LINES DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF THE RANDOM DEVIATION)



This shows that the big differences which in the last 25 years of the 19th century existed between the number of children in the several professional group, have been equalized during and especially since the war. Whereas prior to 1914, the number of children of almost all the professional groups fell outside the random deviation, they fall completely within it since the war, except in the case of the skilled labourers' group which falls just across the line of the random deviation.

This process of equalization becomes very evident in the subjoined table:

TABLE 16 (Chart 5)

Assuming that in each period the number of children per 100 families of the professional group A = 100, the number in the other group will be:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
1879—1893 . .	100	110,3	172,9	163,2	191,2	203,1		181,5
1894—1903 . .	100	100,6	155,3	157,0	182,1	196,4		168,9
1904—1913 . .	100	91,0	132,7	150,4	148,1	166,2	121,1	142,2
1914—1918 . .	100	86,0	99,2	117,1	113,6	116,3	105,8	107,8
1919—1928 . .	100	85,0	92,5	100,7	99,3	117,7	94,5	104,8

Once again attention should be called to the fact that the marriages celebrated after 1913 cannot all be considered as of completed fertility. This means, therefore, that the number of children to marriages contracted since 1913 can still increase, whilst this is not true of those solemnized prior to that date. This should, therefore, be taken into account when comparing the number of children in the various years and it will be better to compare the number of children in the various professional groups for each period. We shall then see that in the period 1879—1893, with only one exception (D), the number of children regularly increases from A to F. The officials (B) have 10 % more offspring than the higher intellectuals (A). But already in the next period 1894—1903 A and B have practically the same number of children; the proportion in the other professional groups has also slightly declined. In 1904—1913 the officials (B) have fewer children than the higher intellectuals (A) and this difference continues to exist in all the other periods. The other groups also

show a drop in the birth rate and the Neo-Malthusians (G) do not produce fewer children than the other groups of labourers.

In the accompanying table the number of children per 100 families of each professional group in the period 1879—1893 is put at 100, the number in the other periods being calculated on this basis.

TABLE 17 (Chart 6)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
1879—1893 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
1894—1903 . .	91,8	83,7	84,3	88,3	87,4	90,8		85,4
1904—1913 . .	80,9	66,7	62,0	74,5	62,6	67,7	63,5	63,5
1914—1918 . .	78,4	61,2	45,0	56,2	46,6	45,9	53,7	46,6
1919—1928 . .	44,7	34,4	23,9	27,6	23,2	27,1	27,3	25,8

As far as group G is concerned, the absolute number of marriages before 1904 was too small, so that the number of children for the period 1904—1913, in which there is a sufficiently large number of marriages, is taken to be equal to the number of children per 100 families of all the groups together, the latter being calculated on the basis of 100 children in the period 1879—1893.

This table shows that the greatest decline is registered among the practised labourers (E) and the shopkeepers (C), the smallest among the higher intellectuals (A). This in itself is not surprising, for in the period 1879—1893 the birth rate of A was already relatively low. In this respect the lower classes have at a quick pace tried to make up for „arrears", if this expression may be used.

In the following table the classification of 100 families of every professional group in the various periods of the years of marriage is based on the number of children. Where the absolute numbers were too small, the classification has not been made; (the maxima are printed in large type). (Table 18 see page 37.)

CHART 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE; THE NUMBER IN THE PERIOD 1879—1893 OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP = 100

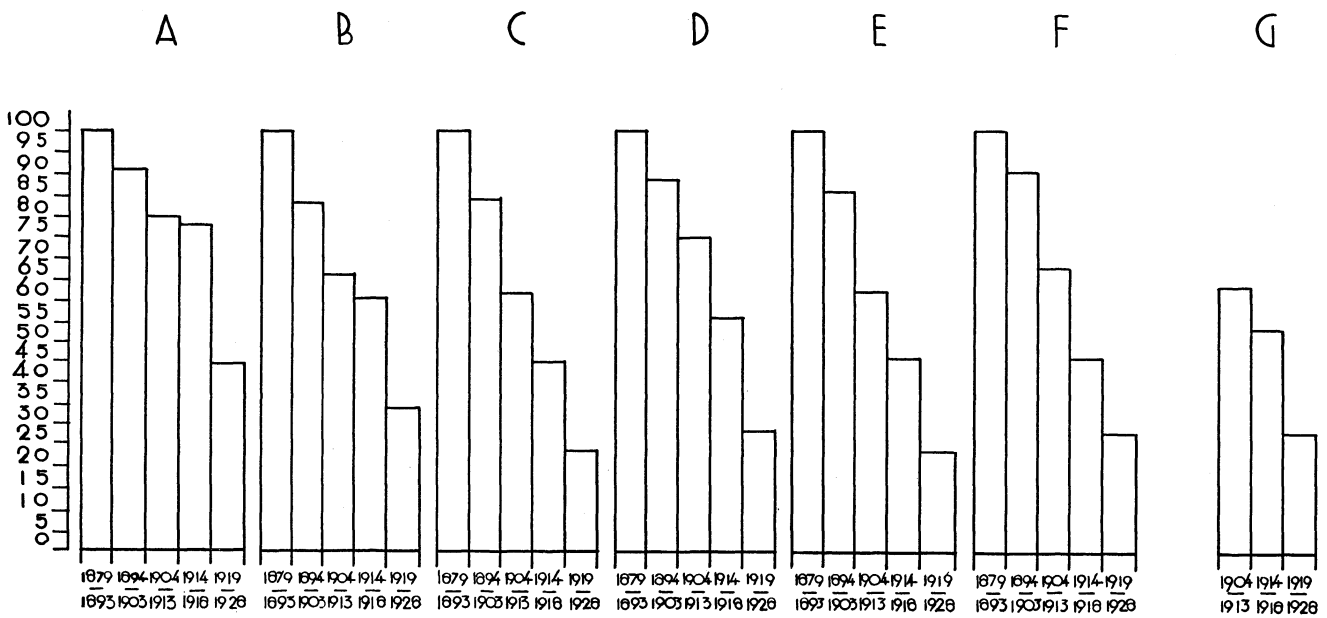


TABLE 18.

Number of children	1878 & before		1879—1893						
	C	total	A	B	C	D	E	F	total
0	1,75	1,30	10,20	7,02	7,04	8,69	5,38	3,76	6,12
1	3,51	2,60	10,20	8,78	4,64	5,43	5,77	2,76	4,72
2	5,26	3,90	16,33	17,56	6,48	**14,94**	5,38	5,01	7,20
3	14,04	**18,18**	10,20	**22,85**	11,41	6,52	9,23	7,26	10,13
4	8,78	9,09	**22,45**	15,78	9,01	5,43	7,69	6,02	8,48
5	**15,78**	14,29	16,33	5,26	**11,58**	9,13	9,62	10,28	**10,58**
6	12,29	11,66	8,17	8,78	10,14	**14,94**	9,23	8,27	9,62
7	**15,78**	14,29		1,75	9,85	5,43	7,69	**11,46**	9,05
8	3,51	5,20	4,08	7,02	8,03	9,13	**10,00**	11,28	9,11
9	5,26	3,90			8,03	8,69	9,62	10,58	8,41
10	3,51	7,79	2,04	5,20	5,21	5,43	6,92	6,27	5,74
11	8,78	1,30			3,80	2,17	7,32	6,02	4,59
12	1,75	1,30			1,69	3,04	2,69	4,01	2,42
13					1,69		1,92	3,01	1,85
14					0,70		0,39	1,75	0,83
15 & more					0,70	1,09	1,15	2,26	1,15
total . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1894—1903						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	total
0	7,41	5,46	9,38	12,09	6,42	6,61	7,74
1	10,53	13,66	7,53	7,14	6,71	5,48	7,11
2	**30,08**	**29,51**	11,44	**13,74**	7,40	6,79	**10,82**
3	21,05	20,22	**14,33**	9,89	11,81	9,31	12,62
4	11,84	15,30	11,44	8,79	8,98	**10,90**	10,73
5	10,53	6,56	10,27	10,45	**11,90**	8,94	10,20
6	1,32	1,64	9,45	8,79	10,66	9,66	9,11
7	2,63	3,82	6,03	5,49	8,59	8,70	7,14
8	2,63	0,55	5,41	6,56	7,11	8,18	6,32
9	1,32	1,09	5,34	5,49	6,61	8,53	6,20
10		1,09	3,29	3,85	5,82	5,40	4,29
11		0,55	2,12	4,39	2,76	4,18	2,82
12			1,71	1,65	2,57	3,31	2,22
13	0,66		0,89	1,10	1,18	1,74	1,16
14			0,62	0,55	0,59	0,96	0,65
15 & more		0,55	0,75		0,89	1,31	0,87
total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1904—1913							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0	11,25	15,58	12,69	9,81	8,09	10,88	5,41	11,02
1	13,75	13,96	11,67	10,65	10,20	8,07	16,22	10,60
2	21,25	**27,29**	15,64	10,65	15,59	11,29	17,57	15,21
3	**25,83**	20,45	**16,79**	**17,11**	**17,43**	12,38	16,22	**16,01**
4	15,42	11,36	13,17	13,69	14,43	12,24	**18,90**	13,42
5	8,33	6,82	10,27	9,13	10,68	**12,75**	4,06	10,72
6	1,67	2,27	5,96	8,75	7,82	8,69	2,70	6.90
7	1,67	0,65	4,31	4,56	5,44	7,05	2,70	5,01
8		0,65	3,58	4,91	4,33	6,22		4,19
9	0,83	0,65	2,52	3,42	2,58	3,56		2,63
10			1,11	3,80	2,06	2,39		1,70
11		0,32	1,07	0,76	10,04	2,19		1,21
12			0,68	0,76	0,63	1,16		0,71
13			0,44		0,37	0,41		0,35
14					0,21	0,48		0,18
15 & more			0,10		0,10	0,24		0,14
total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1914—1918							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0	13,27	18,79	18,53	12,22	8,69	13,15	3,10	12,80
1	7,96	14,77	14,74	14,03	14,04	14,67	13,95	14,20
2	**30,99**	**29,53**	**23,78**	15,84	**24,74**	**16,63**	**36,44**	**22,91**
3	21,24	16,78	20,00	**23,08**	19,55	15,95	22,48	19,08
4	15,93	10,07	8,84	13,12	13,03	14,32	10,85	12,16
5	5,31	5,37	6,32	7,69	9,93	12,92	7,75	9,16
6	2,65	2,68	4,84	6,79	4,50	5,36	3,10	4,74
7	2,65	1,34	1,58	5,43	3,10	3,26	0,78	2,72
8		0,67	1,05	0,45	1,32	1,75	1,55	1,24
9			0,21	0,45	0,80	1,40		0,67
10			0,11		0,15	0,47		0,19
11				0,90	0,15	0,12		0,13
12								
13								
14								
15 & more								
total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1919—1928							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0	27,78	**32,32**	**29,85**	23,02	20,04	20,00	19,81	22,94
1	26,22	29,82	29,70	**37,03**	**32,18**	**29,92**	**38,83**	**25,21**
2	**29,34**	23,64	24,00	21,78	25,81	24,41	28,08	24,97
3	9,44	10,55	10,79	10,26	14,41	14,06	10,11	12,55
4	3,89	2,18	3,41	4,58	5,19	6,87	2,58	4,79
5	2,22	1,49	1,60	2,08	1,72	3,62	0,59	2,08
6	1,11		0,37	1,11	0,36	0,93		5,31
7			0,26	0,14	0,22	0,19		1,81
8			0,05		0,07			0,34
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15 & more								
total . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

This table makes clear that in all the professional groups there has been an increase in the proportion of sterile marriages during the last 50 years.

But it also shows that this increase has not been equally great for all the groups. If the percentage for the period 1879—1893 of each professional group = 100, the proportion for the other periods is:

TABLE 19 (Chart 7)

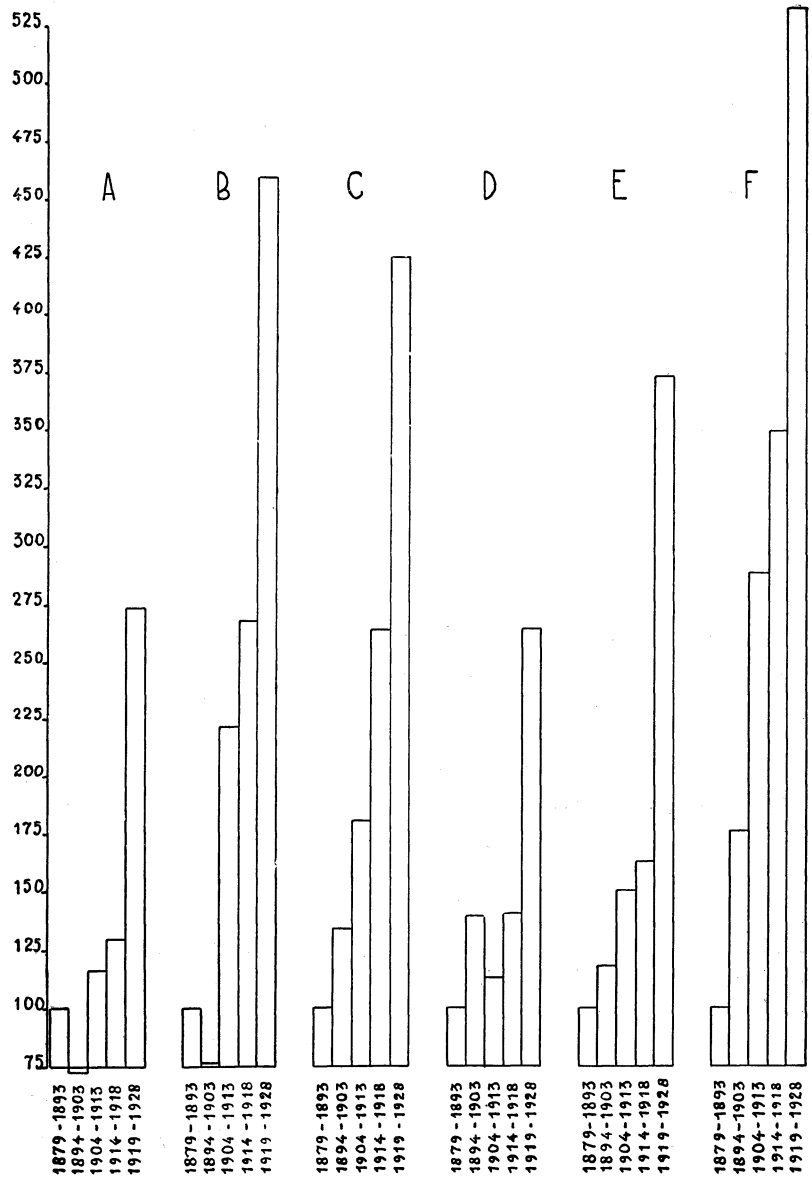
	A	B	C	D	E	F	total
1879—1893 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1894—1903 . .	72,6	77,8	133,2	139,1	119,3	175,8	126,4
1904—1913 . .	110,3	221,9	180,2	112,9	150,4	289,4	180,1
1914—1918 . .	130,1	267,6	263,2	140,6	161,5	349,7	209,2
1919—1928 .	272,3	460,4	424,0	264,9	372,5	531,9	374,8

The large number of sterile marriages in the period 1919—1928 is due to the fact that it includes many marriages of very short dura-

CHART 7

NUMBER OF CHILDLESS FAMILIES PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE.

THE NUMBER FOR EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP IN 1879—1893 = 100



tion. The important feature in this connection is not so much the absolute level of this figure as the big difference between the professional groups. In the case of the officials (B) the number of sterile marriages increases by 360 % in 50 years; in the group of unskilled labourers (F) by 430 %; on the other hand, in the case of the higher intellectuals, there is only a 172 % increase, whilst the rise in the skilled labourers' group is 164 %. If we examine the increase from the first period to the 4th period (1914—1918), a period, therefore, in which almost all the marriages have a duration of at least 10 years, we also see a great difference between the professional groups. The increase registered in these 40 years is 30 % for the intellectuals (A), 168 % for the officials (B), 163 % for the shopkeepers (C), 40 % for the skilled labourers (D), 61 % for the practised labourers (E) and 250 % for the unskilled labourers.

If the rise in the number of sterile marriages were due to a lower fertility, it should be the same in all the professional groups, for the increase would then be a biological phenomenon, quite irrespective of the profession.

The difference in the rate of increase in the number of sterile marriages in the several professional groups is a proof of the volitional control of birth.

Table 18 also shows that the families with the most frequent number of children in the period 1879—1893 lies between those with 2 children (for D) and with 8 children (for E). These maxima have gradually shifted towards the smaller families, for in the next 2 periods the maxima are between 2 and 5 children; in 1914—1918 between 2 and 3 children and in the last period between 0 and 2 children.

In the period 1879—1893, the most frequent number of children was 4 among the higher intellectuals (A); it was then already 3 for the officials (B), 5 for the shopkeepers (C); 2 and 6 children — in the same proportion — were the most usual figures for the skilled labourers (D); the practised labourers (E) mostly had 8 children and the unskilled labourers (F) 7. As regards the marriages in the next decade we see, as already pointed out, that 5 children is the most usual number only in the case of the practised labourers (E); this figure is 4 for the unskilled labourers (F), 3 for the shopkeepers (C) and 2 for the remaining professional groups. With respect to marriages of the 1904—1913 period, a small reaction sets in, in so far that the

most frequent number of children either remains at the same level or shifts slightly towards the larger families. For instance the higher intellectuals (A) usually have 3 children, the officials (B) 2, the shopkeepers (C) 3 and the 3 groups of labourers D, E, and F respectively 3, 4 and 5, whilst the Neo-Malthusians (G) have, as a rule, 4 children in this period.

In the 1914—1918 period all the professional groups generally have 2 children with the exception of the skilled labourers (D) who usually have 3 children. In the last period the one-child system is commonly found in the labourers' groups and the Neo-Malthusian group (97 % of which are labourers); the higher intellectuals (A), as a rule, have 2 children, the officials (B) and the shopkeepers (C) none.

This table also clearly shows a tendency to equalization by a reduction of the most frequent number of children to that registered in the smaller families.

CHAPTER V

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, RELIGION AND YEAR OF MARRIAGE

All through the centuries the various Churches have always steadily opposed family limitation. The Roman Catholic Church resolutely condemned the avoidance of parenthood, whilst the others, the Jews for instance, made a less energetic stand against this tendency. The question now is whether this more or less active opposition on the part of the Churches had any influence on the declining birth rate, whether the Church has been able to check the drop in the birth rate or has at least succeeded in retarding it.

In the accompanying table the number of children is calculated per 100 families of each religion in every period of marriage.

TABLE 20

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	IV, V & VI
	Dutch Ref.	Calv.	R. C.	Jewish	Both. diff. rel.	Both no rel.	♂ Prot. ♀ R. C.	♂ R. C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Jewish, both diff. rel. both no rel.
1879–1893	622	684	597				547	642	474	488
1894–1903	517	552	545	372	348		541	495	437	373
1904–1913	371	485	413	270	334	301	367	347	339	296
1914–1918	271	355	310	248			258	276	258	262
1919–1928	147	209	180	130	164	163	152	150	140	151

If, for this series, we calculate the random deviation and the deviation from the average we find:

TABLE 21

	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
1879—1893	622	684	597	488	547	642	474
Average number of children = 578							
Random deviation = 27,387							
Deviation from the average . . .	+44	+106	+19	—90	—31	+64	—104
1894—1903	517	552	545	373	541	495	437
Average number of children = 494							
Random deviation = 27,387							
Deviation from the average . . .	+23	+58	+51	—121	+47	+1	—57
1904—1913	371	485	413	296	367	347	339
Average number of children = 374							
Random deviation = 27,387							
Deviation from the average . . .	—3	+111	+39	—78	—7	—27	—35
1914—1918	271	355	310	262	258	276	258
Average number of children = 286							
Random deviation = 27,387							
Deviation from the average . . .	—15	+69	+24	—24	—28	—10	—28
1919—1928	147	209	180	151	152	150	140
Average number of children = 161							
Random deviation = 27,387							
Deviation from the average . . .	—14	+58	+19	—10	—9	—12	—21

The result come to is as follows:

TABLE 22

	Fall outside the random deviation		Fall within the random deviation	
	On the + side	On the — side	On the + side	On the — side
1879—1893	I, II, VIII	$\overset{IV}{\underset{VI}{V}}$, VII, IX	III	
1894—1904	II, III, VII	$\overset{IV}{\underset{VI}{V}}$, IX	I, VIII	
1904—1913	II, III	$\overset{IV}{\underset{VI}{V}}$, IX		I, VII, VIII
1914—1918	II	VII, VIII, IX	III	I, $\overset{IV}{\underset{VI}{V}}$, VIII
1919—1928	II		III	I, $\overset{IV}{\underset{VI}{V}}$, VII, VIII, IX

This table demonstrates that in the first period there were big differences between the number of children in the several religious groups, but the differences have gradually been reduced; they are equalized. In the last 2 periods only the Calvinist marriages fall outside the random deviation on the positive side, whilst the mixed marriages, except group VIII fall outside it on the negative side in the period 1914—1918.

In the first periods practically all the numbers fall outside the random deviation; in the last periods they fall within.

The number of children per 100 families of the Dutch Reformed Church for each period being = 100, the number for the other religious groups is as hereunder.

TABLE 23 (Chart 8)

	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
	Dutch Ref.	Calv.	R.C.	Jewish, both same other rel., both no rel.	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages
1879—1893 . .	100	110,0	96,0	78,5	87,9	103,2	76,2
1894—1903 . .	100	106,8	105,4	72,1	104,6	95,7	82,6
1904—1913 . .	100	130,7	111,3	79,8	98,9	95,7	91,4
1914—1918 . .	100	131,0	114,4	96,7	95,2	101,8	95,2
1919—1928 . .	100	142,2	122,4	102,7	103,4	102,0	95,2

It will be seen from these figures that the Calvinists have, in all the periods, invariably had the largest number of children. Then come the Roman Catholics, with the exception of the marriages contracted in the period 1879—1893. In this period the Reformed Church and the mixed marriages (Roman Catholic father and Protestant mother) had more children than the wholly Roman Catholic marriages.

In the next table the number of children per 100 families of each religion in the period 1879—1893 being = 100, the number in the other periods is calculated to be as follows:

CHART 8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE; THE NUMBER FOR **I** IN EVERY PERIOD = 100

(THE CONTINUOUS HORIZONTAL LINES DEMARCATE THE LIMITS OF THE RANDOM DEVIATION)

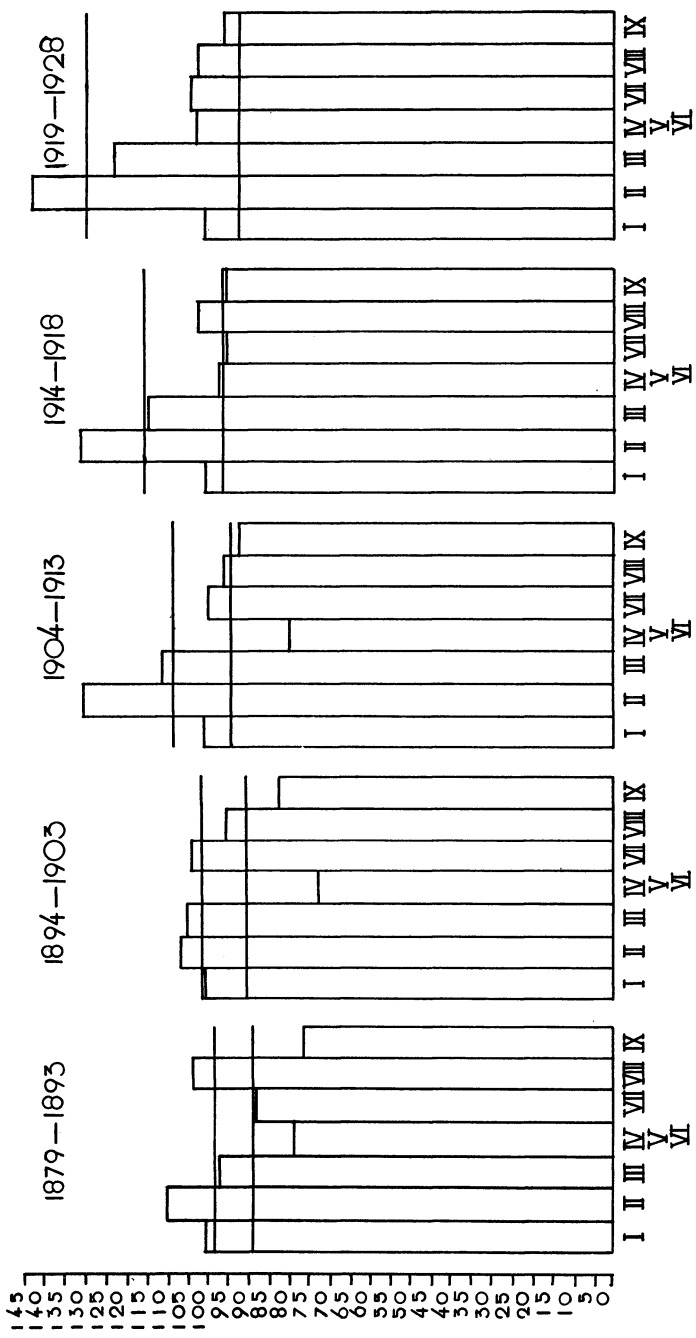


CHART 9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE; THE NUMBER FOR EVERY RELIGION IN 1879—1893 = 100

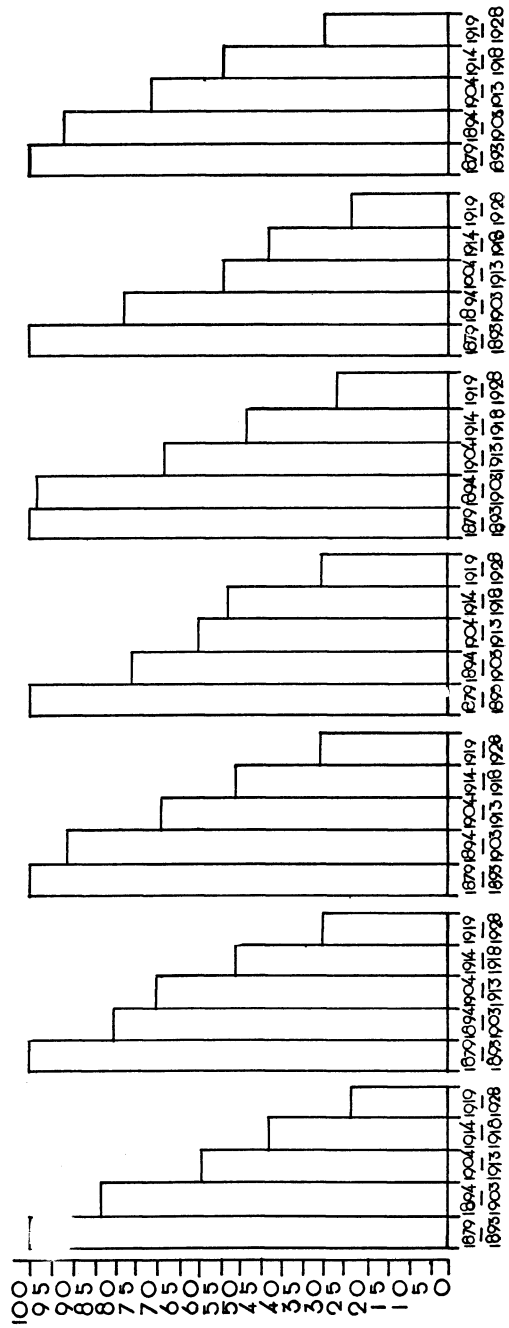


TABLE 24 (Chart 9)

	I Dutch Ref.	II Calv.	III R.C.	IV, V & VI Jewish, both same other rel., both no rel.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	VIII ♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marriages.
1879—1893 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1894—1903 . .	83,1	80,7	91,3	76,4	98,9	77,1	92,2
1904—1913 . .	59,6	70,9	69,2	60,6	67,1	54,0	71,5
1914—1918 . .	43,6	51,9	51,9	53,7	47,2	43,0	54,4
1919—1928 . .	23,6	30,6	30,2	30,9	27,8	23,4	29,5

This comparative table shows that the decline in the number of children in the last 50 years for all religious groups has been about equally large. At the beginning of this chapter we asked whether the active opposition of the various denominations to birth control had been successful. The answer is: In the case of those religions which energetically discountenanced and still discountenance birth control, the drop in the birth rate is almost as large as in the others; as regards the mixed marriages the decline is practically the same as for the Roman Catholics.

The drop in the last fifty years has amounted to

TABLE 25

I	Dutch Reformed Church	76.4%
II	Calvinists	69.4%
III	Roman Catholics	69.8%
IV, V & VI	Jews, both different other religion, and both no religion	69.1%
VII	♂ Protestant, ♀ Roman Catholic	72.2%
VIII	♂ Roman Catholic, ♀ Protestant	76.6%
IX	Other mixed marriages	70.5%

It may be objected that a very large proportion of the marriages of the 1919—1928 period are not yet exhausted. To the majority of these marriages children can and will still be born, and then the dif-

ference between the marriages of the several religious groups will also be noticeable. Assuming that this were true, there would be a big difference between the families of the 1879—1893 period and those of the 1914—1918 period for the various denominational groups. The decline in the birth rate in these 40 years has been

TABLE 26

I	Dutch Reformed Church	56.4%
II	Calvinists	48.1%
III	Roman Catholics	48.1%
IV, V & VI	Jews, both different other religion and both no religion	46.3%
VII	♂ Protestant, ♀ Roman Catholic	52.8%
VIII	♂ Roman Catholic, ♀ Protestant	57.0%
IX	Other mixed marriages	45.6%

The above figures, it is true, diverge rather more, but it is still quite evident that in the case of the Roman Catholic population, although the Church so resolutely condemns birth control, the decline is even bigger than in the combined groups IV, V and VI and larger than for the other mixed marriages (IX).

We can safely say that this table 26 testifies to the fact that the determined opposition to family limitation offered by the various Churches has not in Rotterdam, during the last 50 years, had a really great influence on the birth rate.

If we now divide 100 families of each religious group and each period of marriage year according to the number of children, we get the following table. (The maxima are in large type). (Table 27 see page 50.)

It will be seen from this table that

1. The marriages of the 1879—1903 period generally have a large number of children; for the Reformed Church and the Calvinists this number is usually 5, for the Roman Catholics 8, for the other non-mixed marriages 4. This last group has a second rather lower maximum, namely 7 children. In the mixed marriages group, there are also two peaks, namely for VII (♂ Protestant, ♀ Roman Catholic) 3 and 6 children; for VIII (♂ Roman Catholic, ♀ Protestant)3, 5 and 8 children, and for IX (other mixed marriages) 3 and 7 children.

TABLE 27

Number of children	1879—1893						
	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
0	5,12		8,46	10,61	2,78	6,25	10,31
1	4,17	4,48	3,32	4,55	8,33	4,17	**12,36**
2	6,80	4,48	5,44	3,03	10,19	8,33	7,22
3	10,00	5,97	9,97	12,12	**13,57**	9,37	11,34
4	8,53	5,97	7,55	**18,18**	6,79	7,29	10,31
5	**12,12**	**16,41**	10,57	10,61	8,33	9,37	7,22
6	10,24	13,43	9,67	4,55	**13,57**	3,12	8,25
7	7,86	10,45	9,97	16,67	10,19	9,37	9,28
8	7,86	10,45	**11,48**	9,09	6,79	**13,57**	8,25
9	8,69	8,96	7,55	7,58	8,33	9,37	8,25
10	5,95	11,94	5,74	3,03	2,78	5,21	2,06
11	5,60	1,49	4,23		2,78	6,25	2,06
12	2,62		3,32		4,18		2,06
13	2,14	1,49	0,91		1,39	5,21	1,03
14	1,19		0,91				
15 & more	1,31	4,48	0,91			3,12	
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1894—1903						
	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
0	7,02	5,71	8,61	8,37	11,52	12,16	4,28
1	6,46	6,19	6,39	10,84	5,57	9,12	10,70
2	10,75	8,10	8,33	**22,20**	7,06	8,78	**16,51**
3	**13,25**	10,48	9,72	16,26	**11,89**	**13,54**	14,98
4	10,99	**11,90**	9,86	11,82	10,04	7,09	13,46
5	10,42	11,42	10,56	7,39	7,44	11,14	10,40
6	9,29	7,14	**10,97**	6,86	8,19	7,43	8,87
7	6,98	8,10	8,75	4,93	9,67	6,08	4,28
8	6,68	8,10	5,83	3,94	7,06	5,74	3,98
9	6,04	11,42	6,39	1,97	7,06	5,74	5,81
10	4,24	4,76	5,56	2,46	3,72	5,07	2,14
11	3,02	3,81	2,64	0,99	3,72	1,69	2,75
12	2,31	1,43	2,92	1,48	2,97	1,35	1,22
13	1,18	0,48	1,53		2,23	1,35	0,31
14	0,61	0,48	0,83	0,49	0,37	1,69	
15 & more	0,76	0,48	1,11		1,49	2,03	0,31
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1904—1913						
	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
0	9,67	5,37	11,53	10,28	13,01	13,97	13,08
1	10,11	5,07	7,91	17,79	12,83	13,77	12,79
2	16,28	8,86	12,77	19,76	13,94	12,37	**19,04**
3	**17,66**	14,93	11,82	**22,11**	**15,23**	**16,36**	16,13
4	14,10	14,63	**15,07**	11,07	13,01	10,58	10,76
5	11,37	**16,21**	11,53	6,72	7,44	9,38	8,87
6	6,40	10,15	8,87	1,98	8,55	5,99	5,67
7	5,01	7,46	5,53	5,14	4,82	4,59	3,34
8	3,71	7,76	5,05	3,16	3,72	4,00	4,07
9	2,28	3,58	3,43	0,40	3,35	2,79	2,62
10	1,40	0,89	3,05	0,40	1,30	2,20	1,74
11	0,92	2,39	1,62	0,79	0,74	2,20	1,02
12	0,48	0,89	0,86	0,40	1,49	1,00	0,72
13	0,24	1,19	0,76		0,19	0,20	0,15
14	0,27	0,31	0,10		0,19		
15 & more	0,10	0,31	0,10		0,19	0,60	
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1914—1918						
	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
0	10,76	9,68	13,51	7,35	17,14	15,70	17,41
1	14,93	8,39	11,20	18,38	19,05	14,83	12,24
2	**27,06**	15,48	17,63	**30,14**	**19,93**	17,73	**22,80**
3	19,84	14,84	**17,78**	17,65	18,41	**19,77**	21,65
4	12,21	16,13	14,83	12,50	7,62	13,08	9,18
5	8,10	**18,05**	11,37	7,35	8,25	9,01	8,47
6	4,05	9,68	6,59	3,68	2,86	4,65	4,94
7	2,26	3,87	4,61	2,21	3,49	2,62	1,18
8	0,93	3,23	1,32	0,74	2,22	1,16	1,18
9	0,52	0,65	0,33		1,59	1,45	0,71
10	0,17		0,50				0,24
11	0,17		0,33				
12							
13							
14							
15 & more							
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	1919—1928						
	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
0	22,77	16,72	22,60	24,14	23,09	23,87	24,36
1	**33,83**	20,30	**24,90**	**30,27**	**33,36**	**30,76**	**35,81**
2	25,64	23,88	24,24	27,59	23,93	26,24	23,24
3	11,35	**24,46**	14,87	10,73	11,91	12,90	11,54
4	4,31	8,36	8,05	4,21	4,70	3,51	3,29
5	1,67	4,78	3,61	1,53	1,88	2,04	1,36
6	0,35	0,90	0,99	1,53	0,52	0,68	0,24
7	0,08	0,60	0,58		0.31		0,08
8			0,16				0,08
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15 & more							
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2. In the second period 1894—1903, the most frequent number of children is lower. The Dutch Reformed have 3 children, the Calvinists 4, the Roman Catholics 6 and the other non-mixed marriages 2; group VII has 3 and 7 children (the latter is a small peak), VIII 5 and IX 3 children.

3. In the third period 1904—1913, the most frequent number of children continues to drop. For the Dutch Reformed marriages it is once again 3, for the Calvinists 5, for the Roman Catholics 4, for the other non-mixed marriages 3, for group VII the figure is 3, for group VIII 3 and for IX 2 children.

4. In the following period 1914—1918, which comprises to a small extent marriages the fertility of which is not yet entirely completed, the Dutch Reformed have generally 2 children, the Calvinists 5, the Roman Catholics 3, the other non-mixed marriages 2, group VII 2, group VIII 3, and group IX 2 children.

5. In the last period the most frequent number is one child in all the religious groups, with the exception of the Calvinists who generally have 3 children.

A rather better idea of the declining birth rate in the various denominational groups in the last 50 years is gained by examining for how many children there is about the same percentage of marriages; we then find that the number is

TABLE 28

	Number of children	I Dutch Ref.	II Calv.	III R.C.	IV, V & VI Jewish, both same other rel., both no rel.	VII ♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	VIII ♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	IX Other mixed marriages
1879—1893	0—5 children	46,54	37,31	45,31	59,10	49,99	44,78	58,76
1894—1903	0—4 „	48,47	42,38	42,91	69,49	46,08	50,69	59,93
1904—1913	0—3 „	53,72	34,23	37,03	69,94	55,01	56,47	61,04
1914—1918	0—2 „	52,75	33,55	42,34	55,87	55,62	48,26	52,45
1919—1928	0—1 child	56,60	37,02	57,50	54,41	56,75	54,63	60,17

This table shows that in the chronological order of the periods about the same or even a rather higher percentage is attained in the various religious groups, whilst there is a drop in the number of children per marriage. In the above table the Calvinists have the smallest percentage, as was to be expected, for they have the largest number of large families.

The figures, relating to sterile marriages, which we reproduce hereunder for the purpose of giving a good survey, are certainly remarkable. This table indicates the number of sterile marriages per 100 marriages of every religious group and of every period. (Table 29 see page 55.)

If the percentage of sterile marriages in the period 1879—1893 for every religion is = 100 then the corresponding percentage for every subsequent period is as calculated in the subjoined table. The proportion of childless marriages in the 1879—1893 period was nil in the case of the Calvinists. That is why for the next period 100 times the percentage is divided by the average percentage of all the marriages of this 1894—1903 period.

CHART 10

NUMBER OF CHILDLESS FAMILIES PER 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY RELIGION AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE; THE NUMBER FOR EVERY RELIGION IN 1879—1893 = 100

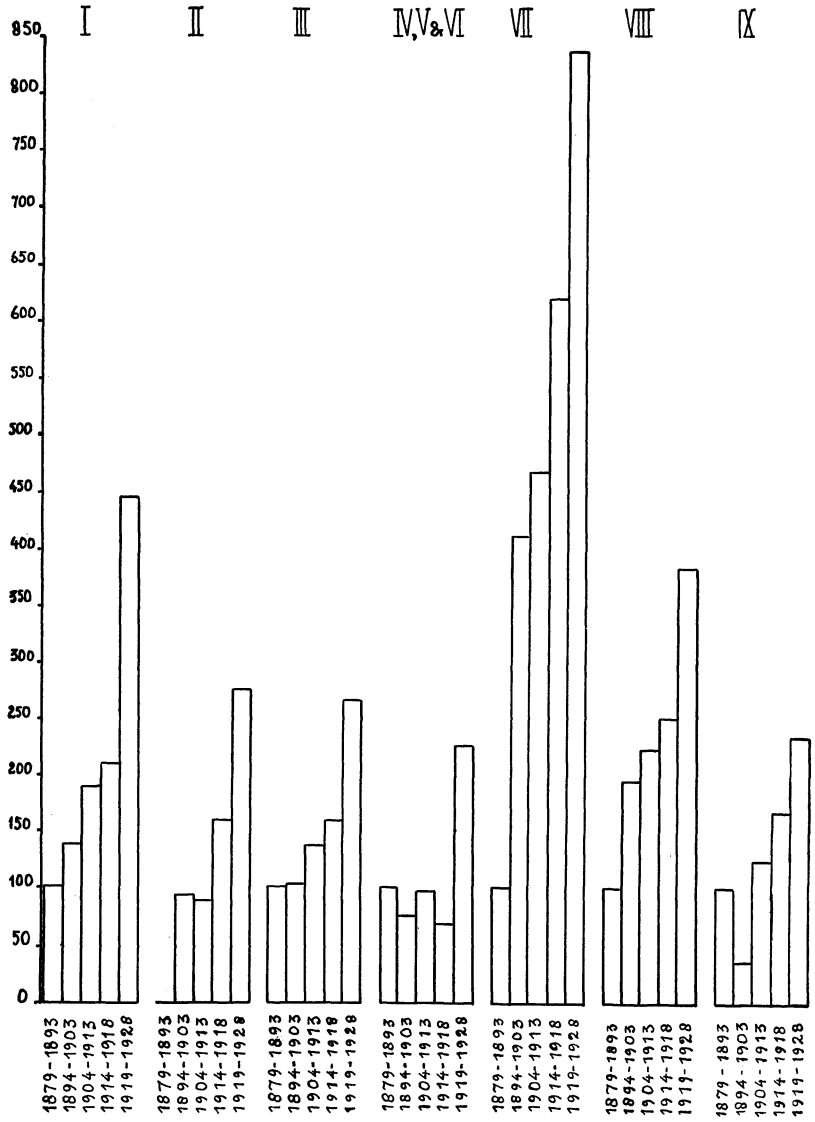


TABLE 29

	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
	Dutch Ref.	Calv.	R.C	Jewish, both same other rel., both no rel.	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages
1879—1893 . .	5,12	0	8,46	10,61	2,78	6,25	10,31
1894—1903 . .	7,02	5,71	8,61	8,37	11,52	12,16	4,28
1904—1913 . .	9,67	5,37	11,53	10,28	13,01	13,97	13,08
1914—1918 . .	10,76	9.68	13,51	7,35	17,14	15,70	17,41
1919—1928 . .	22,77	16,72	22,60	24,14	23,09	23,87	24,36

TABLE 30(Chart 10)

	I	II	III	IV, V & VI	VII	VIII	IX
1879—1893	100		100	100	100	100	100
1894—1903	137.1	93.3	101.8	78.9	414.3	194.6	41.5
1904—1913	188.9	87.7	136.3	96.9	468.0	223.5	126.9
1914—1918	210.2	158.2	159.7	69.3	616.6	250.8	168.9
1919—1928	444.7	273.2	267.1	227.5	830.6	381.9	236.3

These figures show that the rise in the number of sterile marriages for the several religious groups is far from being the same. As was already said in the previous chapter it must be borne in mind that in the period 1919—1928 there are very many marriages of very short duration. This explains why the percentage in this period in all the religious groups is higher than in the preceding period.

But it should be observed that there is a great difference between the various denominations. And if we compare the percentages for the period 1914—1918 these will also be found to vary considerably. The number of childless marriages in the combined denominational groups IV, V, and VI is certainly remarkable. In this case there is a drop and no increase in the number of sterile marriages during the last 50 years.

As was pointed out in the previous chapter with respect to the professional groups, this difference in the increase in the number of childless marriages in the several religious groups bears witness to the practice of deliberate birth control and testifies against the hypothesis of a decline in reproductive capacity.

CHAPTER VI

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

In the foregoing chapters the families are considered in relation to the professions, the religions and the year in which the marriage took place. No account was taken of the duration of the marriage. It was several times pointed out that the marriages contracted in the period 1919—1928 were not yet exhausted in the majority of cases, but the subject was not enlarged upon. In this chapter this factor is taken into consideration and the marriages in the various periods of the marriage year are subdivided according to the duration of the marriage.

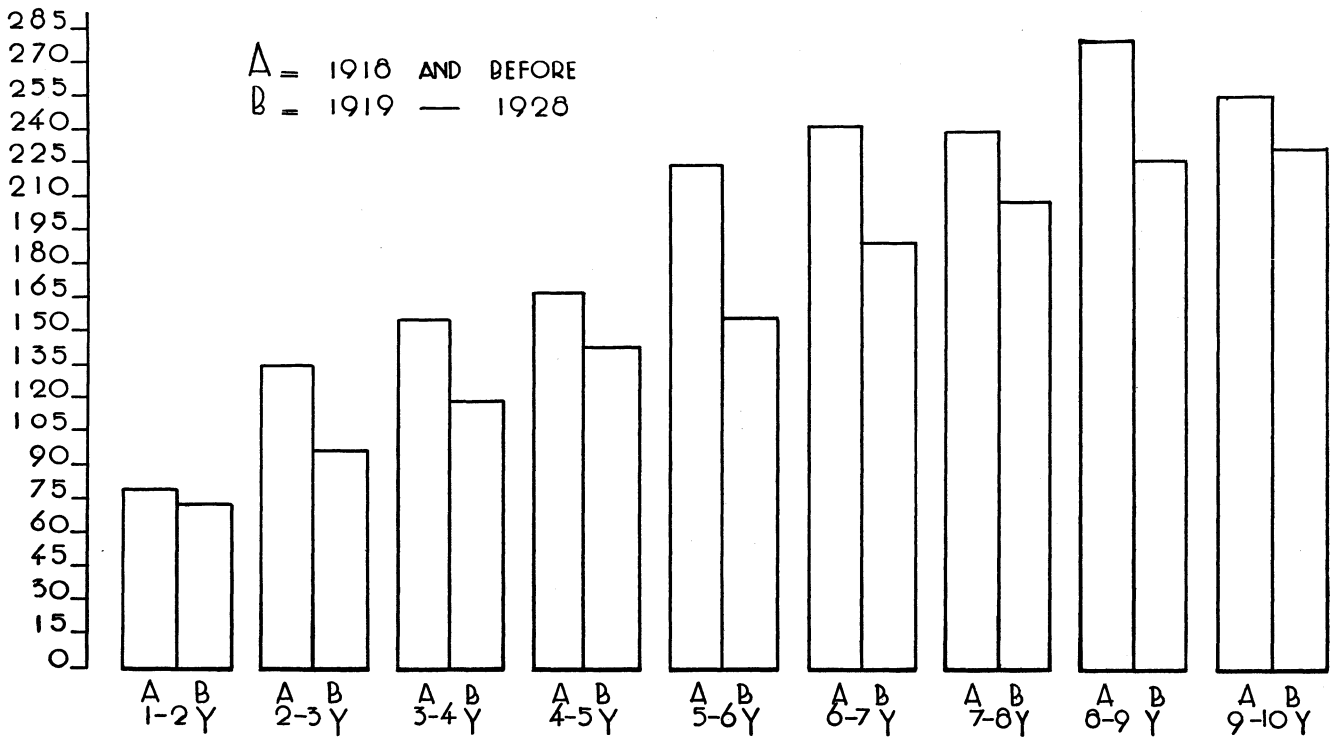
In the subjoined table the number of children per 100 families is calculated for marriages of 1—2 years' duration, 2—3 years' etc. In order to have sufficiently large absolute numbers the marriages contracted in the years up to and including 1918 are compared with those subsequent to 1918. Marriages of less than 1 year's duration are omitted in view of their small number prior to 1919.

TABLE 31 (Charts 11 and 12)

1—2 years		2—3 years		3—4 years		4—5 years		5—6 years		6—7 years		7—8 years	
— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928
79	73	135	97	155	117	167	143	222	156	242	189	239	206

CHART 11

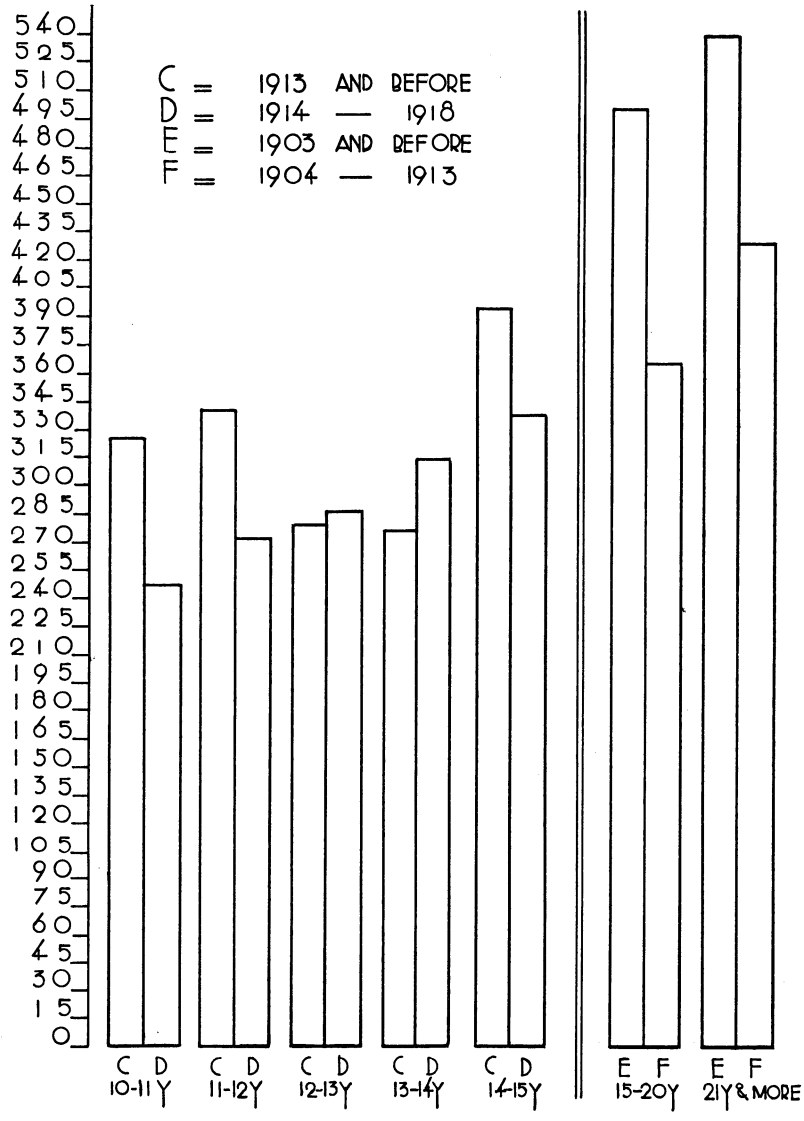
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES IN TWO PERIODS OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE



NUMBER OF CHILDREN, YEAR OF MARRIAGE

CHART 12

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER 100 FAMILIES IN SOME PERIODS OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE



8—9 years		9—10 years		10—11 years		11—12 years		12—13 years		13—14 years		14—15 years	
— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918
278	226	254	231	320	247	339	274	276	285	275	313	395	338

15—20 years		21 years & more	
— 1903	1904 — 1913	— 1903	1904 — 1931
500	368	539	428

These figures show that for every equal duration of marriage more children came into the world before January 1, 1919, than after that date. If the number of children per 100 families of prior to 1919 of every duration of marriage is put at 100, the number of children for the 1919—1928 families is, in comparison, as hereunder for marriages of the following durations.

TABLE 32

1—2 years	92	4—5 years	85	7—8 years	86
2—3 „	72	5—6 „	70	8—9 „	81
3—4 „	75	6—7 „	78	9—10 „	91

Let us now examine the marriages of longer duration. As marriages of the 1919—1928 period could on the 1st January, 1929, have existed at the most 10 years we must now compare 2 other periods with each other, namely the marriages contracted up to 1913 inclusive with those of 1914—1918.

The results of this comparison are given in table 31 and it will again be seen that, when the duration of the marriage is the same, the families of prior to the 1st January, 1914, have more children than those

of a later date. To this, however, there are two exceptions: namely in the case of a marriage lasting 12—13 years and 13—14 years. Then the number of children per 100 families of prior to the 1st January, 1914, is resp. 276 and 275 and for 100 families of a later date the figures are 285 and 313, consequently rather higher. The limits of the random deviation for the number of children when the marriage has existed 12—13 years and 13—14 years are resp. 245—316 and 258—330. The exceptions fall entirely within the random deviation, may therefore be dependent on chance. The families of prior to 1914 numbered only 66 when the duration of marriage was 12—13 years and 65 with 13—14 years' duration. These are relatively low figures and chance can play a big part in this case.

If the number of children per 100 families of the period previous to the 1st January, 1914, is put at 100 for every duration of marriage, the corresponding number of 100 families after that date will be as under with a duration of marriage of:

TABLE 33

10—11 years	77	12—13 years	104	14—15 years	85
11—12 „	81	13—14 „	114		

For marriages which have lasted 15 years and more we have been obliged to compare the families formed up to 1903 inclusive with those of 1904—1913. The results of this comparison are also given in table 31 and we once more see the same phenomenon: more children to marriages entered into earlier than to those of a later date. If we now again put the number of children per 100 marriages of the earlier period for every duration of marriage at 100, then the number of the later period with a duration of marriage of 15—20 years is 73, and 79 for a duration of 21 years and more.

The following general conclusion may therefore be drawn: When the duration of marriage is the same the number of children per family is larger in proportion as the marriages are entered into earlier.

If we now examine the distribution of 100 families of each of the abovenamed periods of marriage year and for each duration of marriage, according to the number of children, we get

TABLE 34 (Charts 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)

Number of children	Duration of marriage								
	-1 year	1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years	
	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928	-1919	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928
0	67,9	32,5	35,3	23,1	27,8	16,2	25,3	26,7	19,5
1	31,4	55,8	56,3	41,5	50,1	35,1	39,3	17,0	34,2
2	0,5	11,7	8,2	33,8	19,9	27,0	28,7	25,5	32,5
3	0,2		0,2	1,6	2,2	20,3	6,5	25,5	11,5
4						1,4	0,2	5,3	2,3
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11 & more									
total. .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	5-6 years		6-7 years		7-8 years		8-9 years	
	-1918	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928	-1918	1919 — 1928
0	12,8	19,7	20,3	15,9	18,8	13,3	14,9	12,1
1	18,0	29,9	10,8	25,9	13,7	21,6	14,9	18,2
2	28,2	31,7	22,9	26,8	16,2	31,6	13,5	30,7
3	24,3	14,2	17,6	19,7	26,3	19,7	22,8	20,8
4	11,5	4,4	12,2	8,3	13,7	8,7	12,2	10,2
5	2,6	0,1	13,5	3,0	8,8	3,8	12,2	5,9
6	2,6		2,7	0,4	2,5	1,3	8,1	1,6
7							1,4	0,5
8								
9								
10								
11 & more								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CHART 13

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

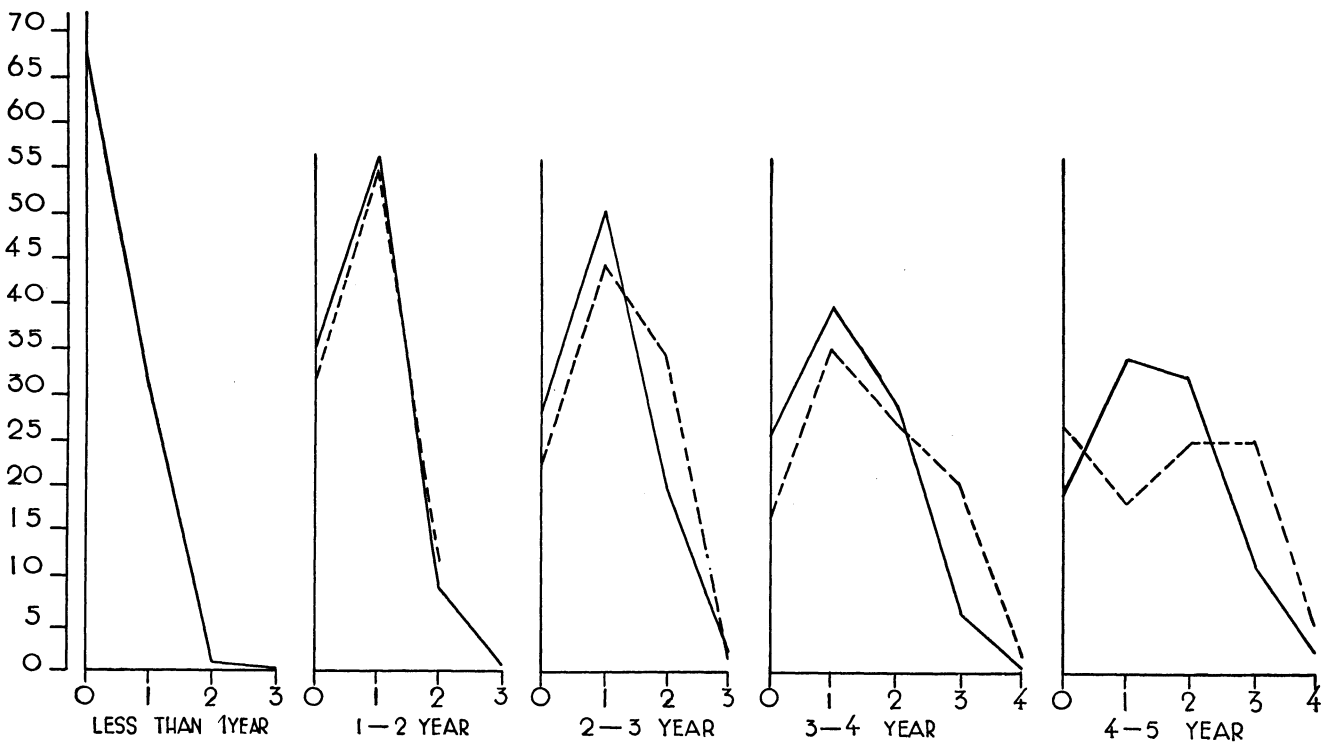


CHART 14

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

— — — — 1918 AND BEFORE ———— 1919—1928

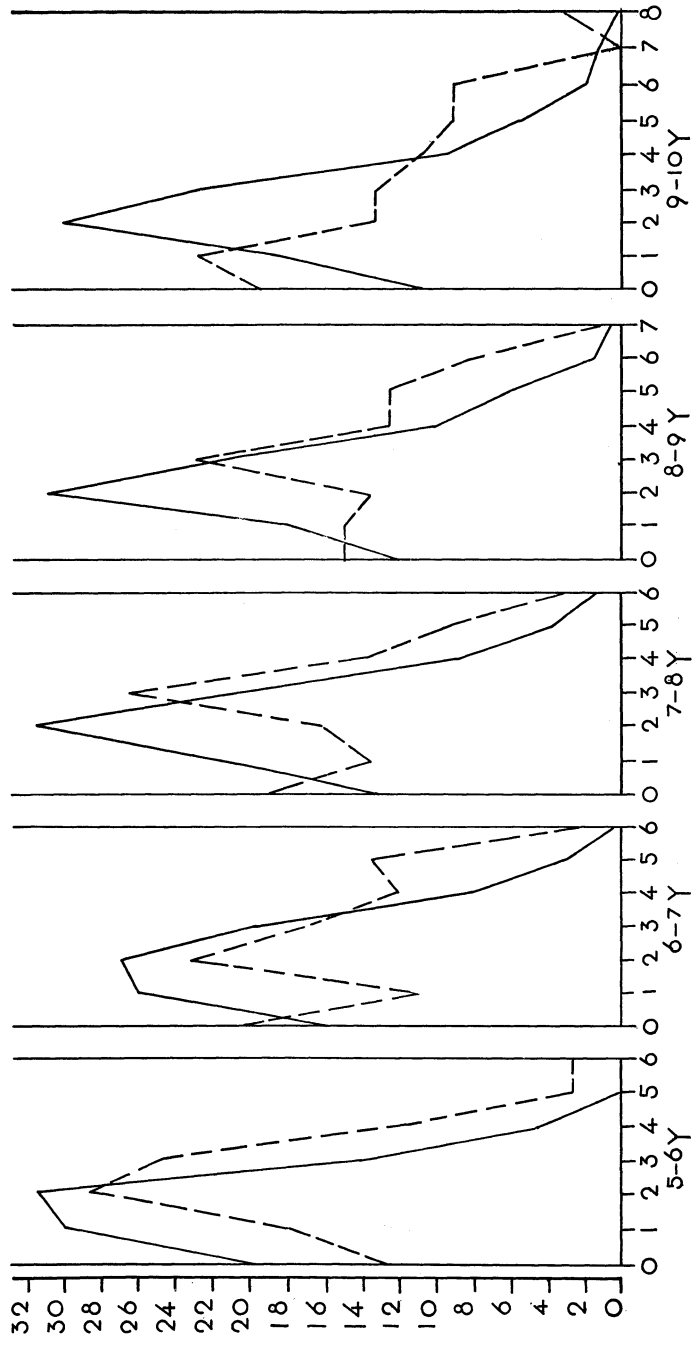


CHART 15

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

— — — 1913 and before ——— 1914—1918

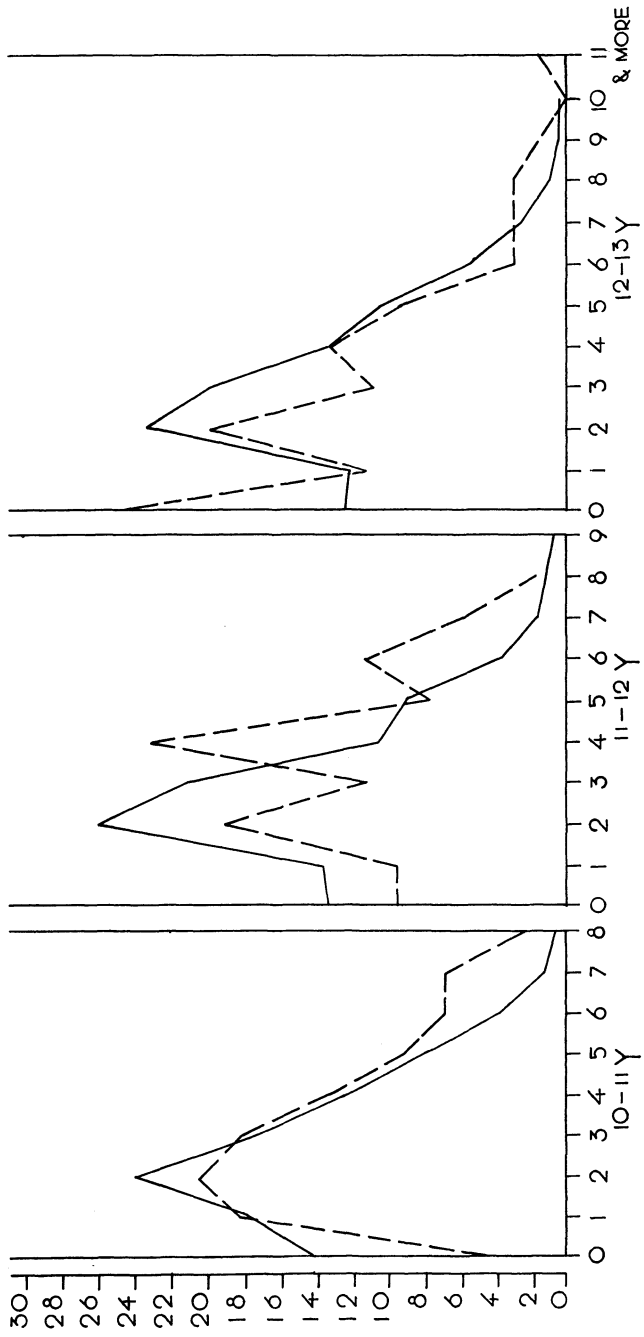


CHART 16

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

— — — 1913 and before ——— 1914—1918

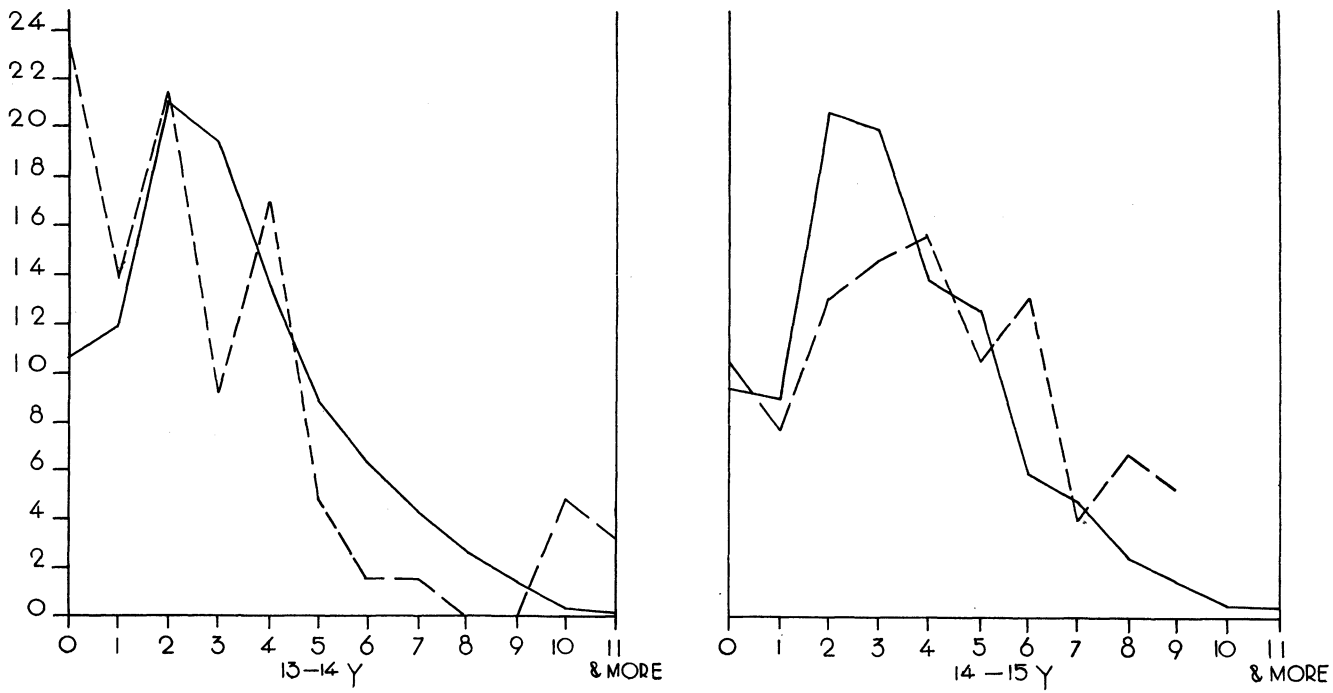
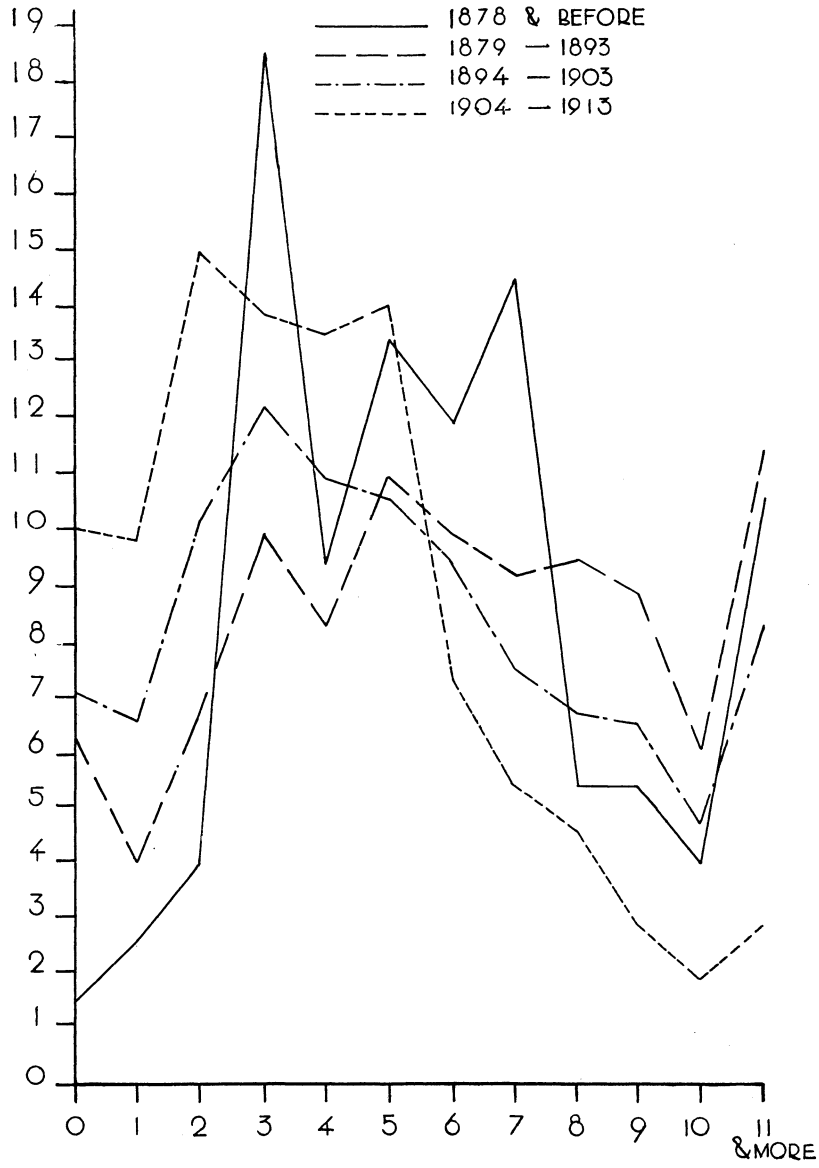


CHART 17

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

(DURATION OF THESE MARRIAGES: 15 YEARS AND MORE)



Number of children	9–10 years		10–11 years		11–12 years		12–13 years	
	–1918	1919 — 1928	–1918	1914 — 1918	–1913	1914 — 1918	–1913	1914 — 1918
0	19,4	10,7	4,5	14,1	9,6	13,5	24,4	12,4
1	22,4	18,8	18,2	18,0	9,6	13,7	10,6	12,0
2	13,4	29,9	20,5	24,0	19,2	25,9	19,7	23.2
3	13,4	22,3	18,2	17,5	11,5	20,9	10,6	19,8
4	10,4	9,7	13,6	12,5	23,2	10,3	13,6	13,5
5	9,0	5,6	9,1	8,0	7,7	8,8	9,1	10,1
6	9,0	1,7	6,8	3,9	11,5	3,8	3,0	5,4
7		1,2	6,8	1,5	5,8	1,7	3,0	2,5
8	3,0	0,1	2,3	0,5	1,9	0,9	3,0	0,7
9						0,5	1,5	0,2
10								0,2
11 & more								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children	13–14 years		14–15 years		15 years & more			
	–1913	1914 — 1918	–1913	1914 — 1918	–1878	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913
0	23,3	10,6	10,4	9,3	1,3	6,2	7,1	10,0
1	13,8	11,9	7,8	9,0	2,6	4,0	6,5	9,8
2	21,5	21,4	13,0	20,4	3,9	6,6	10,1	14,9
3	9,2	19,3	14,3	19,8	18,6	9,8	12,1	13,7
4	16,9	13,4	15,5	13,8	9,3	8,2	10,8	13,4
5	4,6	8,7	10,4	12,3	13,2	10,9	10,5	13,9
6	1,5	6,2	13,0	5,9	11,8	9,8	9,3	7,2
7	1,5	4,2	3,9	4,6	14,5	9,2	7,5	5,3
8		2,3	6,5	2,2	5,3	9,4	6,7	4,4
9		1,5	5,2	1,5	5,3	8,8	6,6	2,8
10	4,6	0,3		0,6	3,9	5,8	4,6	1,8
11 & more	3,1	0,2		0,6	10,3	11,3	8,2	2,8
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

These figures demonstrate that after a marriage of one year's duration there are fewer childless and one — child marriages in those celebrated prior to the 1st January, 1914, than in those of the later period (1919—1928). This difference exists also when the marriages of longer duration, but there are a few exceptions which fall entirely within the random deviation and which may be ascribed to the relatively small absolute numbers. For instance with a duration of marriage as under, the proportions are as follows:

TABLE 35

				absolute number
4— 5 years	of 100 marriages	of 1918 & before	26.7% are sterile	(25)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	19.5% „ „	(168)
6— 7 „	„ „	„ 1918 & before	20.3% „ „	(15)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	15.9% „ „	(164)
7— 8 „	„ „	„ 1918 & before	18.8% „ „	(15)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	13.3% „ „	(137)
8— 9 „	„ „	„ 1918 & before	14.9% „ „	(11)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	12.1% „ „	(116)
9—10 „	„ „	„ 1918 & before	19.4% „ „	(13)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	10.7% „ „	(94)
„ „	„ „	„ 1918 & before	22.4% with 1 child	(15)
„ „	„ „	„ 1919—1928	18.8% „ „	(165)
12—13 „	„ „	„ 1913 & before	24.4% are sterile	(16)
„ „	„ „	„ 1914—1918	12.4% „ „	(85)
13—14 „	„ „	„ 1913 & before	23.3% „ „	(15)
„ „	„ „	„ 1914—1918	10.6% „ „	(70)
„ „	„ „	„ 1913 & before	13.8% with 1 child	(9)
„ „	„ „	„ 1914—1918	11.9% „ „	(79)
14—15 „	„ „	„ 1913 & before	10.4% are sterile	(8)
„ „	„ „	„ 1914—1918	9.3% „ „	(62)

This shows clearly that the absolute numbers of families of the earliest period are always small.

Generally speaking, when the duration of marriage is the same, the families of the later period are smaller than those of the earlier period. This is made very clear in the following table which is compiled from table 34 by combining the marriages having 0,1 and 2 children. The percentage of these small families compared to all the families was as follows, the duration of marriage being as hereunder:

TABLE 36

4—5 years		5—6 years		6—7 years		7—8 years		8—9 years		9—10 years	
— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928	— 1918	1919 — 1928
69,2	77,2	59,0	81,3	54,0	68,6	48,7	66,5	43,3	61,0	55,2	59,4

10—11 years		11—12 years		12—13 years		13—14 years		14—15 years		15 years & more			
— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1913	1914 — 1918	— 1878	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913
43,2	56,1	38,4	53,1	54,7	47,6	58,6	43,9	31,2	38,7	7,8	16,8	24,7	34,7

In this case also we again find the 2 exceptions, named above, namely the families with a duration of 12—13 years and 13—14 years. The proportion of marriages with 0—2 children is larger in the case of marriages contracted earlier than in those entered into at a later date. If, however, we take the percentage of marriages with 0—3 children, it will be found to be 65.3 in the case of a marriage duration of 12—13 years for the families up to 1913, and 67.4 for those of the 1914—1918 period. When a marriage has lasted 13—14 years these percentages are respectively 67.8 and 63.2. We see, therefore, that in the case of marriages of 12—13 years the general rule is now followed, and with a marriage duration of 13—14 years the deviation from this rule is already considerably reduced.

Let us now examine the marriages of completed fertility, that is to say those with a duration of marriage of 15 years and more. Chart 17 gives a clear idea of the distribution of 100 families of each period of marriage year according to the number of children. The number of sterile marriages and those with 1 and 2 children rises steadily in proportion as the marriage was entered into at a later date. In order to get a really good idea of the situation let us compare these percentages once again.

TABLE 37

Percentage of all the marriages in each period of marriage year

	with no children	with 1 child	with 2 children	with 0—2 children
1878 and before	1.3	2.6	3.9	7,8
1879—1893 . .	6.2	4.0	6.6	16.8
1894—1903 . .	7.1	6.5	10.1	23.7
1904—1913 . .	10.0	9.8	14.9	34.7

In the large families we also find uniformity but in a downward tendency, as the next table shows:

TABLE 38

Percentage of all families in each period of marriage year with

	9 children	10 children	11 children & more	9 children and more
1878 and before . .	5.3	3.9	10.3	19.5
1879—1893	8.8	5.8	11.3	25.9
1894—1903	6.6	4.6	8.2	19.4
1904—1913	2.8	1.8	2.8	7.4

With the exception of the first period there is a regular decrease in the percentage. The small absolute number is due to the exceptions formed by families of 1878 and earlier. On the whole, only 77 marriages belong to this group.

If we now compare the medium-sized families of the marriages of completed fertility we shall find that those with 3—5 children are more frequent in the later periods and those with 6—8 children more frequent in the earlier periods.

TABLE 39

Percentage of all families in each period of the mariage year with

	3—5 children	6—8 children
1879—1893 . . .	28.9	28.4
1894—1903 . . .	33.4	23.5
1904—1913 . . .	41.0	16.9

This table also clearly shows that the large families are grad ıally decreasing in number.

CHAPTER VII

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at which the parents marry very certainly influences the number of children. The woman's age is undoubtedly of more influence than the man's. The influence of the age at marriage will, however, first become perceptible only when its rise or decrease has reached certain proportions. If this age has decreased or increased by one of two months this will not be reflected in the number of children, all other things being equal. If there is a marked difference in the age at marriage, for instance 1 or 2 years, this will certainly be of influence.

As a result of the plan of the inquiry the family material used in this connection does not give an exact idea of the age at marriage in Rotterdam. About 25000 families were taken of which the head of the family was still alive on the 1st January, 1929. The majority of these families were formed in the course of the last 25 years. This is very easy to understand, for of the marriages contracted earlier the husband had died in a large number of cases. Only in regard to the marriages contracted long ago, when the husband married at an early age, is there a possibility of his being still alive on the 1st January, 1929. Of the earlier marriages, when the husband married at an advanced age, there is very little likelihood that the husband still lived on the 1st January, 1929. In other words, of the marriages contracted very many years ago and included in this investigation, the very large majority of the men will have been very young when they married. And as in most marriages the man is rather older than the woman, the latter was also young when she married. It again follows that the age at which the couples married, say in the last 10 years, is the normal age at which persons marry in Rotterdam. In this inquiry, therefore, the marriages contracted in the first period 1879—

1893 and 1894—1903 were entered into at an early age. Marriages of periods with relatively more advanced ages had practically ceased to exist and hence very rarely occur in our data.

These data give us an absolutely erroneous idea of the age at marriage in the earlier periods in Rotterdam.

But what does our material reveal?

The subjoined table gives in the first place a distribution of 100 families per each total of children according to the periods of the marriage year. (Table 40 see page 75.)

These figures show that of the marriages with 0,1 and 2 children by far the greater part, practically 71%, were contracted after 1913, whilst 83.63% of the marriages with 6—7 children and 96.29% of those with 8 or more children were entered into prior to 1914. We can say, therefore, that the age at marriage in the case of couples having 0—2 children corresponds in the majority of cases to that of the families of the 1914—1928 period, whilst the age at marriage in the case of families with 6 or more children almost entirely corresponds to that of the families of the 1879—1913 period.

According to our material, therefore, in proportion as the number of children increases the younger the parents are at the time of marriage. This is clearly illustrated in the accompanying table in which 100 families per each total of children are classified according to the husband's age at marriage, and these families are also divided according to the wife's age at marriage. (The most frequent age at marriage is given in large type.) (Table 41 see page 76.)

This table is very remarkable. In view of the foregoing we can now assume that there is a fairly high correlation between the number of children and the marriage year, in the sense that the more children there are, the longer has the duration of the marriage been. We could, therefore, up to a certain extent substitute for the first column of table 41, which gives the number of children, the marriage year commencing with 1928, backwards.

The table shows that the husband was always slightly older than the woman; the maximum age is 25—29 for the man and 20—24 for woman. As regards the man, this maximum slightly rises, namely from 39.94 to 43.83, remains then more or less constant but when there are 8 children drops suddenly to 37.94.

At the same time, however, this maximum has shifted to a group

TABLE 40

Number of children

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	total	0–2	3–5	6–7	8 & more
1879—1893	2,67	1,69	2,47	4,49	5,77	9,32	12,63	16,12	19,81	22,60	22,98	25,84	6,33				
1894—1903	8,91	6,72	9,80	14,79	19,30	23,47	32,34	33,60	36,29	44,69	47,26	48,63	16,82	29,05	57,93	83,63	96,29
1904—1913	18,85	15,21	20,93	28,97	36,69	37,51	36,37	37,00	37,11	28,43	27,94	24,77	25,57				
1914—1918	13,19	12,00	18,52	19,99	19,56	18,87	14,73	11,46	6,37	4,28	1,82	0,76	15,04				
1919—1928	56,38	64,38	48,28	31,76	18,68	10,83	3,93	1,82	0,42				44,24	70,95	42,07	16,37	3,70
1879—1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 41

Number of children		Age at marriage in years									
		15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—59	60 & more	total
0	Man	0,53	20,92	**39,94**	21,50	7,19	5,36	2,67	1,72	0,17	100
	Woman	3,28	**35,24**	31,44	13,72	7,42	4,61	2,59	1,56	0,14	100
1	Man	1,46	34,75	**43,03**	14,35	3,96	1,82	0,52	0,11		100
	Woman	10,02	**49,47**	28,58	7,97	2,91	0,89	0,16			100
2	Man	1,70	36,25	**43,83**	13,42	3,08	1,37	0,31	0,04		100
	Woman	9,49	**51,56**	28,63	8,07	1,79	0,44	0,02			100
3	Man	1,95	37,87	**43,18**	12,85	2,80	1,04	0,28	0,03		100
	Woman	11,01	**52,59**	27,50	7,37	1,36	0,14	0,03			100
4	Man	1,78	37,99	**43,67**	12,92	2,73	0,65	0,22	0,04		100
	Woman	11,41	**52,78**	27,66	7,33	0,82					100
5	Man	2,17	38,61	**43,10**	12,56	2,67	0,55	0,28	0,06		100
	Woman	10,67	**51,61**	30,00	6,72	0,94	0,06				100
6	Man	2,00	41,08	**42,01**	12,33	2,08	0,50				100
	Woman	10,75	**55,16**	27,42	6,00	0,67					100
7	Man	3,18	42,27	**43,63**	10,11	0,80	0,01				100
	Woman	12,47	**56,01**	28,46	3,06						100
8	Man	3,21	**50,90**	37,94	7,11	0,84					100
	Woman	13,71	**62,06**	21,88	2,35						100
9	Man	3,25	**46,93**	40,75	8,73	0,34					100
	Woman	13,66	**61,89**	23,08	1,37						100
10	Man	3,15	**53,56**	37,53	4,72	0,52	0,26	0,26			100
	Woman	18,02	**68,14**	11,49	2,35						100
11 & more	Man	4,49	**58,16**	36,23	0,37	0,60	0,15				100
	Woman	20,66	**68,11**	11,23							100
total	Man	1,81	36,21	**42,29**	13,71	3,37	1,67	0,63	0,29	0,02	100
	Woman	9,99	**50,65**	27,74	7,70	2,32	0,94	0,41	0,23	0,02	100

lower by 5 years and is thus at 20—24 years. It then rises, after fluctuations, to 58.16 in the case of 11 children and more.

The woman's maximum age at marriage which was at first about 20—24 years increases steadily from 35.24 to more than 68.

The question now is whether these changes in the distribution of the age at marriage per 100 families has a big influence on the number of offspring. As said above already, the woman's age has more

influence than the man's. As in the various chapters a classification is always made according to special groups (professional or religious) it is, therefore, necessary to examine whether the distribution of the families of each professional group or religion according to the periods of the marriage year is about the same or very different.

In the next table 100 families of each professional group are classified according to the period of the marriage year.

TABLE 42

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1879—1893	6.68	5.86	9.97	6.22	3.61	6.62	0.19
1894—1903	20.71	18.83	20.51	12.31	14.09	19.07	0.69
1904—1913	32.70	31.69	29.01	16.65	26.32	24.27	6.95
1914—1918	15.39	15.33	13.35	14.94	17.93	14.26	12.11
1919—1928	24.52	28.29	27.16	49.88	38.05	35.78	80.06
1879—1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

These figures show that the distribution of the professional groups A (higher intellectuals), B (officials) and C (shopkeepers) is approximately the same. The workers' groups D, E, and F, however, have a quite different distribution. The most frequent marriages in these groups were contracted after the war, whilst in the case of the 3 first-named professional groups the majority of the marriages were entered into in the 1904—1913 period. As regards the Neo-Malthusians (Group G), 80% of the unions were contracted in post-war years.

If we compare the 3 professional groups with each other, the above given classification of the families according to age at marriage will be of very little ifnluence; and so it would be when comparing the 3 labourers' groups with each other. But in a comparison of the latter with the former, the age at marriage will certainly have some influence, and this applies when comparing G with one of the other professional groups.

In the following table 100 families of every religious group are distributed according to the period of the year of marriage.

TABLE 43

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1879—1893	7.26	6.08	8.44	6.60	9.54	5.64	3.35	4.53	3.48
1894—1903	18.32	19.06	18.35	21.52	27.10	17.74	12.51	14.28	15.33
1904—1913	25.38	30.40	26.73	27.87	24.43	30.24	25.01	23.62	24.70
1914—1918	14.93	14.06	15.47	13.20	13.36	18.95	14.64	16.22	15.26
1918—1928	34.11	30.40	31.01	30.81	25.57	27.43	44.49	41.35	41.23
1879—1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

This shows that the distribution for the religious groups I—VI is almost the same. The last 3 religious groups, the mixed marriages, have quite another distribution. In these 3 groups quite 40% of the marriages were contracted after 1918; whilst this percentage is about 30% for the religious groups I--VI. The above-found rise in the age at marriage is, therefore, of some influence when comparing between

TABLE 44

Age	Men		Women		Age	Men		Women	
	1890	1930	1890	1930		1890	1930	1890	1930
16			0,46	0,33	35	1,57	1,30	1,30	1,00
17	0,07	0,07	1,17	1,86	36	1,30	1,17	1,50	1,20
18	0,52	0,26	3,26	4,13	37	0,73	0,79	1,04	0,53
19	1,11	1,36	3,98	5,80	38	0,85	0,79	0,73	0,80
20	3,46	2,09	5,95	7,93	39	0,85	0,52	0,92	1,00
21	4,83	6,33	8,05	10,73	40	1,50	0,73	0,92	0,40
22	7,98	8,27	8,20	11,75	41	0,98	0,59	0,46	0,26
23	8,27	7,57	9,89	9,40	42	0,73	0,59	0,65	0,40
24	9,89	9,78	8,46	6,93	43	0,79	0,59	0,46	0,40
25	8,74	10,12	7,89	6,26	44	0,59	0,52	0,46	0,46
26	8,09	9,84	5,68	5,66	45	0,46	0,38	0,73	0,33
27	6,33	7,04	5,87	4,50	46	0,73	0,92	0,79	0,46
28	4,44	4,44	4,11	3,20	47	0,92	0,73	0,73	0,53
29	3,98	3,77	2,67	2,50	48	0,73	0,52	0,38	0,60
30	4,04	3,26	2,94	2,00	49	0,59	0,38	0,38	0,13
13	3,20	3,20	1,82	1,86	50 &				
32	2,35	2,22	2,15	1,60	more	5,21	4,95	3,20	3,00
33	2,54	1,89	1,30	1,40	average				
34	1,63	2,02	1,50	0,66	age	28,855	28,361	26,888	25,677

the number of children of families in one of the religious groups I—VI and of those in one of the mixed marriage groups.

At this juncture we must again lay stress on the fact that the more advanced age at marriage of these 25000 families gives absolutely no idea of the movement of the marriage age in Rotterdam. On the contrary, as years go by marriages are entered into at an earlier age. Hereunder will be found a table in which 100 men are classified according to their age at marriage in 1890 and in 1930; the same calculation has been made in respect of 100 women. (Table 44 see page 78.)

It will be seen from these figures that in 40 years the average age at marriage in Rotterdam decreased by $\frac{1}{2}$ year in the case of men and by 15 months in the case of women.

CHAPTER VIII

NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN, MARRIAGE YEAR AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

In the preceding chapters only the total number of children was taken into account, that is of children brought into the world, still-born, alive or surviving but a short time. An important factor in the parents' considerations with regard to a limitation of births will certainly be the number of children who actually continued to live. That is why we have examined how many children were alive on a certain date. We have for this purpose compared two groups of marriages, namely those contracted after the 1st January, 1918 (group I), and we investigated how many children in these families were alive on the 1st January, 1929. The second group (II) was that of the marriages entered into before the 1st January, 1915 and we also counted the number of children still alive on that date in the families concerned. In this connection, the marriages of equal duration were compared with each other.

The number of live children per 100 families of group I and also of group II for every duration of marriage was (Table 45 see page 81.)

This table shows:

1. For the marriages of less than 1 year's duration those contracted in 1914 are compared with those contracted in the period 1919—1928. The latter were for the most part entered into in 1928. Only the marriages of the other years included in this period, which have been dissolved within the first year, owing either to the death of one of the parties or to divorce, also belong to this group. They form a very small proportion. The marriages with a duration of 1—2 years date, as a rule, and for the same reason, from 1913 and 1927; those with a duration of 2—3 years from 1912 and 1926, etc.

2. Without exception, per 100 families (the duration of marriage

TABLE 45 (Charts 18 and 19)

less than 1 year		1–2 years		2–3 years		3–4 years		4–5 years		5–6 years	
1914	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928
36	32	80	72	113	94	139	113	176	138	199	·150

6–7 years		7–8 years		8–9 years		9–10 years		10–11 years	
1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918
228	180	247	196	259	216	286	220	309	233

	11–12 years	12–13 years	13–14 years	14–15 years	15–16 years	16–17 years
1894–1903	340	345	356	391	405	438

	17–18 years	18–19 years	19–20 years	20–21 years	21 years & more
1894–1903	445	461	467	500	510

being the same) of group I (1919—1928) the number of live children is smaller than in group II (prior to 1915). We found this difference already in the case of marriages which had lasted less than 1 year.

3. The families which have existed 11 years and more are naturally to be found only in group II, which comprises marriages entered into prior to January 1, 1915. They can, therefore, be compared only with each other. This is not such a great drawback even though the duration of the marriage increases each time by one year. Very few children more are born to these marriages. Nevertheless we see that the number of live children increases steadily and pretty considerably, in proportion as the duration of marriage increases.

In the next table 100 families of group I (1918—1928) and of group II (prior to 1915) are classified according to the number of live children (the maxima are in large type).

CHART 18

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE PER 100 MARRIAGES, CONTRACTED IN EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE, AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

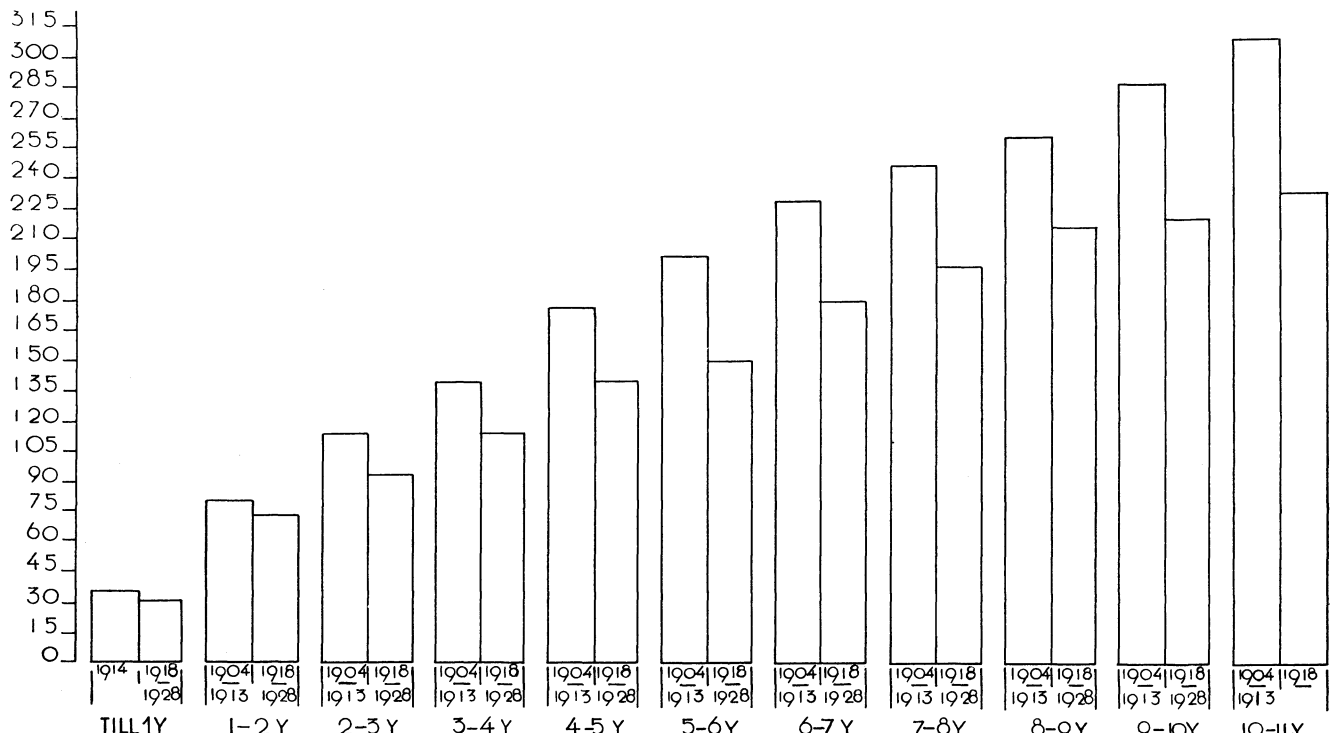


CHART 19

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE PER 100 MARRIAGES, CONTRACTED IN THE PERIOD 1894—1903, AND OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

(FOR THE DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 21 YEARS & MORE, THE MARRIAGES WERE CONTRACTED IN 1893 AND BEFORE)

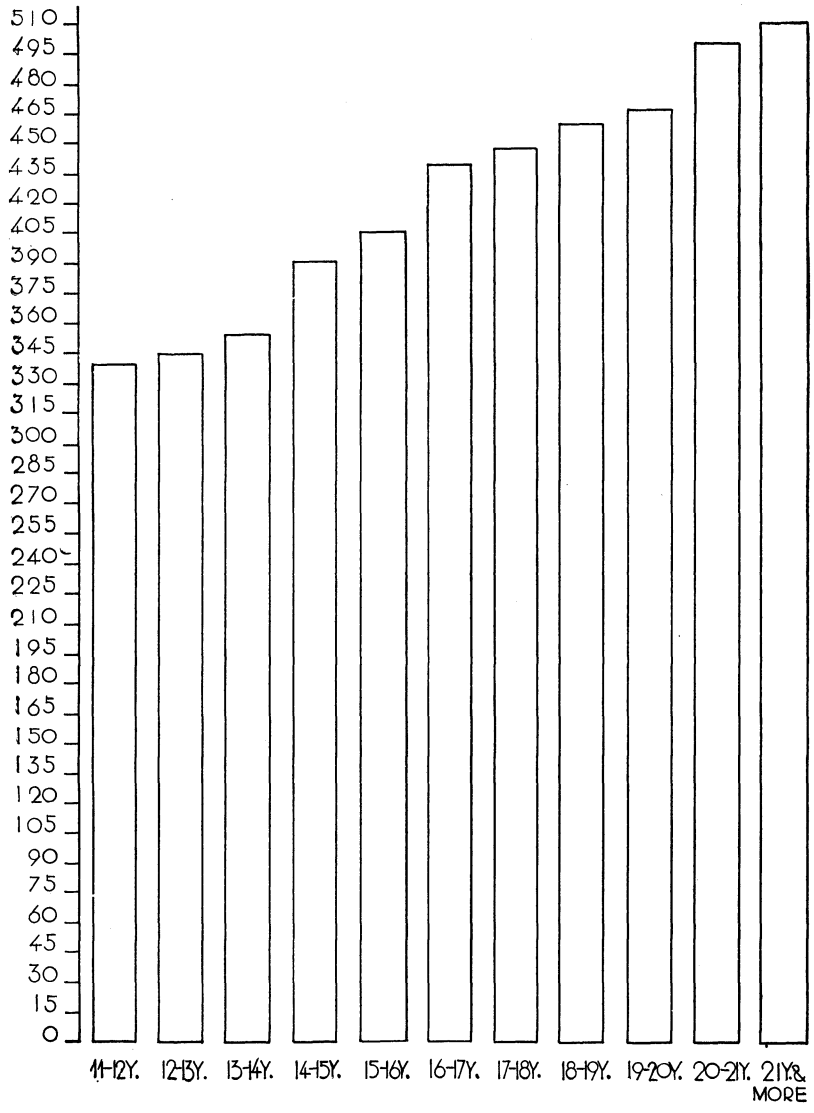


TABLE 46 (Charts 20, 21, 22 and 23)

Number of children living	less than 1 y.		1–2 years		2–3 years		3–4 years	
	1914	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928
0	**66,48**	**68,27**	28,53	36,49	21,15	28,62	18,17	25,62
1	30,88	31,09	**63,70**	**55,71**	**47,91**	**50,39**	**37,73**	**41,50**
2	2,64	0,48	7,26	7,56	28,07	19,23	32,14	27,34
3		0,16	0,38	0,24	2,74	1,64	10,87	5,54
4			0,13		0,13	0,12	0,93	
5							0,16	
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number of children living	4–5 years		5–6 years		6–7 years		7–8 years	
	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928
0	13,20	19,86	12,97	20,40	10,40	16,41	12,35	13,37
1	26,26	**35,43**	21,32	**31,86**	16,80	**27,58**	14,89	24,42
2	**37,31**	32,75	**31,43**	29,97	**29,12**	27,57	23,00	**31,40**
3	18,99	10,45	24,15	13,67	25,76	19,11	**24,21**	19,09
4	3,80	1,51	8,70	3,26	14,24	6,85	17,09	7,75
5	0,29		1,07	0,84	3,52	2,47	6,26	3,00
6	0,15		0,18			0,01	1,69	0,97
7			0,18		0,16		0,51	
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

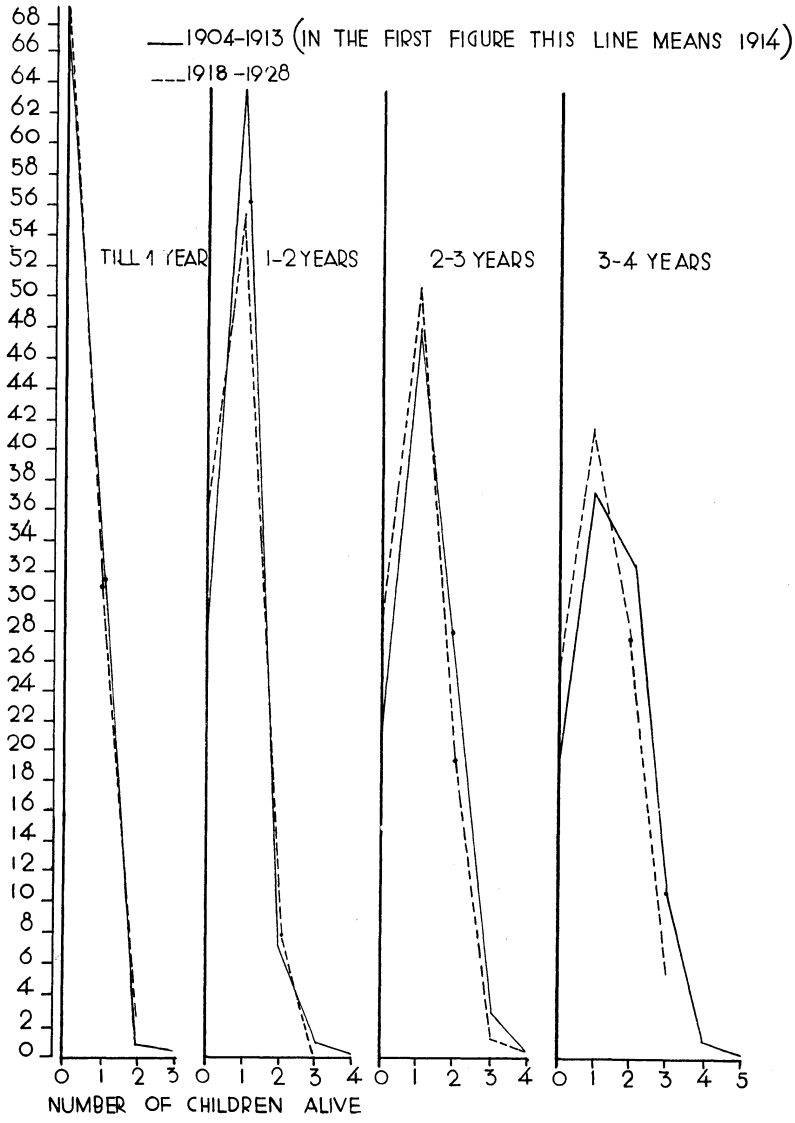
Number of children living	8–9 years		9–10 years		10–11 years		11–16 years	16–21 years	21 y. &more
	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918 — 1928	1904 — 1913	1918–	1894 — 1903	1894 — 1903	1893 and before
0	9,64	12,45	11,19	10,77	11,28	14,61	8,64	7,32	6,34
1	14,39	19,25	11,00	20,62	10,00	19,34	9,50	6,84	5,37
2	**25,22**	**31,20**	**21,44**	**31,43**	16,92	**25,27**	15,44	10,53	8,61
3	22,32	21,73	19,17	21,31	**19,33**	17,37	**16,55**	**13,99**	11,46
4	17,26	9,62	18,98	9,75	18,61	11,97	14,63	12,83	11,19
5	8,80	4,29	11,77	3,63	14,09	6,45	13,91	11,26	**13,57**
6	2,03	1,15	5,12	2,04	7,14	3,42	10,04	12,05	11,84
7	0,34	0,21	1,14	0,34	1,88	1,05	6,03	9,81	9,97
8		0,10	0,19	0,11	0,56	0,26	3,51	6,84	8,09
9					0,19	0,26	1,12	4,48	6,00
10							0,36	2,48	3,94
11							0,18	1,03	2,59
12								0,36	0,65
13							0,09	0,06	0,26
14								0,06	0,06
15									0,06
16								0,06	
total . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

This table goes to show that, the duration of marriage being the same, marriages without surviving children and those with only one child alive occur more frequently after the 1st January, 1928, than before the 1st January, 1915. In the case of marriages of 7—11 years' duration, this also applies to families with 2 children living. There are 2 exceptions to this, namely in the case of a marriage duration of 1—2 years for couples with one live child and in that of marriages of 9—10 years' duration for couples without live children.

The results of this chapter are of importance as regards the argument of some experts that the decline in mortality, especially the decline in infantile mortality, is the principal cause, or at least one of the chief causes of the drop in the birth rate. Owing to the fact that fewer children die, the parents get as many children as they wish to have within a shorter space of time. Others have rightly observed that the falling death rate is, therefore, not the direct cause, but that prior to the relation „reduced infantile mortality → reduced birth rate"

CHART 20

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE



DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE

——— 1904—1913 - - - - - - 1918—1928

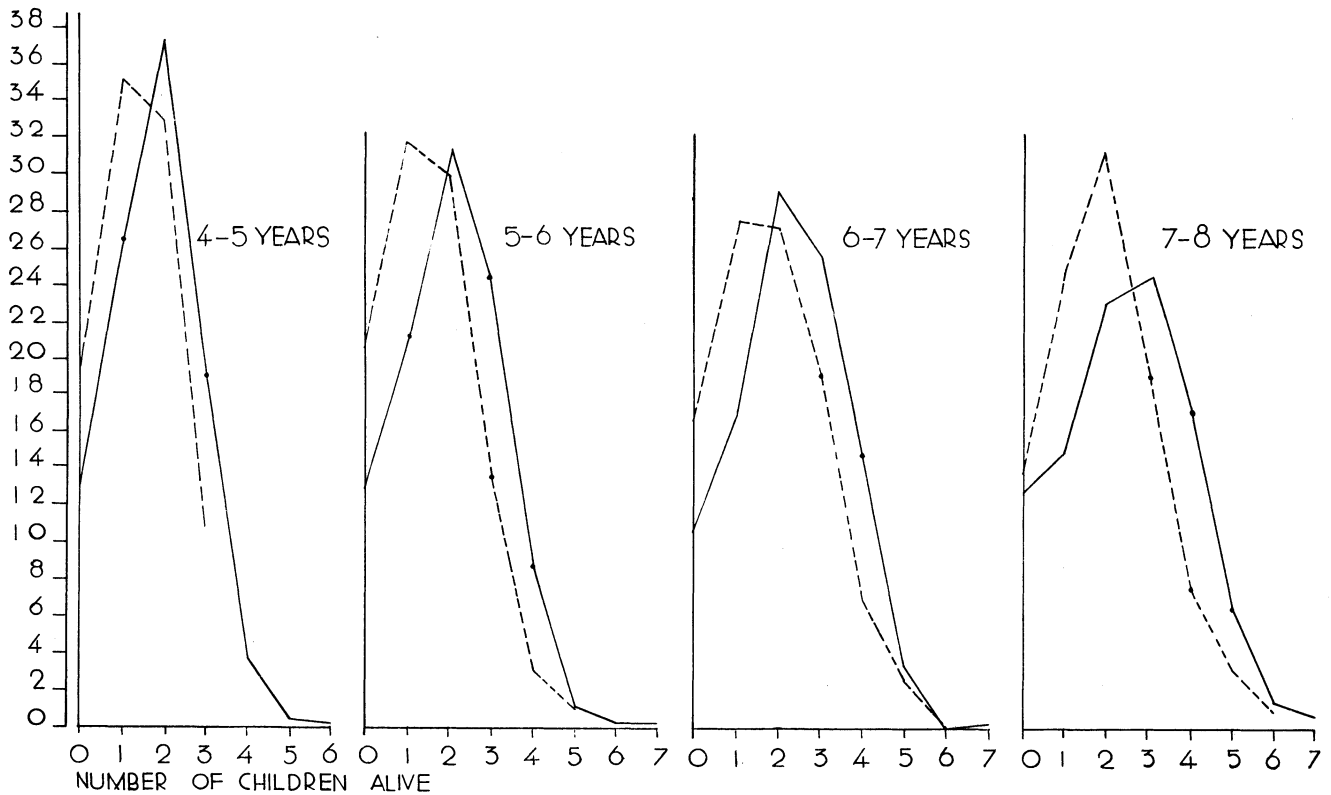


CHART 22

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE

— — — 1904—1913 - - - - - - 1918—1928 (in the third figure this line means 1918)

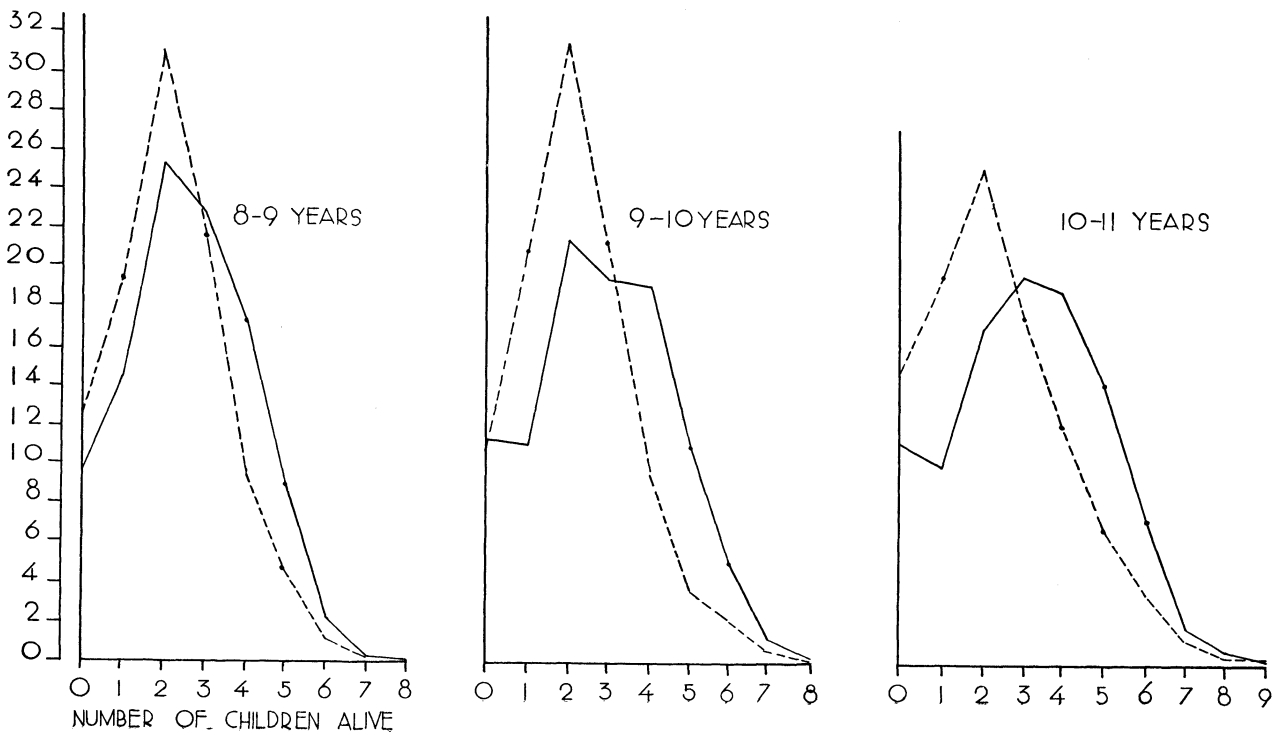
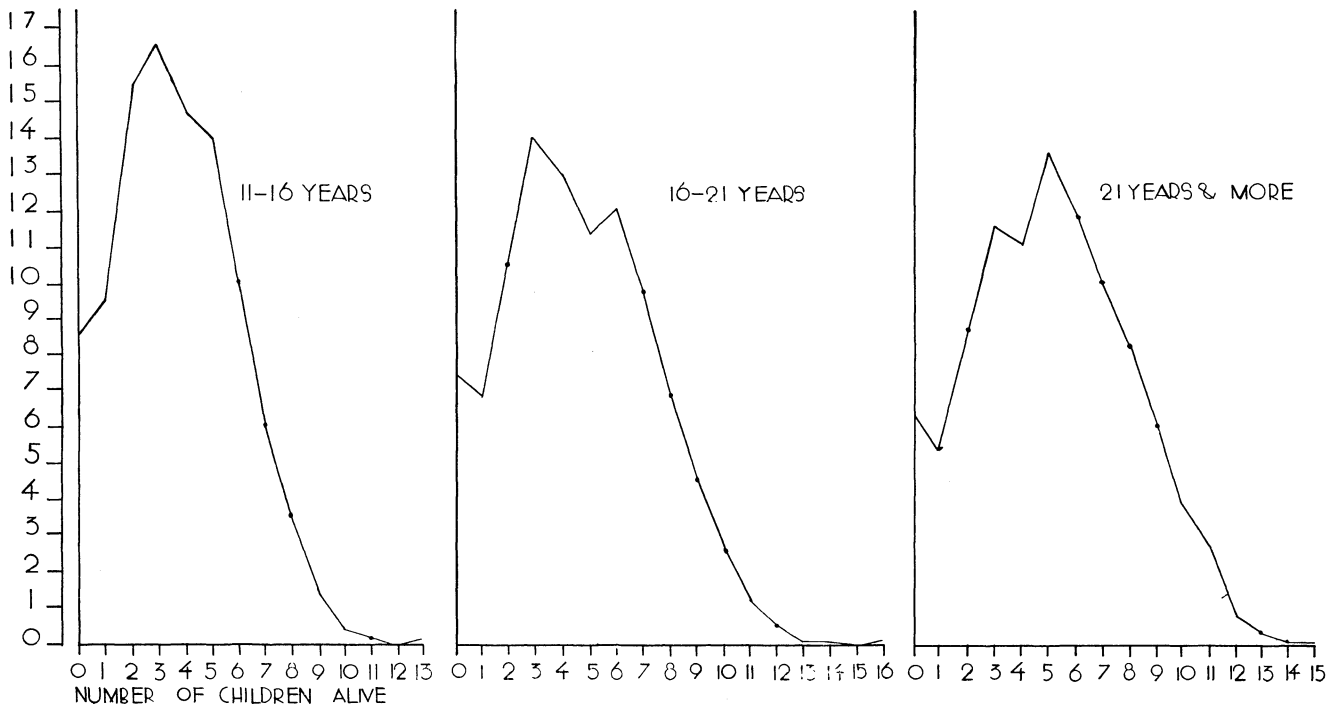


CHART 23

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY DURATION OF MARRIAGE CONTRACTED IN THE PERIOD 1894—1903 (FOR THE THIRD DIAGRAM THE PERIOD 1893 AND BEFORE) ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE



there must be a link and this link is the desire of the parents to limit the number of children, therefore deliberate birth control.

Be that as it may, if it were true that the reduced death rate, especially the lower infant mortality, is the primary cause, then the number of live children should in the course of years have remained equal or, at least have dropped very little. The foregoing shows, however, that the number of live children has also very markedly decreased. This, therefore. indicates that these statistics in no wise establish the relation between the drop in the birth and death rates.

CHAPTER IX

SMALL FAMILIES AND THE SYSTEM OF SUBSTITUTION

In the families where birth control is practised, the possibility exists that when a child has died another will be brought into the world more quickly than if there had been no death. It was also the object of this investigation to examine whether the families who deliberately restrict births really do apply this so-called system of substitution.

The intervals between the children's year of birth (birth interval) and the intervals between the year in which a death and birth took place in each family were known. These last intervals are calculated in such wise that when a child has died in the same year as that in which one is born it is not the interval between this death and the birth which is registered but that between this death and the next birth, because the birth in the same year as that in which the death occurred is not regarded as a substitution for the child who died.

In the subjoined tables two groups of families are examined:

A. the families who have not lost a child in or after the year in which the last but one and before the year in which the last child were born.

B. the families in which a child has died in or after the year in which the last child but one and before the year in which the last child were born.

The families classed according to each two rank numbers of the children are divided into these 2 groups A and B. 100 families of each group are now again subdivided according to the extent of the birth interval. In this way the following table is obtained. (Table 47 see page 92.)

The absolute figures for the birth intervals of less than 1 year are too small for any value to be attached to them.

TABLE 47 (Chart 24)

		Birth interval						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years & more	total
1st—2nd child	A	1,19	31,20	35,52	15,27	7,61	9,21	100
	B	0,14	42,73	35,72	11,00	3,53	6,77	100
2nd—3rd child	A	1,56	24,92	37,72	16,52	7,95	11,29	100
	B		33,67	39,14	15,78	5,01	6,40	100
3rd—4th child	A	1,51	23,70	38,95	17,58	7,70	10,56	100
	B		29,13	42,37	14,20	5,89	8,41	100
4th—5th child	A	1,73	22,56	39,03	18,99	7,69	10,00	100
	B		26,84	41,31	16,92	4,78	10,15	100
5th—6th child	A	1,49	23,44	39,96	18,94	7,50	8,67	100
	B		28,13	39,46	15,75	5,60	10,31	100
6th—7th child	A	2,11	23,57	40,78	19,28	6,32	7,94	100
	B	0,19	25,33	42,22	15,38	6,19	10,69	100
7th—8th child	A	2,40	23,67	40,29	20,09	7,06	6,49	100
	B		28,11	42,54	13,68	9,45	6,22	100
8th—9th child	A	2,63	24,96	40,72	20,25	6,65	4,79	100
	B	0,29	24,27	43,57	15,79	8,48	7,60	100

This table shows that:

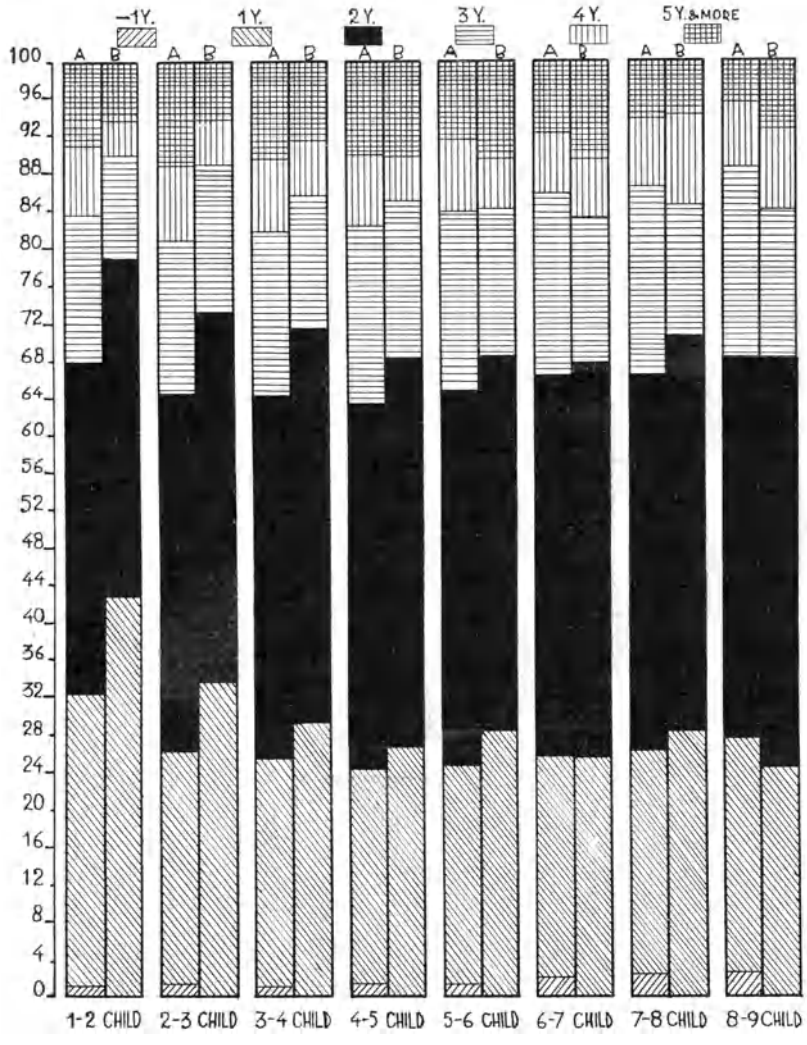
The percentages for B are larger than for A in the case of a birth interval of 1 year. This difference decreases in proportion as the rank number of the children increases and is finally exactly the reverse between the 8th and 9th child. If we include in our calculations the percentage of a birth interval of less than 1 year we shall than find that in the case of the birth interval between the 6th and 7th child the percentage for A (25.68) is already rather larger than for B (25.33); it is smaller for the birth interval between the 7th and 8th child, buth larger again in that between the 8th and 9th child.

When the birth interval is 2 years we also find that the proportion of B is larger than of A except in the case of the birth interval between the 5th and 6th child, where B's percentage is a trifle smaller than A's. As regards the birth interval of 3 years and more, the percentage of A is always larger than B's, save with a few exceptions.

This means that when a child has died in or after the year in which

CHART 24

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF TWO GROUPS (A = NO FORMER CHILD HAS DIED IN OR AFTER THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LAST BUT ONE AND BEFORE THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LAST CHILD WERE BORN; B = A FORMER CHILD HAS DIED, ETC.) ACCORDING TO THE RANKNUMBER AND THE BIRTH INTERVAL



the last child was born, a child is more often born within 1 or 2 years than when there has been no decease. It follows, therefore, that a vacancy caused by a death is more quickly filled. This system of substitution is most evident in the small families where, therefore, birth control takes place, and less usual in the larger families. This is clearly shown in the next table which is borrowed from the previous one, the percentages of the birth intervals up to 2 years inclusive being combined. The percentage is then

TABLE 48

	1st—2nd child	2nd—3rd child	3rd—4th child	4th—5th child	5th—6th child	6th—7th child	7th—8th child	8th—9th child
A	67.91	64.20	64.16	63.32	64.89	66.46	66.36	68.31
B	78.59	72.81	71.50	68.15	67.59	67.55	70.65	68.13
$\frac{B—A}{A} \times 100$	15.7	13.4	11.4	7.6	4.2	1.6	6.4	−0.3

These figures reveal that with one single exception (between the 7th and 8th child) the difference in the percentages steadily decreases and that there is even a minus as regards the last birth interval. This means, therefore, that voluntary avoidance of childbearing declines in proportion as the family increases. It matters little whether in the large families a child died after the last child's birth or not, a new child arrives just as quickly. There is accordingly no system of substitution in this case. It is found only in the smaller families, and, in general, the smaller the family the more is this system resorted to.

This result is of importance in view of the question whether the reduction in the birth rate is a consequence of a lower fertility. If this were so, the percentage of A and B should not differ. It is just this difference which goes to show that the lower birth rate is due to a conscious limitation and is not a symptom of the race's degeneration.

We shall now proceed to examine how 100 families are distributed according to the birth interval between the first and second child, in the case of definite intervals between the year of marriage and the year in which the first child was born (or in the case of families with a pre-marriage child).

TABLE 49

	less than 1 year	Birth interval. 1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years & more	total
Families with 1 pre-marriage child		10.85	31.96	20.14	14.00	23.05	100
Less than 1 year's interval betw. marr. and 1st child	0.75	27.73	43.25	14.75	6.52	7.40	100
1 yr.'s interv. marr. — 1st child .	1.41	36.27	33.06	14.35	6.98	7.93	100
2 „ „ „ — „ „ .	1.61	29.45	43.02	16.48	8.07	11.37	100
3 „ „ „ — „ „ .	1.28	27.19	31.06	17.77	10.28	12.42	100
4 „ „ „ — „ „ .	2.27	17.61	27.27	20.45	13.64	18.76	100
5 „ & more interv. marr. — 1st child	2.01	20.74	30.43	22.07	13.04	11.71	100

Leaving out of account the families with a pre-marriage child, as they are anyhow of a quite special nature, and cannot be compared with the others, this table shows, on the whole, that the greater the lapse of time between the year of marriage and the 1st child, the greater also the birth interval between the 1st and 2nd child. The correlative coefficient is 0.105; exceptions to this are found through the percentage: one year's interval between marriage and 1st child in the case of a birth interval of 1 year between the 1st and 2nd child. This percentage is 36.27 and is, therefore, slightly higher than the preceding one which was 27.73. The second exception is that in the case of a 5 years' interval and more between marriage and the 1st child. Here the percentages in birth intervals of 1 and 2 years between the 1st and 2nd child are higher instead of lower, and of 4 to 5 years and more, lower instead of higher than the previous ones. This exception means relatively little as we are here dealing with a collective group (5 years and more). All this, therefore, signifies that there is a tendency to let the same interval of time elapse between the year of marriage and the year of the 1st child's birth as between the birth of the 1st and 2nd child.

CHAPTER X

THE CHILDREN'S RELIGION COMPARED WITH THE PARENTS' RELIGION IN THE MIXED MARRIAGES

If we know in the case of mixed marriages the religion under which their children are registered at the time of their birth, this can to a certain extent, be taken as a standard for the family's more or less religious views. This is especially of importance in the case of marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics in connection with the limitation of births.

It seems that when determining the children's religion, the decision rests with the weaker sex so that the large majority of the children are registered as belonging to the mother's church, as is shown in the following table in which 100 families of each group of mixed marriages and of each period of marriage years are divided according to the children's religion. (Table 50 see page 97.)

1. This table shows that:

In the first period no less than 64 % of the families with a Protestant father and a Roman Catholic mother have Roman Catholic children, whilst only 27 % have the father's religion. The children profess no religion in only 1½ % of the families.

In the next periods there is a steady and perceptible decline from 64 % to 38 % in the number of marriages whose children follow the mother's faith, in this case the Roman Catholic faith. The proportion of families with Protestant children at first increases slightly but drops again to about the initial percentage. The percentage of families in which the children have no creed increases steadily and considerably namely from 1.4 % to 30.6 %.

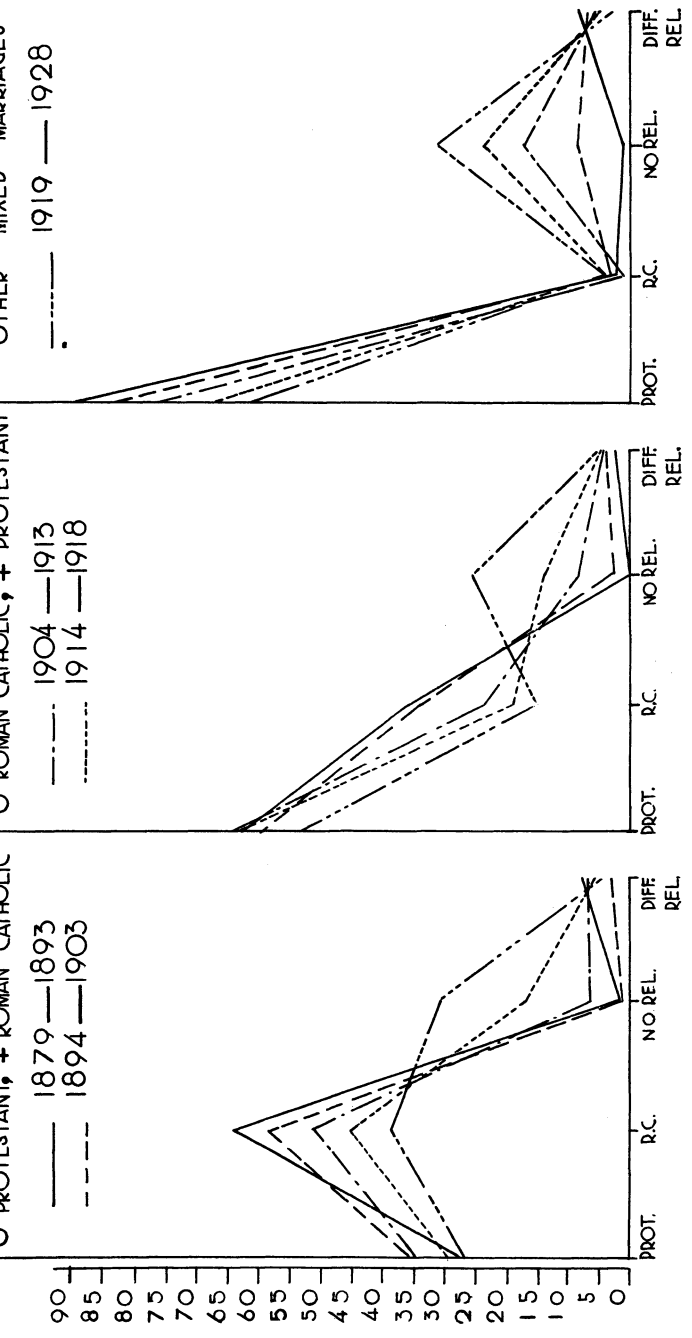
2. When the father is a Roman Catholic and the mother Protestant, the mother's great influence is also very noticeable: in the

TABLE 50 (Chart 25)

	Parents' religion ♂ Prot., ♀ R.C.					Parents' religion ♂ R.C., ♀ Prot.					Other mixed marriages				
Children's religion	all Prot.	all R.C.	no. rel.	diff. rel.	total	all Prot.	all R.C.	no. rel.	diff. rel.	total	all Prot.	all R.C.	no. rel.	diff. rel.	total
1879—1893	27,14	64,29	1,43	7,14	100	52,22	35,56		2,22	100	88,38	2,32	1,16	8,14	100
1894—1903	36,13	58,83	1,26	3,78	100	59,31	34,49	2,71	3,49	100	82,06	2,56	8,33	7,05	100
1904—1913	35,76	50,97	6,42	6,85	100	60,04	23,43	8,35	4,18	100	76,01	1,52	17,06	5,41	100
1914—1918	29,88	46,37	17,24	6,51	100	62,75	18,28	14,14	4,83	100	67,72	2,88	24,21	5,19	100
1919—1928	26,97	38,02	30,65	4,36	100	53,29	15,33	25,58	5,80	100	61,69	3,32	32,09	2,90	100

CHART 25

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF MIXED MARRIAGES AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN



first period 62 % of these marriages have children who are Protestant and only 35½ % have Roman Catholic children, whilst there are absolutely no children registered as professing no religion. In the next periods there is a slight though not very great drop (from 62 to 53 %) in the number of families with Protestant children (mother's religion). A marked decline from 35½ % to a trifle more than 15 % is, however, to be recorded in the families with Roman Catholic children (father's religion). The percentage of families whose children follow no creed rises from 0 % to 25½ %.

3. In the group of the other mixed marriages there are very few Roman Catholic children. The percentage of families with Protestant children drops, within 50 years, from 88½ % to 61¼ %, whilst the proportion of marriages whose children have no religion rises steadily from 1 % to 32 %.

What conclusions may be drawn from these figures? If we ask: is the religion of the children of mixed marriages decided upon by the parents, the answer is that this question is very often settled before their marriage. The man is then more inclined to give way on that point and agrees to the children having the mother's religion. If the latter is a Roman Catholic, the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, who can sanction the marriage only on condition that the children shall be baptized into the Roman Catholic Church, will also become operative. The woman's wish, whether or not encouraged by the clergy, is, therefore, the main factor in the decision regarding the faith under which the children shall be entered in the register of births.

The facts seem to indicate that the influence of the Roman Catholic mother's religion has very markedly declined in the last decades. This is equally true of the Roman Catholic father's influence, in so far as he manages to have his children registered as Catholics. All this implies therefore that both the religious conviction of the Roman Catholic who marries with some one of a different faith and the influence of the clergy in determining the future children's religion, are considerably on the wane. There is not, on the whole, so large a decline in the percentage of families with Protestant children.

We also find that there has been a steady increase in the number of parents who have their children registered as having no religion. This also points to the fact that the parents attach less importance

than they did formerly to the various religious denominations. They prefer to let the children make their own choice, if they want to, when they are grown up. Thist acit agreement is, therefore, really a compromise which serves to prevent a considerable amount of unnecessary discussion between the parents.

In the case of the other mixed marriages, the number of families with Protestant children drops by 26½ %. On the other hand, there is a good 30 % increase in the number of families whose children have no religion. This also shows that a sweeping change has occurred in the parents' train of thought, similar to that which we have described with respect to the other mixed marriages.

TABLE 51 (Chart 26)

Parents' religion	♂ Prot., ♀ R.C.				♂ R.C., ♀ Prot.				Other mixed marriages			
Children's religion	all Prot.	all R.C.	no rel.	diff. rel.	all Prot.	all R.C.	no rel.	diff. rel.	all Prot.	all R.C.	no rel.	diff. rell.
1879—1893	574	567			523	691			528			
1894—1903	572	634			509	654			459			
1904—1913	393	415	373	613	405	545	353		384		358	
1914—1918	315	323	256		321	375	268		311		274	
1919—1928	190	205	176	303	166	200	181	290	186		173	
1879—1928	343	377	211	477	338	558	226	350	321	287	238	450

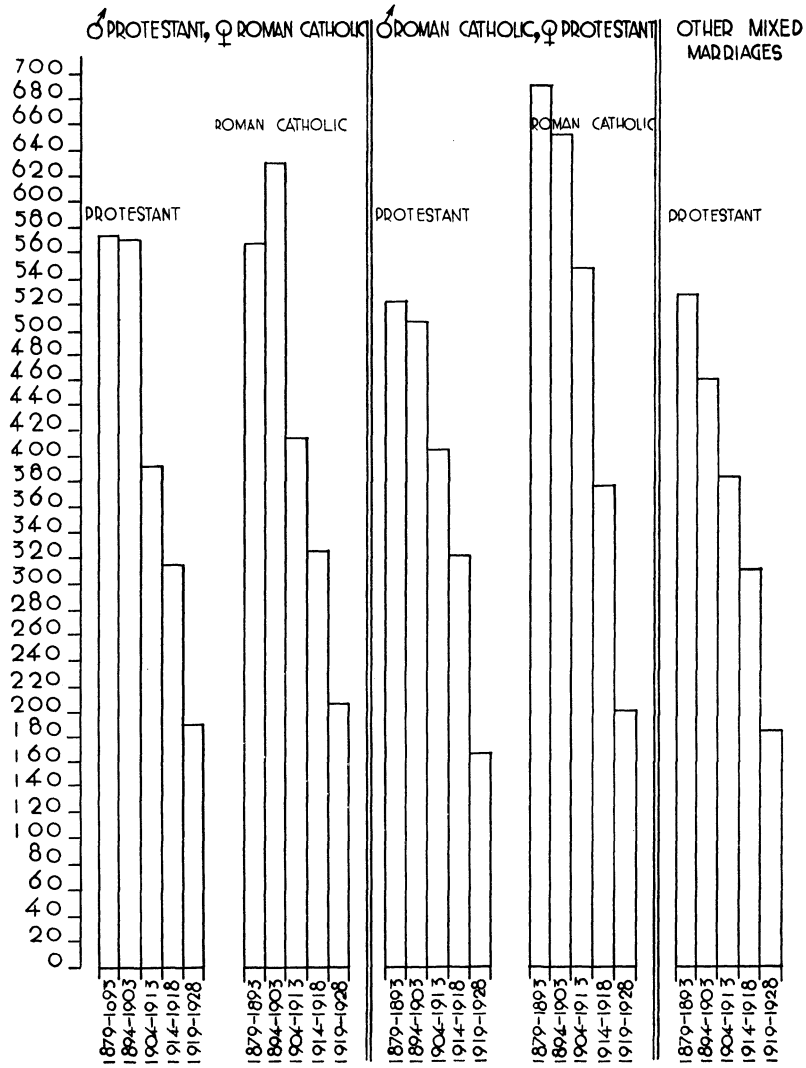
It will be seen that the families whose children are R. C. have more offspring than those with Protestant children. The decline in the

TABLE 52

Parents' religion	♂ Prot., ♀ R.C.		♂ R.C., ♀ Prot.		Other mixed marriages
Children's religion	all Prot.	all R.C.	all Prot.	all R.C.	all Prot.
1879—1893	100	100	100	100	100
1894—1903	99.6	111.8	97.3	94.6	86.9
1904—1913	68,4	72,3	77,4	78,9	72,7
1914—1918	54,9	56,9	61,4	54,3	58,9
1919—1928	33,1	36,2	31,7	28,9	31,4

CHART 26

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 100 MIXED MARRIAGES AND OF EVERY PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO THE RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN



number of children is, however, about equal for both groups, as is shown in the next table, in which the number of children in the first period is put at 100 for every religious group. (Table 52 see page 100).

A remarkable feature is the rise in the number of Roman Catholic children with a Protestant father and a Roman Catholic mother in the families of the 1894—1903 period, after which there is, however, again a substantial drop. No cause can be given for this temporary rise.

CHAPTER XI

THE INTERVAL OF TIME BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE MARRIAGE AND THE DATE OF THE FIRST CHILD'S BIRTH IN CONNECTION WITH PROFESSION, RELIGION AND YEAR OF MARRIAGE

As a third of the family registration cards accidentally contained the dates in addition to the various years, it has been possible, as far as these families are concerned, to find out how much time elapsed between the date on which the marriage was solemnized and that of the first child's birth. For the sake of brevity, this lapse of time will, in this chapter, be called interval. These families are, in the first place, divided according to the professional groups and interval. 100 families of each professional group were, according to the interval, distributed as follows:

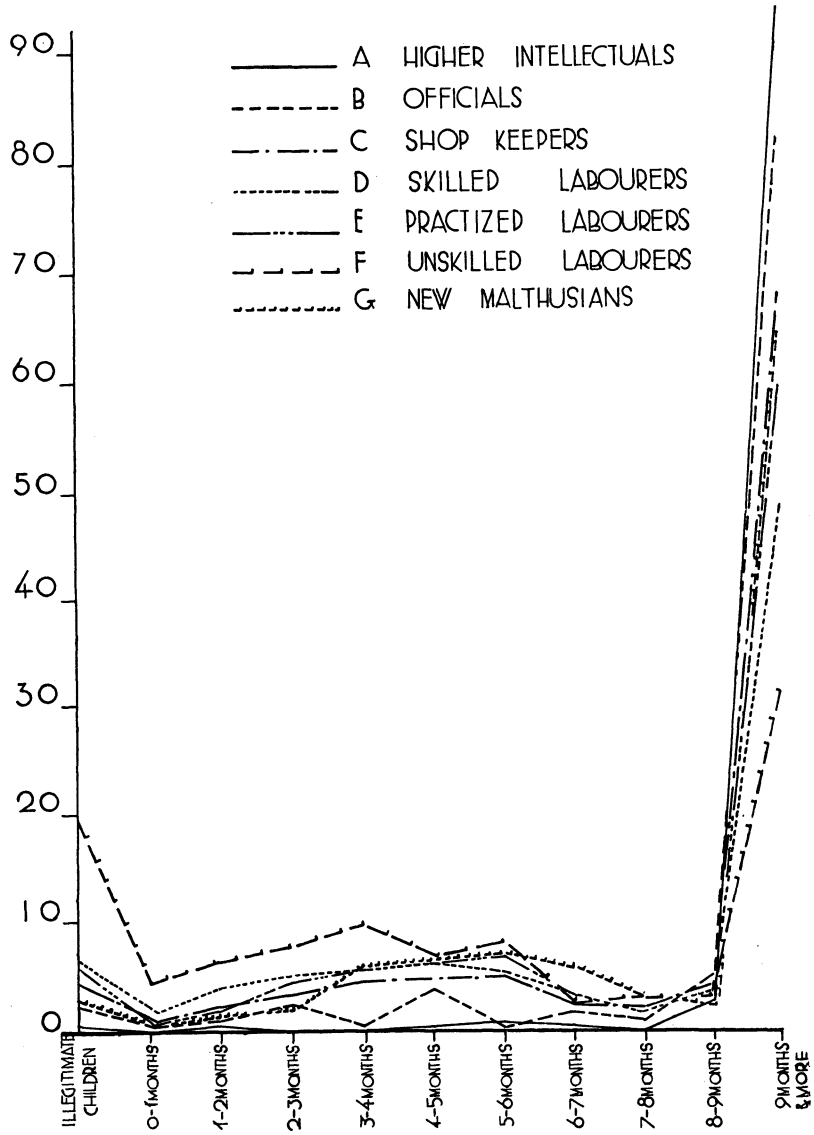
TABLE 53 (Chart 27)

Interval	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
illeg. children .	0,55	2,20	4,09	7,29	6,82	19,95	2,62
0—1 month . .		0,44	1,03	1,70	1,04	3,94	1,05
1—2 months . .	0,55	0,88	2,06	3,55	1,99	5,92	1,49
2—3 months . .		2,20	3,02	4,41	4,11	6,95	1,98
3—4 months . .		0,44	4,13	5,08	5,08	9,02	5,54
4—5 months . .	0,27	3,52	4,28	5,77	6,09	6,32	5,98
5—6 months . .	0,83	0,44	4,50	4,92	6,21	7,46	6,42
6—7 months . .	0,55	1,32	2,44	3,55	3,07	3,13	5,22
7—8 months . .		0,88	2,03	1,70	2,03	2,70	2,73
8—9 months . .	3,30	5,72	3,93	3,40	4,26	3,44	2,62
9 months & more	93,95	81,96	68,49	48,63	59,30	31,17	64,35
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

These figures show that the less cultured the parents are, the great-

CHART 27

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS, ELAPSED BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND DATE OF FIRST BIRTH



er the number of pre-marriage children. An exception to this rule seems to be group E, the practised labourers, who have fewer pre-marriage children than the skilled labourers (group D). This is not due to the practised labourers having, for some reason or other, less pre-marriage sexual relations than the skilled labourers. The explanation is that this group E includes the tramway and police personnel the majority of whom are young men who married after the war. They are more familiar with anti-conceptive methods than the pre-war labourers, when the latter indulged in sexual relations before marriage. The Neo-Malthusians have very few pre-marriage children, for the same reason as that given in respect of the tramway and police personnel.

We have taken 9 months as the limit for compulsory marriages although we are well aware that this group includes a certain number of marriages which do not properly belong to it. But if 8 months were taken as limit, various marriages would not be included which should be. That is why the limit has been fixed at 9 months. Moreover the errors resulting from this method may be regarded as about the same for all the professional or religious groups.

If groups A and B are left out of account, owing to their small number of compulsory marriages, we find that the optimum of the month of birth in these marriages falls in the 4th—6th month after the marriage date, so it is at least in the case of C, D, E and G. This is psychologically obvious for when the unmarried woman notices for the first time that the monthly flow has ceased, she has been pregnant already one month. She is not yet quite sure of the fact, does not want to be sure of it, waits some time longer and then tells her fiancé. More or less serious attempts are often made (especially since the war) to cause abortion, but in any case the matter is kept secret from the rest of the family pending the next period of menstruation. If there is again no flow they then decide to reveal the secret to their respective parents. In the meantime the woman has been with child for approximately 3 months. Consultations are held and it is finally decided that the young people must get married. There is not, it is true, sufficient money to start a satisfactory home, but the parents of both parties will help. They start looking for suitable and cheap rooms; they buy cheap furniture; the woman's state of pregnancy has now lasted more than 3 months. The young couple at last have the bans

put up and two or three weeks later they marry: 4 months have now elapsed. Things go more slowly in some cases than others, but the process will not be a much slower one, for the pregnancy is now outwardly noticeable, a state of things which is not according to etiquette in the opinion of the masses. Some 5 months after the marriage ceremony the child is born.

The unskilled labourers (group F), the least developed of all the groups, for whom this code of honour does not exist, are in no hurry to get married because the woman is pregnant. They prefer to wait a while longer; abortus, artificially or not, may occur. However, when the pregnancy is perfectly manifest to everybody and there is considerably less possibility of abortion occurring they decide to get married. That is why in the case of F, no less than 25.83% of the compulsory marriages have a child within the first 4 months of the marriage, as against 10.24% in the case of C, 14.74% in that of D, 12.22% in that of E and 10.06% in that of G.

The number of families with a first-born between the 8th and 9th month is about equally large in all the groups and higher than in the interval 7th—8th month.

In the subjoined table 100 families of each professional group and every interval are classified according to the period of the marriage year.

TABLE 54 (Chart 28)

	A				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
children born within 0—9 m. . . .	25,00	20,00	25,00	30,00	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	13,39	33,44	31,10	22,07	100
total.	14,27	32,85	30,76	22,12	100

	B				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
children born within 0—9 m. . . .	30,55	36,12	25,00	8,33	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	19,92	19,18	25,23	36,47	100
total.	20,16	22,86	25,13	31,85	100

	C				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	37,12	33,12	25,51	4,25	100
children born within 0—9 m.	29,67	30,97	24,41	14,95	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	20,66	25,43	28,31	25,60	100
total.	23,91	27,52	26,92	21,65	100

	D				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	23,35	13,97	39,33	23,35	100
children born within 0—9 m.	18,83	20,76	27,73	32,68	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	18,43	13,11	26,95	41,51	100
total.	19,09	16,33	28,85	35,73	100

	E				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	16,49	27,31	28,89	27,31	100
children born within 0—9 m.	7,77	20,98	32,37	38,88	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	6,59	14,12	30,01	51,28	100
total.	7,65	17,23	30,61	44,51	100

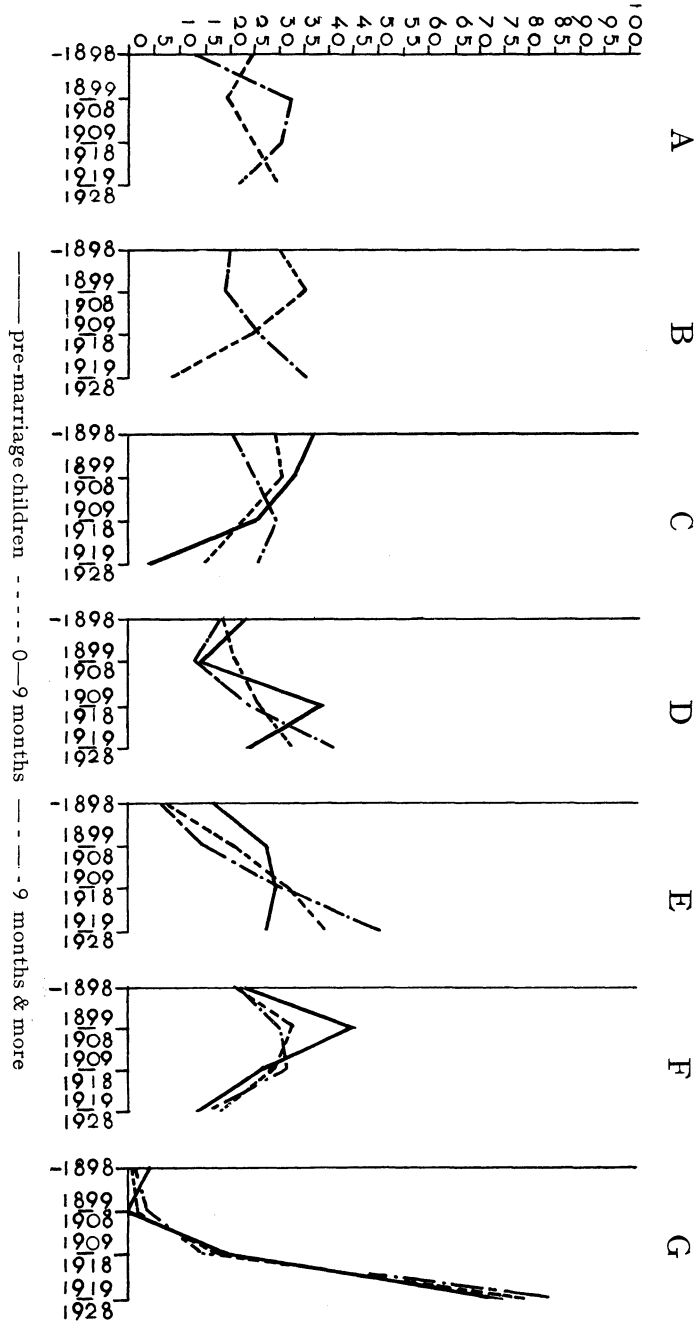
	F				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	23,45	44,97	26,58	13,00	100
children born within 0—9 m.	21,23	32,33	29,13	17,31	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	21,52	30,48	31,42	16,58	100
total.	21,71	32,70	29,48	16,11	100

	G				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	4,17		20,78	75,05	100
children born within 0—9 m.	0,31	1,86	18,82	79,01	100
children born after 9 m. or longer . .	0,49	2,16	15,33	82,02	100
total.	0,58	2,05	16,93	80,44	100

This shows that almost half the marriages belonging to group E (practised labourers including the tramway and police personnel) were celebrated after 1918, as was already pointed out before. 80% of the marriages in group G were contracted after the war, and one can readily understand that this influences the number of pre-marriage children and of those born within 9 months, for the change in sexual morality and increased familiarity with preventive measures will also, in the last 15 years, have influenced the number of these first-born, in the sense that they are avoided notwithstanding more intensive sexual relations before marriage.

The distribution of the 3 classes of families, (with pre-marriage children, with children 0—9 months old and with children of 9 months and more) over the 4 periods is far from the same in the various professional groups. In the case of F (unskilled labourers) the distribution for the 3 categories of families is practically equal; this means, therefore, that all three register a decline in the last decades. In the case of E and G the distribution increases in the successive periods. This is a result of the large number of young married couples who belong to this group. Owing to the relatively small absolute numbers of families with pre-marriage children aged 0—9 months in the professional groups A and B, no definite conclusions can be drawn from this distribution. In the case of the shopkeepers (C) the number of marriages with pre-marriages children has steadily decreased. This applies also to those with children aged 0—9 months. The number of families with children 9 months old and more increases. This means, therefore, that the number of compulsory marriages is decreasing in this group. As regards D (skilled labourers) the distribution of the

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP, AND OF EVERY GROUP OF MONTHS ELAPSED BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND DATE OF FIRST BIRTH ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF MARRIAGE



families with pre-marriage children occurs in an irregular way, but ends by being as high as in the first. The number of families with children 0—9 months old steadily increases; but there is a still bigger rise in the number of children aged 9 months and more. This amounts to a relative reduction in the number of compulsory marriages. As we pointed out in the case of E (practised labourers) the 3 classes of families are increasing but this rise is far and away the largest in the case of those families who have children aged 9 months and more. As regards F (unskilled labourers) the largest decline is in the case of families with pre-marriage children; the drop is practically the same for the two categories.

In the next table, 100 families of each period of marriage year and each professional group are divided according to the interval (families with pre-marriage children. with children of 0—9 months, and with children 9 months old and older).

TABLE 55

	A				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children		0,84	0,88		0,55
children born within 0—9 m. . .	9,63	3,36	4,46	7,50	5,50
children born after 9 m. or longer	90,37	95,90	94,66	92,50	93,95
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	B				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	2,05	5,79	1,76		2,20
children born within 0—9 m. . .	20,72	25,00	15,81	4,35	15,84
children born after 9 m. or longer	78,33	69,21	82,43	95,65	81,96
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	C				
	—1898	1899 — 1909	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	6,20	4,88	3,82	0,88	4,09
children born within 0—9 m. . .	34,65	32,35	25,49	19,36	27,42
children born after 9 m. or longer	59,15	62,77	70,69	79,76	68,49
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	D				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	10,15	7,23	11,29	5,05	7,29
children born within 0—9 m. . .	39,21	50,77	38,16	35,63	44,08
children born after 9 m. or longer	50,64	42,00	50,55	59,32	48,63
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	E				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	14,62	13,11	6,39	4,23	6,82
children born within 0—9 m. . .	35,38	41,92	36,88	30,85	33,88
children born after 9 m. or longer	50,00	44,97	56,73	64,94	59,30
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	F				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children	21,53	22,69	16,95	16,02	19,95
children born within 0—9 m. . .	47,41	47,95	49,60	51,94	48,88
children born after 9 m. or longer	31,06	29,36	33,45	32,04	31,17
total.	100	100	100	100	100

	G				
	—1898	1899 — 1908	1909 — 1918	1919 — 1928	total
illegitimate children			3,19	2,41	2,62
children born within 0—9 m. . .		31,55	38,75	31,49	33,03
children born after 9 m. or longer		68,45	58,06	66,10	64,35
total.		100	100	100	100

In the case of A (higher intellectuals) the distribution has remained pretty much the same. The number of compulsory marriages is very small in this group. With respect to B (officials) the compulsory marriages before 1898 represented almost a fourth part of the total number. In the next decade this total increased to almost $^1/_3$ but then comes a very marked decline to even less than the number of the last period in group A. But we should bear in mind that also in the case of group B, the absolute number of compulsory marriages is small, so that these conclusions should not be accepted quite unreservedly. In C (the shopkeepers) the position is the same as in B. Prior to 1898, $^2/_5$ of the total number are compulsory marriages. This figure gradually declines and is in the last decade exactly half, therefore $^1/_5$ of the total number of marriages.

In D (skilled labourers) almost half the marriages are compulsory before 1898. There then occurs a slight drop to $^2/_5$.

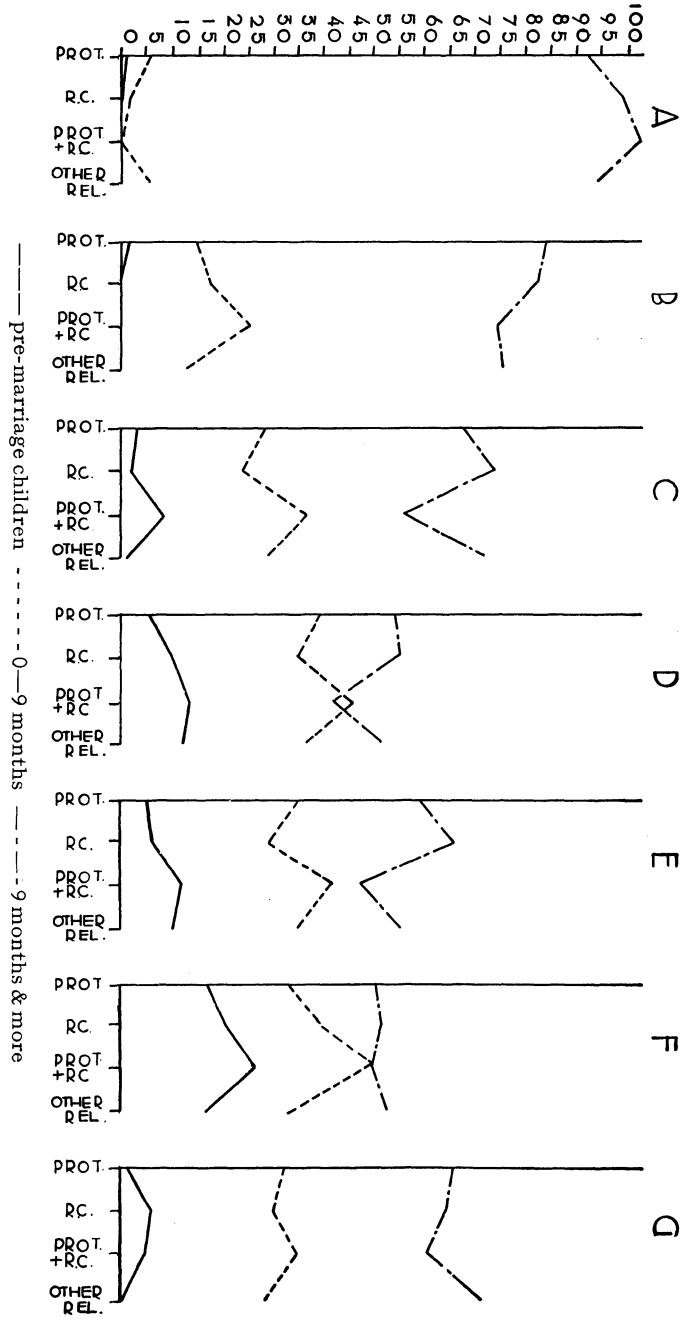
In E (practised labourers) prior to 1898, exactly half are compulsory marriages. The proportion drops rather more than in the case of D, i.e. to $^7/_{20}$ of the total number of marriages.

In F (unskilled labourers) there is a gradual drop of about 25% only in the number of pre-marriage children, but the number of families with children of 0—9 months increases by 10%.

The Neo-Malthusians (G) can in the last 2 decades be compared with E. Before that time there are few families in this group G. The distribution of the families of the 1899—1908 decade is consequently very unreliable owing to the small absolute number and is, therefore, left out of account.

We have no intention whatever to ascribe the drop in compulsory marriages, registered in most of the groups, to greater sexual absti-

DIVISION OF 100 FAMILIES OF EVERY PROFESSIONAL GROUP AND EVERY RELIGION, ACCORDING TO THE GROUP OF MONTHS, ELAPSED BETWEEN DATE OF MARRIAGE AND DATE OF FIRST BIRTH



nence before marriage; we feel more inclined to suggest two other causes, namely: 1) the increased use of contraceptives and 2) the increase of abortus criminalis. This is not the place to expatiate on these causes, but my experience as a medical man has taught me that among large sections of the population few girls have had no sexual intercourse before marriage. A special investigation into the matter of pre-marriage sexual relations has shown us that since the war this is the rule among the lower classes and often the case among the higher classes.

In group F (unskilled labourers), the least developed workers, the 2 causes named above do not yet seem to be general property. As regards the other professional groups, however, we are convinced that the decline in the number of compulsory marriages is due to these two causes, if the coitus interruptus is included in the preventive measures.

In the following table 100 families of each religious and professional group are distributed according to the interval.

TABLE 56 (Chart 29)

	A			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	0,83			
children born within 0—9 m.	6,45	1,98		5,88
children born after 9 m. or longer	92,72	98,02	100	94,12
total	100	100	100	100

	B			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	1,44			12,00
children born within 0—9 m.	14,40	17,08	25,00	12,00
children born after 9 m. or longer	84,16	82,92	75,00	76,00
total	100	100	100	100

	C			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate chlidren	3,88	2,98	8,00	1,39
children born within 0—9 m.	28,46	23,06	36,50	28,25
children born after 9 m. or longer . . .	67,66	73,96	55,50	71,64
total.	100	100	100	100

	D			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	5,84	10,08	13,02	12,00
children born within 0—9 m.	39,74	34,67	45,54	36,00
children born after 9 m. or langer . . .	54,42	55,25	41,44	52,00
total.	100	100	100	100

	E			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	5,74	6,23	11,82	10,08
children born within 0—9 m.	34,95	28,00	41,23	34,77
children born after 9 m. or longer . . .	59,31	65,77	46,95	55,15
total.	100	100	100	100

	F			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	17,01	20,04	26,50	15,62
children born within 0—9 m.	50,06	50,49	49,40	53,14
children born after 9 m. or longer . . .	32,93	39,47	24,10	31,24
total.	100	100	100	100

	G			
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Rest
illegitimate children	1,83	5,88	5,00	1,66
children born within 0—9 m.	32,77	29,40	35,00	27,35
children born after 9 m. or longer . . .	65,40	64,72	60,00	70,99
total.	100	100	100	100

As already mentioned above, owing to the small absolute number of compulsory marriages the figures referring to groups A and B do not allow of any trustworthy conclusion being drawn.

In the other professional groups the number of compulsory marriages is slightly higher in the case of the Protestants than in that of the Roman Catholics. The Neo-Malthusians form an exception in this connection; but the number of Roman Catholic marriages in this group is so small that no importance need be attached to this exception.

The most important feature of this table are the figures relating to the mixed marriages of Protestants with Roman Catholics. In groups C, D, E and F the number of families with pre-marriage children in the case of these mixed marriages is considerably higher than in that of the Protestants and Catholics taken separately. The same is true as regards the families with children whose age is 0—9 months. This means that compulsory marriages are more frequent in the groups of mixed marriages than in the others. Or in other words: a large section of the mixed marriages are entered into on account of the birth or the expected birth of a child. Inversely the pregnancy may have been produced expressly so that the parents of both parties should be compelled to consent to the marriage. Be that as it may, pregnancy plays a more important part in mixed marriages than in the non-mixed marriages.

This phenomenon is also found in the case of group G, the Neo-Malthusians, though not to the same marked extent as in the other groups. This phenomenon is the most important in the case of F, in which group 76% of the mixed marriages are compulsory. D comes next with 58½%, E with 53%, C with 44½% and finally G with 40%.

This important phenomenon becomes even more evident if one examines the distribution of 100 families with births of every interval separately, according to the religion group, as has been done in the subjoined table. Families with pre-marriage children and those with children of 0—9 months are taken together in this table.

TABLE 57

	A					B				
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total
pre-marr. children & children 0—9 months	81.78	4,55	0	13.67	100	53,70	14,63	17,04	14,63	100
9 months & more	68.51	14.63	3.80	13.06	100	62.97	15.59	11.22	10.22	100

	C					D				
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total
pre-marr. children & children 0—9 months	57.95	18.58	18.41	5.06	100	52.19	21.78	22.20	4.92	100
9 months & more	57.68	25.06	10.93	6.03	100	56.27	24.50	14.33	4.90	100

	E					F				
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total
pre-marr. children & children 0—9 months	54.29	14.76	27.23	3.72	100	54.70	13.42	28.55	3.33	100
9 months & more	61.72	20.35	14.68	3.25	100	58.59	19.22	19.02	3.17	100

	G				
	Prot.	R.C.	Prot. + R.C.	Others	total
pre- marr. children & children 0—9 months	69.20	5.60	19.60	5.60	100
9 months & more	71.25	5.49	15.94	7.32	100

Groups A and B being again left out of account, these figures show that in the case of the wholly Protestant and wholly Roman Catholic marriages the proportion of compulsory marriages is smaller than the corresponding percentage in the families where the birth of the first child took place at least 9 months after the marriage was celebrated. There is but one very small exception, namely the Roman Catholic families of group G, but this exception is of no importance in view of the small absolute number of families. In the case of the mixed marriages (Protestant and Roman Catholic) just the reverse of this occurs, in these professional groups. In their case the proportion of compulsory marriages is, without exception, larger than the percentage in the families with children of 9 months and more. The first named percentage is for C 68.5% larger than the last named; for D 50%, for E 85.5%, for F 50.2% and for G 22.9%. This table also indicates that the woman's pregnancy is a very important cause of mixed marriages.

XII. CONCLUSION

The conclusions which may be drawn from this investigation are:

1. Officials have the smallest number of children; then come the higher intellectuals, followed by the skilled labourers, the practised labourers and the shopkeepers, and finally the unskilled labourers. (Chapter I).

2. The Calvinists have the largest number of children. The Roman Catholics come next and then the Dutch Reformed. The Jews have relatively very few children, the mixed marriages likewise. (Chapter II).

3. The smallest number of sterile marriages is to be found among the Calvinists, the highest in the group of mixed marriages. The Catholics also have a considerable number of childless marriages. (Chapter II).

4. The Calvinists have in every professional group separately the largest number of children. The Roman Catholics have in 4 groups a relatively large number of children, in 3 others they approximate the average. (Chapter III).

5. The number of childless marriages varies considerably for the various religious groups according to the several professional groups. (Chapter III).

6. The big difference registered 50 years ago in the number of offspring in the various professional groups has gradually decreased; there has been a process of equalization. (Chapter IV).

7. The officials had in the last part of the previous century more children than the higher intellectuals. At the beginning of this century, however, a change occurs in the opposite direction and this tendency continues. (Chapter IV).

8. In the various periods of the marriage year the Neo-Malthusians have as many children as the labourers' groups. (Chapter IV).

9. The decline in the birth rate is, in the last 50 years, smallest in

the case of the higher intellectuals and highest in that of the shopkeepers and the practised labourers. (Chapter IV).

10. The increase in the number of childless couples varies considerably for the various professional groups. (Chapter IV).

11. The Calvinists have always had, in all periods of the marriage year, the highest birth rate. Then come the Roman Catholics, except in the 1879—1893 period, when the Dutch Reformed and the mixed marriages (Roman Catholic father and Protestant mother) have more children than the wholly Roman Catholic marriages. (Chapter V).

12. There has been in the last 50 years an equally big decline in the number of children for all religious groups. (Chapter V).

13. The increase in the number of childless marriages varies substantially according to the several religious groups. (Chapter V).

14. The duration of marriage being the same, the birth rate per family increases in proportion as the marriages are entered into at an early age. (Chapter VI).

15. The number of live children per 100 families, the duration of marriage being the same, is invariably smaller in group I (marriages contracted in the 1918—1928 decade) than in group II (marriages celebrated prior to 1915). (Chapter VIII).

16. When a child has died in or after the year in which the youngest child was born, a child is more often brought into the world within 1 or 2 years of the child's death than when there has been no decease. Consequently after a child's death the vacancy is filled more quickly. (Chapter IX).

17. This system of substitution comes most into evidence in the small families where birthcontrol is practised, and is less so according as the families are larger (Chapter IX).

18. In the case of mixed marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics the children's religion generally corresponds to the mother's. (Chapter X).

19. In mixed marriages the Roman Catholic father's or the Roman Catholic mother's desire to have the children registered as Roman Catholic has considerably decreased in the last decades. The children are more and more registered without any indication as to their religion. (Chapter X).

20. The number of Protestant children has also dropped in mixed marriages. (Chapter X).

21. The number of pre-marriage children increases with the decline in the cultural development of the parents. (Chapter XI).

22. Compulsory marriages have decreased except in the case of the unskilled labourers. (Chapter XI).

23. A large section of the mixed marriages are entered into owing to the birth or the expected birth of a child. (Chapter XI).

These 23 conclusions lead to the following comments: They show that the birth rate is declining in all the social classes of the population. The drop seems even to be greater among the working classes than among the higher classes, as if the former wanted to make up for „arrears" in this connection. Nor does any religion seem able to check the drop in the birth rate. During the last 50 years the reduction in the number of children has been equally great for all the religious groups, even though birth control is more vigorously condemned by some denominations than by others. As was already pointed out in Chapter V, the Church loses its influence at the threshold of the bedroom. The Calvinists always have, it is true, the largest number of offspring, but this does not alter the fact that in their case also there is as big a decline as in the other groups.

Not only has the total number of children dropped, but also that of those alive. As was mentioned in Chapter VIII this indicates that the decline in the birth rate is not, in the main, a consequence of the reduced infantile mortality. If it were, there could be no question of a drop in the number of live children. And we now see that the drop in the case of surviving children is as large as for the total number of children.

One can imagine family limitation being brought about in two ways. In the first place the number of children desired could either be had as quickly as formerly during the first years of the marriage and then childbearing would be put a stop to. Or the birth interval could be extended, the number of years between the various births increased. It seems that the latter method is applied. Already formerly when the marriage had been only of short duration, more children were born than later. Both economic considerations and health considerations for the mother are of influence in this connection.

In the foregoing we have always taken the view that the decline in the birthrate is due to a deliberate restriction of births and that it is not a consequence of a reduced fertility of the race. We can adduce

several proofs both against the theory of the race's degeneracy and in favour of voluntary birth control. In the first place such a marked decline of approximately 70 % within 50 years cannot possibly be the result of degeneracy. A race does not degenerate quite so quickly. The process needs considerably longer time to manifest itself and would certainly not operate in such a marked degree. And would the degeneracy of the race than manifest itself only in the declining birth rate whilst other phenomena, on the contrary, indicate an improvement of the rate? In this connection mention may be made of the much greater decline in mortality, the very considerable prolongation of life. Not only would the degeneracy of the Germanic race manifest itself in Rotterdam's birth rate but also, even more, a degeneracy of the Jewish race. And yet mortality in the case of the Jews is even lower and the average age higher than for the rest of Rotterdam's population.

But quite apart from this contrast there are various conclusions which absolutely contradict the theory of a reduced productive power, namely the following:

1. the number of childless couples varies considerably according to the various professional groups;

2. the number of childless couples varies considerably according to the various religious groups;

3. The increase in the number of childless couples varies considerably according to the professional group;

4. The increase in the number of childless marriages varies considerably according to the various religious groups.

These differences could not exist if the degeneracy of the race were responsible for the declining birth rate. The profession and the religion would be factors of no importance.

But we have yet another strong argument against the hypothesis of a racial degeneracy, and that is the system of substitution as it is formulated in conclusion 16. So soon as a child has died another child arrives much more quickly. If reduced fertility accounted for the lower birth rate it would not matter whether a child had died or not. It is just this system of substitution which speaks peremptorily in favour of deliberate birth control.

All this does not mean that fertility has not lessened. No; we will not deny this possibility. But the reduced birth rate, as we see it in

Rotterdam, cannot be explained by a reduced fertility; on the contrary, various phenomena are irreconcilable with this theory. On the assumption that births are voluntarily held in check, these phenomena can be explained. What the cause of this deliberate birth control in the last 50 years is, is quite another problem.

The practice of the conscious limitation of births which started in the higher social classes has now penetrated into the lower classes of the population and no resistance has proved sufficiently strong to hinder it. It has flooded the population and has swept away everything that stood in its way.

TABLES
(ABSOLUTE NUMBERS)

Profession No.[1]	Families with .... children																				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	total
1	34	39	50	56	36	19	7	4	3	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
2	16	12	24	12	13	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
3	33	28	78	42	26	14	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
4	4	5	11	10	6	5	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
5	11	19	17	10	5	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
6	7	12	32	25	10	6	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
7	8	4	6	9	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
8	70	80	113	69	42	22	4	5	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411
9	11	17	19	21	8	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
10	90	66	92	53	33	18	9	7	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	379
11	7	13	14	18	11	5	7	6	5	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
12	29	34	38	31	28	19	13	4	6	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	209
13	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
14	20	6	12	12	4	5	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
15	101	110	131	122	83	56	51	47	36	27	12	7	7	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	799
16	2	3	7	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
17	38	36	56	38	22	30	18	11	19	11	4	6	7	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	300
18	13	14	20	10	18	7	3	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
19	14	9	20	8	8	9	8	7	8	6	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
20	53	63	70	55	35	32	18	16	11	9	8	7	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	383
21	11	6	8	11	2	3	6	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
22	14	11	24	12	12	12	8	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
23	40	31	23	31	13	14	9	9	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	193
24	4	5	5	8	7	4	4	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
25	51	51	66	44	24	26	18	17	12	8	4	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	330
26	11	9	5	7	9	5	5	3	1	3	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
27	7	11	8	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
28	21	15	13	18	9	7	3	4	2	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
29	153	141	152	132	79	65	54	37	18	27	16	5	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	888
30	89	97	134	105	64	65	46	27	29	24	12	8	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	713
31	4	2	2	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
32	2	3	2	5	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
33	28	23	22	24	19	8	9	4	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
34	13	18	31	18	11	6	5	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
35	13	12	12	3	2	7	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
36	21	18	29	19	11	7	4	6	4	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
37	3	6	1	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
38	9	12	11	9	8	6	5	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	68
39	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
40	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
41	20	24	28	26	13	10	10	6	4	5	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
42	247	176	135	125	66	66	29	26	18	20	11	7	6	6	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	942
43	5	7	5	5	6	3	4	2	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	48
44	45	39	44	40	26	20	12	15	9	8	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
45	11	11	19	16	13	11	6	7	5	4	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	111
46	104	85	78	79	43	29	19	8	12	6	4	4	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	478
47	145	289	337	221	134	70	49	17	24	8	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.307
48	37	27	27	23	7	5	1	1	2	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
49	2	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
50	92	151	115	77	59	44	41	20	16	18	13	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660
51	6	14	12	8	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
52	29	31	19	14	12	12	8	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
53	76	109	81	70	34	21	22	14	13	8	7	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	463
54	7	8	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
55	18	22	10	15	12	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
56	10	11	5	7	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
57	7	11	10	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
58	21	19	25	14	6	13	2	2	4	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
59	29	43	31	16	20	18	6	2	5	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
60	8	24	26	18	20	4	7	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
61	30	23	27	13	21	10	8	3	1	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
62	14	6	6	7	4	6	2	2	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
63	5	5	7	3	1	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
64	8	6	9	9	4	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
65	2	10	9	4	6	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
66	15	21	18	17	10	5	7	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
67	51	87	65	76	30	27	19	19	15	14	6	7	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	423
68	23	19	19	26	22	17	17	7	9	4	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174
69	19	27	18	15	11	9	2	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
70	29	44	37	18	11	6	4	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
71	5	9	5	5	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
72	236	379	471	439	293	279	198	171	114	110	80	41	28	20	9	5	5	1	1	—	—	2.880
73	217	282	274	174	83	40	17	16	11	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.123
74	22	39	35	38	24	17	11	11	8	9	5	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
75	21	33	42	21	19	16	11	10	8	6	3	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
76	7	4	1	4	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
77	12	12	12	8	5	3	2	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
78	330	300	344	303	279	267	193	176	170	140	96	73	45	25	21	11	4	8	1	1	1	2.788
79	402	575	498	387	270	212	120	79	58	46	23	22	21	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2.729
80	177	360	305	128	50	29	8	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.065
Total	3602	4391	4583	3542	2306	1802	1198	882	722	585	383	277	176	101	51	32	15	12	2	1	1	24.664

[1]) With regarding to the meaning of the professionnumbers see pages 9—12.

II. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Religion of the parents	Families with following number of children																				Total number of families
	none	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Both Dutch Reformed . . .	1.562	2.064	2.244	1.669	1.100	858	562	409	338	279	187	148	86	50	31	16	5	4	1	1	1	11.615
Both „Gereformeerd" (Calvinist)	101	114	153	181	131	135	76	57	55	43	21	17	6	7	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	1.104
Both R.C. . .	568	510	616	520	446	351	257	191	144	111	94	52	41	22	10	6	3	3	—	—	—	3.945
Both Jews . .	57	79	101	69	34	25	14	15	10	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415
Both a same other religion	34	43	63	37	30	19	8	14	5	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	263
Both no religion	32	52	46	44	28	10	11	10	8	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
♂ Prot., ♀ R.C.	378	472	391	297	171	110	92	73	51	48	19	16	19	8	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	2.152
♂ R.C., ♀ Prot.	377	423	390	314	157	138	77	61	55	46	31	22	9	10	5	6	2	3	1	—	—	2.127
Other mixed marriages . .	492	634	579	408	209	155	101	52	55	48	22	18	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.788
of one or both unknown . .	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	3.602	4.391	4.583	3.542	2.306	1.802	1.198	882	722	585	383	277	176	101	51	32	15	12	2	1	1	24.664

I. DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	32	72	477	97	412	353	119	1.562
1 . . .	33	70	487	153	687	432	202	2.064
2 . . .	57	124	572	121	735	455	180	2.244
3 . . .	60	74	438	83	580	358	76	1.669
4 . . .	27	45	271	57	354	318	28	1.100
5 . . .	17	26	230	38	272	259	16	858
6 . . .	3	7	160	32	170	186	4	562
7 . . .	4	5	100	18	133	146	3	409
8 . . .	1	1	89	15	101	128	3	338
9 . . .	2	—	81	10	76	110	—	279
10 . . .	—	3	49	7	62	66	—	187
11 . . .	—	2	38	9	39	59	1	148
12 . . .	—	—	24	5	22	35	—	86
13 . . .	—	—	18	1	12	19	—	50
14 . . .	—	—	6	1	8	16	—	31
15 . . .	—	—	4	—	3	9	—	16
16 . . .	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	5
17 . . .	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total .	236	429	3.047	647	3.667	2.957	632	11.615

II. CALVINIST

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	*J*	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	7	8	53	4	17	10	2	101
1 . . .	3	14	45	5	31	14	2	114
2 . . .	7	13	63	6	52	10	2	153
3 . . .	9	12	74	9	58	16	3	181
4 . . .	4	11	58	3	42	11	2	131
5 . . .	9	3	57	11	31	23	1	135
6 . . .	3	3	42	1	22	4	1	76
7 . . .	1	3	32	2	12	7	—	57
8 . . .	3	—	27	2	13	10	—	55
9 . . .	2	2	22	1	11	5	—	43
10 . . .	1	—	8	1	6	5	—	21
11 . . .	—	—	11	—	5	1	—	17
12 . . .	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	6
13 . . .	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	7
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
15 . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	49	69	501	45	307	120	13	1.104

III. ROMAN CATHOLIC

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	14	15	220	48	159	108	4	568
1 . . .	8	12	145	51	164	113	17	510
2 . . .	17	22	213	37	198	112	17	616
3 . . .	8	13	190	33	169	101	6	520
4 . . .	15	7	166	30	129	95	4	446
5 . . .	10	9	137	16	101	74	4	351
6 . . .	6	4	115	19	63	50	—	257
7 . . .	3	3	76	9	50	50	—	191
8 . . .	2	3	57	8	37	37	—	144
9 . . .	—	—	58	5	22	26	—	111
10 . . .	—	1	32	11	25	25	—	94
11 . . .	—	—	27	5	5	15	—	52
12 . . .	—	—	18	2	12	9	—	41
13 . . .	1	—	9	—	5	7	—	22
14 . . .	—	—	4	—	1	5	—	10
15 . . .	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	6
16 . . .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
17 . . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	84	89	1.473	275	1.142	830	52	3.945

IV. JEWS

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	—	4	41	2	6	3	1	57
1 . . .	12	3	45	2	6	10	1	79
2 . . .	15	5	59	1	8	6	7	101
3 . . .	6	3	49	—	3	7	1	69
4 . . .	2	—	23	—	4	5	—	34
5 . . .	2	—	16	1	2	3	1	25
6 . . .	—	—	10	—	2	1	1	14
7 . . .	1	—	10	—	2	2	—	15
8 . . .	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	10
9 . . .	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	5
10 . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
11 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
12 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13 . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	38	17	264	6	34	44	12	415

V. BOTH PARENTS SAME OTHER RELIGION

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	10	4	13	1	2	4	—	34
1 . . .	8	5	8	6	10	2	4	43
2 . . .	16	12	18	4	8	2	3	63
3 . . .	13	7	8	3	4	2	—	37
4 . . .	8	5	4	3	5	5	—	30
5 . . .	5	1	4	1	4	4	—	19
6 . . .	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	8
7 . . .	—	—	6	—	2	6	—	14
8 . . .	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5
9 . . .	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
10 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
11 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
12 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	61	34	69	19	41	32	7	263

VI. BOTH PARENTS NO RELIGION

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	5	3	8	3	8	3	2	32
1 . . .	5	9	17	2	10	4	5	52
2 . . .	13	8	8	2	5	4	6	46
3 . . .	6	10	13	3	4	6	2	44
4 . . .	6	5	5	1	4	4	3	28
5 . . .	—	—	3	—	4	2	1	10
6 . . .	1	1	6	1	1	1	—	11
7 . . .	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	10
8 . . .	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	8
9 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10 . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
11 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
12 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	36	37	73	14	42	27	19	248

VII. ♂ PROTESTANT. ♀ ROMAN CATHOLIC

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	6	11	110	26	102	113	10	378
1 . . .	4	8	101	19	144	155	41	472
2 . . .	6	14	72	26	127	118	28	391
3 . . .	3	4	76	20	90	91	13	297
4 . . .	5	2	37	7	52	63	5	171
5 . . .	—	3	14	4	40	49	—	110
6 . . .	—	1	17	11	29	34	—	92
7 . . .	—	2	14	4	23	30	—	73
8 . . .	—	—	11	2	13	25	—	51
9. . .	—	—	6	3	15	24	—	48
10 . . .	—	—	6	—	7	6	—	19
11. . .	—	—	2	—	7	7	—	16
12 . . .	—	—	2	1	4	12	—	19
13 . . .	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	8
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
16 . . .	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	24	46	470	123	657	735	97	2.152

VIII. ♂ ROMAN CATHOLIC, ♀ PROTESTANT

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	—	12	108	29	81	131	16	377
1 . . .	1	8	94	48	114	125	33	423
2 . . .	4	5	76	29	122	132	22	390
3 . . .	—	5	94	25	80	99	11	314
4 . . .	—	2	35	11	55	53	1	157
5 . . .	—	—	32	7	42	57	—	138
6 . . .	—	—	17	6	24	30	—	77
7 . . .	—	—	16	5	17	23	—	61
8 . . .	—	1	13	5	13	22	1	55
9 . . .	—	1	11	4	11	19	—	46
10 . . .	—	—	5	2	12	12	—	31
11 . . .	—	—	2	—	6	14	—	22
12 . . .	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	9
13 . . .	—	—	—	1	2	7	—	10
14 . . .	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5
15 . . .	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	6
16 . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	5	34	511	172	586	735	84	2.127

IX. OTHER MIXED MARRIAGES

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	34	50	172	39	105	69	23	492
1 . . .	36	48	158	58	171	108	55	634
2 . . .	58	54	148	32	154	93	40	579
3 . . .	36	40	100	23	114	79	16	408
4 . . .	24	17	59	7	49	46	7	209
5 . . .	11	7	50	6	28	47	6	155
6 . . .	2	4	24	5	34	30	2	101
7 . . .	2	—	16	1	17	16	—	52
8 . . .	—	3	16	2	17	17	—	55
9 . . .	—	—	9	4	15	20	—	48
10 . . .	—	—	6	1	5	10	—	22
11 . . .	—	—	4	—	6	8	—	18
12 . . .	—	—	3	—	2	6	—	11
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	203	223	765	178	720	550	149	2.788

RELIGION OF ONE OR BOTH UNKNOWN

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
4 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
9 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	7

TOTAL (ALL RELIGIONS)

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	108	179	1.203	249	892	794	177	3.602
1 . . .	110	177	1.100	344	1.337	963	360	4.391
2 . . .	193	257	1.229	258	1.409	932	305	4.583
3 . . .	141	168	1.043	199	1.102	761	128	3.542
4 . . .	91	94	658	119	694	600	50	2.306
5 . . .	54	49	544	84	524	518	29	1.802
6 . . .	16	20	394	75	348	337	8	1.198
7 . . .	11	14	276	40	257	281	3	882
8 . . .	6	8	223	35	200	246	4	722
9 . . .	4	4	192	28	152	205	—	585
10 . . .	1	4	111	22	118	127	—	383
11 . . .	—	2	85	14	69	106	1	277
12 . . .	—	—	52	8	45	71	—	176
13 . . .	1	1	34	2	25	38	—	101
14 . . .	—	—	14	1	11	25	—	51
15 . . .	—	—	11	1	6	14	—	32
16 . . .	—	1	4	—	6	4	—	15
17 . . .	—	—	3	—	1	8	—	12
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total .	736	978	7.176	1.479	7.197	6.033	1.065	24.664

IV. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONAL GROUP, PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1878 AND BEFORE

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1 . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
2 . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
3 . . .	1	—	8	—	1	4	—	14
4 . . .	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	7
5 . . .	—	1	9	—	1	—	—	11
6 . . .	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	9
7 . . .	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	11
8 . . .	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
9 . . .	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
10 . . .	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
11 . . .	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	6
12 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
13 . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	2	6	57	—	3	9	—	77

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1879—1893

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	5	4	50	8	14	15	—	96
1 . . .	5	5	33	5	15	11	—	74
2 . . .	8	10	46	13	14	20	2	113
3 . . .	5	14	81	6	24	29	—	159
4 . . .	11	9	64	5	20	24	—	133
5 . . .	8	3	82	9	25	41	—	168
6 . . .	4	5	72	13	24	33	—	151
7 . . .	—	1	70	5	20	46	—	142
8 . . .	2	4	57	9	26	45	—	143
9 . . .	—	—	57	8	25	42	—	132
10 . . .	1	2	37	5	18	25	—	88
11 . . .	—	—	27	2	19	24	—	72
12 . . .	—	—	12	3	7	16	—	38
13 . . .	—	—	12	—	5	12	—	29
14 . . .	—	—	5	—	1	7	—	13
15 . . .	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	8
16 . . .	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	5
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total . .	49	57	710	92	260	399	2	1569

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1894—1903

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	F	E	G	total
0 . . .	11	10	137	22	65	76	—	321
1 . . .	16	25	110	13	68	63	—	295
2 . . .	46	54	167	25	75	78	4	449
3 . . .	32	37	209	18	120	107	1	524
4 . . .	18	28	167	16	91	125	—	445
5 . . .	16	12	150	19	121	103	2	423
6 . . .	2	3	138	16	107	111	1	378
7 . . .	4	7	88	10	87	100	—	296
8 . . .	4	1	79	12	72	94	—	262
9 . . .	2	2	78	10	67	98	—	257
10 . . .	—	2	48	7	59	62	—	178
11 . . .	—	1	31	8	28	48	1	117
12 . . .	—	—	25	3	26	38	—	92
13 . . .	1	—	13	2	12	20	—	48
14 . . .	—	—	9	1	6	11	—	27
15 . . .	—	—	6	—	4	7	—	17
16 . . .	—	1	2	—	4	2	—	9
17 . . .	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	8
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	152	183	1460	182	1013	1149	9	4148

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1904—1913

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	27	48	262	26	153	159	4	679
1 . . .	33	43	241	28	193	118	12	668
2 . . .	51	84	323	28	295	165	13	959
3 . . .	62	63	347	50	311	181	12	1026
4 . . .	37	35	272	36	273	179	14	846
5 . . .	20	21	212	24	202	185	12	676
6 . . .	4	7	123	23	148	127	3	435
7 . . .	4	2	89	12	103	103	2	315
8 . . .	—	2	74	13	82	91	2	264
9 . . .	2	2	52	9	49	52	—	166
10 . . .	—	—	23	10	39	35	—	107
11 . . .	—	1	22	2	19	32	—	76
12 . . .	—	—	14	2	12	17	—	45
13 . . .	—	—	9	—	7	6	—	22
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	11
15 . . .	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	7
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	240	308	2065	263	1892	1462	74	6304

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1914—1918

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	15	28	176	27	112	113	4	475
1 . . .	9	22	140	31	181	126	18	527
2 . . .	35	44	226	35	319	143	47	849
3 . . .	24	25	190	51	252	137	29	708
4 . . .	18	15	84	29	168	123	14	451
5 . . .	6	8	60	17	128	111	10	340
6 . . .	3	4	46	15	58	46	4	176
7 . . .	3	2	15	12	40	28	1	101
8 . . .	—	1	10	1	17	15	2	46
9 . . .	—	—	2	1	10	12	—	25
10 . . .	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	7
11 . . .	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
12 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	113	149	950	221	1289	859	129	3710

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1919—1928

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	50	89	577	166	548	431	169	2030
1 . . .	47	82	574	267	880	645	330	2825
2 . . .	53	65	464	157	706	526	239	2210
3 . . .	17	29	208	74	394	303	86	1111
4 . . .	7	6	66	33	142	148	22	424
5 . . .	4	4	31	15	47	78	5	184
6 . . .	2	—	7	8	10	20	—	47
7 . . .	—	—	5	1	6	4	—	16
8 . . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
9 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	180	275	1933	721	2735	2155	851	8850

TOTAL

Total number of children	Professional group							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	total
0 . . .	108	179	1203	249	892	794	177	3602
1 . . .	110	177	1100	344	1337	963	360	4391
2 . . .	193	257	1229	258	1409	932	305	4583
3 . . .	141	168	1043	199	1102	761	128	3542
4 . . .	91	94	658	119	694	600	50	2306
5 . . .	54	49	544	84	524	518	29	1802
6 . . .	16	20	393 [1]	75	347 [2]	337	8	1196 [3]
7 . . .	11	14	276	40	256 [4]	281	3	881 [4]
8 . . .	6	8	223	35	200	246	4	722
9 . . .	4	4	192	28	151 [5]	205	—	584 [5]
10 . . .	1	4	111	22	118	127	—	383
11 . . .	—	2	85	14	68 [6]	106	1	276 [6]
12 . . .	—	—	52	8	45	71	—	176
13 . . .	1	1	34	2	24 [7]	38	—	100 [7]
14 . . .	—	—	14	1	11	25	—	51
15 . . .	—	—	11	1	6	14	—	32
16 . . .	—	1	4	—	6	4	—	15
17 . . .	—	—	3	—	1	8	—	12
18 . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total . .	736	978	7175 [1]	1479	7192 [8]	6033	1065	24658 [9]

[1]) Besides 1, of which year of marriage unknown. [2]) id. 1.
[3]) id. 2. [4]) id. 1. [5]) id. 1. [6]) id. 1. [7]) id. 1. [8]) id. 5. [9]) id. 6.

V. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO RELIGION, PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1878 AND BEFORE

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	Both Dutch Reformed	Both Calvinist	Both Roman Catholic	Both Jews	Both a same other religion	Both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Unknown	Total
0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
3	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	1	1		14
4	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
5	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
6	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
7	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
9	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	42	1	20	5	1	—	1	5	2	—	77

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	both Dutch Reformed	both Calvinist	both Roman Catholic	both Jews	both a same other religion	both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	other mixed marriages	unknown	Total
0	43	—	28	1	2	4	2	6	10	—	96
1	35	3	11	—	1	2	6	4	12	—	74
2	68	3	18	—	2	—	7	8	7	—	113
3	84	4	33	5	2	1	10	9	11	—	159
4	70	4	25	3	6	3	5	7	10	—	133
5	93	11	35	4	3	—	6	9	7	—	168
6	86	9	32	2	1	—	10	3	8	—	151
7	66	7	33	5	4	2	7	9	9	—	142
8	66	7	38	3	2	1	5	13	8	—	143
9	73	6	25	3	2	—	6	9	8	—	132
10	50	8	19	1	—	1	2	5	2	—	88
11	47	1	14	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	72
12	22	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	38
13	18	1	3	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	29
14	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
15	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
16	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
total	840	67	331	27	25	14	72	96	97	—	1569

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1894—1903

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	both Dutch Reformed	both Calvinist	both Roman Catholic	both Jews	both a same other religion	both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	other mixed marriages	unknown	Total
0	149	12	62	3	9	5	31	36	14	—	321
1	137	13	46	13	7	2	15	27	35	—	295
2	228	17	60	21	15	9	19	26	54	—	449
3	277	22	70	18	11	4	32	40	49	1	524
4	233	25	71	9	11	4	27	21	44	—	445
5	221	24	76	7	5	3	20	33	34	—	423
6	197	15	79	5	4	5	22	22	29	—	378
7	148	17	63	3	3	4	26	18	14	—	296
8	145	17	42	4	1	3	19	17	13	1	262
9	128	24	46	2	1	1	19	17	19	—	257
10	90	10	40	—	2	3	10	15	7	1	178
11	64	8	19	2	—	—	10	5	9	—	117
12	49	3	21	1	1	1	8	4	4	—	92
13	25	1	11	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	48
14	13	1	6	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	27
15	8	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	17
16	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	9
17	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2120	210	720	88	71	44	269	296	327	3	4148

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	Both Dutch Reformed	Both Calvinist	Both Roman Catholic	Both Jews	Both a same other religion	Both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Unknown	Total
0	284	18	121	13	4	9	70	70	90	—	679
1	297	17	83	21	11	13	69	69	88	—	668
2	478	29	134	24	16	10	75	62	131	—	959
3	519	50	124	26	10	20	82	82	111	2	1026
4	414	49	158	12	7	9	70	53	74	—	846
5	334	55	121	9	5	3	40	47	61	1	676
6	188	34	93	1	1	3	46	30	39	—	435
7	147	25	58	4	6	3	26	23	23	—	315
8	109	26	53	3	1	4	20	20	28	—	264
9	67	12	36	—	1	—	18	14	18	—	166
10	41	3	32	1	—	—	7	11	12	—	107
11	27	8	17	—	1	1	4	11	7	—	76
12	14	3	9	—	1	—	8	5	5		45
13	7	4	8	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	22
14	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
15	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2937	335	1049	114	64	75	538	501	688	3	6304

YEAR OF MARRIAGE 1914—1918

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	Both Dutch Reformed	Both Calvinist	Both Roman Catolic	Both Jews	Both a same other religion	Both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Unknown	Total
0	186	15	82	5	4	1	54	54	74	—	475
1	258	13	68	9	6	10	60	51	52	—	527
2	458	24	107	19	10	12	61	61	97	—	849
3	335	23	108	8	6	10	58	68	92	—	708
4	211	25	90	6	2	9	24	45	39	—	451
5	140	28	69	4	3	3	26	31	36	—	340
6	70	15	40	2	2	1	9	16	21	—	176
7	39	6	28	1	1	1	11	9	5	—	101
8	16	5	8	—	1	—	7	4	5	—	46
9	9	1	2	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	25
10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
11	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1728	155	607	54	35	47	315	344	425	—	3710

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	Both Dutch Reformed	both Calvinist	Both Roman Catholic	Both Jews	Both a same other religion	Both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Unknown	Total
0	899	56	275	35	15	13	221	211	304	1	2030
1	1335	68	302	36	18	25	322	272	447	—	2825
2	1012	80	295	37	20	15	229	232	290	—	2210
3	448	82	181	12	7	9	114	114	144	—	1111
4	170	28	98	4	4	3	45	31	41	—	424
5	66	16	45	—	3	1	18	18	17	—	184
6	14	3	12	2	—	2	5	6	3	—	47
7	3	2	7	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	16
8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3947	335	1217	126	67	68	957	884	1248	1	8850

TOTAL

Total number of children	Religion of the parents										
	Both Dutch Reformed	Both Calvinist	Both Roman Catholic	Both Jews	Both a same other religion	Both no religion	♂ Prot. ♀ R.C.	♂ R.C. ♀ Prot.	Other mixed marriages	Unknown	Total
0	1562	101	568	57	34	32	378	377	492	1	3602
1	2064	114	510	79	43	52	472	423	634		4391
2	2244	153	616	101	63	46	391	390	579		4583
3	1669	181	520	69	37	44	297	314	408	3	3542
4	1100	131	446	34	30	28	171	157	209		2306
5	858	135	351	25	19	10	110	138	155	1	1802
6	562	76	257	13[1]	8	11	92	77	100[1]		1196[2]
7	409	57	191	15	14	10	73	60[1]	52		881[1]
8	338	55	144	10	5	8	51	55	55	1	722
9	279	43	110[1]	5	4	1	48	46	48		584[1]
10	187	21	94	2	2	4	19	31	22	1	383
11	147[1]	17	52	2	1	1	16	22	18		276[1]
12	86	6	41	1	2	1	19	9	11		176
13	50	6[1]	22	1	—	—	8	10	3	—	100[1]
14	31	2	10	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	51
15	16	2	6	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	32
16	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	15
17	4	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	12
18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	11614[1]	1103[1]	3944[1]	414[1]	263	248	2152	2126[1]	2787[1]	7	24658[3]

[1]) Besides 1 of which year of marriage unknown. — [2]) Id. 2. [3]) Id. 6.

VI. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE, PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: LESS THAN 1 YEAR

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	3	1	1	422	—	427
1	—	2	2	5	3	195	—	207
2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	2	5	6	4	621	—	638

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1 YEAR

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	1	4	10	10	294	—	319
1	—	1	8	17	17	469	—	512
2	—	1	1	6	1	68	—	77
3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	3	13	34	28	833	—	911

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 2 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	7	6	241	—	256
1	—	1	7	8	11	434	—	461
2	—	2	6	9	5	173	—	195
3	—	—	—	1	—	19	—	20
4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	15	27	22	868	—	935

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 3 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	tota
0	—	—	3	5	4	206	—	218
1	—	2	6	12	6	319	—	345
2	—	—	6	11	3	233	—	253
3	—	—	6	5	4	53	—	68
4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	21	34	17	813	—	887

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 4 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	12	11	168	—	193
1	—	—	4	5	7	294	—	310
2	—	—	7	8	9	280	—	304
3	—	2	15	3	4	99	—	123
4	—	—	1	3	1	20	—	25
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	29	31	32	861	—	955

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 5 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	4	5	1	187	—	197
1	—	1	2	4	7	284	—	298
2	—	2	2	7	11	292	—	314
3	—	3	3	6	7	135	—	154
4	—	1	1	5	2	42	—	51
5	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	11
6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	7	12	31	28	949	—	1027

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 6 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1914 — 1913	1919 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	3	7	5	164	—	179
1	—	1	1	4	2	268	—	276
2	—	1	7	5	4	277	—	294
3	—	—	6	5	2	204	—	217
4	—	—	4	5	—	86	—	95
5	1	1	4	3	1	31	—	41
6	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	1	3	27	29	14	1034	—	1108

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 7 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	10	3	137	—	152
1	—	—	1	8	2	223	—	234
2	—	2	3	5	3	327	—	340
3	—	2	5	13	1	204	—	225
4	—	2	1	7	1	90	—	101
5	—	—	3	2	2	39	—	46
6	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	15
7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	6	17	45	12	1034	—	1114

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 8 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	3	6	2	116	—	127
1	—	2	—	3	6	174	—	185
2	—	1	1	5	3	295	—	305
3	—	—	6	8	3	199	—	216
4	—	1	1	6	1	98	—	107
5	—	2	4	3	—	56	—	65
6	—	—	3	3	—	15	—	21
7	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	6
8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	6	19	34	15	960	—	1034

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 9 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1918 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	—	7	6	94	—	107
1	—	1	2	8	4	165	—	180
2	—	—	3	4	2	262	—	271
3	—	—	2	6	1	195	—	204
4	—	1	2	4	—	85	—	92
5	—	1	—	4	1	49	—	55
6	—	2	2	1	1	15	—	21
7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
8	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	6	11	35	15	876	—	943

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 10 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	1	1	109	—	—	111
1	—	—	2	6	139	—	—	147
2	—	1	4	4	184	—	—	193
3	—	2	3	3	136	—	—	144
4	—	1	1	4	97	—	—	103
5	—	—	2	2	62	—	—	66
6	—	—	—	3	30	—	—	33
7	—	—	1	2	12	—	—	15
8	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	4	14	26	773	—	—	817

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 11 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	3	99	—	—	104
1	—	1	—	4	101	—	—	106
2	—	—	3	7	189	—	—	199
3	—	1	1	4	154	—	—	160
4	—	1	5	6	76	—	—	88
5	—	—	2	2	65	—	—	69
6	—	—	6	—	28	—	—	34
7	—	1	1	1	13	—	—	16
8	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	4	20	28	736	—	—	788

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 12 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	1	7	8	85	—	—	101
1	—	1	3	3	82	—	—	89
2	—	—	4	9	158	—	—	171
3	—	1	1	5	135	—	—	142
4	—	1	1	7	92	—	—	101
5	—	1	1	4	69	—	—	75
6	—	1	1	—	37	—	—	39
7	—	1	1	—	17	—	—	19
8	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	7
9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
11 and more.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total.	—	7	21	38	682	—	—	748

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 13 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	1	6	8	70	—	—	85
1	—	1	3	5	79	—	—	88
2	—	3	4	7	142	—	—	156
3	—	1	2	3	128	—	—	134
4	—	1	4	6	89	—	—	100
5	—	—	1	2	58	—	—	61
6	—	—	1	—	41	—	—	42
7	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	29
8	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
9	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
10	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
11 and more.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Total.	—	7	23	35	663	—	—	728

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 14 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	3	5	62	—	—	70
1	—	—	1	5	60	—	—	66
2	—	—	6	4	135	—	—	145
3	—	—	6	5	132	—	—	143
4	—	—	4	8	92	—	—	104
5	—	—	1	7	82	—	—	90
6	—	1	2	7	39	—	—	49
7	—	1	1	1	31	—	—	34
8	—	—	3	2	15	—	—	20
9	—	—	2	2	10	—	—	14
10	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Total.	—	2	29	46	666	—	—	743

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 15 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	1	4	88	—	—	—	93
1	—	—	2	71	—	—	—	73
2	—	—	2	144	—	—	—	146
3	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	122
4	—	—	7	113	—	—	—	120
5	—	1	2	62	—	—	—	65
6	—	1	—	42	—	—	—	43
7	—	1	1	38	—	—	—	40
8	—	2	2	23	—	—	—	27
9	—	1	3	14	—	—	—	18
10	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	6
11 and more.	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	8
Total.	—	7	25	729	—	—	—	761

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 16 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	1	1	74	—	—	—	76
1	—	—	1	80	—	—	—	81
2	—	—	1	117	—	—	—	118
3	—	1	—	120	—	—	—	121
4	—	—	3	105	—	—	—	108
5	—	1	1	77	—	—	—	79
6	—	1	2	53	—	—	—	56
7	—	1	4	26	—	—	—	31
8	—	1	3	22	—	—	—	26
9	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	14
10	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	6
11 and more.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Total.	—	6	20	693	—	—	—	719

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 17 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	69	—	—	—	71
1	—	—	1	79	—	—	—	80
2	—	—	2	76	—	—	—	78
3	—	1	5	98	—	—	—	104
4	—	1	2	79	—	—	—	82
5	1	1	2	66	—	—	—	70
6	—	—	1	45	—	—	—	46
7	1	—	—	29	—	—	—	30
8	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	16
9	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
11 and more.	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	8
Total.	2	3	17	586	—	—	—	608

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 18 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	2	50	—	—	—	52
1	—	—	1	67	—	—	—	68
2	—	1	—	101	—	—	—	102
3	—	2	4	109	—	—	—	115
4	—	1	2	81	—	—	—	84
5	—	1	2	73	—	—	—	76
6	—	—	4	41	—	—	—	45
7	—	—	2	30	—	—	—	32
8	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	27
9	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
10	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
11 and more.	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	13
Total.	—	6	20	614	—	—	—	640

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 19 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	4	53	—	—	—	57
1	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	59
2	1	2	—	73	—	—	—	76
3	—	1	1	88	—	—	—	90
4	—	1	3	65	—	—	—	69
5	—	—	2	60	—	—	—	62
6	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33
7	—	—	2	22	—	—	—	24
8	—	—	3	25	—	—	—	28
9	—	1	3	22	—	—	—	26
10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
11 and more.	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	16
Total.	1	5	20	521	—	—	—	547

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 20 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	—	—	1	50	—	—	—	51
1	—	2	—	51	—	—	—	53
2	—	—	2	84	—	—	—	86
3	—	—	3	103	—	—	—	106
4	—	—	6	63	—	—	—	69
5	—	1	2	62	—	—	—	65
6	1	2	4	42	—	—	—	49
7	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	39
8	—	—	4	38	—	—	—	42
9	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25
10	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	16
11 and more.	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
Total.	1	6	24	586	—	—	—	617

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 21 YEARS

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	1	91	262	200	—	—	—	554
1	2	58	248	164	—	—	—	472
2	2	97	385	273	—	—	—	757
3	14	142	455	319	—	—	—	930
4	7	121	397	276	—	—	—	801
5	9	158	394	244	—	—	—	805
6	8	143	348	163	—	—	—	662
7	10	137	281	127	—	—	—	555
8	4	138	244	110	—	—	—	496
9	4	130	248	66	—	—	—	448
10	3	87	175	47	—	—	—	312
11 and more.	8	170	309	107	—	—	—	594
Total.	72	1472	3746	2096	—	—	—	7386

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: UNKNOWN

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1919	unknown	total
0	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and more.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total.	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	10

TOTAL

Total Number of children	Period of year of marriage							
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914 — 1918	1919 — 1928	unknown	total
0	1	96	321	679	475	2030	—	3602
1	2	74	295	668	527	2825	—	4391
2	3	113	449	959	849	2210	—	4583
3	14	159	524	1026	708	1111	—	3542
4	7	133	445	846	451	424	—	2306
5	11	168	423	676	340	184	—	1802
6	9	151	378	435	176	47	2	1198
7	11	142	296	315	101	16	1	882
8	4	143	262	264	46	3	—	722
9	4	132	257	166	25	—	1	585
10	3	88	178	107	7	—	—	383
11 and more.	8	170	320	163	5	—	2	668
Total. . . .	77	1569	4148	6304	3710	8850	6	24664

NO CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	8	9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		19
20—24 y. . .	78	499	141	17	15	3	—	—	—	—	753
25—29 y. . .	23	614	619	127	40	12	4	—	—	—	1439
30—34 y. . .	7	113	315	234	63	26	12	3	1	—	774
35—39 y. . .	2	26	34	76	77	27	10	6	1		259
40—44 y. . .	—	5	14	31	62	50	21	9	1	—	193
45—49 y. . .	—	2	6	6	7	39	23	13	—	—	96
50—59 y. . .	—	3	—	2	3	8	22	23	1	—	62
60 y. & more .	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	6
unknown . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
total	118	1271	1132	494	267	166	93	56	5	—	3602

1 CHILD

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	39	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
20–24 y. . . .	306	993	202	19	5	1	—	—	—	—	1526
25–29 y. . . .	81	988	707	97	10	6	—	—	—	—	1889
30–34 y. . . .	13	130	284	167	30	6	—	—	—	—	630
35–39 y. . . .	1	24	43	51	43	9	3	—	—	—	174
40–44 y. . . .	—	6	14	14	36	8	2	—	—	—	80
45–49 y. . . .	—	3	3	2	5	9	1	—	—	—	23
50–59 y. . . .	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	440	2169	1255	350	131	39	7	—	—	—	4391

2 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–64 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	54	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
20–24 y. . . .	305	1129	206	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	1661
25–29 y. . . .	59	1057	758	123	11	—	—	—	—	—	2008
30–34 y. . . .	15	121	301	154	21	3	—	—	—	—	615
35–39 y. . . .	1	21	29	58	30	2	—	—	—	—	141
40–44 y. . . .	1	9	12	15	14	12	—	—	—	—	63
45–49 y. . . .	—	1	5	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	14
50–59 y. . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
total	435	2363	1312	370	82	20	1	—	—	—	4583

3 CHILDREN

Age et marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	41	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
20–24 y. . . .	284	875	161	15	5	—	1	—	—	—	1341
25–29 y. . . .	53	837	562	66	10	1	—	—	—	—	1529
30–34 y. . . .	7	100	210	125	12	1	—	—	—	—	455
35–39 y. . . .	2	20	29	38	10	—	—	—	—	—	99
40–44 y. . . .	3	4	6	12	10	2	—	—	—	—	37
45–49 y. . . .	—	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	390	1863	974	261	48	5	1	—	—	—	3542

4 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	30	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
20–24 y. . . .	191	574	95	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	876
25–29 y. . . .	35	560	361	47	4	—	—	—	—	—	1007
30–34 y. . . .	5	56	153	80	4	—	—	—	—	—	298
35–39 y. . . .	2	14	21	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	63
40–44 y. . . .	—	3	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	15
45–49 y. . . .	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
50–59 y. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	263	1217	638	169	19	—	—	—	—	—	2306

5 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	25	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
20–24 y. . . .	135	464	88	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	695
25–29 y. . . .	27	401	315	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	777
30–34 y. . . .	5	44	115	57	5	—	—	—	—	—	226
35–39 y. . . .	—	5	16	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	48
40–44 y. . . .	—	1	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	10
45–49 y. . . .	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
total	192	931	540	121	17	1	—	—	—	—	1802

6 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
20–24 y. . . .	103	326	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	493
25–29 y. . . .	11	286	175	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	500
30–34 y. . . .	1	32	85	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	148
35–39 y. . . .	—	6	8	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	25
40–44 y. . . .	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
45–49 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
total	129	660	329	72	8	—	—	—	—	—	1198

7 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	17	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
20–24 y. . . .	79	242	49	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	372
25–29 y. . . .	13	219	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
30–34 y. . . .	—	18	61	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
35–39 y. . . .	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
40–44 y. . . .	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
45–49 y. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
total	110	494	251	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	882

8 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	16	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
20–24 y. . . .	72	257	33	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
25–29 y. . . .	9	174	84	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
30–34 y. . . .	1	8	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
35–39 y. . . .	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
40–44 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–49 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
total	99	448	158	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	722

9 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24y.	25–29y.	30–34y.	35–39y.	40–44y.	45–49y.	50–59y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	9	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20–24 y. . . .	58	192	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
25–29 y. . . .	8	152	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	238
30–34 y. . . .	5	8	33	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
35–39 y. . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
40–44 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–49 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
total	80	362	135	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	585

10 CHILDREN

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–22 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
20–24 y. . . .	56	135	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
25–29 y. . . .	6	113	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
30–34 y. . . .	—	4	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
35–39 y. . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
40–44 y. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45–49 y. . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
total	69	261	44	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	383

11 CHILDREN & MORE

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–59 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
20–24 y. . . .	99	261	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
25–29 y. . . .	15	171	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	242
30–34 y. . . .	2	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
35–39 y. . . .	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
40–44 y. . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45–49 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–59 y. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 y. & more .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	138	455	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	668

TOTAL

Age at marriage of the husband	Age at marriage of the wife										
	less than 20 years	20–24 y.	25–29 y.	30–34 y.	35–39 y.	40–44 y.	45–49 y.	50–60 y.	60 years & more	unknown	total
less than 20 y.	282	149	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	446
20–24 y. . . .	1766	5947	1074	106	27	4	2	—	—	—	8926
25–29 y. . . .	340	5572	3872	536	79	19	4	—	—	—	10422
30–34 y. . . .	61	645	1611	875	136	36	12	3	1	—	3380
35–39 y. . . .	8	125	186	280	173	38	13	6	1	—	830
40–44 y. . . .	4	31	60	79	131	73	23	9	1	—	411
45–49 y. . . .	—	11	19	17	19	52	24	13	—	—	155
50–59 y. . . .	—	7	1	3	6	8	23	23	1	—	72
60 y. & more .	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	6
unknown . .	2	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
total	2463	12494	6843	1898	572	231	102	56	5	—	24664

VIII. FAMILIES (I) ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE (CONTRACTED AFTER JANUARY, 1, 1918), PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: LESS THAN 1 YEAR				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 1 YEAR				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 2 YEARS			
Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage		
	1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total
0 . .	—	426	426	0 . .	4	304	308	0 . .	1	247	248
1 . .	—	194	194	1 . .	2	464	466	1 . .	1	435	436
2 . .	—	3	3	2 . .	—	63	63	2 . .	1	166	167
3 . .	—	1	1	3 . .	—	2	2	3 . .	—	14	14
4 . .	—	—	—	4 . .	—	—	—	4 . .	—	1	1
5 . .	—	—	—	5 . .	—	—	—	5 . .	—	—	—
6 . .	—	—	—	6 . .	—	—	—	6 . .	—	—	—
7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	—	—
8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	—	—
Total	—	624	624	Total	6	833	839	Total	3	863	866

DURATION OF MARRIAGAE: 3 YEARS				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 4 YEARS				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 5 YEARS			
Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage		
	1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total
0 . .	—	208	208	0 . .	5	171	176	0 . .	1	194	195
1 . .	—	337	337	1 . .	1	305	306	1 . .	—	303	303
2 . .	—	222	222	2 . .	2	282	284	2 . .	1	285	286
3 . .	1	45	46	3 . .	—	90	90	3 . .	—	130	130
4 . .	—	—	—	4 . .	—	13	13	4 . .	2	31	33
5 . .	—	—	—	5 . .	—	—	—	5 . .	—	8	8
6 . .	—	—	—	6 . .	—	—	—	6 . .	—	—	—
7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	—	—
8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	—	—
Total	1	812	813	Total	8	861	869	Total	4	951	955

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 6 YEARS				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 7 YEARS				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 8 YEARS			
Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage		
	1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total
0 . .	1	170	171	0 . .	3	138	141	0 . .	—	119	119
1 . .	—	286	286	1 . .	—	252	252	1 . .	1	184	185
2 . .	—	285	285	2 . .	1	325	326	2 . .	3	298	301
3 . .	—	198	198	3 . .	—	197	197	3 . .	—	208	208
4 . .	1	71	72	4 . .	—	79	79	4 . .	—	92	92
5 . .	—	25	25	5 . .	—	31	31	5 . .	—	41	41
6 . .	—	1	1	6 . .	—	10	10	6 . .	—	11	11
7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	—	—	7 . .	—	2	2
8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	—	—	8 . .	—	1	1
Total	2	1036	1038	Total	4	1032	1036	Total	4	956	960

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 9 YEARS				DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 10 YEARS				TOTAL			
Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage			Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage		
	1919	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total		1918	1919 — 1928	total
0 . .	1	95	96	0 . .	111	—	111	0 . .	127	2072	2199
1 . .	—	182	182	1 . .	147	—	147	1 . .	152	2942	3094
2 . .	1	277	278	2 . .	192	—	192	2 . .	201	2206	2407
3 . .	—	188	188	3 . .	132	—	132	3 . .	133	1073	1206
4 . .	—	86	86	4 . .	91	—	91	4 . .	94	373	467
5 . .	—	32	32	5 . .	49	—	49	5 . .	49	137	186
6 . .	—	18	18	6 . .	26	—	26	6 . .	26	40	66
7 . .	—	3	3	7 . .	8	—	8	7 . .	8	5	13
8 . .	—	1	1	8 . .	2	—	2	8 . .	2	2	4
				unk. .	2	—	2	unk. .	2	—	2
Total	2	882	884	Total	760	—	760	Total	794	8850	9644

IX. FAMILIES (II) ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE (CONTRACTED BEFORE JANUARY, 1, 1915), PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: LESS THAN 1 YEAR

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	5	3	478	486
1	—	2	—	3	222	227
2	—	—	—	—	19	19
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	5	6	719	732

DURATION OF MARRIAGE : 1 YEAR

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	6	224	—	231
1	—	1	7	500	—	508
2	—	1	1	57	—	59
3	—	—	—	3	—	3
4	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	14	785	—	802

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 2 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	4	162	—	166
1	—	2	7	367	—	376
2	—	1	4	215	—	220
3	—	—	—	21	—	21
4	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	15	766	—	784

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 3 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	5	117	—	122
1	—	2	7	242	—	251
2	—	—	5	207	—	212
3	—	—	4	70	—	74
4	—	—	1	6	—	7
5	—	—	—	1	—	1
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	2	22	644	—	668

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 4 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	4	89	—	94
1	—	—	10	177	—	187
2	—	1	8	249	—	258
3	—	—	7	130	—	137
4	—	—	—	26	—	26
5	—	—	—	2	—	2
6	—	—	—	1	—	1
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	29	674	—	705

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 5 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	5	73	—	79
1	—	2	1	120	—	123
2	—	3	2	177	—	182
3	—	1	3	136	—	140
4	—	—	1	49	—	50
5	—	—	—	6	—	6
6	—	—	—	1	—	1
7	—	—	—	1	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	7	12	563	—	582

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 6 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	4	65	—	69
1	—	2	2	105	—	109
2	—	—	10	182	—	192
3	1	—	8	161	—	170
4	—	—	2	89	—	91
5	—	1	1	22	—	24
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	1	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	27	625	—	656

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 7 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	2	73	—	75
1	—	1	1	88	—	90
2	—	2	7	136	—	145
3	—	3	3	143	—	149
4	—	—	1	101	—	102
5	—	—	2	37	—	39
6	—	—	1	10	—	11
7	—	—	—	3	—	3
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	17	591		614

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 8 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	4	57	—	61
1	—	2	1	85	—	88
2	—	3	2	149	—	154
3	—	—	7	132	—	139
4	—	1	2	102	—	105
5	—	—	2	52	—	54
6	—	—	2	12	—	14
7	—	—	—	2	—	2
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	20	591	—	617

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 9 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	—	59	—	59
1	—	1	3	58	—	62
2	—	—	2	113	—	115
3	—	—	4	101	—	105
4	—	5	1	100	—	106
5	—	—	—	62	—	62
6	—	—	1	27	—	28
7	—	—	—	6	—	6
8	—	—	—	1	—	1
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	11	527	—	544

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 10 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	914	Total
0	—	—	2	60	—	62
1	—	—	3	53	—	56
2	—	2	4	90	—	96
3	—	2	3	103	—	108
4	—	—	—	99	—	99
5	—	—	2	75	—	77
6	—	—	—	38	—	38
7	—	—	—	10	—	10
8	—	—	—	3	—	3
9	—	—	—	1	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	14	532	—	550

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 11 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	42	—	—	42
1	—	2	47	—	—	49
2	—	—	86	—	—	86
3	—	1	96	—	—	97
4	—	—	101	—	—	101
5	—	—	71	—	—	71
6	—	1	37	—	—	38
7	—	—	24	—	—	24
8	—	—	8	—	—	8
9	—	—	3	—	—	3
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	515	—	—	519

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 12 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	46	—	—	47
1	—	—	49	—	—	49
2	—	1	64	—	—	65
3	—	1	78	—	—	79
4	—	1	84	—	—	85
5	—	1	66	—	—	67
6	—	—	38	—	—	38
7	—	—	25	—	—	25
8	—	—	11	—	—	11
9	—	—	3	—	—	3
10	—	—	1	—	—	1
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total	—	7	465	—	—	472

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 13 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	40	—	—	41
1	—	1	45	—	—	46
2	—	3	89	—	—	92
3	—	1	63	—	—	64
4	—	1	77	—	—	78
5	—	—	62	—	—	62
6	—	—	56	—	—	56
7	—	—	32	—	—	32
8	—	—	11	—	—	11
9	—	—	1	—	—	1
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	1	—	—	1
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	1	—	—	1
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	7	478	—	—	485

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 14 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	28	—	—	28
1	—	—	39	—	—	39
2	—	1	68	—	—	69
3	—	—	74	—	—	74
4	—	—	88	—	—	88
5	—	—	57	—	—	57
6	—	1	52	—	—	53
7	—	—	28	—	—	28
8	—	—	20	—	—	20
9	—	—	10	—	—	10
10	—	—	4	—	—	4
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	468	—	—	470

DURATION OF MARRIAGES: 15 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	36	—	—	37
1	—	—	31	—	—	31
2	—	—	36	—	—	36
3	—	—	56	—	—	56
4	—	—	65	—	—	65
5	—	2	53	—	—	55
6	—	2	40	—	—	42
7	—	1	25	—	—	26
8	—	—	28	—	—	28
9	—	—	8	—	—	8
10	—	—	3	—	—	3
11	—	—	1	—	—	1
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	382	—	—	388

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 16 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	26	—	—	26
1	—	—	26	—	—	26
2	—	—	54	—	—	54
3	—	1	54	—	—	55
4	—	2	43	—	—	45
5	—	—	46	—	—	46
6	—	—	48	—	—	48
7	—	2	38	—	—	40
8	—	—	25	—	—	25
9	—	—	9	—	—	9
10	—	—	6	—	—	6
11	—	—	4	—	—	4
12	—	—	2	—	—	2
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	1	—	—	1
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	5	382	—	—	387

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 17 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	1	29	—	—	30
1	—	—	29	—	—	29
2	—	—	39	—	—	39
3	1	1	59	—	—	61
4	—	1	40	—	—	41
5	—	1	46	—	—	47
6	—	—	43	—	—	43
7	1	—	33	—	—	34
8	—	—	24	—	—	24
9	—	—	21	—	—	21
10	—	—	8	—	—	8
11	—	—	4	—	—	4
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	4	375	—	—	381

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 18 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	31	—	—	31
1	—	—	18	—	—	18
2	—	1	36	—	—	37
3	—	3	60	—	—	63
4	—	1	49	—	—	50
5	—	1	39	—	—	40
6	—	—	45	—	—	45
7	—	—	41	—	—	41
8	—	—	28	—	—	28
9	—	—	14	—	—	14
10	—	—	9	—	—	9
11	—	—	4	—	—	4
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	1	—	—	1
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	375	—	—	381

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 19 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	22	—	—	22
1	—	—	25	—	—	25
2	1	2	25	—	—	28
3	—	2	39	—	—	41
4	—	—	39	—	—	39
5	—	—	33	—	—	33
6	—	—	39	—	—	39
7	—	—	26	—	—	26
8	—	1	21	—	—	22
9	—	—	15	—	—	15
10	—	—	11	—	—	11
11	—	—	2	—	—	2
12	—	—	3	—	—	3
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	5	300	—	—	306

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 20 YEARS

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	—	—	13	—	—	13
1	—	2	15	—	—	17
2	—	—	20	—	—	20
3	—	—	19	—	—	19
4	—	1	41	—	—	42
5	—	—	22	—	—	22
6	1	2	24	—	—	27
7	—	—	24	—	—	24
8	—	—	15	—	—	15
9	—	1	15	—	—	16
10	—	—	7	—	—	7
11	—	—	3	—	—	3
12	—	—	3	—	—	3
13	—	—	1	—	—	1
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	6	222	—	—	229

DURATION OF MARRIAGE: 21 YEARS AND MORE

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	1	97	—	—	—	98
1	3	80	—	—	—	83
2	5	128	—	—	—	133
3	12	165	—	—	—	177
4	10	163	—	—	—	173
5	9	200	—	—	—	209
6	9	174	—	—	—	183
7	7	147	—	—	—	154
8	6	119	—	—	—	125
9	4	89	—	—	—	93
10	3	58	—	—	—	61
11	2	38	—	—	—	40
12	—	10	—	—	—	10
13	1	3	—	—	—	4
14	—	1	—	—	—	1
15	—	1	—	—	—	1
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	72	1473	—	—	—	1545

TOTAL

Number of children alive	Period of year of marriage					
	1878 and before	1879 — 1893	1894 — 1903	1904 — 1913	1914	Total
0	1	104	354	982	478	1919
1	3	100	366	1798	222	2489
2	6	149	562	1575	19	2311
3	14	181	637	1000	—	1832
4	10	176	635	574	—	1395
5	9	206	502	257	—	974
6	10	180	427	89	—	706
7	8	150	296	23	—	477
8	6	120	191	3	—	320
9	4	90	98	2	—	194
10	3	58	49	—	—	110
11	2	38	19	—	—	59
12	—	10	8	—	—	18
13	1	3	2	—	—	6
14	—	1	1	—	—	2
15	—	1	—	—	—	1
16	—	—	1	—	—	1
unknown	—	2	—	1	—	3
Total	77	1569	4148	6304	719	12817

X. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO BIRTH INTERVAL AND A CHILD'S DEATH

			Birth interval between 1st and 2nd child						
			less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
Families with a pre-marriage child	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born.		—	90	265	167	116	191	829
	1st child died before the birth of the 2nd child.	1 year	—	—	3	4	—	—	7
		2 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	90	269	171	116	191	837
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: less than 1 year.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		33	1227	1894	652	288	327	4421
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	105	73	6	1	1	186
		2 years	—	—	41	9	2	—	52
		3 years	—	—	—	10	6	—	16
		4 years	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
		Total	33	1332	2008	677	300	340	4690
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: 1 year.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		117	3001	2735	1187	578	656	8274
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	164	51	9	1	6	231
		2 years	—	—	51	11	3	4	69
		3 years	—	—	—	12	3	1	16
		4 yaers	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
		Total	117	3165	2837	1219	588	678	8604

			Birth interval between 1st and 2nd child						
			less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: 5 years and more.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		6	62	91	66	39	35	299
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		2 years	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
		3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	6	63	92	67	41	35	304
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: unknown.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		—	4	1	1	2	1	9
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	4	1	1	2	1	9
Total	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		190	4980	5670	2437	1215	1470	15962
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	302	143	25	2	8	480
		2 years	—	—	109	26	7	5	147
		3 years	—	—	—	27	9	1	37
		4 years	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
		Total	190	5282	5922	2515	1240	1518	16667

			Birth interval between 1st and 2nd child						
			less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: 2 years.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		24	438	491	245	120	169	1487
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	23	11	4	—	1	39
		2 years	—	—	5	5	—	1	11
		3 years	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
		4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
		Total	24	461	507	258	120	177	1547
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: 3 years.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		6	127	145	83	48	58	467
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	7	4	1	—	—	12
		2 years	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
		3 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		4 years	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		Total	6	134	158	85	49	62	494
Interval between year of marriage and year of first birth: 4 years.	1st child still alive in the year prior to that in which 2nd child was born		4	31	48	36	24	33	176
	1st child died before the birth of 2nd child.	1 year	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
		2 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Total	4	33	50	37	24	34	182

		Birth interval between 2nd and 3rd child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 2nd child was born nor in the year before that of 3rd child's birth .		174	2776	4217	1840	885	1258	11149
A child died in or after the year in which the 2nd child was born and before the 3rd child's birth	1 year	—	313	212	38	12	4	579
	2 years	—	—	158	50	8	7	223
	3 years	—	—	—	60	27	9	96
	4 years	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	5 years and more	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
	Total	174	3089	4587	1988	932	1318	12087

		Birth interval between 3rd and 4th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 3rd child was born nor in the year before that of 4th child's birth .		115	1800	2958	1335	585	802	7595
A child died in or after the year in which the 3rd child was born and before the 4th child's birth	1 year	—	269	193	25	8	8	503
	2 years	—	6	202	48	9	7	272
	3 years	—	2	8	59	19	6	94
	4 years	—	—	—	2	19	13	34
	5 years and more	—	—	—	1	1	46	48
	Total	115	2077	3361	1470	641	882	8546

		Birth interval between 4th and 5th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 4th child was born nor in the year before that of 5th child's birth		93	1214	2100	1022	414	538	5381
A child died in or after the year in which the 4th child was born and before the 5th child's birth	1 year	—	220	176	36	3	8	443
	2 years	—	10	164	48	3	8	233
	3 years	—	—	15	55	15	5	90
	4 years	—	—	2	2	17	11	32
	5 years and more	—	—	1	4	1	55	61
	Total	93	1444	2458	1167	453	625	6240

		Birth interval between 5th and 6th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 5th child was born nor in the year before that of 6th child's birth		56	881	1502	712	282	326	3759
A child died in or after the year in which the 5th child was born and before the 6th child's birth	1 year	2	175	123	27	2	1	330
	2 years	2	9	131	37	10	7	196
	3 years	1	5	10	38	9	11	74
	4 years	-	1	2	3	16	11	33
	5 years and more	—	1	2	2	1	40	46
	Total	61	1072	1770	819	320	396	4438

		Birth interval between 6th and 7th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 6th child was born nor in the year before that of 7th child's birth		57	638	1104	522	171	215	2707
A child died in or after the year in which the 6th child was born and before the 7th child's birth	1 year	1	126	92	19	5	—	243
	2 years	—	5	118	20	8	2	153
	3 years	—	3	12	39	13	10	77
	4 years	—	1	—	2	6	8	17
	5 years and more	—	—	3	2	1	37	43
	Total	58	773	1329	604	204	272	3240

		Birth interval between 7th and 8th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 7th child was born nor in the year before that of 8th child's birth		47	463	788	393	138	127	1956
A child died in or after the year in which the 7th child was born and before the 8th child's birth	1 year	—	104	63	15	2	1	185
	2 years	—	6	80	29	7	2	124
	3 years	—	1	6	21	7	3	38
	4 years	—	1	1	5	20	3	30
	5 years and more	—	1	1	5	2	16	25
	Total	47	576	939	468	176	152	2358

		Birth interval between the 8th and 9th child						
		less than 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years and more	total
No child died in or after the year in which 8th child was born nor in the year before that of 9th child's birth		34	323	527	262	86	62	1294
A child died in or after the year in which the 8th child was born and before the 9th child's birth	1 year	1	79	74	11	3	1	169
	2 years	—	2	64	16	9	3	94
	3 years	—	1	4	26	7	6	44
	4 years	—	—	3	—	8	—	11
	5 years and more	—	1	4	1	2	16	24
	Total	35	406	676	316	115	88	1636

XI. MIXED MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF YEAR OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S RELIGION

Total number of children	Period of year of marriage	♂ Prot., ♀ R C. children's religion								♂ R.C., ♀ Prot. children's religion								other mixed marriages children's religion							
		all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total	all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total	all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all Jews	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total
1	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879—1893	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	12
	1894—1903 . .	2	—	12	1	—	—	—	15	15	—	9	1	2	—	—	27	20	3	—	—	9	3	—	—	35
	1904—1913 .	21	—	34	6	8	—	—	69	48	2	9	—	10	—	—	69	39	12	1	1	19	16	—	—	88
	1914—1918 . .	17	—	29	1	13	—	—	60	28	1	9	1	12	—	—	51	19	8	1	1	5	18	—	—	52
	1919—1928 . .	84	2	115	3	116	—	—	320	136	6	41	6	83	—	—	272	157	65	17	3	47	158	—	—	447
	total	128	2	192	11	137	—	—	470	229	10	69	8	107	—	—	423	240	90	20	5	84	195	—	—	634
2	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879—1893 . .	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	7	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	7
	1894—1903 . .	7	—	11	—	—	1	—	19	14	—	5	—	3	4	—	26	25	2	3	—	16	6	2	—	54
	1904—1913 . .	24	—	46	1	3	1	—	75	42	2	8	2	7	1	—	62	49	20	2	—	19	35	6	—	131
	1914—1918 . .	16	3	24	—	14	4	—	61	37	1	9	3	10	1	—	61	36	21	1	—	13	24	2	—	97
	1919—1928 . .	60	5	86	2	64	12	—	229	114	7	34	5	57	15	—	232	106	45	5	4	29	88	12	—	290
	total	108	8	172	3	82	18	—	391	215	10	57	10	77	21	—	390	219	88	11	4	80	153	23	—	579
3	1879 and before	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1879—1893 . .	1	—	8	—	—	1	—	10	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	9	6	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	11
	1894—1903 . .	13	1	13	2	2	1	—	32	27	1	8	1	1	1	1	40	28	3	3	—	6	6	3	—	49
	1904—1913 . .	33	—	35	4	5	5	—	82	46	2	15	2	10	7	—	82	39	25	3	2	22	15	5	—	111
	1914—1918 . .	14	1	30	2	9	2	—	58	42	2	11	2	8	3	—	68	34	13	3	—	11	25	6	—	92
	1919—1928 . .	22	1	46	1	34	10	—	114	50	5	19	1	20	18	1	114	50	23	6	—	15	39	11	—	144
	total	84	3	132	9	50	19	—	297	167	11	59	7	39	29	2	314	158	65	15	2	57	85	26	—	408
4	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1879—1893 . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	7	5	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	10
	1894—1903 . .	10	—	15	2	—	—	—	27	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	21	25	5	—	—	6	4	4	—	44

	1904—1913 . .	23	1	36	—	5	5	—	70	34	—	15	—	2	2	—	53	36	7	1	1	14	11	4	—	74
	1914—1918 . .	7	1	10	—	4	2	—	24	29	—	7	—	5	4	—	45	13	4	—	1	9	7	5	—	39
	1919—1928 . .	11	1	20	—	6	7	—	45	13	1	7	—	7	3	—	31	15	8	3	1	2	9	3	—	41
	total	51	3	86	2	15	14	—	171	92	1	40	—	14	10	—	157	94	25	4	3	34	31	18	—	209
	1878—1893 . .	3	—	2		—	1	—	6	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	7
	1894—1903 . .	6	—	12	—	—	2	—	20	21	1	10	1	—	—	—	33	18	5	1	—	5	2	3	—	34
5	1904—1913 . .	10	—	26	—	2	2	—	40	30	1	15	1	—	—	—	47	31	9	—	—	4	12	4	1	61
	1914—1918 . .	7	—	11	1	3	4	—	26	17	1	7	—	3	3	—	31	18	6	1	1	3	4	3	—	36
	1919—1928 . .	4	—	7	—	4	3	—	18	8	1	1	—	4	4	—	18	7	2	—	—	2	5	1	—	17
	total	30	—	58	1	9	12	—	110	81	4	37	2	7	7	—	138	77	23	2	1	16	23	12	1	155
	1879—1893 . .	3	—	6	—	—	1	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	8
	1894—1903 . .	9	—	11	2	—	—	—	22	14	—	6	1	1	—	—	22	17	4	—	—	2	2	4	—	29
6	1904—1913 . .	13	1	22	—	3	7	—	46	19	2	5	1	1	2	—	30	19	7	2	—	5	5	—	1	39
	1914—1918 . .	3	—	3	—	—	3		9	9	—	2	1	2	2	—	16	7	4	1	1	3	4	1	—	21
	1919—1928 . .	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	5	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	total	29	1	45	2	4	11	—	92	49	2	14	3	5	4	—	77	48	19	4	1	12	11	5	1	101
	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1879—1893 . .	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	7	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	9
	1894—1903 . .	9	—	16	—	—	1	—	26	9	—	7	—	2	—	—	18	6	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	14
7	1904—1913 . .	9	2	11	—	1	3	—	26	12	—	6	2	3	—	—	23	10	3	—	—	5	2	3	—	23
	1914—1918 . .	3	—	5		1	2	—	11	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	9	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
	1919—1928 . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	22	2	39	—	2	8	—	73	31	—	21	3	6	—	—	61	23	10	—	—	9	4	5	1	52
	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879—1893 . .	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	13	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	8
	1894—1903 . .	5	1	12	—	—	1	—	19	7	—	8	—	—	1	—	16	4	5	—	1	1	1	1	—	13
8	1904—1913 . .	8	—	7	1	1	3	—	20	9	—	8	—	1	2	—	20	12	5	—	—	5	1	5	—	28
	1914—1918 . .	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	1		—	—	5
	1919—1928 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	total	17	1	26	2	1	4	—	51	25	—	25	—	1	3	—	54	20	14	1	1	9	4	6	—	55
	1878 and before	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1879—1893 . .	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
9	1894—1903 . .	5	—	12	—	—	2	—	19	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	17	11	1	1	—	4	—	2	—	19
	1904—1913 . .	7	—	8	—	—	2	1	18	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	14	11	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	18
	1914—1918 . .	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
	1919—1928 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	13	—	29	—	1	4	1	48	22	—	22	1	1	—	—	46	28	5	3	—	7	—	5	—	48

Total number of children	Period of year ef marriage	♂ Prot. ♀ R. C. children's religion								♂ R. C., ♀ Prot. children's religion								other mixed marriages children's religion								
		all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total	all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total	all D.R.	all Calv.	all R.C.	all Jews	all other rel.	all no rel.	different rel.	unknown	total
10	1879—1893 . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	1894—1903 . .	3	—	6	—	—	1	—	10	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7
	1904—1913 . .	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	7	4	—	6	—	1	—	—	11	6	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	12
	1914—1918 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	total	4	—	10	—	2	3	—	19	19	—	11	—	1	—	—	31	9	1	—	—	4	3	5	—	22
11	1879—1893 . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	1894—1903 . .	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
	1904—1913 . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	7
	total	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	16	13	—	8	—	—	1	—	22	7	3	—	—	5	2	1	—	18
12	1879—1893 . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1894—1903 . .	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
	1904—1913 . .	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	8	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	total	6	—	10	—	1	2	—	19	3	—	4	1	—	1	—	9	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	11
13	1879—1893 . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1894—1903 . .	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1904—1913 . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	total	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
14	1894—1903 . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1904—1913 . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1879—1893 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894—1903 . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1904—1913 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

16	1894—1903 . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1904—1913 .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1879—1893 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894—1903 . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1904—1913 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1878 and before	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	1879—1893 . .	18	—	45	1	1	5	—	70	52	2	32	2	—	2	—	90	40	11	2	—	25	1	7	1	87
	1894—1903 . .	77	2	149	7	3	9	—	238	146	2	89	5	7	9	1	259	166	36	8	1	54	26	22	—	313
	1904—1913 . .	151	4	238	12	30	32	1	468	260	9	101	7	36	18	—	431	257	93	9	4	100	101	32	2	598
	1914—1918 . .	69	5	121	4	45	17	—	261	170	5	53	7	41	14	—	290	130	60	10	4	45	84	18	—	351
	1919—1928 . .	183	9	279	6	225	32	—	734	325	20	103	12	172	40	1	673	337	145	31	8	95	300	27	1	944
	unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	total	499	20	823	30	304	95	1	1772	958	38	379	33	256	83	2	1749	932	345	60	17	320	512	106	4	2296

XII. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO PROFESSIONAL GROUP, RELIGION, OF MARRIAGE AND DATE

		A Higher intellectuals					B Officials					C Shopkeepers				
		—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total
Pre-marriage children	Prot. . . .	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	27	18	11	2	58
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	6	1	18
	Prot.+R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	8	2	28
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	2
	Total . . .	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	5	39	35	27	5	106
0—1 month	Prot. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	4	1	18
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	Prot. + R.C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	7
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Total . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	9	7	2	28
1—2 months	Prot. . . .	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	6	12	9	—	27
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2	—	12
	Prot.+ R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	—	14
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total . . .	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	19	19	16	—	54
2—3 months	Prot. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20	9	9	4	42
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	5	3	2	13
	Prot.+ R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	7	3	1	18
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6
	Total . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5	32	23	17	7	79
3—4 months	Prot. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	22	21	10	9	62
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	2	17
	Prot.+ R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	2	5	22
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	7
	Total . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	39	35	16	18	108
4—5 months	Prot. . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	5	15	26	13	9	63
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5	8	3	21
	Prot.+ R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	4	5	4	18
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	10
	Total . . .	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	2	—	8	27	38	29	18	112

D Skilled labourers					E Practised labourers					F Unskilled labourers					G Neo-Malthusians				
—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total
5	4	4	3	16	16	25	27	22	90	24	33	22	12	91	—	—	3	9	12
2	1	5	4	12	8	6	8	7	29	7	12	8	3	30	1	—	1	1	3
3	1	5	3	12	5	15	15	13	48	14	23	19	10	66	—	—	—	8	8
—	—	3	—	3	—	2	1	6	9	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	1
10	6	17	10	43	29	48	51	48	176	45	71	51	25	192	1	—	5	18	24
1	3	1	1	6	6	8	2	7	23	3	7	3	3	16	—	—	2	3	5
—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	1	1	2	—	5	1	3	9	1	6	6	4	17	1	—	—	1	2
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1	4	2	3	10	7	14	4	10	35	5	15	10	8	38	1	—	2	7	10
3	1	1	3	8	3	8	11	7	29	7	10	9	3	29	—	1	1	7	9
—	1	2	3	6	1	2	2	1	6	2	7	2	—	11	—	—	—	1	1
3	—	2	1	6	1	4	6	5	15	3	4	6	2	15	—	—	1	2	3
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	5	7	21	4	14	20	13	51	13	21	17	6	57	—	1	2	10	13
1	1	7	3	12	2	16	24	17	59	11	7	15	5	38	—	—	—	9	9
1	—	—	—	1	6	3	4	4	17	1	5	1	2	9	—	—	2	—	2
3	2	5	1	11	3	5	6	10	24	3	3	7	3	16	—	—	—	6	6
	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	6	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	1
5	4	12	5	26	11	25	36	34	106	15	16	26	10	67	—	—	2	16	18
4	7	3	3	17	5	22	24	27	73	13	26	12	4	55	—	—	8	24	32
4	2	—	2	8	5	3	9	8	25	1	4	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	1
—	1	1	3	5	1	5	14	8	28	4	4	5	6	19	—	—	5	10	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	—	2	2	2	6	—	1	—	2	3
8	10	4	8	30	11	32	49	44	131	18	36	19	14	87	—	1	14	36	51
1	5	6	7	19	7	15	34	37	93	5	6	11	10	32	—	—	6	30	36
3	—	1	3	7	2	4	7	9	22	—	2	2	3	7	—	—	—	6	6
1	—	2	5	8	1	4	15	15	35	3	5	6	7	21	—	—	2	10	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
5	5	9	15	34	10	25	58	64	157	8	13	19	21	61	—	—	8	47	55

		A Higher intellectuals					B Officials					C Shopkeepers				
		—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total
5—6 months	Prot. . . .	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	19	20	67
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	10	1	26
	Prot. + R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	9	4	3	19
	Rest . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	6
	Total . . .	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	22	38	33	25	118
6—7 months	Prot. . . .	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	13	11	16	11	41
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	3	3	12
	Prot. + R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	9
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
	Total . . .	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	3	17	17	21	19	64
7—8 months	Prot. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	17	4	5	6	32
	R.C. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	9
	Prot. + R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	4	—	9
	Rest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
	Total . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	23	10	12	8	53
8—9 months	Prot. . . .	2	3	2	2	9	3	4	—	1	8	16	31	12	8	57
	R.C. . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	7	7	10	3	27
	Prot. + R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	3	3	2	12
	Rest . . .	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	7
	Total . . .	3	3	3	3	12	4	7	—	2	13	29	42	29	13	103
9 months and longer	Prot. . . .	37	80	71	42	30	26	28	32	31	117	214	261	280	273	1028
	R.C. . . .	4	14	17	15	50	6	3	5	15	29	104	125	123	93	445
	Prot. + R.C.	2	2	5	4	13	3	3	6	9	21	27	46	65	56	194
	Rest . . .	4	18	13	13	48	2	2	4	11	19	26	18	32	31	107
	Total . . .	47	114	106	74	341	37	36	47	66	186	371	450	500	453	1774
Total	Prot. . . .	41	85	75	47	248	33	38	36	32	139	370	414	388	343	1515
	R.C. . . .	5	14	17	15	51	7	5	8	15	35	149	173	171	109	602
	Prot. + R.C.	2	2	5	4	13	6	4	7	11	28	72	98	103	77	350
	Rest . . .	4	18	15	14	51	3	5	6	11	25	37	31	45	39	152
	Total . . .	52	119	112	80	363	49	52	57	69	227	628	716	707	568	2619

D Skilled labourers					E Practised labourers					F Unskilled labourers					G Neo-Malthusians				
—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total	—1898	1899—1908	1909—1918	1919—1928	total
2	5	4	6	17	4	18	43	39	104	11	16	12	4	43	—	1	7	43	51
—	1	2	3	6	1	—	3	10	14	2	2	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	3	1	5	3	8	10	15	36	2	4	5	5	16	—	—	1	3	4
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	4
3	6	9	11	29	8	26	60	66	160	15	22	21	12	70	—	1	8	50	59
3	3	3	5	14	3	8	22	34	67	8	6	3	4	21	—	1	9	28	38
2	—	1	—	3	—	4	3	5	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	3	—	3	—	2	5	15	22	—	1	5	1	7	—	—	3	3	6
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
5	3	8	5	21	3	14	22	56	95	9	8	8	5	30	—	2	12	34	48
1	—	—	3	4	2	6	9	15	32	3	8	6	2	19	—	—	3	17	20
1	—	—	2	3	1	4	3	4	12	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	2
—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	3	8	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	2
—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
2	2	—	6	10	3	14	13	22	52	4	10	8	4	26	—	1	4	20	25
—	4	4	4	12	5	20	23	24	72	8	3	6	—	17	—	—	5	10	15
2	—	3	1	6	5	3	3	8	19	3	2	2	—	7	—	—	1	—	1
1	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	8	17	1	5	2	1	9	—	—	3	3	6
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
3	5	7	5	20	12	26	31	41	110	12	10	10	1	33	—	—	9	15	24
31	25	38	55	149	65	135	294	433	927	42	57	52	23	174	3	10	62	353	428
11	9	22	23	65	18	43	96	149	306	12	18	19	9	58	—	1	7	25	33
6	1	13	18	38	14	30	49	128	221	9	16	20	15	60	—	1	10	85	96
1	—	1	11	13	2	6	12	29	49	2	1	4	3	10	—	1	12	31	44
49	35	74	107	265	99	214	451	739	1503	65	92	95	50	302	3	13	91	494	601
52	58	71	93	274	118	281	503	662	1564	135	179	151	70	535	3	13	106	533	655
26	15	36	41	118	48	73	139	205	465	31	55	40	21	147	1	1	12	37	51
18	6	35	33	92	30	85	126	223	464	40	72	82	55	249	1	1	26	132	160
1	4	5	15	25	2	13	27	47	89	3	8	11	10	32	—	4	13	45	62
97	83	147	182	509	198	452	795	1137	2582	209	314	284	156	963	5	19	157	747	928