

Births and Marriages (1900, 1905, 1910 and 1913-1941)

Abstract

The most important conclusion we can draw from this table is that the trend toward smaller families that emerged by the end of the nineteenth century throughout Western Europe continued in Germany in the twentieth century. Despite calls to women by the Nazi regime to embrace childbirth and motherhood, we do not see a dramatic increase in the birthrate in the mid-1930s compared to the previous decade, and at no time during the Nazi regime did the number of births approach those statistics for the pre-World War One years.

Source

Marriages and births, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1913-1941

Per 1,000 of the population

Year	Marriages	Live births	Live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age	Illegitimate births per 1,000 births
1900	8.5	35.6	*	8.7
1905	8.1	32.9	*	8.5
1910	7.7	29.8	128.0 ¹	9.1
1913	7.7	27.5	*	9.7
1914	6.8	26.8	*	9.8
1915	4.1	20.4	*	11.2
1916	4.1	15.2	*	11.1
1917	4.7	13.9	*	11.5
1918	5.4	14.3	*	13.1
1919	13.4	20.0	*	11.2
1920	14.5	25.9	*	11.4
1921	11.9	25.3	*	10.7
1922	11.2	23.0	90.0	10.7
1923	9.4	21.2	82.3	10.4
1924	7.1	20.6	79.8	10.5
1925	7.7	20.8	80.2	11.9
1926	7.7	19.6	75.4	12.5
1927	8.5	18.4	70.6	12.3
1928	9.2	18.6	71.3	12.3
1929	9.2	18.0	68.7	12.1
1930	8.8	17.6	67.3	12.0
1931	8.0	16.0	62.0	11.8
1932	7.9	15.1	59.5	11.6

1933	9.7	14.7	58.9	10.7
1934	11.1	18.0	73.3	8.6
1935	9.7	18.9	77.2	7.8
1936	9.1	19.0	77.6	7.8
1937	9.1	18.8	77.1	7.7
1938	9.4	19.6	80.9	7.7
1939	11.2	20.4	84.8	7.8
1940	8.8	20.0	84.2	*
1941	7.2	18.6	*	*
1942	7.4	14.9	*	*
1943	7.3	16.0	*	*

* not recorded

¹ for 1910/1911

Source: Jill Stephenson. *Women in Nazi Germany*. London: Routledge. 2001. p. 24.

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