Section XV.-Fertility of Marriage.

169. Form of Enquiry.—The statistics contained in the detailed tables in Part X of the Census Report, are derived from replies to the following questions on the Householders Schedule:—

G.—STATE FOR EACH MARRIED WOMAN:

- (a) Date of present marriage
- (b) Total number of children born (including stillbirths) of present marriage.
- (c) Number of children born alive of present marriage.
- (d) Number of children still living of present marriage.
- (e) Occupation before marriage. (If not employed in gainful occupation before marriage, write "None.")

This differed from the questions asked at the previous Census in one important particular: instead of asking the duration of the present marriage, the date of marriage was asked. It was decided to make this change as an experiment to avoid the errors due to approximations at multiples of five. The wisdom of the change is dealt with in a later paragraph. A further change was the inclusion of the number of stillbirths and the occupation before marriage. This latter item has not been published.

Tabulation of the results has on this occasion been divided into *urban* and *rural*, and has consequently more than doubled the amount of labour and also the number of tables compiled. The tables and graphs in this section are the results of an analysis of the detailed tables published in Part X of the Census Report.

This is the second occasion on which statistics of fertility of marriage have been secured through the Census questionnaire in the Union, and a comparison at an interval of five years is thus available. Where possible, comparisons have been given in certain of the following summaries, but the peculiar form of the detailed tables, and the limitations of the printed sheet, do not permit of combined comparative tables being formed.

170. Definition of Family.—The usual meaning of the term family covers the parents and their children, but for convenience of expression it has been used in this section of the Report to include only the children born, or still living, of a marriage. The term size of family is, therefore, synonymous with number of children born or number of children still living at date of Census, as the case may be. In other words the parents, are excluded from the term family for the purposes of these statistics.

171. Number of Married Women.—The number of married women enumerated at the Census was 305,346, and then umber dealt with in these statistics totalled 302,467. The difference is due to the number of cases which had to be discarded for various reasons. The chief source of error arises from second marriages, and it is safe to say that the majority of eliminations were due to this cause. The date of the *present* marriage was correctly entered against item (a), but the children of the previous marriage or marriages were sometimes included in items (b), (c) and (d). In some cases they were the children of the mother, and in others the children of the father. Where the children were young and were enumerated in the household, it was possible to check and even correct such entries; but where the children were grown up and had left the parental control, this check was absent. In a number of cases the particulars entered on the schedule gave cause for doubt, and in a few cases the information was entirely omitted. A considerable amount of labour was expended in investigating all doubtful and incomplete returns. The result has been the elimination of 2,879 cases, or approximately 1 per cent. of the total. This is a considerable improvement on the Census of 1921, when, for various reasons, 10,363 cases of doubtful value were discarded. The value of these statistics is not reduced in any material way because they do not include all the marriages in the Union. The sample is sufficiently large for the purpose

in view. It is better to utilize a slightly smaller sample of reasonably accurate data than a larger sample containing data of doubtful accuracy. After tabulation was completed, the results were subjected to a further combing, and several cases, which were within the bounds of possibility, but highly improbable, were deleted from the statistics.

172. Influence of the Age of the Husband on Fertility.—The late Dr. G. D. Maynard made an exhaustive enquiry in this connection on the fertility statistics of New Zealand, and he came to the conclusion that the age of the husband is of negligible importance. This question is also thoroughly investigated in the report on the fertility statistics of England and Wales, Census 1911, with the following result: "The husband's age at marriage may be disregarded as a matter of doubtful significance and minor importance." On the strength of these remarks, this item has been disregarded in these fertility statistics. The only particulars in respect of husbands which have been tabulated are the relative ages and birthplaces of husbands and wives, which appear in Table 1 and Table 5 respectively of Part X of this Report.

173. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives at Marriage.—The relative ages of husbands and wives at marriage are shown in Table 1 of Part X of this Report. The large number of marriages in which the husband's age was unspecified, viz., 18,957, is chiefly due to cases where the husband and wife were not enumerated on the same Census schedule, the relative ages, therefore, not being available; in comparatively few cases was the age of the husband actually unknown or unspecified. These 18,957 cases, have, therefore, been discarded in the following tables and graphs, leaving 283,510 marriages for which relative particulars are available.

As would be expected, the great majority of husbands were older than their wives, the figure being 229,488, or 81 per cent. of the total. In 35,229 cases (12·4 per cent.) the husbands were younger than their wives, while 18,793 (6·6 per cent.) husbands and wives were of the same age. Marriages between persons of equal age were, therefore, least frequent.

Table CLII shows the numbers and percentages of husbands older, the same age as, and younger than their wives, according to age at marriage. The figures for quinquennial groups are also shown in Graph LVII.

Taking the figures for quinquennial age-groups according to ages at marriage of wives, the proportion of wives marrying husbands older than themselves was greater than 50 per cent. for each group, the highest being 97·1 per cent. in the 15–19 group. The proportion decreases progressively to 54·3 per cent. at 30–34 years of age, and at higher ages does not vary much, but fluctuates, owing to the comparatively small number of marriages at these ages. The lowest proportion is shown in the group 65–69, viz., 53·8. These figures are illustrated in Graph LVIII.

The highest proportion of wives who married husbands of the same age is in the group 25–29, the percentage being 10·9 per cent., while the group 15–19 showed the lowest, viz., 2 per cent. As would be expected the proportion of wives who married husbands younger than themselves was smallest at the lower ages, and increased to a maximum of 39·5 per cent. at 35–39. At higher ages the proportion fluctuates somewhat owing to the comparatively small number of marriages.

According to the ages of marriage of husbands, the proportion of husbands older than their wives was lowest in the 15–19 group, viz., 45·4 per cent., but increased rapidly to over 90 per cent. at the higher ages. The proportions of husbands the same age as, and younger than their wives, were at the maximum at 15–19, and decreased progressively with increasing age at marriage. Except at the younger ages, these proportions were small throughout.

Table CLII.—Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives at Marriage—Numbers and Proportions of Husbands Older than, the Same Age as, and Younger than their Wives—Census, 1926.

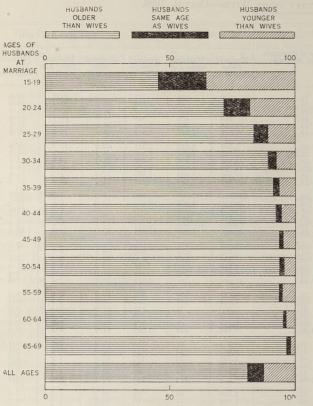
		Numbers.		Prop	ortion Per	Cent.			Numbers.		Prop	ortion Per	Cent.
Ages of Wives at Marriage.	Husband Older than Wife.	Husband Same Age as Wife.	Husband Younger than Wife.	Husband Older than Wife.	Husband Same Age as Wife.	Husband Younger than Wife.	Ages of Husbands at Marriage.	Husband Older than Wife.	Husband Same Age as Wife.	Husband Younger than Wife.	Husband Older than Wife.	Husband Same Age as Wife.	Husband Younger than Wif
15 16 17 18 19 15–19	3,998 9,857 16,846 22,349 25,748 78,798	22 62 188 473 902 1,647	12 24 72 183 397 688	99·2 99·1 98·5 97·1 95·2 97·1	0·5 0·6 1·1 2·1 3·3 2·0	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·8 1·5 0·9	15	8 82 318 919 2,554 3,881	22 62 188 473 902 1,647	61 133 409 849 1,561 3,013	8·8 29·6 34·8 41·0 50·9 45·4	24·2 22·4 20·5 21·1 18·0 19·3	67·0 48·0 44·7 37·9 31·1 35·3
20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 20-24.	25,464 23,238 19,458 16,262 13,112 97,534	1,413 1,847 1,990 1,987 1,898 9,135	842 1,330 1,979 2,402 2,672 9,225	91·9 88·0 83·1 78·8 74·2 84·1	5·1 7·0 8·5 9·6 10·7 7·9	3·0 5·0 8·4 11·6 15·1 8·0	20	5,567 9,762 13,640 16,164 17,884 63,017	1,413 1,847 1,990 1,987 1,898 9,135	2,317 3,168 3,386 3,529 3,361 15,761	59·9 66·1 71·7 74·5 77·3 71·7	15·2 12·5 10·5 9·2 8·2 10·4	24·9 21·4 17·8 16·3 14·5 17·9
25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 25-29.	10,321 8,049 6,050 4,722 3,744 32,886	1,641 1,346 1,060 854 698 5,599	2,830 2,829 2,671 2,410 2,093 12,833	69·8 65·9 61·9 59·1 57·3 64·1	11·1 11·0 10·8 10·7 10·7	19·1 23·1 27·3 30·2 32·0 25·0	25	18,744 18,110 16,854 15,110 13,336 82,154	1,641 1,346 1,060 854 698 5,599	2,963 2,549 2,009 1,729 1,321 1 0,5 71	80·3 82·3 84·6 85·4 86·9 83·5	7·0 6·1 5·3 4·8 4·5 5·7	12·7 11·6 10·1 9·8 8·6 10·8
30	2,949 2,312 1,835 1,572 1,331 9,999	476 355 310 227 163 1,531	1,869 1,610 1,296 1,114 1,012 6,901	55·7 54·1 53·3 54·0 53·1 54·3	9·0 8·3 9·0 7·8 6·5 8·3	35·3 37·6 37·7 38·2 40·4 37·4	30 31 32 33 34 30-34	11,605 9,752 8,198 6,776 5,693 42,024	476 355 310 227 163 1,531	1,063 845 686 527 402 3,523	88·3 89·1 89·1 90·0 91·0 89·2	3·6 3·2 3·4 3·0 2·6 3·3	8·1 7·7 7·5 7·0 6·4 7·5
35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 35–39.	1,083 933 777 709 692 4,194	139 106 82 71 66 464	807 667 595 520 449 3,038	53·4 54·7 53·5 54·5 57·3 54·5	6 · 8 6 · 2 5 · 6 5 · 5 5 · 5 6 · 0	39·8 39·1 40·9 40·0 37·2 39·5	35 36 37 38 39 35-39	4,793 4,194 3,660 3,103 2,714 18,464	139 106 82 71 66 464	365 294 240 222 174 1,295	90.5 91.3 91.9 91.4 91.9 91.3	2·6 2·3 2·1 2·1 2·2 2·3	6·9 6·4 6·0 6·5 5·9 6·4
40	488 484 402 358 319 2,051	62 47 36 43 27 215	379 303 261 235 189 1,367	52·5 58·0 57·5 56·3 59·6 56·5	6·7 5·7 5·2 6·8 5·1 5·9	40·8 36·3 37·3 36·9 35·3 37·6	40	2,319 2,043 1,791 1,538 1,363 9,054	62 47 36 43 27 215	154 112 102 80 95 543	91·5 92·8 92·8 92·6 91·8 92·3	2·4 2·1 1·9 2·6 1·8 2·2	6·1 5·3 4·8 6·4 5·5
45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 49.	272 217 218 177 190 1,074	26 18 15 13 16 88	161 149 147 93 102 652	59·3 56·5 57·4 62·5 61·7 59·2	5·6 4·7 3·9 4·6 5·2 4·9	35·1 38·8 38·7 32·9 33·1 35·9	45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 45-49.	1,298 1,083 1,014 864 737 4,996	26 18 15 13 16 88	71 60 44 38 35 248	93·0 93·2 94·5 94·4 93·6 93·6	1·9 1·6 1·4 1·4 2·0 1·7	5·1 5·2 4·1 4·2 4·4 4·7
50	153 132 106 104 91 586	13 9 7 10 12 51	79 60 43 41 44 267	62·4 65·7 67·9 67·1 61·9 64·9	5·3 4·5 4·5 6·4 8·2 5·6	32·3 29·8 27·6 26·5 29·9 29 ·5	50	641 578 528 458 445 2,650	13 9 7 10 12 51	35 21 24 26 14 120	93·0 95·0 94·4 92·7 94·5 93·9	1·9 1·5 1·3 2·0 2·5 1·8	5·1 3·5 4·3 5·3 3·0 4·3
55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 5-59.	70 58 54 48 50 280	8 3 6 2 22	34 38 25 21 25 143	62·5 58·6 65·8 64·0 64·9 63·0	7·1 3·0 3·7 8·0 2·6 4·9	30·4 38·4 30·5 28·0 32·5 32·1	55	348 333 339 288 256 1,564	8 3 3 6 2 22	23 18 19 11 13 84	91·8 94·1 93·9 94·4 94·5 93·7	2·1 0·8 0·8 2·0 0·7 1·3	6·1 5·1 5·3 3·6 4·8 5·0
60. 61. 62. 63. 64.	29 34 35 31 20 149	2 4 2 4 - 12	16 18 11 19 6 70	61·7 60·7 72·9 57·4 76·9 64·5	3·3 7·1 4·2 7·4 — 5·2	$34 \cdot 0$ $32 \cdot 2$ $22 \cdot 9$ $35 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 1$ $30 \cdot 3$	60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 60-64.	197 200 148 171 155 871	2 4 2 4 - 12	9 8 6 5 2 30	94·7 94·3 94·9 95·0 98·7 95·4	1·0 1·9 1·3 2·2 —	4·3 3·8 3·8 2·8 1·3 3·3
65	14 11 9 12 3 49	3 2 2 1 8	8 4 13 6 3 34	56·0 64·7 40·9 60·0 42·9 53·8	12·0 11·8 — 10·0 14·2 8·8	32·0 23·5 59·1 30·0 42·9 37·4	65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 65-69.	136 106 84 85 69 480	$-rac{3}{2} \\ -rac{2}{1} \\ 8$	- 5 - 2 - 1 8	$94 \cdot 4$ $96 \cdot 4$ $100 \cdot 0$ $97 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 2$ $96 \cdot 8$	2·1 1·8 - 2·3 1·4 1·6	3·3 1·8 — 1·4 1·6

174. Age at Marriage,—This information was arrived at by deduction of the period of duration of marriage from the age at date of Census as recorded on the forms, and not by a direct question As explained in the section of the Report dealing with ages, the age was required to be stated in years and months and not age last birthday as previously. In addition the date of birth was asked as a check. The improvement in the age statistics as a result of this innovation is also reflected in the fertility statistics.

The age at marriage is, therefore, given in *completed* years and may vary by eleven months. This differs from the statistics in 1921, where the age at marriage was a *central* age varying within a possible range of eleven months on either side of the given age.

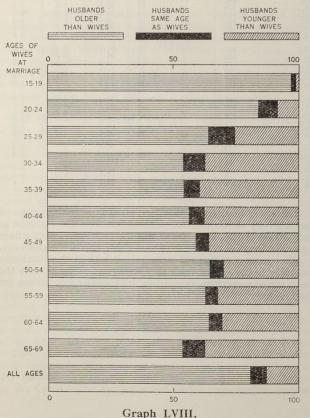
The numbers of married women dealt with in these statistics according to the age at which they were married are given in the accompanying graph in comparison with similar information for the Census of 1921.

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AT MARRIAGE—AGES OF HUSBANDS AT MARRIAGE.

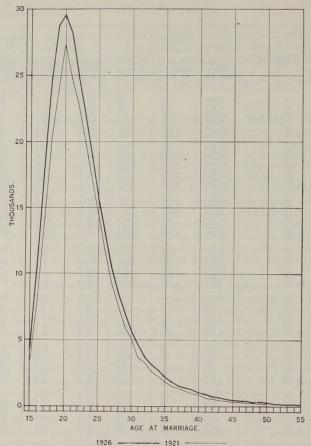


Graph LVII.

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AT MARRIAGE—AGES OF WIVES AT MARRIAGE.



NUMBERS OF MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE—CENSUSES, 1921 AND 1926.



Graph LIX.

175. Duration of Marriage.—This information was not ascertained by a direct question on the census schedule, but was arrived at by deducting the date of marriage from the date of the Census. At the Census of 1921 a direct question was asked and the tabulated results showed a distinct tendency for round numbers at multiples of 5 to be returned. On the assumption that few married women forget the date of their marriage, it was decided to adopt this form of question. The results have fully justified the change, and although in a few instances it was observed that the year had been overstated or understated by 10, these cases were readily discernible by comparison with other items on the form and corrected accordingly.

In statistics of this nature it is only possible to work in completed years, although the method of ascertaining the duration gave the result in years and months. In reading the tables it must, therefore, be understood that a duration of, say, 5 years means from 5 years to 5 years 11 months, and similarly with other durations. Duration 0 or under 1 year means from 1 day to under 12 months.

The accompanying graph No. LX shows the number of married women at each duration of marriage dealt with in the statistics. The peak in the graphical line at 5, 6, and 7 years duration is due to the large numbers of marriages during the years 1919 and 1920. The latter year holds the record for the Union with 14,934 European marriages. Marriages are tabulated for calendar years, whereas the durations of marriages shown in these statistics are for periods ending with the Census date 4th May each year. As explained above, a duration of 1 year includes marriages up to 1 year and 11 months duration, and, therefore, applies to marriages contracted between 5th May, 1924, and 4th May, 1925. The marriages included in the duration 6 years are, therefore, those contracted within the period May, 1919, to May, 1920, the years of high wages and post-war prosperity. The years of depression which followed are shown in the trough at 2, 3, and 4 years duration.

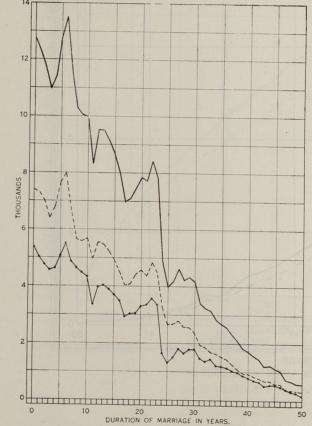
An appreciable drop is shown at duration 11 years which covers the period May, 1914, to May, 1915, and corresponds with the commencement of hostilities.

The residue of the marriages contracted at the conclusion of the Boer War period is indicated by the peak at durations 21 to 23 years; conversely the depression in the graphical line at durations 24 to 26 years corresponds with the period of Boer War hostilities.

The numbers of married women enumerated in urban and rural areas are also shown graphically. The numbers in the former area were greater than in the latter, being proportionate to the total population enumerated in each area. Beyond this fact, the most noticeable feature is the remarkable similarity of the two graphical lines.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE. NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN AT EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE FROM UNDER ONE YEAR TO 50 YEARS,

CENSUS, 1926



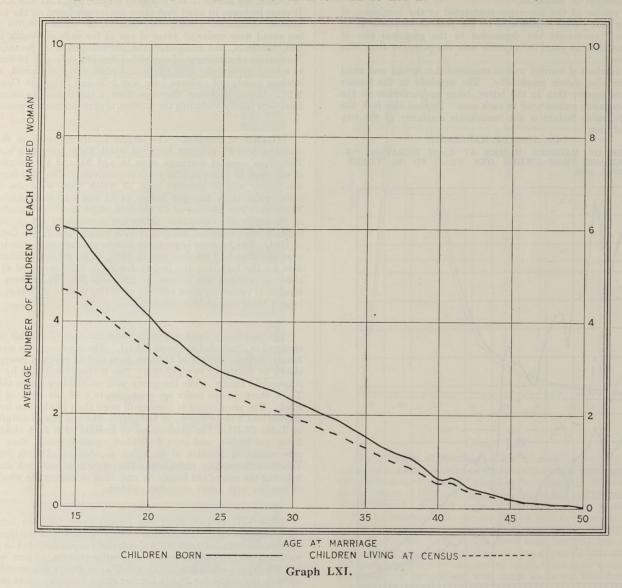
URBAN 1926 ---- RURAL 1926 ---Graph LX.

Table VIII of Part X of this Report shows for each family the number of children surviving at date of Census in relation to the number born. Of the 302,467 married couples included in the statistics, 45,287 (15 per cent.) were without issue. There were 160,565 (53 per cent.) families in which no mortality was recorded, while in the remaining 96,615 (32 per cent.) families one, or more than one, child had died. Included in the latter figure are 3,840 cases in which none of the children born survived to the date of

176. Fertility of All Married Women.—The average issue born to all married women, and the average number living at the date of Census, are shown in the following graphs, Nos. LXI and LXII. It must be borne in mind that these figures are based on the total number of married women, viz., 302,467, of whom 218,070 (70 per cent.) were under 45 years of age at the date of Census, and had, therefore, not completed the normal period of fecundity. Particulars of marriages of completed fertility only will be found in a later paragraph. For urban and rural areas combined, the average number of childern born was 3.59 and living at Census 2.97. It may be taken, therefore, that in the Union the average European family, including the parents, is approximately 5 persons.

177. Size of Families.—The largest family recorded in these statistics was 27 children born, of which there were two cases. The wives' ages at marriage were 18 and 20, and the durations of marriage 27 years and 53 years respectively. The next largest size family was 25 children born, of which there were also two cases, while there was one family of 24 and one of 23 children. There were two families of 22 children, eight of 21, and nineteen of 20 children. Altogether thirty-five families of 20 or more children were recorded, compared with twenty-five at the Census of 1921. The increase is probably due to the fact that stillbirths were included in 1926, but not in 1921. This probably accounts also for the fact that the largest family in 1926 consisted of 27 children, whereas the largest in 1921 was 23. There were no families of twenty or more children surviving at date of Census, the largest being one of 19 children living.

The percentage frequency with which families of various sizes occurred is illustrated in Graph LXIII. The most common size of family, both in respect of children born and of children living, is shown to consist of two children; this is closely followed by the single-child family, while the group with no children comes third. These three groups make up approximately 50 per cent. of the total. The proportions of families of more than 15 children living are too small to be shown in the graph, but the figures are given in Table CLIII. The percentages of families of 0 to 4 children living are higher, and from 5 children upwards lower, than the percentages of families of an equal number of children born. This is occasioned by mortality in the larger families—each death reducing the size of the family by one, thus increasing the number of families with fewer surviving children.



AVERAGE ISSUE TO ALL MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE—CENSUS, 1926.

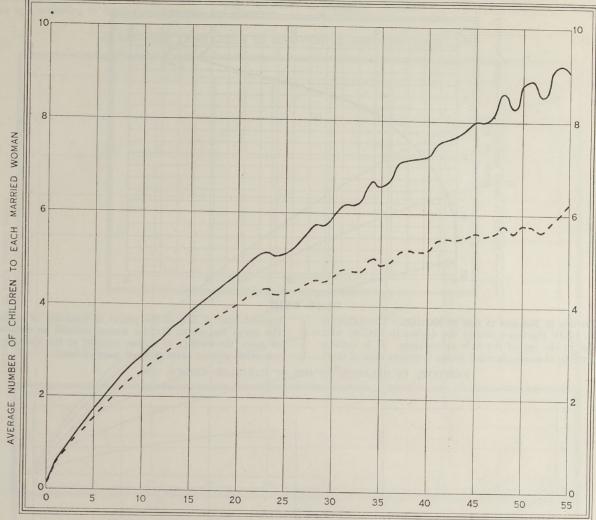
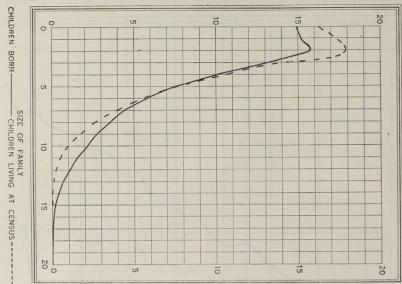


Table CLIII.—Proportion of Families of Different Sizes, per Thousand of All Families.

	TIME THE PROPERTY.	
Size of Family.	Children Born.	Children Living.
0	149·73 151·92 157·56 132·32 102·45	162 · 43 173 · 69 179 · 10 142 · 79 105 · 93
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 9	$75 \cdot 51$ $58 \cdot 36$ $44 \cdot 64$ $35 \cdot 77$ $27 \cdot 57$	75 · 23 56 · 36 39 · 42 27 · 03 18 · 25
10 11 12 13 14	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 14 \\ 15 \cdot 28 \\ 11 \cdot 33 \\ 6 \cdot 92 \\ 4 \cdot 07 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 36 \\ 5 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 60 \\ 1 \cdot 02 \\ 0 \cdot 40 \end{array} $
15	2·24 1·13 0·55 0·29 0·11	0·14 0·03 0·01 0·01
20 +	0·11 1,000	1,000

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SIZES OF FAMILIES TO ALL MARRIED WOMEN AS AT CENSUS, 1926.

PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY

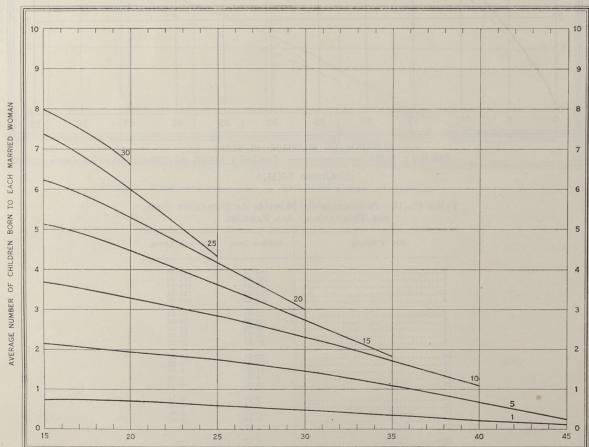


Graph LXIII.

178. Fertility in Relation to Age at Marriage.—The following Graph No. LXIV illustrates clearly the decline in fertility with the increase in the age of the wife at marriage. It is obvious that the fertility of women married young is greater than of those

married later in life, as the period of fecundity is longer; but this graph also shows that for women married an equal number of years, the fertility of women married at the younger ages is somewhat greater than of those married later.

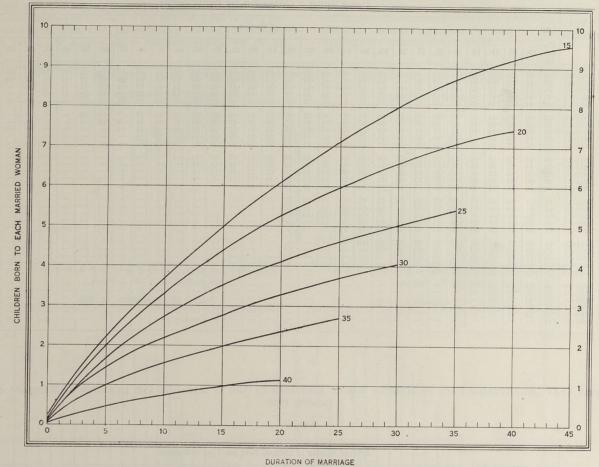
FERTILITY IN RELATION TO AGE AT MARRIAGE—CENSUS, 1926.



179. Fertility in Relation to Duration of Marriage.—Graph LXV shows the average number of children born to women married at certain ages according to duration of marriage, and illustrates

the increase in fertility with increase in duration of marriage. This graph also shows the decline in fertility with increasing age at marriage.

FERTILITY IN RELATION TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE—CENSUS, 1926.



The figure against each Graphical Line represents the respective Ages at Marriage.

Graph LXV.

180. Average Issue per Year of Fertility.—The following Table CLIV shows for urban and rural areas, the average issue per year of fertility in relation to age at marriage and duration of marriage. There is a gradual decline in fertility with increasing duration, indicating that more children are born in the earlier years of marriage. This table also illustrates the decrease in fertility with increasing age at marriage.

Only women up to 45 years of age at the Census are included in this table, i.e., those who had not completed or had just completed the normal period of fecundity, as the number of years of fertility does not increase with increasing duration of marriage after the period of fecundity is complete. Table CLIV (i).—Average Issue of Married Women According to Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage at Census, 1926.

Urban.

			_					7	-			4		N	h . m . o	e Ob:	ldman	Down		Van	n of .	Fortil	iter										
Duration of Marriage in	Year of Marriage.	- oh						TO				Avei	rage	Num	ber o			Born		1 ea	01	r er en	Ity.						710				
Years.		Un- der 15.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1 2 3 4 5	1924-25 1923-24 1922-23 1921-22 1920-21	·69 ·59 ·54 ·43 ·40	·66 ·57 ·51 ·51 ·44	·76 ·66 ·51 ·46 ·45	·82 ·60 ·53 ·47 ·44	·78 ·54 ·50 ·46 ·42	·75 ·55 ·48 ·42 ·37	·73 ·53 ·46 ·40 ·39	·64 ·49 ·44 ·40 ·37	·63 ·47 ·40 ·37 ·35	·59 ·45 ·38 ·37 ·32	·55 ·44 ·38 ·34 ·31	·54 ·41 ·36 ·34 ·31	·48 ·43 ·36 ·34 ·32	·50 ·39 ·33 ·35 ·29	·51 ·40 ·36 ·29 ·30	·49 ·34 ·35 ·29 ·31	·53 ·34 ·31 ·30 ·29	·46 ·36 ·31 ·28 ·29	·44 ·33 ·30 ·24 ·28	·37 ·39 ·32 ·26 ·27	·35 ·36 ·24 ·19 ·18	·44 ·35 ·31 ·22 ·22	·28 ·24 ·17 ·23 ·20	·19 ·29 ·19 ·15 ·21	·21 ·23 ·16 ·17 ·13	·25 ·17 ·12 ·14 ·11	·17 ·12 ·13 ·17 ·04	·24 ·17 ·11 ·07	·17 ·07 ·06 —	·13 ·08 — —	·22 — — —	
6 7 8 9 10	1919-20 1918-19 1917-18 1916-17 1915-16	·33 ·38 ·42 ·32 ·31	·40 ·40 ·39 ·35 ·35	·43 ·38 ·39 ·38 ·37	·41 ·38 ·38 ·38 ·33	·39 ·36 ·36 ·33 ·34	·38 ·35 ·34 ·34 ·30	·35 ·34 ·33 ·30 ·30	·34 ·33 ·31 ·29 ·28	·31 ·32 ·30 ·29 ·28	·33 ·30 ·29 ·28 ·27	·31 ·30 ·29 ·27 ·27	·31 ·29 ·28 ·26 ·26	·30 ·28 ·26 ·25 ·23	·28 ·28 ·27 ·26 ·24	·29 ·27 ·27 ·26 ·22	·27 ·26 ·23 ·22 ·22	·24 ·25 ·24 ·23 ·19	·26 ·22 ·21 ·22 ·20	·25 ·22 ·24 ·24 ·20	·24 ·17 ·21 ·15 ·21	·22 ·17 ·21 ·17 ·15	·23 ·18 ·19 ·16 ·11	·17 ·15 ·13 ·14	·17 ·19 ·14 —	:16 :12 —	12	11111	11111			11111	
11	1914-15 1913-14 1912-13 1911-12 1910-11	·39 ·28 ·28 ·29 ·29	·31 ·34 ·35 ·32 ·36	·30 ·31 ·32 ·30 ·31	·33 ·32 ·32 ·29 ·31	·32 ·31 ·31 ·30 ·30	·31 ·31 ·29 ·28 ·28	·30 ·29 ·29 ·27 ·25	·28 ·28 ·26 ·25 ·27	·27 ·27 ·25 ·25 ·24	·26 ·25 ·24 ·25 ·23	·26 ·24 ·22 ·23 ·23	·24 ·23 ·22 ·22 ·22	·22 ·23 ·21 ·22 ·20	·23 ·20 ·22 ·20 ·19	·22 ·21 ·20 ·20 ·19	.19	·21 ·18 ·17 ·15 ·19	·22 ·19 ·16 ·14	·15 ·14 ·18 —	·14 ·18 —	·14 											
16 17 18 19 20	1909-10 1908-09 1907-08 1906-07 1905-06	·32 ·32 ·28 ·26 ·27	·31 ·29 ·29 ·28 ·26	·29 ·30 ·30 ·30 ·29	·30 ·30 ·30 ·28 ·29	·29 ·28 ·26 ·26 ·26	·26 ·26 ·26 ·25 ·25	·25 ·26 ·25 ·24 ·24	·25 ·22 ·23 ·24 ·22	·24 ·21 ·22 ·22 ·22 ·21	·21 ·22 ·22 ·20 ·20	·21 ·21 ·20 ·18 ·18	·20 ·19 ·20 ·18 ·19	·20 ·18 ·17 ·17	·18 ·17 ·15 —	·17 ·15 —	·17 — — —	HIIM	11111	11111								11111			11111		11111
21 22 23 24 25	1904-05 1903-04 1902-03 1901-02 1900-01	·34 ·27 ·25 ·25 ·25 ·25	·26 ·29 ·31 ·26 ·28	·27 ·28 ·25 ·26 ·27	·30 ·25 ·28 ·25 ·25 ·25	·27 ·27 ·25 ·24 ·25	·25 ·25 ·25 ·26 ·22	·23 ·25 ·23 ·21 ·20	·23 ·23 ·22 ·20	·20 ·21 ·20 —	·19 ·19 —	·19 — — — —		11111					11111		11111							11111		HILLI	11111		
26	1899-00 1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95	·19 ·26 ·21 ·25 ·23 ·21	·24 ·25 ·25 ·24 ·24	·23 ·25 ·27 ·26 —	·25 ·27 ·24 —	·23 ·24 — —	-22	111111				111111	11111	111111	1111111		111111		111111		1111111		111111		111111	111111					111111	1111111	

Table CLIV (ii).—Average Issue of Married Women According to Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage at Census, 1926.

Rural.

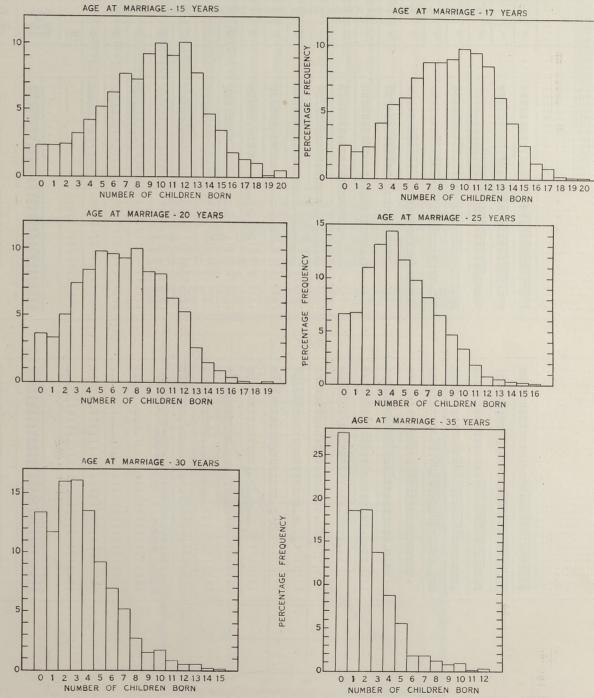
Duration							*					Ave	rage	Num	ber o	f Chi	ldren	Born	n per	Yea	r of	Fertil	lity.										
of Marriage in	Year of Marriage.						dian	de o								Age	at I	Iarria	age.														
Years.		Un- der 15.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1 2 3 4 5	1924-25 1923-24 1922-23 1921-22 1920-21	·77 ·65 ·42 ·41 ·40	·79 ·58 ·51 ·46 ·42	·77 ·58 ·48 ·47 ·41	·71 ·55 ·50 ·47 ·45	·71 ·57 ·47 ·45 ·45	·74 ·54 ·49 ·44 ·43	·73 55 47 ·41 ·42	·73 ·52 ·46 ·44 ·39	·71 ·53 ·45 ·41 ·40	·63 ·51 ·46 ·42 ·38	·64 ·48 ·44 ·41 ·38	·62 ·47 ·43 ·38 ·38	·70 ·46 ·40 ·39 ·36	·60 ·46 ·37 ·39 ·39	·59 ·44 ·43 ·37 ·40	·65 ·39 ·42 ·37 ·34	·58 ·51 ·42 ·37 ·36	·57 ·44 ·39 ·35 ·34	·59 ·37 ·37 ·33 ·34	·58 ·42 ·36 ·33 ·31	·54 ·38 ·24 ·34 ·25	·61 ·36 ·29 ·29 ·26	·45 ·34 ·31 ·22 ·24	·40 ·30 ·23 ·36 ·22	·41 ·32 ·32 ·27 ·19	·39 ·31 ·17 ·25 ·24	·22 ·25 ·12 ·10 ·13	·06 ·16 ·09 ·13	·20 ·30 ·19 —	·09 ·27 —	·05 	
6 7 8 9 10	1919-20 1918-19 1917-18 1916-17 1915-16	·46 ·39 ·42 ·39 ·37	·42 ·43 ·41 ·37 ·39	·40 ·43 ·43 ·41 ·40	·43 ·41 ·39 ·38 ·37	·41 ·40 ·39 ·36 ·37	·42 ·38 ·37 ·37 ·34	·40 ·37 ·37 ·35 ·36	·40 ·36 ·37 ·35 ·34	·39 ·36 ·37 ·34 ·34	·36 ·35 ·35 ·34 ·32	·38 ·36 ·34 ·35 ·32	·34 ·32 ·34 ·32 ·30	·34 ·32 ·35 ·32 ·31	·34 ·31 ·31 ·32 ·34	·32 ·37 ·31 ·30 ·30	·36 ·32 ·32 ·30 ·28	·34 ·36 ·32 ·28 ·23	·32 ·35 ·30 ·23 ·28	·26 ·31 ·27 ·26 ·22	·24 ·34 ·26 ·25 ·24	·33 ·32 ·27 ·29 ·30	·29 ·25 ·18 ·19 ·15	·24 ·30 ·19 ·27	·18 ·21 ·24 —	·21 ·19 —	·16 		11111	11111		11111	
11 12 13 14 15	1914-15 1913-14 1912-13 1911-12 1910-11	·32 ·35 ·37 ·36 ·35	·37 ·39 ·37 ·37 ·36	·41 ·37 ·37 ·36 ·35	·37 ·35 ·37 ·33 ·35	·36 35 ·34 ·34 ·34	·36 ·34 ·33 ·34 ·32	·35 ·33 ·33 ·32 ·32	·33 ·32 ·33 ·30 ·30	·33 ·30 ·29 ·32 ·29	·33 ·30 ·30 ·29 ·29	·32 ·29 ·30 ·29 ·28	·33 ·33 ·31 ·30 ·29	·32 ·29 ·29 ·29 ·25	·29 ·26 ·28 ·29 ·24	·25 ·26 ·27 ·26 ·25	·27 ·26 ·25 ·24 ·24	·28 ·27 ·26 ·25 ·21	·30 ·23 ·20 ·23	·27 ·22 ·25 —	·25 ·21 —	·26 		11111					=======================================				11111
16 17 18 19 20	1909-10 1908-09 1907-08 1906-07 1905-06	·33 ·34 ·32 ·30 ·36	·35 ·33 ·31 ·34 ·33	·36 ·34 ·34 ·33 ·34	·34 ·34 ·34 ·34 ·32	·33 ·33 ·33 ·32 ·30	·32 ·32 ·31 ·31 ·30	·31 ·30 ·30 ·30 ·30	·31 ·29 ·29 ·29 ·29	·29 ·29 ·29 ·29 ·28	·29 ·26 ·28 ·27 ·26	·28 ·27 ·25 ·27 ·25	·26 ·26 ·25 ·25 ·22	·26 ·28 ·25 ·23	·26 ·27 ·23 —	·24 ·26 —	·22 — — —	11111			11111	11111	11111		11111					11111		11111	
21 22 23 24 25	1904-05 1903-04 1902-03 1901-02 1900-01	·34 ·35 ·33 ·29 ·29	·33 ·29 ·35 ·30 ·32	·33 ·31 ·31 ·30 ·33	·32 ·32 ·31 ·32 ·29	·31 ·31 ·31 ·33 ·30	·30 ·30 ·29 ·30 ·30	·29 ·29 ·30 ·28 ·29	·30 ·28 ·28 ·27	·28 ·28 ·26 —	·25 ·25 —	·24 			===			11111	11111		11111		11111	11111	11111					11111	=	11111	
26 27 28 29 30 31	1899-00 1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95	·33 ·24 ·18 ·28 ·27 ·22	·31 ·28 ·30 ·28 ·28	·32 ·28 ·30 ·29 —	·30 ·30 ·29 —	·30 ·28 — — —	·28 	111111	111111								111111	111111	111111	1111111	111111	111111	111111	111111		111111	1111111	111111		111111		111111	

181. Completed Fertility.—The term "completed fertility" is used to cover those cases where the wives had reached the age of 45 years at the date of Census, and had, therefore, completed their normal period of fecundity. While the tables show a few cases of children born to women over 45 years of age at marriage, the figures are very small, and fully justify the assumption that the normal period of fecundity ceases at 45 years of age. Of the 3,279 women married at 46 years of age or over, 3,165 or 96·5 per cent. were without issue, while the remaining 114 had 162 children between them. The highest age of recorded fertility was 50, at

which age there were four cases of one child having been born.

Table CLV shows the numbers and sizes of families of all cases of completed fertility per 1,000 marriages for each age at marriage. This table shows the frequency per thousand with which the various sizes of families occurred according to age at marriage. The first column shows the proportions of married women who had borne no children, though the possibility of their still bearing children beyond the normal period of fecundity is not excluded. Selected ages from this table provide the data for the six diagrams forming Graph LXVI.

COMPLETED FERTILITY. MARRIED WOMEN OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE AT CENSUS. FREQUENCY OF CERTAIN SIZES OF FAMILY BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMAN AT CERTAIN AGES OF MARRIAGE.



Graph LXVI.

In the group aged 15 years at marriage, the most frequent size of family is that of 12 children; 10·1 per cent. of all completed fertility marriages at this age contained this number of children. Families of 10 children were next with 10·0 per cent. of the total. At the age of 17 years, families of 10 children were most common, being equivalent to 9·8 per cent. of the total. At the marriage age of 20 years, families of 8 children were most frequent, being 10·0 per cent. of the total.

As the age at marriage advances, the period of fecundity decreases, with the result that the frequency of the smaller families increases. Thus the most frequent size of family at age at marriage 25 years is that of four children, and at 30 years three children. At 33 years at marriage the "no children" group exceeds all other groups, and from this age onwards this group predominates. At 35 years at marriage the "no children" group consists of 27.6 per cent. of the total, followed by the families of two children with 18.7 per cent.

Table CLV.—Completed Fertility—Proportionate Distribution According to Size of Family (Children Born Alive) per 1,000 Married Women at Each Age at Marriage—(Married Women over 45 Years of Age at Census).

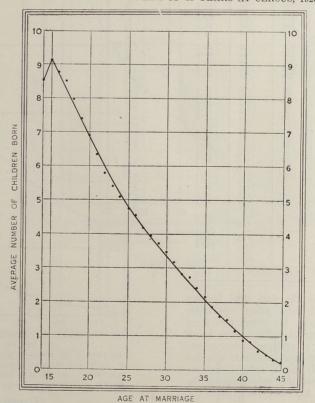
1,000 Ma	RRIE	D W	OME	N AT	EAC	н Ас	E AT	MA	RRIA	GE—	(MAR	RIED	Wo	MEN	OVE	R 45	YEAR	RS O	F AG	E AT	CEN	sus).	,
Age of Wife at Marriage.	100		Dis	tribut	ion Ac	cordin	ig to S	Size of	Fami	ly (Ch	ildren	Born)	per 1	,000 1	Marrie	d Won	nen at	Each	Age.	201		Number of	Number
marriage.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+	Married Women,	Children Born.
										Ur	ban.												
Under 15. 15. 16. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 44	577 255 288 309 399 455 488 511 666 633 755 833 977 108 1126 200 210 2144 415 503 505 610 757 610 757 610 835 8864	25 23 26 26 40 41 41 44 45 52 56 67 76 76 76 72 123 129 113 203 203 207 232 224 24 25 15 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	35 45 45 46 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	57 51 54 58 58 76 88 107 7111 129 149 144 156 156 181 177 178 181 147 112 104 89 56 52 33 23 20 22 21 10	78 57 600 70 78 96 97 109 1127 118 153 153 154 1142 127 71 116 1102 71 116 33 36 6 6 7 7 12 12 12 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	46 73 76 71 91 91 110 115 1128 116 116 115 116 117 80 69 64 71 46 14 18 88 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	107 75 81 103 106 102 108 109 108 90 89 71 73 85 75 75 89 90 29 109 109 86 71 75 66 66 66	5775800 929592295592288879817774466604444116607744116057788888888888888888888888888888888888	103 69 72 91 91 86 6 57 75 60 65 57 77 10 2 11 3 3 5 6 6 6 — — — — — — —	121 92 74 84 84 711 69 68 66 655 335 22 201 115 5 6 6 5 4 4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	96 87 90 90 90 83 72 66 452 33 10 77 11 5 1 6 2 1 2 4 4 4 4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	39 73 82 65 63 45 13 39 7 6 6 5 4 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 1 2	355 988 766 700 655 544 327 200 111 110 110 5 4 4 2 2 3 - 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43 46 65 46 44 25 20 17 7 6 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 2 2 2 	43 41 46 300 19 21 11 11 8 5 5 4 4 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	288 355 222 233 138 6 6 3 3 2 2 1 1 — 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	7 18 177 9 8 8 4 4 5 2 1 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	111 77 44 9 9 9 2 3 3 1 1 1	4 4 14 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 2 2 6 6 1 1 1 - 2	4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 1,000	7,665 8,519 8,144 7,343 6,331 5,426 4,911 4,595 4,103 3,150 2,518 2,172 2,172 1,195 1,150 1,172
										Ru	ral.												
Under 15	18 22 17 21 17 23 30 33 45 45 45 47 61 107 136 61 167 212 22 264 43 115 502 502 778 778 823	23 14 14 13 18 24 25 32 400 48 49 91 165 58 91 162 226 181 224 233 119 164 135	24 15 23 18 27 34 36 48 52 55 66 97 77 98 93 123 123 165 151 186 175 187 196 228 123 123 124	46 16 27 29 42 45 56 64 83 91 106 197 7122 1111 183 180 148 151 161 122 97 05 54 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	64 29 39 44 45 58 53 67 69 97 103 137 149 122 114 133 137 149 123 109 149 123 109 46 46 56 67 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	40 35 58 58 64 72 92 92 113 102 114 116 116 100 88 87 76 60 21 12 13 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	49 54 688 72 83 88 89 101 114 128 119 106 61 117 94 94 92 55 55 19 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	73 79 67 82 83 104 102 102 104 105 88 102 70 75 64 28 28 22 14 4 4 4 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	98 76 86 87 88 89 106 104 99 93 87 81 103 62 62 62 62 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 26 27 28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	76 92 83 96 98 106 101 107 103 97 94 40 41 40 41 40 25 13 13 19 9 11 19 8	101 1111 100 104 103 99 96 63 60 49 28 28 28 28 11 15 5 5 25 7 4 4 4 ——————————————————————————————	98 106 108 106 98 86 86 58 86 53 41 40 33 22 21 15 11 11 11 11 18	88 104 106 977 106 167 158 169 169 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	67 104 78 72 78 58 52 28 27 76 11 3 7	799 551 552 552 562 79 16 12 10 4 4 4 2 2 3	43 34 39 27 24 14 11 17 7 4 4 2 2 2 1 3 	15 18 18 11 10 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 4 4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	6 18 8 8 8 7 6 6 1 1 — 1 — 1 — — — — — — — — — — — —	9 7 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 - 1 1 1 1		6 6 2 1 1	1,000 1,000	9,308 9,639 9,284 9,012 8,522 7,604 7,140 6,285 5,993 5,531 5,099 4,796 4,650 4,256 4,060 3,468 3,374 3,000 2,591 1,791 1,1317 1,010 1,046 768 43 3,374 43 3,744 3,744 4,746 4

Table CLV.—(Continued)—Completed Fertility—Proportionate Distribution According to Size of Family (Children Born Alive) per 1,000 Married Women at Each Age at Marriage—(Married Women over 45 Years of Age at Census).

Age of Wife at	BAID		Dist	ributio	n Acc	cording	g to S	ize of	Famil	y (Chi	ildren	Born)	per 1	,000 M	farried	Won	ien at	Each	Age.			Number	Number
Marriage.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	of Married Women.	of Children Born.
										All 2	4reas												
Under 15	366 233 222 255 288 361 441 444 59 577 666 72 88 109 1184 1221 2276 380 381 381 2276 686 686 686 686 881 189 881 881 881 881 881 881 881 881	111 233 20 20 20 118 29 333 36 42 48 80 90 102 117 1126 1183 1186 1189 213 249 249 213 249 215 227 249 2117 117 117	29 24 33 41 50 69 71 194 122 143 138 187 190 182 188 187 190 182 196 112 196 156 112 196 46 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	511 322 399 422 500 611 744 900 96 1129 1322 1381 1641 1611 170 158 142 138 142 125 122 120 69 58 41 27 27 223 9	711 422 499 566 67 76 844 93 1100 1150 1480 135 131 110 113 88 70 499 53 33 36 61 41 12 11	43 52 66 61 76 82 98 106 117 121 110 117 105 109 92 91 84 74 74 76 56 21 16 12 16 13 15 16 17 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	75 63 74 76 92 95 96 102 1105 103 110 98 101 186 84 48 48 37 18 23 211 7 8 8 3 7 4 4 — —	666 777 733 888 87 100 93 93 93 93 93 88 89 92 86 82 75 52 39 26 23 38 18 11 7 9 6 — —	100 73 80 88 89 100 85 85 86 85 86 64 45 37 27 28 20 10 10 10 80 7 ——————————————————————————————————	97 92 79 90 92 88 88 84 47 43 27 27 20 15 11 8 8 11 8 6 7 3	99 100 96 98 97 87 87 81 77 41 34 28 18 16 14 11 77 8 4 9 3 3 9 3 4 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	71 91 93 95 82 74 63 477 38 828 224 19 11 5 5 6 6 1 5 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	64 1011 9285 741 533 36 28 177 5 6 3 3 5 2 3 4 4 2 2 3 	566 788 722 661 551 388 226 221 144 100 6 5 4 4 6 6 4 4 1 1 5 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	62 477 499 422 288 244 15 11 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	36 35 31 25 21 25 18 11 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 18 17 12 9 6 4 4 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 13 6 8 5 4 4 1 1 1	7 100 55 22 22 22 2	2 1 3 1 1 1	55111111	1,000 1,000	8,550 9,133 8,768 8,509 7,971 7,405 6,890 6,348 5,411 5,078 4,748 4,189 3,951 3,717 3,181 2,149 2,142 1,583 1,477 2,718 2,142 1,158 865 6,844 4,449 8,544 8,

Graph LXVII shows the average number of children born to married women who had completed their period of fecundity, according to age at marriage. The figures will be found in the last column of Table CLV. The figure for age at marriage 15 is somewhat greater than for women married at under 15 years, but from 15 upwards the graph shows a regular decline in fertility with advancing age at marriage.

COMPLETED FERTILITY—AVERAGE ISSUE TO MARRIED WOMEN WHO HAD ATTAINED THE AGE OF 45 YEARS AT CENSUS, 1926.



Graph LXVII.

TABLE CLVII.—FERTILITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 1926.

182. Married Women Without Issue.—The following Table CLVI shows the numbers of women married one year and less than two years and the size of their families. The last column shows the percentage of women at each age at marriage who had borne no children within the period of their marriage. The upper line in Graph LXVIII is drawn from this data. The lowest percentage of women without issue is 25·8 per cent. for age 16 years at marriage.

The lower line in the graph shows the percentages of marriages where the wife had reached the age of 45 years which were unfertile, and is derived from the first column of table CLV. Here again women aged 16 years at marriage showed the lowest percentage

without issue, viz., $2 \cdot 2$ per cent.

It must not be overlooked that these fertility statistics deal with present marriages only, and that particulars of children by previous marriages to women who have been married more than once are not included. It is, therefore, probable that some of the women included in the above tables as without issue have borne children by a previous marriage, and thus should not be classed as unfertile. There are also unknown factors, such as male sterility and voluntary birth-control, which may cause a marriage to be unfertile, and, therefore, the above figures do not necessarily reflect the true proportions of female sterility.

Table CLVI.—Percentage of Married Women Without Issue after a Married Period of Over One but Under Two Years at Census, 1926.

Age at Marriage	Numl	per of Cl	hildren	Born.	Number	Total	Average	Percentage of Mar-
(in Years).	0	1	2	3	of Married Women.	Number of Children Born.	Number of Children Born.	riages with no Children.
Under 15	7 22	19 51	_2	=	26 75	19 55	·73 ·73	26·9 29·3
16 17 18 19 20	71 159 259 340 392	197 428 600 774 796	7 16 34 39 43	$-1 \\ -3 \\ 6$	275 604 893 1,156 1,237	211 463 668 861 900	·77 ·77 ·75 ·74 ·73	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \end{array}$
21 22 23 24 25	421 332 315 357 314	706 528 412 425 356	44 29 17 17 17	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1,172 890 744 802 688	797 589 446 468 393	-68 -66 -60 -58 -57	35·9 37·3 42·3 44·5 45·6
26 27 28 29 30	275 236 211 151 127	267 226 207 139 115	14 .14 12 7 12	$-\frac{4}{1}$	560 477 430 300 254	307 257 231 162 139	· 55 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 55	49·1 49·5 49·1 50·3 50·0
31 32 33 34 35	95 86 83 91 63	87 58 51 52 40	3 5 6 3 5		185 151 140 147 110	93 74 63 61 56	·50 ·49 ·45 ·41 ·51	51·4 57·0 59·3 61·9 57·3
36 37 38 39 40	77 60 56 65 64	30 18 19 24 12	3 1 - 1	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ - \end{array}$	111 79 76 90 77	39 20 22 27 14	·35 ·25 ·29 ·30 ·18	69·4 75·9 73·7 72·2 83·1
41 42 43 44	44 43 56 40 32	10 7 5 1 5	$-\begin{matrix} 1\\1\\1\\2\end{matrix}$	_ _ _ _ _	54 51 62 43 39	10 9 7 6 9	·19 ·18 ·11 ·14 ·23	81·5 84·5 90·3 93·0 82·1
46 47 48 49 50	34 34 29 27 23	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$			34 36 29 28 23	- 3 - 1 - 1	-08 -04 -04	100·0 94·4 100·0 96·4 100·0
51	134	_	-	-	134	-	-	100.0

183. Urban and Rural Areas.—For the first time fertility statistics are available for urban and rural areas separately. Table CLVII shows comparative figures for urban and rural areas in respect of the average number of children born to all married women, the average number of children living at the date of Census, and the average number born to women who had completed their period of fecundity. It will be noticed that the rural figures are appreciably higher than the urban figures for every age at marriage. Graph LXIX has been drawn from the data in this table.

		Av	erage Numl	per of Child	lren.	
Age at Marriage (in Years).	Вол	rn.	Living at	Census.		rn— d Fertility.
(III Tours):	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Under 15	5·52 5·50	6·59 6·40	4·45 4·29	5·16 4·96	7·67 8·52	9·31 9·64
16	5.02 4.76 4.34 4.07 3.80	5·94 5·51 5·11 4·77 4·51	$3 \cdot 97$ $3 \cdot 81$ $3 \cdot 54$ $3 \cdot 34$ $3 \cdot 14$	4·70 4·40 4·17 3·94 3·73	8.14 $ 7.89 $ $ 7.34 $ $ 6.80 $ $ 6.33$	9·28 9·01 8·52 8·07 7·60
21	3.47 3.26 3.03 2.85 2.72	$4 \cdot 17$ $4 \cdot 04$ $3 \cdot 77$ $3 \cdot 53$ $3 \cdot 30$	2·89 2·73 2·57 2·43 2·31	3·50 3·39 3·19 2·99 2·82	5·81 5·43 4·91 4·60 4·35	7·14 6·90 6·28 5·99 5·64
26	2·59 2·46 2·37 2·26 2·14	3·28 3·09 2·96 2·90 2·70	2·20 2·05 2·00 1·91 1·78	2.78 2.61 2.51 2.39 2.25	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 10 \\ 3 \cdot 77 \\ 3 \cdot 57 \\ 3 \cdot 29 \\ 3 \cdot 15 \end{array}$	5·53 5·10 4·80 4·65 4·23
31	1.98 1.83 1.76 1.55 1.42	2·58 2·39 2·22 2·10 1·77	1.67 1.52 1.46 1.29 1.17	2·15 2·03 1·85 1·71 1·47	2.78 2.52 2.44 2.17 1.93	4·06 3·47 3·37 3·00 2·59
36	1·15 1·07 ·97 ·78 ·59	1·76 1·51 1·33 1·05 ·74	· 98 · 85 · 79 · 65 · 48	1·43 1·25 1·06 ·85 ·63	1.55 1.37 1.32 1.07 .79	2·52 2·03 1·79 1·32 1·01
41	·57 ·37 ·37 ·28 ·20	·83 ·65 ·39 ·30 ·23	·46 ·29 ·31 ·24 ·19	·71 ·54 ·34 ·23 ·22	·73 ·47 ·45 ·29 ·21	1·05 ·77 ·44 ·38 ·25
All Ages	3.19	4.14	2.64	3.42	4.58	6.35

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN WITHOUT ISSUE AS AT THE CENSUS OF 1926.



AGE AT MARRIAGE

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN HAVING ATTAINED THE AGE

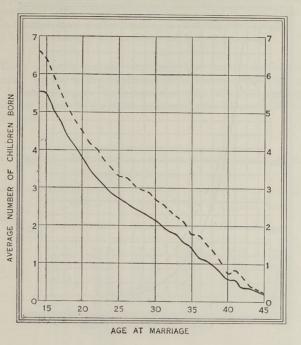
OF 45 YEARS WITHOUT ISSUE — •

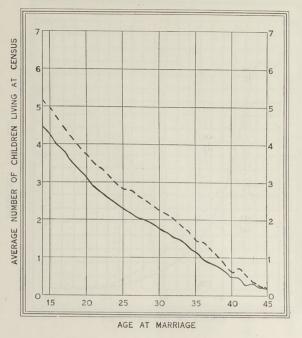
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN MARRIED FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS

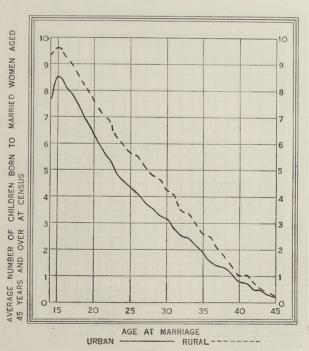
HAVING NO CHILDREN — •

Graph LXVIII.

COMPARATIVE FERTILITY—URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

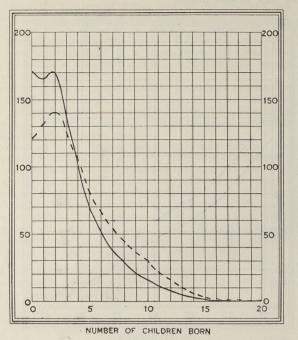


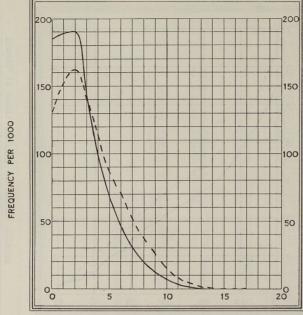




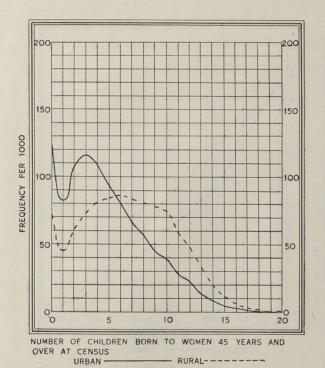
Graph LXIX.

DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SIZE OF FAMILY-URBAN AND RURAL-CENSUS, 1926.





NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING



Graph LXX.

Table CLVIII shows the proportions of families of different sizes per thousand of all families for urban and rural areas. The proportion of larger families is appreciably greater in rural areas, while in urban areas smaller families are relatively more numerous. This is clearly brought out in Graph LXX.

These statistics indicate, therefore, that human fertility is definitely greater in the rural areas of the Union. This is borne out by the European birth-rates for 1924–1926—the average rural rate being 30 per 1,000 compared with 23 per 1,000 in urban areas.

Table CLVIII.—Distribution of Each Size of Family, 1926.

Urban and Rural.

Number of	Во	rn.	Living at	t Census.	Completed	Fertility
Children.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
0	171 · 08 165 · 70 169 · 95 136 · 87 100 · 75 51 · 94 37 · 67 29 · 02 21 · 13 16 · 01 7 · 99 4 · 55 2 · 68 1 · 46 · 76 · 35 · 19 · 14 · 10	120 · 29 132 · 92 140 · 47 126 · 04 104 · 80 82 · 09 67 · 20 54 · 25 45 · 08 30 · 59 21 · 30 15 · 94 10 · 17 5 · 98 3 · 33 1 · 64 4 · 42 07 · 14	185·46 189·35 191·08 144·51 100·64 67·11 46·05 30·94 19·76 6·95 3·02 1·59 -23 -05 -02 -01 -01	130·67 152·12 162·59 140·42 113·21 86·42 70·58 51·10 37·05 25·96 15·06 8·21 3·99 1·65 -64 -28 -04 -01	122·82 82·20 107·53 115·86 108·90 93·55 81·02 65·87 57·15 45·23 38·99 27·64 22·62 13·15 7·98 4·47 2·51 1·16 57 45 33	72·00 45·44 61·19 72·21 80·46 83·38 86·19 77·97 74·64 58·99 47·87 33·02 11·30 5·70 3·05 1·53 1·53 -47
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

184. Comparison with Previous Fertility Statistics.—Table CLIX gives the fertility according to age at marriage as returned at the Censuses of 1921 and 1926. These particulars are also shown graphically in Graph No. LXXI. A slight decline in fertility during the quinquennium is indicated throughout.

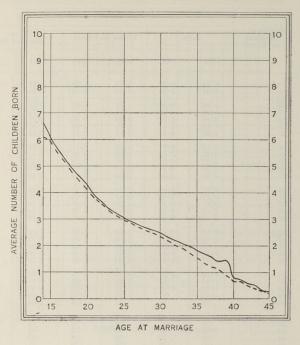
Table CLX and Graph LXXII show the distribution of families of various sizes according to the Censuses of 1921 and 1926. These show in a different way that there has been a decline in fertility—the smaller families are relatively more numerous in 1926, while the larger families are relatively fewer, i.e., the tendency has been for the family to decrease in size.

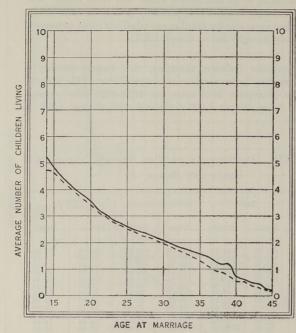
Table CLIX.—Comparative Fertility, 1921 and 1926.

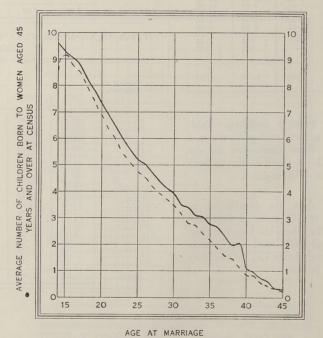
		A	verage Num	ber of Chile	lren.	
Age at Marriage (in Years).	Во	rn.	Living a	t Census.		rn— d Fertility.
	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.
Under 15	6·64 6·05	6·05 5·95	5·24 4·79	4·71 4·63	9·61 9·24	8·55 9·13
16 17 18 19 20	5.62 5.21 4.88 4.60 4.30	$5 \cdot 49$ $5 \cdot 15$ $4 \cdot 73$ $4 \cdot 41$ $4 \cdot 12$	4·47 4·21 3·99 3·80 3·57	4·35 4·12 3·86 3·63 3·42	9·04 8·79 8·23 7·87 7·33	8·77 8·51 7·97 7·41 6·89
21	3.87 3.64 3.37 3.22 3.04	3·77 3·58 3·31 3·11 2·93	3·25 3·07 2·85 2·76 2·60	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 15 \\ 3 \cdot 00 \\ 2 \cdot 80 \\ 2 \cdot 64 \\ 2 \cdot 49 \end{array} $	6·87 6·41 5·97 5·57 5·22	6·35 5·97 5·41 5·08 4·75
26	2·91 2·81 2·67 2·57 2·49	2·83 2·68 2·57 2·48 2·33	2·49 2·40 2·29 2·19 2·09	2.40 2.25 2.18 2.07 1.94	5·03 4·71 4·38 4·14 3·93	4·55 4·19 3·95 3·72 3·48
31	$2 \cdot 30$ $2 \cdot 18$ $2 \cdot 09$ $1 \cdot 99$ $1 \cdot 82$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 19 \\ 2 \cdot 01 \\ 1 \cdot 91 \\ 1 \cdot 73 \\ 1 \cdot 54 \end{array}$	1.98 1.84 1.75 1.66 1.56	1 · 84 1 · 69 1 · 59 1 · 43 1 · 30	3·49 3·39 3·09 3·03 2·76	3·18 2·82 2·72 2·42 2·14
36	1·70 1·58 1·41 1·45 ·80	1·35 1·20 1·09 ·87 ·64	1·46 1·32 1·17 1·20 ·71	1·12 ·98 ·88 ·72 ·53	2·66 2·33 1·98 2·06 1·08	1·86 1·58 1·48 1·15 ·86
41 42 43 44 45	·71 ·56 ·49 ·29 ·27	·66 ·47 ·37 ·29 ·21	·62 ·50 ·45 ·25 ·21	·55 ·38 ·32 ·24 ·20	· 95 · 73 · 62 · 32 · 31	·84 ·57 ·45 ·32 ·23
All Ages	3.70	3.59	3.08	2.97	5.75	5.28

Table CLX.—Distribution of Each Size of Family, 1921 and 1926.

Number of	Во	orn.	Living a	t Census.		rn— d Fertility.
Children.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.
0	142·46 152·28 153·12 128·33 100·84 78·18 61·65 47·37 38·31 16·09 12·52 14·46 2·31 1·26 2·31 1·26 1·26 1·26 1·26 1·26 1·26 1·26 1·2	149 · 73 151 · 92 157 · 56 132 · 32 102 · 45 75 · 51 58 · 36 44 · 64 35 · 77 22 · 14 15 · 28 11 · 33 6 · 92 4 · 07 2 · 24 1 · 13 · 29 · 11 · 11	151-66 172-94 172-94 172-97 140-77 107-56 80-95 60-37 43-04 29-76 19-27 11-17 5-62 2-83 1-11 -43 -05 02 -01	162·43 173·69 179·10 142·79 105·93 56·36 39·42 27·03 18·25 10·36 5·20 2·60 1·02 ·40 ·14 ·03 ·01 ·01	84·34 61·20 77·44 88·18 90·51 87·70 87·77 75·80 66·27 60·82 44·36 15·12 8·11 4·54 1·91 82 64 36	102·73 67·64 89·18 89·57 97·64 89·59 58·20 56·59 58·20 32·62 21·02 12·71 3·77 1·91 95 33 33
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000



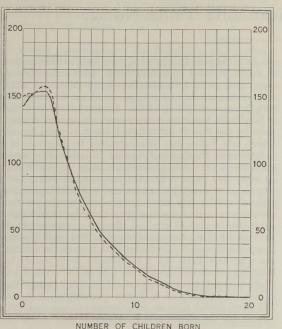


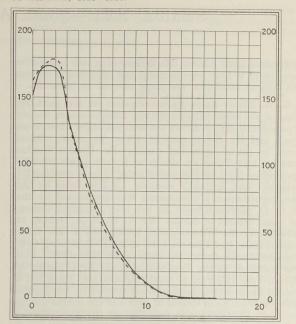


1921 ---1926 -----

Graph LXXI.

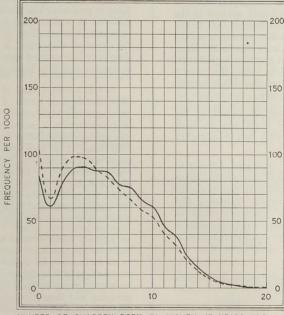
DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SIZE OF FAMILY, 1921-1926.





NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING



NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO WOMEN 45 YEARS AND

Graph LXXII.

Unfortunately fertility statistics are not available prior to 1921, but in the Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union, 1927, it is shown that there has been a gradual decrease in the European birth-rate of the Union since 1911, when the rate was 32.18 per 1,000 to 25.95 per 1,000 in 1927.

As fertility statistics deal with married women only, a more accurate method of indicating relative fertility than the crude birth-rate is the legitimate birth-rate per 1,000 married women of child-bearing age. Differences in the constitution of the population lation in respect of sex and marital condition are thereby eliminated and also to a certain extent in the age constitution. This rate is only available for Census years, as there is no satisfactory method of estimating the number of married women for inter-Censal years.

The legitimate birth-rate per 1,000 married women of childbearing age for the Census years, are as follows :-

1911 248	per 1.000
1918 218	per 1,000
1921 219	per 1,000
1926 205	

Thus, whereas for every child born in 1911 there were just over four married women of child-bearing age in the population, for every child born in 1926 there were nearly five. In other

words, during the 15-year-period the birth-rate to married women of child-bearing age has dropped by 17 per cent.

These statistics point definitely to a decline in the fertility of the European population of the Union; this decline, however, is not peculiar to South Africa, but is evident throughout the civilized