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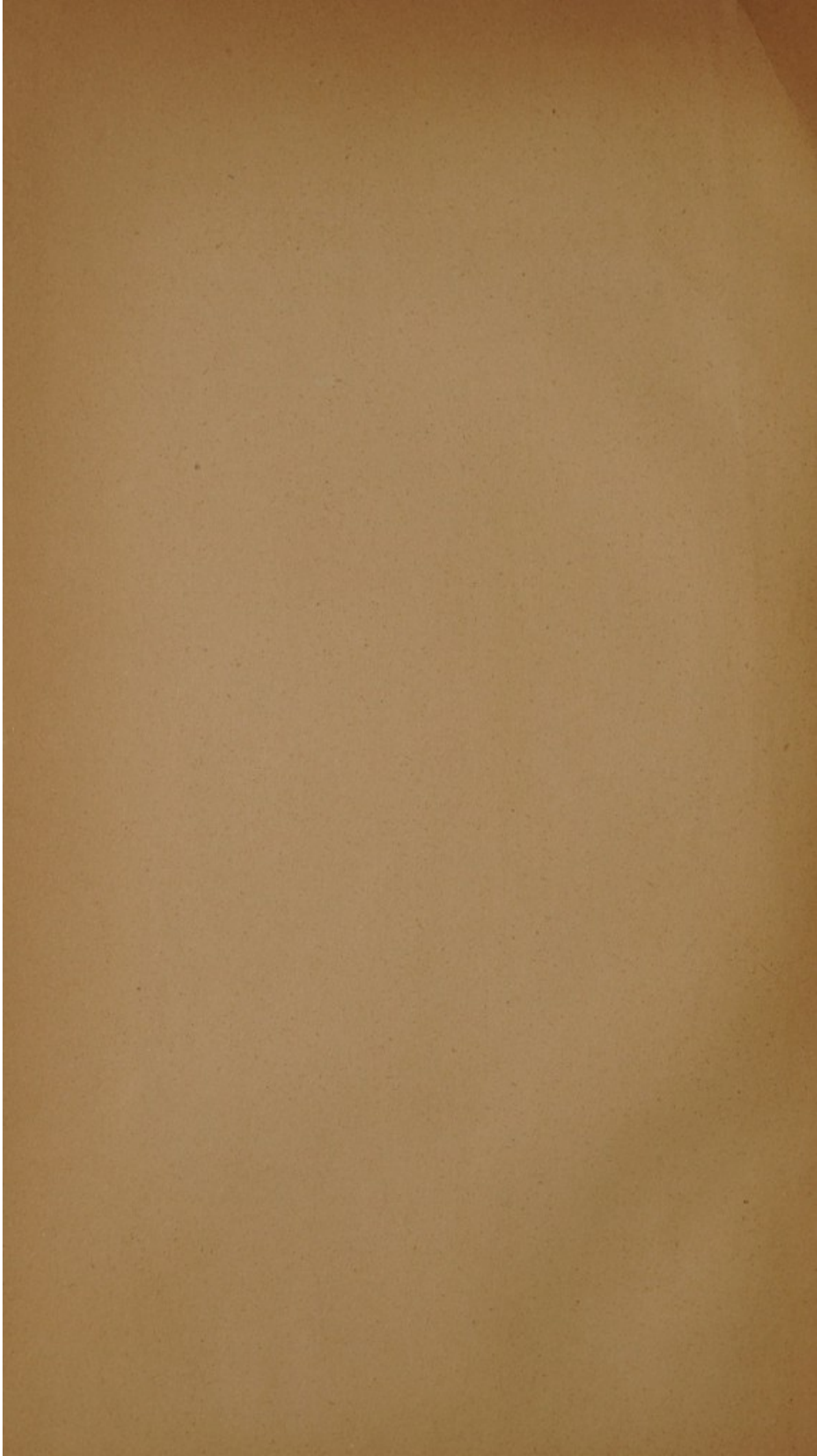
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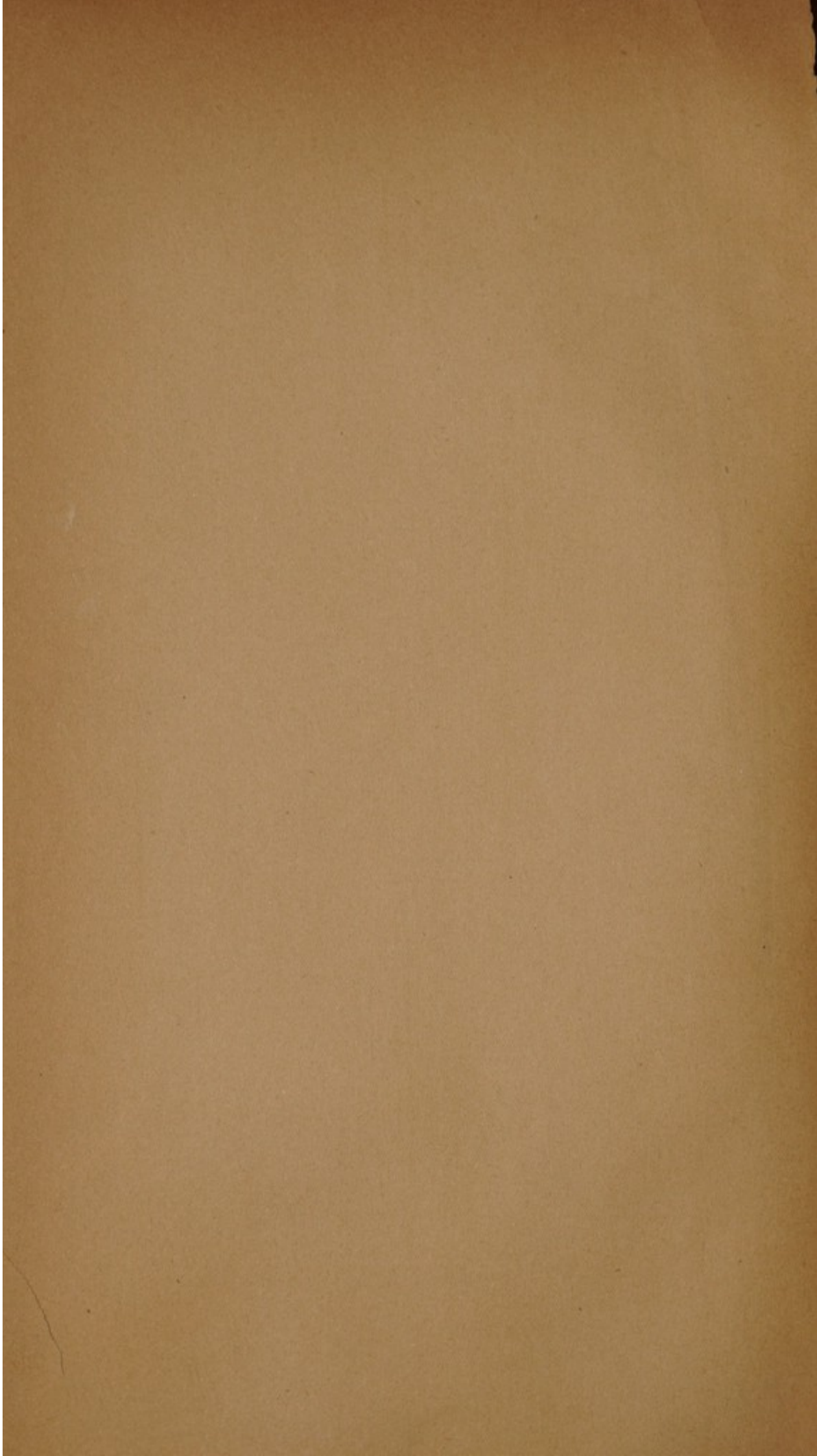


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CENSUS
OF
ENGLAND & WALES
1921

GENERAL REPORT
WITH
APPENDICES

LONDON :

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1927.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

1	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1.1
2	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.1.1	2.1.1.1.1
3	3.1	3.1.1	3.1.1.1	3.1.1.1.1
4	4.1	4.1.1	4.1.1.1	4.1.1.1.1
5	5.1	5.1.1	5.1.1.1	5.1.1.1.1
6	6.1	6.1.1	6.1.1.1	6.1.1.1.1
7	7.1	7.1.1	7.1.1.1	7.1.1.1.1
8	8.1	8.1.1	8.1.1.1	8.1.1.1.1
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21	21.1	21.1.1	21.1.1.1	21.1.1.1.1
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97	97.1	97.1.1	97.1.1.1	97.1.1.1.1
98	98.1	98.1.1	98.1.1.1	98.1.1.1.1
99	99.1	99.1.1	99.1.1.1	99.1.1.1.1
100	100.1	100.1.1	100.1.1.1	100.1.1.1.1

WHICH LANGUAGE

101	101.1	101.1.1	101.1.1.1	101.1.1.1.1
102	102.1	102.1.1	102.1.1.1	102.1.1.1.1
103	103.1	103.1.1	103.1.1.1	103.1.1.1.1
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105	105.1	105.1.1	105.1.1.1	105.1.1.1.1
106	106.1	106.1.1	106.1.1.1	106.1.1.1.1
107	107.1	107.1.1	107.1.1.1	107.1.1.1.1
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118	118.1	118.1.1	118.1.1.1	118.1.1.1.1
119	119.1	119.1.1	119.1.1.1	119.1.1.1.1
120	120.1	120.1.1	120.1.1.1	120.1.1.1.1
121	121.1	121.1.1	121.1.1.1	121.1.1.1.1
122	122.1	122.1.1	122.1.1.1	122.1.1.1.1
123	123.1	123.1.1	123.1.1.1	123.1.1.1.1
124	124.1	124.1.1	124.1.1.1	124.1.1.1.1
125	125.1	125.1.1	125.1.1.1	125.1.1.1.1
126	126.1	126.1.1	126.1.1.1	126.1.1.1.1
127	127.1	127.1.1	127.1.1.1	127.1.1.1.1
128	128.1	128.1.1	128.1.1.1	128.1.1.1.1
129	129.1	129.1.1	129.1.1.1	129.1.1.1.1
130	130.1	130.1.1	130.1.1.1	130.1.1.1.1
131	131.1	131.1.1	131.1.1.1	131.1.1.1.1
132	132.1	132.1.1	132.1.1.1	132.1.1.1.1
133	133.1	133.1.1	133.1.1.1	133.1.1.1.1
134	134.1	134.1.1	134.1.1.1	134.1.1.1.1
135	135.1	135.1.1	135.1.1.1	135.1.1.1.1
136	136.1	136.1.1	136.1.1.1	136.1.1.1.1
137	137.1	137.1.1	137.1.1.1	137.1.1.1.1
138	138.1	138.1.1	138.1.1.1	138.1.1.1.1
139	139.1	139.1.1	139.1.1.1	139.1.1.1.1
140	140.1	140.1.1	140.1.1.1	140.1.1.1.1
141	141.1	141.1.1	141.1.1.1	141.1.1.1.1
142	142.1	142.1.1	142.1.1.1	142.1.1.1.1
143	143.1	143.1.1	143.1.1.1	143.1.1.1.1
144	144.1	144.1.1	144.1.1.1	144.1.1.1.1
145	145.1	145.1.1	145.1.1.1	145.1.1.1.1
146	146.1	146.1.1	146.1.1.1	146.1.1.1.1
147	147.1	147.1.1	147.1.1.1	147.1.1.1.1
148	148.1	148.1.1	148.1.1.1	148.1.1.1.1
149	149.1	149.1.1	149.1.1.1	149.1.1.1.1
150	150.1	150.1.1	150.1.1.1	150.1.1.1.1
151	151.1	151.1.1	151.1.1.1	151.1.1.1.1
152	152.1	152.1.1	152.1.1.1	152.1.1.1.1
153	153.1	153.1.1	153.1.1.1	153.1.1.1.1
154	154.1	154.1.1	154.1.1.1	154.1.1.1.1
155	155.1	155.1.1	155.1.1.1	155.1.1.1.1
156	156.1	156.1.1	156.1.1.1	156.1.1.1.1
157	157.1	157.1.1	157.1.1.1	157.1.1.1.1
158	158.1	158.1.1	158.1.1.1	158.1.1.1.1
159	159.1	159.1.1	159.1.1.1	159.1.1.1.1
160	160.1	160.1.1	160.1.1.1	160.1.1.1.1
161	161.1	161.1.1	161.1.1.1	161.1.1.1.1
162	162.1	162.1.1	162.1.1.1	162.1.1.1.1
163	163.1	163.1.1	163.1.1.1	163.1.1.1.1
164	164.1	164.1.1	164.1.1.1	164.1.1.1.1
165	165.1	165.1.1	165.1.1.1	165.1.1.1.1
166	166.1	166.1.1	166.1.1.1	166.1.1.1.1
167	167.1	167.1.1	167.1.1.1	167.1.1.1.1
168	168.1	168.1.1	168.1.1.1	168.1.1.1.1
169	169.1	169.1.1	169.1.1.1	169.1.1.1.1
170	170.1	170.1.1	170.1.1.1	170.1.1.1.1
171	171.1	171.1.1	171.1.1.1	171.1.1.1.1
172	172.1	172.1.1	172.1.1.1	172.1.1.1.1
173	173.1	173.1.1	173.1.1.1	173.1.1.1.1
174	174.1	174.1.1	174.1.1.1	174.1.1.1.1
175	175.1	175.1.1	175.1.1.1	175.1.1.1.1
176	176.1	176.1.1	176.1.1.1	176.1.1.1.1
177	177.1	177.1.1	177.1.1.1	177.1.1.1.1
178	178.1	178.1.1	178.1.1.1	178.1.1.1.1
179	179.1	179.1.1	179.1.1.1	179.1.1.1.1
180	180.1	180.1.1	180.1.1.1	180.1.1.1.1
181	181.1	181.1.1	181.1.1.1	181.1.1.1.1
182	182.1	182.1.1	182.1.1.1	182.1.1.1.1
183	183.1	183.1.1	183.1.1.1	183.1.1.1.1
184	184.1	184.1.1	184.1.1.1	184.1.1.1.1
185	185.1	185.1.1	185.1.1.1	185.1.1.1.1
186	186.1	186.1.1	186.1.1.1	186.1.1.1.1
187	187.1	187.1.1	187.1.1.1	187.1.1.1.1
188	188.1	188.1.1	188.1.1.1	188.1.1.1.1
189	189.1	189.1.1	189.1.1.1	189.1.1.1.1
190	190.1	190.1.1	190.1.1.1	190.1.1.1.1
191	191.1	191.1.1	191.1.1.1	191.1.1.1.1
192	192.1	192.1.1	192.1.1.1	192.1.1.1.1
193	193.1	193.1.1	193.1.1.1	193.1.1.1.1
194	194.1	194.1.1	194.1.1.1	194.1.1.1.1
195	195.1	195.1.1	195.1.1.1	195.1.1.1.1
196	196.1	196.1.1	196.1.1.1	196.1.1.1.1
197	197.1	197.1.1	197.1.1.1	197.1.1.1.1
198	198.1	198.1.1	198.1.1.1	198.1.1.1.1
199	199.1	199.1.1	199.1.1.1	199.1.1.1.1
200	200.1	200.1.1	200.1.1.1	200.1.1.1.1

CENSUS OF 1921.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

The thirteenth Census of the population of England and Wales was taken on 19th June, 1921. This volume gives an account of its working, the difficulties encountered and overcome, and comments on the recorded results.

(1) **Historical Survey.**—Very full accounts of the earlier censuses of this country are given in the General Reports on the censuses of 1901 and 1911, and it is therefore not considered necessary on this occasion to repeat this retrospection.

(2) Preparations for the Census.

(a) *Legislation.*

Legislation was, of course, necessary to confer the powers under which the census was taken. Unlike all previous Census Acts, each of which had been limited in operation to a single census, the Census Act, 1920, is a perpetual Act having application not only to the recent census but also to all future censuses in Great Britain. Further, it enables a census to be taken at quinquennial intervals and provides for the taking of local censuses at any time at the request and charges of the local authority for the area concerned. It also contains provisions as to the supply of statistics in intercensal intervals with a view to their being brought into closer relation with the periodical census statistics in pursuance of a common statistical policy.

As a natural consequence of the general form of this Act, it reserves the character of the enquiries to be included in the census on each successive occasion for determination, subject to certain conditions, by Order in Council, power being also conferred to make regulations covering the requirements of administrative machinery. In pursuance of these provisions, an Order in Council was made on 21st December, 1920, prescribing the date of the Census (24th April, 1921), the persons by whom and with respect to whom census returns were to be made, and the nature of the particulars to be furnished in those returns. Regulations were also made on the same date prescribing the procedure of enumeration and the forms of return.

(b) *Preparation of schedule and method of presenting results.*

Considerable preparation had, however, been previously necessary. Active arrangements commenced to be made at the end of 1919, when steps were taken in particular to consider the nature of the enquiries to be adopted and to secure the important object of co-ordination between the census returns of the several parts of the United Kingdom. For this purpose the Ministers responsible for the census in the several parts of the United Kingdom appointed by arrangement a Census Joint Committee of three officers, and to this committee was entrusted the task of considering the nature of the census enquiries with a view to their rendering the fullest measure of service to the common requirements of all parts of the United Kingdom and to the attainment of a maximum degree of comparability in the resulting statistics.

The numerous enquiries proposed or submitted for inclusion in the schedule were grouped according to subject matter, and for each group an expert Sub-Committee was founded on the administrative basis of the Joint Committee to examine and advise upon the questions involved as affecting the United Kingdom as a whole. As the schedule already appeared to have reached the extreme limits of its capacity for expansion, the problem presented was to decide upon the selection of enquiries which promised results of greatest general utility for present and future needs. As a result of this process of sifting, and after numerous consultations with authorities, scientific bodies, and industrial undertakings, the final contents of the schedule were settled for submission to Parliament in the draft Order in Council and Regulations. A copy of the schedule prescribed for general use in England is shewn in Appendix B.

Reference may be made to those respects in which the schedule thus adopted differed substantially from the schedule of 1911. An enquiry was added as to the number and ages of children under 16 (including an enquiry as to orphans), in view of the increasing importance for many administrative and public purposes of statistics as to the extent of the burden of dependency upon different sections of the community. The original estimate formed in 1920 as to the prospective value of this enquiry has been fully justified by the service which it has rendered in the preparation of the financial framework of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, and in the material which it has afforded for the use of several important public investigations. An enquiry as to place of work, which was felt to be of great value for transport, housing and general industrial purposes, was also added. On the other hand, it was decided to omit the enquiry as to "infirmities" included in previous censuses, in view of the generally recognised fact that reliable information upon these subjects cannot be expected in returns made by or on behalf of the individuals afflicted. Further, it was concluded, after very careful examination, that the "fertility" enquiry of 1911 (*viz.*, as to duration of existing marriages and the number of children born of such marriages) could be omitted in 1921, notwithstanding its importance, with less disadvantage than either of the new enquiries proposed, particularly in view of the long range covered by the 1911 enquiry and of the fact that the wealth of material which it provided had not been completely exhausted.

This is the first time in the modern history of census-taking in this country that any enquiry once introduced into the schedule has been omitted therefrom on a subsequent occasion. The fact is indicative of a stage at which the limits of expansion have been approximately reached, and a new problem presented to the census authorities.

Special attention was given to the enquiries as regards occupation and industry with a view to securing an improvement in the statistics derivable therefrom. It appeared clear from experience of the 1911 results that a fuller and more scientific classification, both of occupations and of industries than had hitherto been available was essential to the proper statistical treatment of this subject, and to the utility of the census results for comparison with the Census of Production. The Census Joint Committee accordingly arranged for the subject to be considered by a special Sub-Committee, assisted by representatives of the Board of Trade, Home Office, and Ministry of Labour. This body, working with the co-operation of the Departments mentioned, drew up occupational and industrial classifications which have been adopted for the purpose of the census returns; and it is understood that those departments have expressed their intention of conforming to these classifications for the purpose of their own departmental statistics. Thus the actual achievement in this respect has gone beyond the immediate object of facilitating the census work and has secured a valuable advance in the co-ordination of official statistics by providing standard classifications to which the departments mainly interested have agreed to adhere.

The second stage in the work of the Census Joint Committee was the decision of the form of the tables to be published by way of presentation of the results of the census, so far as this involved questions of comparability and co-ordination between the several parts of the United Kingdom. Practically every government department was consulted with a view to the census statistics being rendered as useful as possible; and suggestions were invited with the same object from the organisations representing local authorities. On the basis of the conclusions thus arrived at, the detailed programme of tabulation operations at the Census Office was then prepared.

The Imperial Statistical Conference in London in the early part of 1920 afforded exceptional opportunities, of which full advantage was taken, of consultation with the statistical officers of the Overseas Dominions on the subject of census-taking within the Empire. As a result of the discussions which took place, agreement was reached with regard to the major points upon which uniformity of action within the Empire is desirable, and plans were concerted to secure that common Imperial requirements should be, as far as possible, observed in the results of the separate censuses of the several Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates which were due to be taken in the year 1921.

In view of these efforts to promote improved co-ordination within the United Kingdom and within the Empire, it was a source of particular regret that conditions in Ireland were ultimately found to render it impracticable to proceed in that country with the census as originally planned.

(c) *Preparatory work at Census Office.*

The administrative procedure of enumeration did not differ substantially from that previously adopted in recent years. The country was sub-divided by the 1913 local Registrars of Births and Deaths into 38,563 enumeration districts; and for each district (with certain exceptions) an Enumerator was appointed on the recommendation of the Registrar to undertake the distribution and collection of schedules. Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise enumerated persons on board mercantile shipping, fishing vessels, etc., and the Corporation of Trinity House made the requisite arrangements in the case of lighthouses and lightships. Returns of homeless persons were obtained by the police.

Registrars were, however, instructed directly from headquarters, and not, as on previous occasions, through Superintendent Registrars. This change of plan was made largely in the interests of economy. It did not appear that the inclusion of Superintendent Registrars in the scheme of organization could be justified by the essential requirements of the executive operations, although, as anticipated, the change imposed an increase of active responsibility upon the headquarters staff. The regulations provided, however, for the appointment in each area of a Census Advisory Officer; and Superintendent Registrars, with few exceptions, accepted these appointments and acted in an honorary capacity. The Department thus had the inestimable advantage of the local support of Superintendent Registrars as a measure of precaution against any local emergency; and while no emergency arose which necessitated any serious demands being made upon them, their advice and support in many instances was of great assistance.

Reference may also be made to one or two novel features in the procedure. For the first time definite provision was instituted to enable separate confidential returns to be made by those persons who would otherwise have suffered hardship by disclosing particulars to some other person charged with the duty of making the return. Consequential arrangements had, however, to be made to enable the separate return to be subsequently associated with the household return in which it should normally have been included, in order that statistics based upon the household unit might not be vitiated by the concession.

Substantial administrative machinery had also to be devised to give statistical effect to the new "place of work" enquiry. While the scheme of enumeration itself ensures that the places of enumeration of the population on the census night are automatically allotted to the several local sub-divisions of the country (boroughs, urban or rural districts, wards, and civil parishes, etc.) in which they are situated, no statistical expression could, of course, be given to the place of work addresses until a similar allocation had been made and the local sub-division accurately identified in the case of each address. It was not to be expected that the officers in charge of the enumeration, though familiar with the topography of their own districts, would be possessed of the precise and expert knowledge of localities and boundaries in other and, often, distant parts of the country to permit of their correctly assigning all place-of-work addresses entered in the schedules passing through their hands. Nor, indeed, without enormous expense (if at all) would it have been possible to have collected and trained a staff at headquarters which would have been competent to identify in all cases the wards or civil parishes within the boundaries of which every place of work throughout the country was situated.

The following procedure was accordingly decided upon. The local registrar receiving the returns from enumerators was required to identify and code the local area of each place-of-work address within the district for which he was responsible; but with regard to other place-of-work addresses, it was arranged that a simple postcard form should be written bearing the address of the place of work and the reference number of the census schedule upon which it was entered; and an arrangement was made with the General Post Office whereby these postcards, when posted, were delivered to the registrar for the locality in which the place-of-work address was situated. This Registrar, having the required knowledge of the boundaries and local sub-divisions in his own district was, of course, competent to make an

accurate assignment of the address of each postcard received by him, and it was arranged that the registrars receiving such postcards should code them and transmit them to headquarters. On receipt at headquarters the postcards thus coded were sorted back according to the districts whence they originated with a view to their ultimate association with the schedules to which they respectively related.

This procedure appeared to offer the only means whereby full advantage could be derived from the invaluable material afforded by the place-of-work enquiry. It involved, of course, large-scale operations in connection with the many millions of place-of-work addresses, and detailed preparations had to be made to provide for the various contingencies which were bound to arise. In the subsequent course of the tabulation of this material it was found necessary on financial grounds to restrict the range of areas for which work-place figures were given to those of the order of urban and rural districts and upwards. Had this originally been in contemplation it might have been possible to have adopted other means of procedure; but in the circumstances no other course was available by which the full information originally deemed necessary could have been obtained.

All the foregoing arrangements had been brought to a state of completion with a view to the census being taken on the 24th April. Conditions occasioned by the coal dispute and the expectation of a strike of railwaymen and transport workers gave rise, however, to serious doubts as to whether the enumeration could be successfully carried out in all parts of Great Britain during the period originally fixed; and in view of the heavy loss which would have resulted had the enumeration proved abortive, a postponement was decided upon. A draft Order in Council to give effect to that decision was accordingly submitted to Parliament on the 14th April, and on the 25th April a further draft Order was submitted substituting the 19th June for the date previously prescribed.

The new date decided upon was the earliest date of which the requirements of Parliamentary procedure admitted; it was, on the other hand, the latest date before the commencement of the important series of public and industrial holidays which continues well into the autumn. Any census taken during those holidays would have substantially misrepresented the distribution of the population in the areas affected. It was, in any case, inevitable that some change in the distribution of population would take place between the original date and the new date, and the statistical consequences of this change are commented on later in this report.

Regulations were made on the 27th April to define the position of Enumerators who had undertaken to serve on the basis of the earlier date, and to afford them an opportunity of obtaining release from their obligations. Arrangements were made to fill the places of Enumerators who took advantage of this option, and in many other respects to bring the administrative machine to a state of readiness for the new date in the altered circumstances resulting from the postponement.

The enumeration accordingly took place on the 19th June, and the collection of the returns was satisfactorily concluded in all parts of the country.

A census was taken in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands on the same day. The provision of the requisite schedules was undertaken by this department, the actual enumeration being carried out by the respective Island Governments. A census was simultaneously taken of naval, military, and air force establishments abroad.

(3) Scheme of publication.

It was necessary, in order to ensure that the subsequent coding and tabulating processes should be carried out smoothly and expeditiously to decide the method and form of publication well before the date of enumeration. With regard to the form of the reports, some choice of alternative lay between the method of publishing a separate volume for each field of subject matter for the country as a whole, and the converse method of "county volume" publication, viz., of presenting in respect of each county separately the relative statistics on a number of different subjects. In some cases the nature of the subject matter or the conditions governing its presentation precluded any option, but, broadly speaking, it was necessary to decide between publication in the first instance by subject matter volumes, the contents of which could, if necessary, be subsequently broken up and regrouped in county volumes, and publication in the first instance by county volumes, the contents of which might similarly be regrouped and republished according to subject.

The course adopted in respect of the 1921 Census Reports was to proceed by the publication in the first instance of county volumes. The requirements of the tabulation procedure in any event entailed the building up of figures on any subject for the whole country out of the figures for each locality taken in turn; and it seemed desirable that the figures for each county should be made available for local purposes as soon as possible.

A full list of all 1921 census publications is printed on the cover of this report, while Appendix C contains a subject index to the various volumes.

Presentation by area—the method of local distribution of the figures relating to any given subject—constitutes one of the most important elements in the tabulations, because common to them all. The general principle necessarily adopted is to increase the elaboration of the subject matter in inverse ratio to the degree of local subdivision. Thus, for the smallest sets of areas—which are necessarily the most numerous—the simpler sub-divisions of the subject matter only can be shown; while for the larger sets of areas a far greater wealth of detail can be given in the form of the combination of subject matter and elaboration of their classifications.

Naturally, account cannot be taken in the census statistics of any classes of areas save those which cover the whole country and which have a basis of statutory authority for the purposes of various forms of public administration. A statement of the several sets of local areas for which figures are separately shown will be found in Appendix C above-mentioned. Others not represented in the census tables, such as Lieutenantcy Sub-divisions, Coroners' Court Districts, Highway Districts, Polling Districts, Relief Districts, Archdeaconries, etc., either are aggregates of the basic areas for which figures are given, or serve purposes having too little connection with population figures to have given rise to a sufficient claim to be separately represented. Others, again, such as the areas defined by local Acts for the supply of gas, water and electricity and for drainage purposes, possess a special and limited interest, and can best be dealt with, should occasion arise, by means of private arrangements with the interested parties in accordance with the provision made by the Census Act to meet such cases.

(4) Progress after Census Day.

(a) *Duties of local officers and issue of Preliminary Report.*

During the weeks succeeding the date of the census, the local officers subjected the schedules and enumeration books to a careful scrutiny, which frequently involved reference back to the person making the return.

In addition to these duties, "place-of-work" postcards were received by them from other districts, and were coded according to the area of the place of work by stamping on each the appropriate code number furnished by the Census Office. In the larger business centres, e.g., City of London, this particular duty was extremely onerous, although arrangements were made to lighten the burden by transferring some of the actual coding to headquarters. In view of this and of the novelty of the scheme, a tribute is due to the way in which the local officers responded and performed their allotted functions. After the examination of the enumeration books and schedules was completed, they were forwarded to headquarters.

The first step in post-censal activities at the Census Office was the preparation of a Preliminary Report. The tables comprised in this volume consisted mainly of population figures (by sexes) of (a) administrative areas, i.e., each county, borough, urban and rural district, and (b) parliamentary constituencies. The rapid compilation and publication of these tables had been rendered possible by the summarising of returns furnished by the local registration officers, and although the figures obtained were provisional in character, no material discrepancy manifested itself in the subsequent statistical operations at the head office. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the finally ascertained population total for England and Wales of 37,886,699 differed only by 1,457 or .0038 per cent. from the preliminary count. This difference compares with .0132 per cent. at the census of 1911 and .0054 per cent. in 1901. The Preliminary Report was published on 23rd August, 1921, just over two months from census day.

The special procedure adopted for the purpose of the Preliminary Report could not, however, be applied to the main contents of the census returns, each entry in which had to be separately examined and classified before the information could be expressed in statistical form.

(b) *Tabulation Procedure.*

The problem of the tabulation of the raw material obtained on census schedules and of the presentation of the results has always been one that demanded careful consideration. Prior to the census of 1911, such mechanical devices as existed as an aid to statistical tabulation were crude and afforded no material assistance to the census authorities. By that time, however, mechanical tabulation had made great progress, and that system of tabulation was accordingly adopted for the preparation of the 1911 Census Reports. An account of the methods employed will be found in Appendix B to the General Report—Census 1911 (pages 259–262). By 1921, these systems had still further developed and were again employed.

The information thus mechanically recorded related to sex, age, marital condition, orphanhood, birthplace, nationality, education, occupation, industry, place of work, numbers and ages of dependent children, number of rooms occupied by the family, and—in the case of Wales and Monmouthshire—language spoken.

The following is a copy of the card used for tabulation. The relationship between the columns (or "fields") of the card, and those of the schedule is easily traceable. In order to transfer the information contained in the schedule to the card it was necessary to "code" the verbal statement, i.e., to classify it under its appropriate heading and assign to it the reference number signifying that heading in the pre-arranged code.

Enumeration District	ADM. VE.		AGE GROUP		SCHEDULE No.	AGE X	Sex X	Condition X	Age of Wife X	BIRTHPLACE & NATIONALITY X			Education X	Occupation X	Status	INDUSTRY	WORKPLACE			DEPENDENCY AGES				Persons X	Rooms	Children	Language
	CO.	Dist.															X CO.	Dist.	Parish or Ward	X No.							
0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 2 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 3 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4 4 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5 5 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6 6 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7 7 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8 8 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9 9 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	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												

CENSUS: E. & W., 1921

The chief coding processes were those for birthplace, industry, and occupation, and necessitated the training of staffs specialising in each of these branches. The books of schedules were examined (revised where necessary) and coded for each item of information in accordance with a pre-arranged topographical order to accord with the scheme of publication (*see* page 4). The enumeration books, from which the housing and ecclesiastical statistics were to be derived, were also examined, and the totals checked for the purpose of verifying at a later stage the machine count of punched cards.

When a sufficient reserve of coded material had accumulated, the mechanical processes started with the punching of a card in respect of each individual person, the code numbers being thus recorded upon the cards by means of the punching machines. As a rule, each column of the card, when punched, contained only one hole. It was found, however, that, if the restrictions of punching one hole in a column were observed throughout the card, it would be impossible to place the whole of the information contained in the schedule on a single card. Multiple punching was thus resorted to in some columns, especially those used only for the identification of the card in relation to the entry on the schedules, and in columns 37 to 40, headed "Dependency Ages." In this field, column 37 contained a hole for each child under 10 years of age in a family and column 38 a hole for each child of the age 10 to 15 years, while columns 39 and 40 were used to punch information respecting twins and triplets. This device permitted the punching of all the information required on one card and resulted in the saving of many million cards, in addition to the saving of time and labour that would have been involved in punching the second card.

For the tabulation two classes of machines were used ; one, a sorting machine, which operated on a single column of the card only, throwing the cards into the several categories 0, 1, 2, etc., of the columns under operation ; the other a counting machine, which was capable of counting the number of cards punched, 0, 1, 2, etc., in any number of columns up to three, and was further capable of simultaneously sorting those cards to a new order. Thus, when the preliminary sorting had been performed for the counting of the several items of information under one heading, it was possible in the course of that count to perform the sorting preliminary to the subsequent counting under another heading.

The total number of cards punched was 37,886,699 (the total population enumerated) and the total number of passages of the cards through the machines required in order to obtain the detailed information tabulated averaged 24·77, of which 18·77 were sorting and 6·00 counting processes. The combined sorting and counting runs, however, averaged 3·95 per person, and the total number of passages was thus reduced to 20·82 per person—of which 14·82 were sorting and 6·00 counting processes. At the census of 1911 the average number of runs was 13·00 per person for sorting only and 4·44 for counting only.

The speed of counting varied considerably on the different processes and fell very low where the analysis of the cards was made in great detail. On such processes the time occupied in copying results and in feeding and discharging the machine greatly exceeded the time it was actually running ; and the need of an automatic device for printing the results without loss of time and risk of error in transcription was felt acutely.

The results thus ascertained were entered up on working sheets properly planned with a view to the final composition of the published tables.

(c) *Publication.*

Progress was first made with the County Part series, the first volume of which, dealing with the County of London, appeared on 27th October, 1922. During the ensuing nine months ten further volumes were issued, these including the largest counties and together with London representing 53 per cent. of the total population. The remaining county volumes (39 in number) were published by the end of March, 1924. Attention was then concentrated on the subject volumes ; these were issued at intervals up to July 1925, when the statistical series was finally completed by the issue of the volume of General Tables. This volume presented for the country as a whole, and certain sub-divisions of it, statistics with reference (subject to some minor additions and omissions) to that body of subjects which had already been dealt with in the several county volumes. New matter hitherto unpublished was included with regard to populations of county court circuits and districts ; seamen and fishermen not enumerated with the general population on census night ; and persons enumerated in vessels or establishments under naval, military or air force discipline outside Great Britain. Conversely, statistics of the populations of petty sessional divisions and of registration districts, previously included in the county volumes, were omitted as already adequately dealt with ; while the publication of separate subject volumes dealing with occupations and dependency and orphanhood relieved that report of the necessity of including any national statistics under these heads.

Mechanical tabulation is, of course, now well established and its advantages are fully recognised. It may be interesting to note, however, that while it has provided an immense increase in facilities for statistical tabulation (without which statistics of the present degree of elaboration would be wholly unattainable) it also imposes conditions not always equally advantageous. Under the old methods, the staff could be concentrated upon a given portion of the work and the completion of that portion expedited without reference to the rest. By machine methods, however, there is a far greater specialisation of processes, giving rise to the necessity for organising an unbroken sequence of operations over the whole field to be covered. This may be illustrated by reference to the 1901 Census—the last census carried through without the advantages of machine methods. The first County Part based upon that census, viz., that for London, was published within nine months of the census day, whereas the first County Part (also for London) issued on the present occasion did not appear till the lapse of sixteen months from the date of enumeration.

The latter is, of course, fuller than the former, but the essential difference consists in the fact that, roughly speaking, staff had been concentrated upon the first County Part in 1901 to the exclusion of other areas, and upon its completion were similarly concentrated upon the counties subsequently appearing, taken in turn. Under the 1921 machine system, however, a very high proportion of the work in all successive stages for the whole country had necessarily been completed before there was anything to show at the final stage of publication. For example, at the date of publication of the 1921 London County Part, there had also been already completed 90 per cent. of the birthplace coding, 80 per cent. of the industry coding, 76 per cent. of the occupation coding, and 55 per cent. of the card-punching for the whole country. It followed, of course, that subsequent volumes appeared in steady and rapid succession; but the fact that so relatively long a period must elapse by machine methods as compared with the old methods before the first results can be shown must be noted as a set-off (even if a trifling one) to the enormous advantages accruing from the former.

A review of the progress made in the publication of these Reports naturally invites a reference to the criticism which is very occasionally heard as to the length of time taken in "completing the census." It should be borne in mind that this question depends entirely upon the scale and degree of elaboration of the statistical results which the country is accustomed to expect. It is never possible to "complete" the census in the sense of exhausting the material which it affords; indeed, the volumes of utility for one purpose or another which could be produced from that material would go far beyond the limits of any programme usually contemplated. The practical limits to the programme undertaken and completed are, of course, set by the funds allotted for the purpose, on the one hand, and on the other, the scale and standard—high and exacting in this country—of the results demanded for the bare purposes of central and local government to say nothing of the needs of science and research.

In any case this country has little to fear from a comparison with the census achievements in other countries; and on a proper examination of the facts, such a comparison would prove an exceedingly favourable one. Complete demographic census returns have been received in respect of seven countries; and an analysis of these shows that the average length of time which has elapsed between the date of enumeration and the date of publication of the final volume is forty-eight months. For England and Wales the time was forty-nine months. If, however, account be taken of the relative scale of publication which affords the only true basis for comparison, the seven countries had an average monthly output of 41 pages compared with 168 for England and Wales—a rate at which the average programme of the seven could have been completed in a single year. Extending the comparison to ten other countries which have not as yet completed their series, but from which a reasonably large number of census volumes has been received, it is found that their average monthly output to the date of the last volume received was 29 pages only. While the basis of comparison is, of course, a rough and ready one, the broad contrast which it indicates is sufficiently illustrative; and it may be added that, so far as can be judged on the information available, the rate of output in this country does not seem to have been equalled in any other; but individual comparisons are not easy to make reliably in view of the wide differences in conditions.

(5) Staff employed.

A permanent census staff consisting of three officers of the General Register Office is engaged during intercensal periods in recording the numerous changes of boundaries which occur in Administrative, Registration and Ecclesiastical areas; in amending the Ordnance Survey Maps used by the local census officers and in ascertaining the populations affected by such changes. About twelve months before census day 1921, this intercensal staff was augmented by twenty female clerical officers (loaned from the General Post Office) who were engaged in the examination and correction of the Plans of Divisions (description of the boundaries and contents of the local units of enumeration) prepared by the local census officers. At intervals onwards, permanent officers of the General Register Office and Ministry of Health were seconded for census duty in connection with the preparation of the Occupation and Industry Dictionaries, Appointment of Enumerators and other preliminary work.

After the date of enumeration, the staff, which then numbered about fifty, began to expand rapidly as the various coding processes commenced, and attained its maximum of 550 in August, 1922. The constitution of this staff at its peak was as follows :—

Grade.	Number.		Work on which employed.
	Males.	Females.	
Executive and Clerical Officers (loaned from General Register Office, Ministry of Health and General Post Office)	21	19	Supervision.
Clerical Officers	117	—	Coding Occupations and Industries, Revising Schedules, Abstracting Buildings, Clerical Work on Counting Machines.
Temporary Clerks	72	—	
Temporary Clerks and Typists ..	—	53	Checking punching, coding birth- places, examination of enu- meration books.
Machine Minders	43	—	Sorting and Counting Machines.
Punchers and Comptometer Operators.	—	202	Punching cards and casting enu- meration books and result sheets.
Messengers, Porters and Cleaners	12	11	
Total	265	285	

The male staff consisted almost entirely of ex-service men recruited either as the result of the Clerical Officers' examination (under the Lytton scheme) or through the Joint Substitution Board. The punchers (girls aged about 15 to 17) were obtained through Employment Exchanges.

On the 1st April, 1923, the total staff numbered 413, while twelve months later it was only 24.

(6) Cost of the Census.

The total expenditure under the census vote amounted to £351,334. This sum is exclusive of the cost of printing, stationery, maps, cards, and hire of machines. The corresponding expenditure in 1911 was £161,481. This large increase is due entirely to the greatly enhanced cost of living, which at the date of the census was almost at its highest. Of the above-mentioned sum of £351,334, £118,432 represented the expenditure on salaries, etc., at the head office, the balance £232,902, being the fees and expenses of local officers, viz., registrars £75,414 and enumerators £157,488. As was explained on page 3 the services of Superintendent Registrars were dispensed with on this occasion, except in an unpaid advisory capacity. The expenditure on this account in 1911 was £6,832. The fees of registrars and enumerators showed a total increase over 1911 of £119,680. Included in this sum, however, was approximately £9,300 paid to Registrars as a gratuity in respect of the extra work which devolved upon them through the postponement of the census.

The following comparative statement shows the cost of successive censuses from 1851 onwards, exclusive of the expenditure on printing, stationery, maps, etc.

Date.	Population Enumerated.	Expenditure under Census vote.	Cost per 1,000 of population.
		£	£ s. d.
1851 ..	17,927,609	93,132	5 3 11
1861 ..	20,066,224	95,719	4 15 5
1871 ..	22,712,266	119,977	5 5 8
1881 ..	25,974,439	122,876	4 14 7
1891 ..	29,002,525	120,599	4 3 2
1901 ..	32,527,843	148,921	4 11 6
1911 ..	36,070,492	161,481	4 9 6
1921 ..	37,886,699	351,334	9 5 6

PART II.—POPULATION.

1. General.

Definition of Population.—It will be well, before referring to the statistical record of the census either of the country as a whole or of any of the many areas into which it has been divided, to define precisely what is meant by population. For the country as a whole the criterion is definite and of general application. The population consists of all persons who were enumerated as being alive and present within England and Wales at midnight, 19th–20th June, 1921, persons on board vessels which were in port on census night or which reached port on the following day being regarded as within the scope of the definition. It comprises visitors as well as residents, persons of British and alien nationalities, civilians and non-civilians, and in all tables the totals for England and Wales refer, unless specifically defined, to the aggregate population so described. Similarly, for individual portions of the whole country, the 1921 census population is once again, following the precedent of all earlier censuses of England and Wales, the *de facto* population, that is the sum of the individuals enumerated in an area, and with an important exception referred to presently the tables conform to this basis of allocation throughout. Adaptation to the basis had to be made in respect of persons who were travelling during the night, were engaged on night work or were otherwise inaccessible, and these, if they had not already been enumerated, were counted as belonging to the population of the place at which they arrived on the following day. In this class were also included persons on board vessels which reached port on the day following the census.

The adoption once again of the *de facto* basis of classification was due primarily to its simplicity. The criterion of location at a given point of time involves a minimum of difficulty in determination; individuals are included in their appropriate schedules by reference only to their actual presence, and the collection of the schedules immediately after the appointed day automatically ensures a rapid and accurate computation of the populations of all areas from the smallest to the largest units. The distribution is theoretically an accidental one, and the justification for its use—apart from administrative convenience—has lain in the fact that by a judicious selection of the census day it has usually been possible to secure a distribution substantially equivalent in the majority of areas to a classification by place of normal residence or to the *de jure* basis of distribution.

With the *de facto* basis, it must be the aim of the census authorities to choose a date at which the movement of the population, not only to and from the country as a whole, but between the several areas within the country, may be expected to be at a minimum. In the selection of a suitable date it is possible as a rule to avoid large scale movements affecting wide areas; but no one date applying to the country as a whole can be expected to meet with an absence of movement in every locality. Small tidal migrations are almost continuously occurring, of which examples may be seen in the seasonal movements in some industries, particularly in connection with agricultural operations such as harvesting, hop picking, pea and fruit picking, etc. Again, the universities and large public schools, which often bulk largely in the life of the districts in which they are situated, regularly expand and contract their populations with their alternating periods of term and vacation. Such movements are usually limited in range, but their number, variety and frequency render it improbable that the result of a general enumeration at any given point of time could ever be exactly representative, in the case of every area, of the normal resident population; the approximation to the intended representation has however been regarded hitherto as sufficiently close to justify foregoing the costly and laborious processes involved in the identification of each person's residence and the consequent re-arrangement which adherence to a strict residence basis would involve.

The first census was taken in March, 1801, and though for the next four, viz., 1811–41, dates near the end of May were selected, the subsequent censuses, 1851–1911, have invariably been taken at the end of March or the beginning of April.

Postponement of the census from 24th April to 19th June.—It has already been stated that arrangements had been brought to a state of completion with a view to the 1921 census being taken on the 24th April when circumstances intervened which necessitated its postponement to the 19th June. While the latter date succeeded in avoiding the recognised industrial holiday season, there is no doubt that the periodical summer movement had by that time begun and that the divergences between the "enumerated" and the "resident" populations are in many areas greater than would have been the case if the census had been taken in April. An estimate of the approximate amount of the divergence in individual boroughs, urban districts, and rural districts has been made and is described in Appendix A. It is sufficient to state here that the disturbance chiefly affected holiday and health resorts, the enumerated populations being generally in excess, sometimes considerably so, of the resident populations.

It has been urged that for some of the statutory and other purposes upon which the censal population has a bearing, a census taken in March or April does not adequately reflect the mean population of a town which is inhabited for several months in each year by an influx of visitors out of all proportion to its winter strength. Thus, an inflation which may render the returns more representative of the average than of the more permanently resident population, while undesirable for some reasons (e.g. mortality comparisons, since deaths are allocated to area of residence), is not necessarily to be regretted in connection with other purposes. Conversely, if it is customary for the residents of an inland or industrial district to spend a portion of the year, however small, away from home, it may be equally reasonable that the fact should find statistical expression in the census figure. The matter depends, of course, upon the nature of the purpose to which the census figure is applied.

Exceptions to place of enumeration as basis of areal classification.—With certain of the enquiries falling within the scope of a census, the subject itself has an areal significance, and in such cases the statistical classification must of necessity conform to the subject areas as well as to the area of enumeration. Examples are the birth-place enquiry, which has been a feature of past censuses as well as of the present, and also the enquiry regarding place of work introduced for the first time on this occasion. In each case, in so far as one, if not the main, object has been to establish a relation between the place of enumeration (i.e. residence) and the place of birth or place of work, as the case may be, the use of the subject area as a function of the classification does not necessarily constitute a departure from the normal basis of tabulation by place of enumeration. The availability of an alternative basis, however, renders possible its adoption in connection with any other portion of the census material, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity on this occasion to present the industrial classification of the people (see page 142) by local divisions representing, not the areas of enumeration, but those of workplace, the man-power of the several industries being thus shown in relation to the local seats of the industries themselves. As the scope of the census widens, further occasions may arise necessitating the adaptation of the areal criterion to meet the needs of a particular subject of enquiry; the present may properly be regarded as the first in the history of the censuses of England and Wales on which it has been possible.

Population of England and Wales.—The total population enumerated in England and Wales on the night of the 19th June, 1921, numbered 37,886,699 persons, of which 18,075,239 were males and 19,811,460 females.

In the following table these figures are shown in continuation of the series of corresponding figures of past censuses and they are shown pictorially in the diagrams on page 13.

The present total is the largest ever recorded in this country and exceeds the number returned at the enumeration of the 2nd April, 1911, by 1,816,207, a growth in 10 years and 2½ months of 5·04 per cent., corresponding to a decennial increase of 4·93 per cent. The increase is numerically only about one-half of the increase in the preceding intercensal period and is less than any similar figure since 1811, while proportionately it is far lower than any hitherto recorded.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1801-1921. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.			Increase of Population since the preceding Census.			Decennial Increase per cent. of Population.*			No. of Females to 1,000 Males.†
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1801, March 9/10	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057
1811, May 26/27	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651	1,271,720	618,870	652,850	14·00	14·24	13·78	1,034
1821, May 27/28	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917	1,835,980	976,714	859,266	18·06	20·03	16·23	1,036
1831, May 29/30	13,896,797	6,771,196	7,125,601	1,896,561	920,877	975,684	15·80	15·73	15·86	1,040
1841, June 6/7	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562	2,017,351	1,006,390	1,010,961	14·27	14·39	14·15	1,046
1851, March 30/31	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	2,011,461	1,003,639	1,007,822	12·65	12·68	12·62	1,042
1861, April 7/8	20,066,224	9,776,259	10,289,965	2,138,615	995,034	1,143,581	11·90	11·30	12·47	1,053
1871, April 2/3	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332	2,646,042	1,282,675	1,363,367	13·21	13·14	13·27	1,054
1881, April 3/4	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537	3,262,173	1,580,968	1,681,205	14·36	14·29	14·42	1,055
1891, April 5/6	29,002,525	14,052,901	14,949,624	3,028,086	1,412,999	1,615,087	11·65	11·17	12·11	1,064
1901, March 31/April 1	32,527,843	15,728,613	16,799,230	3,525,318	1,675,712	1,849,606	12·17	11·94	12·39	1,068
1911, April 2/3	36,070,492	17,445,608	18,624,884	3,542,649	1,716,995	1,825,654	10·89	10·91	10·86	1,068
1921, June 19/20	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	1,816,207	629,631	1,186,576	4·93	3·53	6·24	1,096

NOTE.—The population at each census 1801 to 1831 is exclusive of the Army, Royal Navy, and Merchant Service at home and abroad; for 1841 the population includes the Army at home, men on shore belonging to the Royal Navy or to the Merchant Service and, in a few cases, persons on board vessels in harbours; the population at each census 1851 to 1921 includes the Army at home, men on shore belonging to the Royal Navy or to the Merchant Service, and all persons on board vessels in port on census night or arriving the following day. In 1921 the Air Force at home is also included.

* In computing the decennial rate of increase the varying lengths of the intercensal periods have been taken into account, and the rates for the periods 1831-41 and 1841-51 have been further corrected by the exclusion of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service from the population for 1841, and of the persons on board vessels from the population for 1851.

† In computing the proportion of females to males, 1801-31, the following estimate of the numbers of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service at home has been adopted:—

Year.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Estimated number of males	131,818	145,157	87,740	78,968

Intercensal Movement.—The several components of the net intercensal increase of 1,816,207, expressed in thousands of population, are approximately as follows:—

Increase—

Births registered in England and Wales + 8,281

Decrease—

Deaths registered in England and Wales—

Civilian — 5,200

Non-civilian — 68

Deaths of non-civilians belonging to England and Wales which occurred abroad at the various theatres of war (estimated) — 577

Excess of outward over inward migration { civilian — 590
non-civilian* — 30

Net intercensal increase + 1,816

Of these, only the figures relating to births and deaths registered within the country, of which detailed records are obtained under a careful system of registration, can be accepted without reserve. The deaths of non-civilians abroad, including many cases of "presumed" death, have been stated for the United Kingdom as a whole by the War Department responsible for the records, no doubt with a certain degree of approximation, but we have no direct evidence showing how many of the total could be regarded as occurring among the English and Welsh populations separately, and it has been assumed, in the absence of better evidence, that the United Kingdom deaths can be apportioned according to the numbers of recruits to the forces contributed by the several countries of the United Kingdom. The net migration shown is a balancing item necessary to complete the table and will accordingly be subject to the same error, with an opposite sign, as is contained in the estimate of war deaths abroad.

In Table II the several movements are shown in comparison with those of earlier intercensal periods, and in Table III they are further analysed by individual years of occurrence locating more precisely the important changes, both in amount and direction, which have taken place since 1911.

* There were approximately 30,000 more non-civilians stationed abroad in 1921 than there were in 1911.

DIAGRAM A.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES AT
EACH CENSUS SINCE 1801.

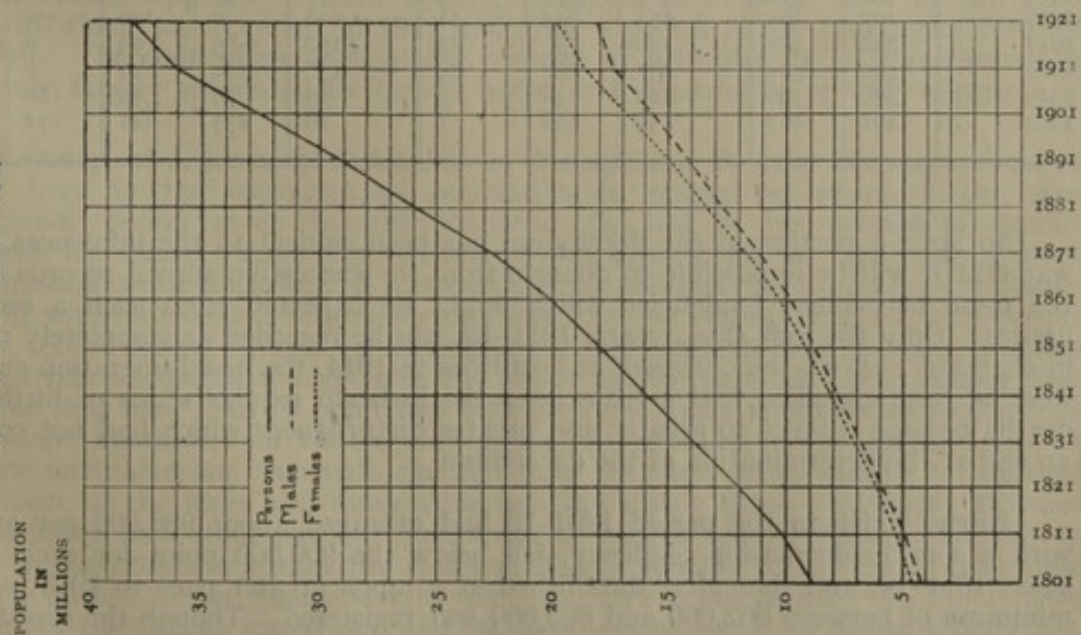


DIAGRAM B.

AMOUNT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND
WALES IN EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD SINCE 1801.

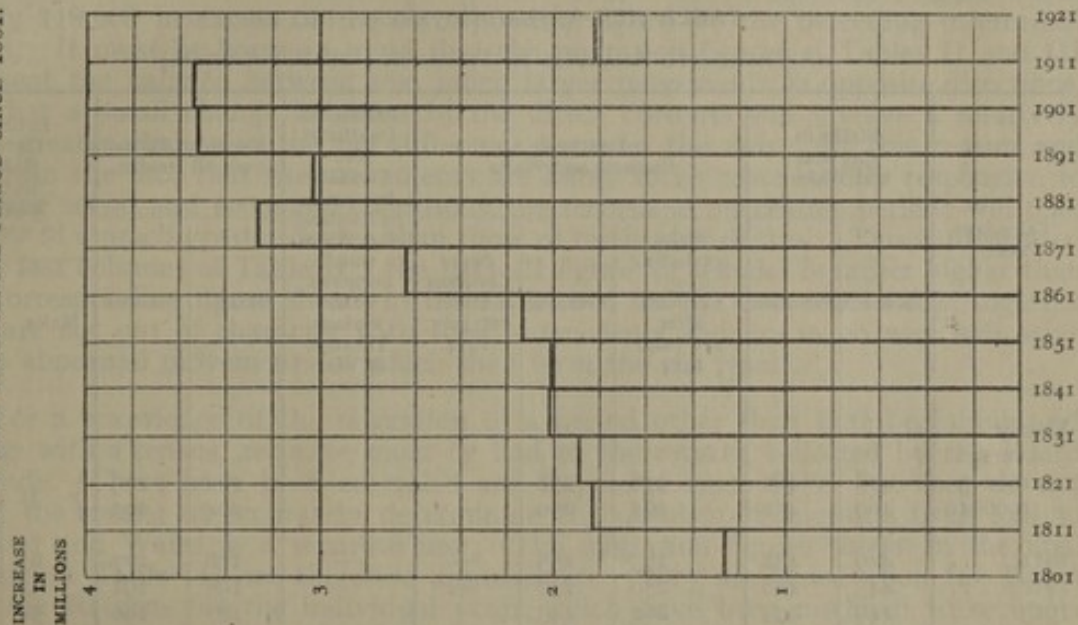


DIAGRAM C.

RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND
WALES IN EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD SINCE 1801.

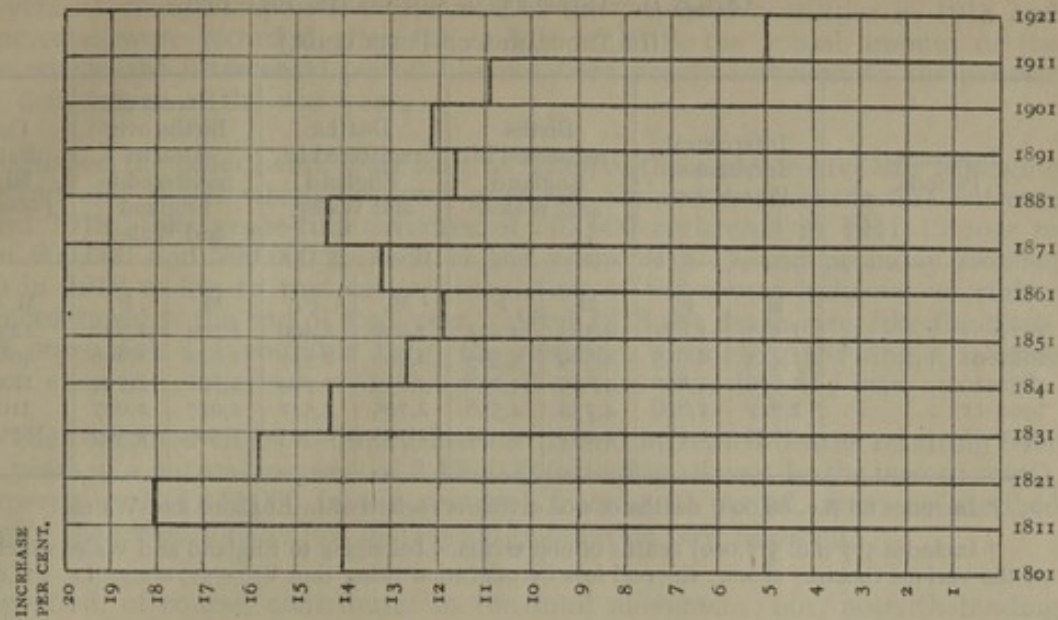


TABLE II.—INTERCENSAL MOVEMENTS, 1871-1921.
(IN THOUSANDS OF POPULATION.)

Intercensal Periods.	Intercensal Increase of Population.		Births registered in England and Wales.		Deaths registered in England and Wales.		Excess of Births over Deaths registered in England and Wales.		Outward Balance of Migration (—=inward).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1871-81	1,581	1,681	4,383	4,221	2,679	2,499	1,704	1,722	123	41
1881-91	1,413	1,615	4,529	4,365	2,708	2,557	1,821	1,808	408	193
1891-1901	1,676	1,850	4,659	4,498	2,859	2,704	1,800	1,794	124	-56
1901-11	1,717	1,826	4,732	4,558	2,705	2,541	2,027	2,017	310	191
1911-21	630	1,187	4,231	4,050	*2,725	2,543	1,506	1,507	†876	320

* Includes 68 (i.e. 68,000) deaths of non-civilians registered in England and Wales.

† Includes 577 (i.e. 577,000) deaths of non-civilians belonging to England and Wales which occurred at the various theatres of war, the real loss by migration being thus $876 - 577 = 299$ (i.e. 299,000).

TABLE III.—ANNUAL MOVEMENT, 1911-20.
(APPROXIMATE ANALYSIS IN THOUSANDS OF POPULATION.)

Calendar Year.	Births in England and Wales.		Deaths in England and Wales.			Estimated Deaths of Non-Civilians belonging to England and Wales which occurred at the various Theatres of War.	Excess of Births over all Deaths.		Estimated Outward Balance of Civil Migration (—=inward).	
	Males.	Females.	Males (excluding Non-Civilians after 1st July, 1914.	Females.	Non-Civilians after 1st July, 1914.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Yearly Average :										
1901-5	478	461	276	258	—	—	202	203	} 31	19
1906-10	469	452	265	250	—	—	204	202		
1911 ..	449	432	273	255	—	—	176	177	87	75
1912 ..	445	428	250	237	—	—	195	191	91	78
1913 ..	449	433	262	243	—	—	187	190	50	41
1914 ..	447	432	265	249	2	30	150	183	-72	-57
1915 ..	415	399	283	270	9	87	36	129	-19	-15
1916 ..	402	383	254	243	11	128	9	140	-4	-4
1917 ..	341	327	250	237	12	158	-79	90	0	7
1918 ..	339	324	291	297	24	138	-114	27	0	13
1919 ..	356	336	249	246	9	19	79	90	80	114
1920 ..	491	467	239	226	1	16	235	241	71	77

So large a portion of the decennium has been subject to the influences of the war that it will be impossible to observe from the successive annual records any of the more permanent tendencies which might be expected from such a series of figures. Only the first three years, 1911-13, can be regarded as completely normal in character. With the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, the usual migration currents were at once curtailed, and a little later the hitherto regular series of births and deaths became subject to greater and greater disturbances, which had not come to an end at the determination of the decennium.

Births which in the period 1901-10 had averaged about 930,000 per annum, with a slightly decreasing tendency, fell below the 900,000 point for each of the years 1911-14, and thereafter diminished at a much greater pace to 1918, when a minimum of between 662,000 and 663,000 was registered. Though the direction of

the movement changed upon the cessation of the principal hostilities in 1918 and large increases were recorded after the middle of 1919, the actual amount of the increase within the intercensal period has not been nearly sufficient to compensate for the deficiencies of the war years.

Deaths, on the other hand, if account be taken of those of non-civilians belonging to England and Wales which occurred overseas, showed no such decline between 1914 and 1918; the peace-time average of 507,000 registered in 1911-13 rose to between 600,000 and 700,000 in each of the years 1915-17, and probably reached 750,000 in 1918 owing to the further imposition of the severe influenza mortality experienced towards the end of that year. After 1918 the death-rate, like the birth-rate, at once took a favourable turn, the numbers ultimately showing a notable reduction even in comparison with those of the years preceding the war.

To the combined effect of diminished births and increased deaths resulting over the ten years in a natural increase of 2,436,000 (bringing all war deaths into account), as compared with 4,044,000 in the previous intercensal period, must be ascribed principally the exceptionally low increase in population now recorded.

Migration, of course, contributes to the total movement, but, notwithstanding the restrictions placed on normal passenger traffic, the net population loss from this cause over the whole decennium did not exceed about 620,000, a figure which is only 119,000 in excess of the corresponding figure for the preceding intercensal period. It must be borne in mind that the migration figures of Tables II and III represent the balance between two much larger movements in opposite directions, and that a small change in either of the direct currents will involve a relatively much greater change in the net difference between the two; for this reason, and also from the fact that the movements are likely to be more readily responsive to changing social and economic conditions, the records of successive periods will tend to vary to a much greater degree than those of births and deaths. This is illustrated in the last columns of Table II; the 1911-21 figure for females is rather higher than any corresponding figure shown in the table, but for the two sexes taken together they are not out of character with their antecedents and are in no way indicative of the abnormal movements of which they form the net result.

For a knowledge of the migration of a period other than that beginning and ending with a census, recourse must be had to the returns collected by the Board of Trade. These have been extended and improved since 1911, but they do not afford the means of accurately determining the number of migrants from and to England and Wales as a separate unit. The migration figures shown in the final columns of Table III are therefore approximate; they are based upon the Board of Trade Returns for the individual years, which have been modified to secure a general correspondence in the aggregate with the net intercensal figure deduced above. There appears to have been a considerable outward flow in the years 1911-13 which was reversed in 1914 and after a period of quietude again restored in 1919. The suddenness both of the reversal in 1914 and its later restoration is no doubt largely accounted for by the influx and repatriation of war refugees.

Revision of Intercensal Estimates of Population.—A brief reference may be made here to the estimates of population in respect of years of the past intercensal period given by the Registrar General in his successive Annual Reports for those years. The estimates were prepared on such data, much of it incomplete or imperfect, as were at hand at the time the estimates were made, and the whole intercensal series falls naturally to be revised in the light of the results of the recent census figures. A description of the methods used in the estimation of each year's population is given in the report for the particular year, and no more need be said here than to point out that after 1913 any assumptions based upon peace-time continuity in the several factors contributing to population changes became untenable, and that with the inevitable reticence which had to be observed in respect of the large and unusual movements taking place continually between this country and other parts of the world, it became extraordinarily difficult to identify the numbers within the country at any given point of time. The close correspondence of the final estimate with the 1921 enumeration—the Preliminary Report of the Census stated that the estimate was in excess by about 1 per 1,000,

but later examination suggests that the difference was rather greater—might have been regarded as generally confirming the whole series of intercensal estimates; further evidence which has now become available indicates however that such inference, acceptable over a series of peace years, could not be applied to the past decennium, and the following statement, compiled with the aid of more complete data regarding intercensal movements as well as of the 1921 census itself, may probably be accepted as giving a truer picture of the yearly changes in population.

TABLE IV.—REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911-20.
(IN THOUSANDS OF POPULATION.)

As at the Middle of the Year.	Persons.		Males.		Females.
1911	36,136		17,471		18,665
1912	36,327		17,571		18,756
1913	36,574		17,687		18,887
1914	36,967		17,885		19,082
	A	B	A	B	
1915	35,284	37,432	16,003	18,151	19,281
1916	34,642	37,592	15,222	18,172	19,420
1917	34,197	37,680	14,661	18,144	19,536
1918	34,024	37,636	14,433	18,045	19,591
1919	35,427	37,520	15,868	17,961	19,559
1920	37,247	37,756	17,582	18,091	19,665

NOTE.—For the years 1911-14 the figures represent the total population within the country.

For the years 1915-20 the figures shown under columns A refer to civilians only, and under columns B to civilians plus all non-civilians belonging to England and Wales whether the latter were within the country or not.

International Changes in Population.—It will be of interest to compare the rate of growth in this and in other countries, and this is done in the following table for the most important countries for which statistics are available. Where, in the case of countries which participated in the late war, boundaries have been changed during the decennium, the populations, both of the pre-war and post-war territories, have been given as far as possible in order to preserve comparability in the percentage increases or decreases. Most of the changes shown for the past intercensal period must be regarded as abnormal in character according to the degree to which the populations were affected by the war. All the belligerents will have suffered direct loss by actual casualties, and where, at the termination of the war, boundaries were altered there will often have been considerable adjustments in the resettlement of the populations of the transferred areas; the more indirect effects of the war, such as the reduction in the birth-rate, have been more generally distributed and have extended in varying degree to neutral countries as well as to those directly involved.

One of the prominent features of the table is the general decline in the rate of growth; only five countries, viz. Australia, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Italy, show a higher percentage increase in population between 1911 and 1921 than that of the preceding decennium. In Denmark and Norway with comparatively small populations the acceleration in the rate of increase has been considerable, whereas in Sweden the 1901-11 increase has not been quite maintained. Two of the accelerated rates of growth are noteworthy as being in respect of countries which participated directly in the war, viz. Australia and Italy, and it will also be observed that the increases in other British Dominions and the United States of America, though rather lower than they were ten years ago, are much above the European average of this or past decades. Of the European belligerents, the German increase has diminished to a fraction of the high rates of previous decades, while in France the population which had been almost stationary for many years showed the only important decrease in the table. Belgium, the only other country showing an actual decrease in population, is noteworthy in that the decline, negligible in itself, follows a period of steady and not inconsiderable growth.

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND APPROXIMATE DECENNIAL INCREASE PER CENT. IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES, 1891-1921.

Countries.	Population.				Approximate Decennial Increase per cent.			No. of persons per sq. kilometre in 1921.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891-1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.	
United Kingdom ..	37,732,922	41,438,721	45,221,615	47,263,000†	9.9	9.1	4.5	152.7
England and Wales ..	29,002,525	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,886,699	12.2	10.9	4.9	250.6
Scotland ..	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497	11.1	6.5	2.5	61.0
Ireland ..	4,704,750	4,458,775	4,390,219	—	-5.2	-1.5	—	—
Australian Commonwealth*	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	18.9	18.0	22.0	0.7
New Zealand** ..	668,651	815,262	1,058,312	1,271,664	22.0	29.7	20.2	4.8
Dominion of Canada†	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483	11.1	33.6	21.9	0.9
Indian Empire ..	287,314,671	294,361,056	315,156,396	318,942,480	2.4	7.1	1.2	68.2
Ceylon ..	3,012,224	3,573,419	4,110,367	4,504,549	18.6	15.0	9.6	68.6
Union of South Africa (a)	—	5,175,824	5,973,394	6,928,580	—	22.0	16.0	5.7
Denmark(b) ..	2,172,380	2,449,540	2,757,076	3,267,831	11.5	12.5	18.5	76.0
Norway (c) ..	2,000,917	2,239,880	2,391,782	2,649,775	11.9	6.8	10.8	8.2
Sweden(c) ..	4,784,981	5,136,441	5,522,403	5,904,489	7.3	7.5	6.9	13.2
German Empire(d) :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	49,428,470	56,367,178	64,925,993	—	14.0	15.2	—	—
Post-war boundaries ..	—	—	58,450,343	59,852,204	—	—	2.7	126.8
Austria(c) :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	23,895,413	26,150,708	28,571,934	—	9.4	9.3	—	—
Post-war boundaries ..	—	—	—	6,131,445	—	—	—	—
Hungary(c) :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	17,349,398	19,254,599	20,886,487	—	11.0	8.5	—	—
Post-war boundaries ..	6,009,238	6,850,132	7,606,971	7,980,143	14.0	11.0	4.9	85.9
The Netherlands(e) ..	4,511,415	5,104,137	5,858,175	6,865,314	13.1	14.8	15.6	200.7
Belgium(c) :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	6,069,321	6,693,548	7,423,784	—	10.3	10.9	—	—
Post-war boundaries ..	—	6,751,133	7,484,708	7,465,782	—	10.9	-0.2	245.2
France :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	38,343,192	38,961,945	39,604,992	—	1.6	1.6	—	—
Post-war boundaries ..	39,946,000	40,681,000	41,479,006	39,209,518	1.8	2.0	-5.5	71.2
Switzerland(f) ..	2,933,334	3,325,023	3,765,002	3,886,090	11.1	13.2	3.2	94.1
Italy :—								
Pre-war boundaries ..	—	32,475,253	34,671,377	37,385,285	—	6.5	7.5	130.4
Post-war boundaries ..	—	—	—	38,710,576	—	—	—	125.0
Spain(g) ..	17,565,632	18,618,086	19,995,686	21,389,842	4.6	7.4	7.0	42.3
Bulgaria(h) ..	3,310,713	3,744,283	4,337,513	4,846,971	16.4	15.8	11.7	47.2
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	13,613,172	—	—	—	97.0
Portugal(i) ..	5,049,729	5,423,132	5,960,056	6,032,991	7.4	9.0	1.4	65.6
Poland ..	—	—	23,629,427	27,192,674	—	—	15.1	70.0
Roumania :—								
Pre-war ..	—	—	—	7,897,311	—	—	—	57.3
Post-war ..	—	—	—	16,262,177	—	—	—	55.3
Greece(l) ..	—	—	—	5,603,389	—	—	—	37.9
Jugo Slavia ..	—	—	—	12,017,323	—	—	—	48.3
United States(c) ..	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	20.7	21.3	15.4	13.5
Japan (exclusive of Korea and Formosa).	40,719,000	45,446,000	51,754,000	58,697,000	11.6	13.9	13.4	151.3

* Exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines.

** Exclusive of the Islands of the Cook group.

† *De jure* population.

‡ No census was taken in Ireland in 1921, and an estimate of the Irish population has been adopted in arriving at the United Kingdom figures for 1921.

(a) The figures relate to the censuses taken in the years 1904, 1911 and 1921.

(b) " " " " " " 1890, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

(c) " " " " " " 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

(d) " " " " " " 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1919.

(e) " " " " " " 1889, 1899, 1909 and 1920.

(f) " " " " " " 1888, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

(g) " " " " " " 1887, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

(h) " " " " " " 1892, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

(i) " " " " " " 1890, 1900, 1911 and 1920.

(l) " " " " " " 1907 and 1920.

Density of Population.—The area of England and Wales, including land and inland water, but excluding tidal water and foreshore, according to the latest survey returns received amounted in June, 1921, to 37,340,338 statute acres or 58,344 square miles. The density, assuming an even distribution, of the 1921 population therefore represents .99 acres per person or conversely 1.01 and 649 persons per acre and per square mile respectively.

The area of the country on which the density depends varies so little from time to time, that rate of change in the density corresponds almost exactly with the movement of the population, and its graphic representation will be a facsimile of the population chart on page 13. The actual densities at each of the past censuses of England and Wales are given in the following table.

TABLE VI.—DENSITIES AT EACH CENSUS, 1801-1921.
(ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Date of Census.	Persons per Square Mile.	Acres per Person.
1801	152	4.20
1811	174	3.67
1821	206	3.11
1831	238	2.69
1841	273	2.35
1851	307	2.08
1861	344	1.86
1871	389	1.64
1881	445	1.44
1891	497	1.29
1901	558	1.15
1911	618	1.04
1921	649	.99

The principal interest of the average density lies in its use as an index of the national population pressure in relation to the similar figures both of colonial and of foreign countries, and for this purpose the corresponding densities of the current populations of other countries have been shown in the final column of Table V. In this comparison the position of England and Wales is noteworthy as being the highest in the list; the inclusion of the more sparsely populated areas of Scotland and Ireland results in a United Kingdom density which is about 60 per cent. of the England and Wales figure and very closely corresponds with that of Japan. It is only exceeded in the table by the densities of Belgium and the Netherlands. Other countries showing a density exceeding 100 persons per square kilometre are Germany and Italy. France, with its stationary population, has only 71 persons per square kilometre, while in the newer countries of the Dominions and the United States the densities are almost negligible in comparison.

Divisions of the Country.—The bulk of the population being working adults or persons economically dependent upon them, the distribution of individuals throughout the several areas of the country will be governed largely by the relative wage-producing capacities of the several areas, and the variations in distribution from time to time may be expected to reflect the change in industrial activities, using the term industry in its widest sense, more than any other factor. For this reason the full significance of the changes between one census and another will only be seen by an analysis which subdivides the country into relatively small units. Broad geographical divisions or the conventional county areas, separate population statistics for which have to be prepared for local government and other purposes, will rarely in themselves provide a guide to the characteristic variations owing to their usually heterogenous composition from an industrial point of view; the best illustration of this is found in the wide differences of their respective urban and rural components. On the other hand the simple economic basis of distribution may be modified by other factors, such as the uneven incidence of housing accommodation for the workers concerned, by the increasing development of cheap and rapid transport which enables a worker to live at a considerable distance from his work, and in

individual areas by special local features as, for example, the natural attractiveness of seaside and health resorts for the infirm and retired sections of the community, or the existence of schools or institutions whose inmates may form a significant proportion of the local population. And when, as was the case in the latter portion of the past decennium, the whole industrial organisation of the country was diverted from its normal peace-time channels and temporarily recast for the service of a national war, the consequential population adjustment will be more than ordinarily complex and may be expected to remain abnormal until the effect of the dislocation has wholly disappeared.

Geographical Divisions.—The following table shows approximately how the variations in the population, which, for the whole of England and Wales amounted to an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the period 1911–21, as compared with one of 10.9 per cent. in the previous decennium, were distributed in six geographical divisions of the country.

TABLE VII.—POPULATIONS AND INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN SIX GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901–1921.

Area.	Population.			Increase or Decrease (—) per cent. in Intercensal Period.	
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901–11.	1911–21.
England and Wales	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,886,699	10.9	5.0
Wales (including Monmouthshire) . .	2,012,876	2,420,921	2,656,474	20.3	9.7
Central Counties (Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire).	6,128,895	6,727,656	7,090,489	9.8	5.4
Northern Counties (Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and Yorkshire).	10,937,749	12,098,649	12,699,785	10.6	5.0
London and Surrounding Counties (London, Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Surrey and Kent).	8,285,964	9,201,484	9,612,729	11.0	4.5
Southern Counties (Berkshire, Wiltshire, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall).	3,553,838	3,890,649	4,044,133	9.5	3.9
Eastern Counties (Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridge-shire, Norfolk and Suffolk).	1,608,521	1,731,133	1,783,089	7.6	3.0

The divisions are placed in their order of increase in 1911–21 and it will be observed not only that the order of the 1901–11 increases has been roughly maintained, but that there is a similarity in the changes in the individual rates of increase in that each of the current rates, like that of the whole country, is between 40 and 55 per cent. of the corresponding rate for the earlier period. Between themselves the smallest groups show the greatest divergence, Wales standing highest with an average increase of 9.7 per cent., while the Eastern and Southern areas only advanced by 3.0 and 3.9 per cent. respectively.

2. Administrative Areas.

County Areas.—Various forms of comparative county statistics are given throughout the General Tables Volume. Tables 3–5 show the growth of the population in each county since 1801, both in absolute numbers and also in relation to the population of the whole of England and Wales, the earlier records referring to the ancient county and those since 1891 corresponding to the areas within the more recently constituted administrative boundaries. In Table 6 the administrative county (with its associated county boroughs) is treated in greater detail but over a shorter range of years.

In the subjoined tables geographical situation has been ignored and the 62 administrative counties (including associated county boroughs) are classified (a) according to the sizes of their population in 1921, and (b) according to their rate of increase in 1911-21.

TABLE VIII.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (INCLUDING COUNTY BOROUGHES) ARRANGED IN ORDER OF POPULATION, 1921.

Administrative County.	Population.	Administrative County.	Population.	Administrative County.	Population.
Lancashire	4,927,484	Yorks, North Riding	456,436	Suffolk West	108,985
London	4,484,523	Monmouthshire ..	450,794	Lincolnshire (Parts of Kesteven).	108,250
Yorks, West Riding ..	3,181,174	Lincolnshire (Part of Lindsey).	408,698	Flintshire	106,617
Durham	1,479,033	Worcestershire ..	405,842	Isle of Wight	94,666
Essex	1,470,257	Hertfordshire ..	333,195	Pembrokeshire ..	91,978
Warwickshire	1,389,977	Cornwall	320,705	Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland).	85,254
Stafford	1,348,877	Northamptonshire	302,404	York, City and County of.	84,039
Middlesex	1,253,002	Berkshire	294,821	Isle of Ely	73,817
Glamorganshire ..	1,252,481	Wiltshire	292,208	Westmorland	65,746
Kent	1,141,666	Suffolk, East	291,073	Brecknockshire ..	61,222
Cheshire	1,025,724	Cumberland	273,173	Cardiganshire	60,881
Surrey	930,086	Shropshire	243,062	Huntingdonshire ..	54,741
Southampton	910,252	Buckinghamshire ..	236,171	Anglesey	51,744
Gloucestershire ..	757,651	Dorsetshire	228,160	Montgomeryshire ..	51,263
Northumberland ..	746,096	Bedfordshire	206,462	Soke of Peterboro'	46,959
Derbyshire	714,662	Sussex, West	195,810	Merionethshire ..	45,087
Devonshire	709,614	Oxfordshire	189,615	Radnorshire	23,517
Nottinghamshire ..	641,149	Carmarthenshire ..	175,073	Rutlandshire	18,376
Sussex, East	532,187	Denbighshire	154,842		
Norfolk	504,293	Carnarvonshire ..	130,975		
Leicestershire	494,469	Cambridgeshire ..	129,602		
Somersetshire	465,710	Herefordshire	113,189		
Yorks, East Riding ..	460,880			Total	37,886,699

TABLE IX.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (INCLUDING COUNTY BOROUGHES) ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1911-21 INCREASE PER CENT. OF POPULATION, AND SHOWING THE INCREASE PER CENT. OF POPULATION IN THE INTERCENSAL PERIODS 1911-21 AND 1901-11 RESPECTIVELY, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE AT THE 1921 CENSUS.

Administrative County.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.		Persons per Acre, 1921.	Administrative County.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.		Persons per Acre, 1921.	Administrative County.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.	
	1911-21	1901-11			1911-21	1901-11			1911-21	1901-11
Flintshire	15.0	13.8	0.7	Bedfordshire	6.1	13.3	0.7	York, City and County of.	2.1	5.6
Monmouthshire ..	13.9	32.8	1.3	Isle of Ely	5.8	8.2	0.3	Wiltshire	1.9	5.7
Glamorganshire ..	11.7	30.3	2.4	Southampton	5.5	20.3	0.9	Somersetshire	1.7	5.3
Warwickshire	11.4	15.2	2.3	Staffordshire	5.4	8.1	1.8	Cardiganshire	1.7	2.0
Middlesex	11.2	42.1	8.4	Soke of Peterboro'	5.0	8.7	0.9	Anglesey	1.6	0.6
Sussex, West	11.1	16.5	0.5	Berkshire	5.0	8.4	0.6	Devonshire	1.4	5.7
Surrey	10.0	29.4	2.0	Suffolk, East	5.0	8.3	0.5	Norfolk	1.0	4.7
Sussex, East	9.3	8.0	1.0	Worcestershire	4.7	6.7	0.9	Cambridgeshire ..	1.0	6.7
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey).	9.3	16.4	0.4	Carnarvonshire ..	4.7	—0.5	0.4	Lincolnshire (Parts of Kesteven).	0.4	5.9
Kent	9.2	8.8	1.2	Derbyshire	4.6	14.0	1.1	Oxfordshire	0.1	5.3
Carmarthenshire ..	9.1	18.5	0.3	Yorks, West Riding	4.5	10.3	1.8	Northamptonshire	—0.5	3.2
Essex	8.8	24.6	1.5	Radnorshire	4.1	—3.0	0.1	London	—0.8	—0.3
Yorks, North Riding ..	8.8	11.2	0.3	Leicestershire	3.8	8.9	0.9	Herefordshire	—0.9	0.1
Durham	8.0	15.4	2.3	Lancashire	3.6	8.9	4.1	Merionethshire ..	—1.0	—6.7
Buckinghamshire ..	7.6	11.4	0.5	Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland).	3.6	6.8	0.3	Shropshire	—1.3	2.7
Isle of Wight	7.3	7.0	1.0	Westmorland	3.4	—1.3	0.1	Huntingdonshire ..	—1.5	2.7
Northumberland ..	7.1	15.5	0.6	Brecknockshire	3.3	9.4	0.1	Cornwall	—2.3	1.8
Hertfordshire	7.0	20.5	0.8	Gloucestershire	2.9	3.9	0.9	Montgomeryshire ..	—3.5	—3.2
Denbighshire	6.9	10.0	0.4	Cumberland	2.8	—0.4	0.3	Suffolk, West	—6.8	—0.6
Yorks, East Riding ..	6.5	12.4	0.6	Dorsetshire	2.2	10.5	0.4	Rutlandshire	—9.7	3.2
Cheshire	6.2	14.3	1.6	Pembrokeshire	2.2	2.4	0.2			
Nottingham	6.1	17.4	1.2							

A general feature brought out by the first arrangement is the unsatisfactory nature of the county unit as a basis of comparison owing to the extreme differences in the sizes of their populations. Lancashire heads the list with a greater lead over London than it had ten years ago, and these two counties together account for approximately one-quarter of the whole population. The West Riding of Yorkshire forms an outstanding third in the series, after which the gradation is more regular down to Rutland, the smallest, with a population less than one two-hundred and fiftieth part of that of Lancashire; 31 of the least populous of the 63 county divisions shown in the table contain in the aggregate but 10 per cent. of the total population, and in 45 the total population is but slightly in excess of that of Lancashire and London combined.

The principal feature to be observed in connection with the changes of the past decennium is that, notwithstanding the variety and magnitude of the movements which must have occurred during the war, the resultant changes throughout the country, as indicated by a comparison of the county distribution of 1921 with that of 1911, are far more restricted than those of the preceding decennium.

	1901-11.		1911-21.	
	Mean Increase. England and Wales.		Mean Increase. England and Wales.	
	Per cent. 10.9		Per cent. 5.0	
	Number of Counties.	Increase or Decrease of Population.	Number of Counties.	Increase or Decrease in Population.
Increases exceeding 30 per cent.	3	692,611	—	—
„ 25-30 per cent.	1	191,917	—	—
„ 20-25 „	3	464,973	—	—
„ 15-20 „	7	632,978	1	13,912
„ 10-15 „	10	669,477	6	559,752
„ 5-10 „	20	839,050	22	848,562
„ 0-5 „	10	76,432	24	457,341
Decreases 0-5 „	8	21,502	8	53,470
„ 5-10 „	1	3,287	2	9,890
„ exceeding 10 per cent.	—	—	—	—

Although the number of counties showing an increase of population on this occasion is not very different from the number of 1911, the number of decreases in each period being only a fraction of the total, the range of the increases of 1911 was very much wider. Thus in 1911 24 counties showed increases exceeding 10 per cent., of which the highest, viz., those of Middlesex and Monmouthshire, were as much as 42 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively. On the present occasion only seven of the increases exceed 10 per cent.; of these Flintshire is the highest (15.0 per cent.), followed successively by Monmouthshire (13.9 per cent.), Glamorganshire (11.7 per cent.), Warwickshire (11.4 per cent.), Middlesex (11.2 per cent.), Sussex West (11.1 per cent.) and Surrey (10.0 per cent.).

In five English counties, viz., Cumberland, Isle of Wight, Kent, Sussex East and Westmorland, and in six Welsh counties, viz., Anglesey, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Flint, Merioneth and Radnor, the present increase is greater (or the decrease less) than it was ten years earlier. Many of these areas however contain a number of holiday resorts which were subject to temporary inflation by visitors in 1921 (see Appendix A) and to that extent their apparent acceleration in growth may obscure the real position.

Increases above the average are recorded for all the Home Counties, but, with an exception in the case of Kent, where the 1901-11 development was somewhat low and where the 1911-21 movement is overstated by the 1921 inflation, the present increases are much below what they were in either of the two preceding intercensal periods.

Metropolitan Counties.	Increase per cent. in Population.		
	1891-1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.
Middlesex	45.9	42.1	11.2
Surrey	25.3	29.4	10.0
Kent	15.7	8.8	9.2
Hertfordshire	14.1	20.5	7.0
Essex	38.4	24.6	8.8

The County of London itself, dealt with subsequently in greater detail, again shows a small decrease. In nine county areas (other than London) a decline is registered amounting in no case to more than 6.8 per cent., with the exception of Rutlandshire, where the loss of 1,970 persons represents a decrease of 9.7 per cent.

Most of the counties in which mining is an important industry—Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Durham, Northumberland, Denbigh, Nottingham—show increases well above the average for the whole country, but in these, as in most others, the current increases are substantially lower than those of 1901-11. Of other important industrial counties, the increases in Warwick, Cheshire, and Stafford are above the general average; in the textile areas of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire they are somewhat below, as they are also in Worcester and Leicester, while in Northamptonshire a decrease is recorded. The predominantly rural counties occupy, with few exceptions, the lowest position in Table IX; they account for most of the recorded decreases, and the increases, where they occur, are usually of a low order.

In Table 6 of the General Tables Volume the net increase or decrease of population in each administrative county and in each county borough is divided into two portions: (1) showing the natural increase (civilian), or excess of births over civilian deaths registered in the country, and (2) the balance, or what in ordinary circumstances would represent the gain or loss by migration. A note at the heading of that table states that war deaths which occurred outside the country are included as losses by migration since, theoretically speaking, the individuals ceased to be part of the *de facto* population on their leaving the country. Had it been possible to allocate the war deaths to their appropriate districts it would have been better to have separated them from the true migration component. But as already stated the number of war deaths among the English and Welsh populations as a whole, representing about 3.6 per cent. of the male population, or 1.7 per cent. of the total population, is only an approximation, and in analysing the county increases or decreases we cannot do more, without an amount of research that the subject would not warrant, and which might very well be negative in its result, than assume that such deaths were distributed proportionately over the country.

Densities of Population in Counties.—The density of the population in each of the county areas is shown in the last column of Table IX. The difference suggested by these figures is very wide, ranging from 59.9 persons per acre in London to 0.1 in five of the smaller counties, but it must be remembered that densities in this composite form will be governed largely by the relative proportions of dense urban units, sparse rural areas, practically uninhabited moorland, and the inland water included within the several areas, and are of little interest as guides to population pressure. All important populations are massed together in well defined towns, and even here, though the populations are more evenly distributed, the presence of parks and open spaces and the frequent inclusion of a fringe of undeveloped land within the boundary will tend to under-rate the effective density and reduce its value as a relative measure of living conditions. Excepting in London, which is many times as dense as any other county, there is so much room for population expansion, or in other words the densities are so far from any maximum which could be regarded as approaching saturation point, that the county increase between 1911 and 1921 bears little or no relation to the density. If anything, the table suggests that generally speaking it is the denser counties which record the greater growth and vice versa, but the degree of correlation does not appear to be a high one.

Urban and Rural Divisions.—Of the 1,789 urban and rural districts into which the country is divided, the population of the 1,126 urban districts (including county and municipal boroughs and counting the Administrative County of London as one district) amounted at the date of the census to 30,035,417 persons, while the population of the rural districts (numbering 663) was 7,851,282. So that the proportion now living under urban and rural conditions may broadly be regarded as 79·3 and 20·7 per cent. respectively.

The following table giving similar statistics of earlier censuses shows the steadily increasing predominance of the urban as compared with the rural population. After 1851, when the proportions were about equal, the urban element gained a definite lead which was rapidly and consistently increased in each decennium up to the year 1901, when it reached 77 per cent. of the total population; the much slower advance in the urban predominance since that date has been due more to the gradual encroachment of towns on to adjacent rural territory as part of their natural development than to the more definite tendency of migration from country to town which marked the latter half of the last century.

TABLE X.—COMPARISON OF AGGREGATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1891-1921.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

		1891.*	1901.	1911.	1921.
Number of Districts	{ Urban Rural	1,011 575	1,122 664	1,137 657	1,154 663
Population	{ Urban Rural	20,895,504 8,107,021	25,058,355 7,469,488	28,162,936 7,907,556	30,035,417 7,851,282
Percentage of Total Population ..	{ Urban Rural	72·0 28·0	77·0 23·0	78·1 21·9	79·3 20·7
Increase in population in the areas as constituted at the date of each census over the population of the same areas at the previous census.	{ Urban Rural	15·4 3·0	15·2 2·9	11·1 10·2	5·2 4·3

* The figures for 1891 relate to the Districts as constituted at the date when the General Report on that Census was published towards the end of 1893.

Thus the population of the rural districts as constituted in 1921 is actually less by 56,274, or 0·7 per cent., than that of the rural districts as constituted in 1911, but compared with the 1911 population within the boundaries of the rural districts as existing to-day it is greater by 4·3 per cent., showing that the growth within the rural districts is not abnormally low, but that it is counteracted by reductions in area occasioned by the gradual extension of urban at the expense of the rural districts.

With the continued extensions of urban area there was a concurrent increase in the separate urban administrative units up to 1911, when they numbered 1,137, but in the past decennium the new creations have been less than the number amalgamated or absorbed, and though the total area has been again enlarged, the number of units has diminished to 1,126.

These are classified in the following table according to the numbers of their population in 1921.

One-quarter of the total population of the country is massed in the larger aggregates exceeding 250,000 persons each, the exact proportion, viz., 25·5 per cent., being practically unaltered from what it was in 1911, viz., 25·4 per cent. Below 250,000 the tendency towards increased urbanisation is more evident; in towns of between 100,000 and 250,000 persons the proportion of the total population has increased from 12·6 per cent. in 1911 to 13·6 in 1921, between 50,000 and 100,000 the increase is from 9·9 to 10·2, and between 20,000 and 50,000 from 12·8 to 13·1 per cent. in the ten years. In the smaller towns, many of which are entirely non-industrial in character and primarily exist as the necessary market centres for the service of adjacent rural areas, the proportionate population like that of the rural districts themselves shows a decrease.

TABLE XI.—CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN DISTRICTS BY POPULATION.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population of Urban Districts.	Number of Districts.	Aggregate Population, 1921.	Aggregate Population of the same areas, 1911.	Mean Percentages of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Population, 1911-21.	Percentage of Total Population, England and Wales, in each group of areas, 1921.
Over 1,000,000	1*	4,484,523	4,521,685	-0.8	14.93
500,000 and under 1,000,000 ..	3	2,452,691	2,307,940	+6.3	8.17
250,000 .. 500,000 ..	8	2,737,450	2,653,435	+3.2	9.11
150,000 .. 250,000 ..	13	2,541,481	2,414,043	+5.3	8.46
100,000 .. 150,000 ..	21	2,623,842	2,473,608	+6.1	8.74
75,000 .. 100,000 ..	20	1,738,443	1,611,151	+7.9	5.79
50,000 .. 75,000 ..	35	2,116,218	1,959,661	+8.0	7.05
40,000 .. 50,000 ..	31	1,374,770	1,279,351	+7.5	4.58
30,000 .. 40,000 ..	50	1,736,997	1,606,151	+8.1	5.78
20,000 .. 30,000 ..	76	1,854,491	1,736,371	+6.8	6.17
15,000 .. 20,000 ..	95	1,649,258	1,515,622	+8.8	5.49
10,000 .. 15,000 ..	141	1,769,879	1,645,302	+7.6	5.89
5,000 .. 10,000 ..	262	1,863,045	1,756,551	+6.1	6.20
4,000 .. 5,000 ..	90	403,687	387,268	+4.2	1.34
3,000 .. 4,000 ..	93	323,766	313,602	+3.2	1.08
2,000 .. 3,000 ..	90	228,187	223,776	+2.0	.76
Under 2,000	97	136,689	134,810	+1.4	.46
Total	1,126	30,035,417	28,540,327	+5.2	100

* Administrative County of London here reckoned as one district.

These changes in proportions fail, however, to present a true picture of the relative rates of growth of towns of different sizes owing to the fact that there is a continual process of transfer going on between them; a number of the towns near the upper limit of one category in 1911 will have passed the limit in 1921, and so have been classified in a different group at the second census. It is necessary, therefore, to supplement the above figures by others comparing the populations of the towns as they are to-day with the populations of the same areas in 1911, and this is done in the next table, additional columns being added giving similar information in respect of the two preceding intercensal periods.

TABLE XII.—INCREASES IN AGGREGATES OF TOWNS OF VARIOUS SIZES, 1891-1921.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Towns classified by magnitude of Population.	Increase per cent. in intercensal period of Population of towns constituted as at date of later Census in each period.			Ratio of group increase to increase in England and Wales.		
	1891-1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1891-1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.
250,000-1,000,000	12.1	7.0	4.6	99	64	92
100,000- 250,000	17.7	14.2	5.7	145	130	114
50,000- 100,000	23.2	16.8	7.9	190	154	158
20,000- 50,000	20.3	17.5	7.5	166	161	150
Under 20,000	14.8	13.7	6.7	121	126	134
England and Wales	12.2	10.9	5.0	100	100	100

The increases in the whole country during the three decennia for which figures are given vary from 12.2 per cent. in 1891-1900, to 10.9 per cent. in 1901-11, and 5.0 per cent. in 1911-21, and without exception the groups follow the order of national change showing broadly that the actual movement within an area is dependent primarily on general factors which affect all areas alike. The table does, however, appear to disclose a relation between the several groups, for in each decennium

the rate of growth in the smallest towns is above the average, and this rate increases with an increase in size up to about the 50,000-100,000 category and thereafter consistently diminishes, the growth in the largest units being rather below normal. This seems to suggest that a figure in the neighbourhood of between 50,000 and 100,000 roughly marks a limit of effective aggregation beyond which the advantage of further accretion begin to be counterbalanced by increasing disadvantages. Further, in the later decades, the rate of increase in the smallest towns appears to have been relatively higher and that of the larger units lower than before. This tendency is probably associated with the changes in the organisation of industry which are gradually being brought about by factors tending to the dispersion rather than the concentration of population, such as the recent development in transport, the increasing use of electrical power, which can be transmitted over long distances with comparative economy, the necessity of providing workers with more adequate houses and healthier environment; so that the most effective concentration of individuals in urban units may in the future be a diminishing one and the decline in the rate of growth set in earlier than it has in the past.

London and Great Towns.—Among the 1,126 urban areas are 101 (including the Administrative County of London as one district) each of which had in 1921 a population exceeding 50,000. Altogether they account for 18,694,648 persons, nearly one-half of the total population of the country thus being found in large and relatively dense aggregates.

In the following table these are arranged in the order of their 1921 populations and comparative figures for earlier years are added relating to the towns as constituted in 1921.

TABLE XIII.—POPULATION, 1901-21.—TOWNS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. in the Interdecadal Period.	
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901-11.	1911-21.
Total of 101 Towns.	16,418,354	17,941,523	18,694,648	+ 9.3	+ 4.2
LONDON (CITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	- 0.3	- 0.8
BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF, C.B.	759,653	840,202	919,444	+ 10.7	+ 9.4
LIVERPOOL, CITY OF, C.B.	711,276	753,553	802,940	+ 5.9	+ 6.6
MANCHESTER, CITY OF, C.B.	644,961	714,385	730,307	+ 10.8	+ 2.2
SHEFFIELD, CITY OF, C.B.	411,188	460,183	490,639	+ 11.9	+ 6.6
LEEDS, CITY OF, C.B.	436,072	454,155	458,232	+ 4.1	+ 0.9
BRISTOL, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	339,103	357,114	376,975	+ 5.3	+ 5.6
WEST HAM C.B.	267,358	289,030	300,860	+ 8.1	+ 4.1
KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	240,259	277,901	287,150	+ 15.7	+ 3.3
BRADFORD, CITY OF, C.B.	279,767	288,458	285,961	+ 3.1	- 0.9
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	247,023	266,603	275,009	+ 7.9	+ 3.2
NOTTINGHAM, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	239,743	259,901	262,624	+ 8.4	+ 1.0
PORTSMOUTH C.B.	190,281	233,573	247,284	+ 22.8	+ 5.9
STOKE ON TRENT C.B.	214,712	234,534	240,428	+ 9.2	+ 2.5
LEICESTER, CITY OF, C.B.	211,579	227,222	234,143	+ 7.4	+ 3.0
SALFORD C.B.	220,957	231,357	234,045	+ 4.7	+ 1.2
PLYMOUTH C.B.	193,171	207,449	210,036	+ 7.4	+ 1.2
CARDIFF, CITY OF, C.B.	164,333	182,259	200,184	+ 10.9	+ 9.8
CROYDON C.B.	133,293	169,551	190,684	+ 26.6	+ 12.5
BOLTON C.B.	168,215	180,851	178,683	+ 7.5	- 1.2
WILLESDEN U.D.	114,811	154,214	165,674	+ 34.3	+ 7.4
RHONDDA U.D.	123,735	152,781	162,717	+ 34.3	+ 6.6
SOUTHAMPTON C.B. (COUNTY OF A TOWN)	122,884	145,096	160,994	+ 18.1	+ 11.0
SUNDERLAND C.B.	146,077	151,759	159,055	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
SWANSEA C.B.	127,177	143,997	157,554	+ 22.9	+ 9.4
TOTTENHAM U.D.	102,703	137,418	146,711	+ 33.8	+ 6.8
BIRKENHEAD C.B.	110,915	130,794	145,577	+ 17.9	+ 11.3
OLDHAM C.B.	137,246	147,483	144,983	+ 7.5	- 1.7
EAST HAM C.B.	96,008	133,487	143,246	+ 39.0	+ 7.3
BRIGHTON C.B.	123,478	131,237	142,430	+ 6.3	+ 8.5
MIDDLESBROUGH C.B.	101,105	119,910	131,070	+ 18.6	+ 9.3
DERBY C.B.	114,848	123,410	129,796	+ 7.5	+ 5.2
WALTHAMSTOW U.D.	95,131	124,580	129,395	+ 31.0	+ 3.9
LEYTON U.D.	98,912	124,735	128,430	+ 26.1	+ 3.0
COVENTRY, CITY OF, C.B.	69,978	106,349	128,157	+ 52.0	+ 20.5
BLACKBURN C.B.	129,216	113,054	126,643	+ 3.0	- 4.8
GATESHEAD C.B.	109,888	110,917	125,142	+ 6.4	+ 7.0
STOCKPORT C.B.	102,136	119,870	123,309	+ 17.4	+ 2.9
NORWICH, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	113,922	121,499	120,661	+ 6.6	- 0.7
PRESTON C.B.	112,989	117,688	117,406	+ 3.6	+ 0.3
SOUTH SHIELDS C.B.	100,858	108,647	116,655	+ 7.7	+ 7.4
HUDDERSFIELD C.B.	95,047	107,821	110,102	+ 13.4	+ 2.1
SOUTHBEND ON SEA C.B.	32,642	70,676	106,010	+ 116.5	+ 50.0
BURNLEY C.B.	97,350	106,765	103,157	+ 9.7	- 3.4
ST. HELENS C.B.	84,410	96,551	102,640	+ 14.4	+ 6.3
WOLVERHAMPTON C.B.	94,187	95,328	102,342	+ 1.2	+ 7.4
BLACKPOOL C.B.	48,394	60,746	99,639	+ 25.5	+ 64.0
HALIFAX C.B.	104,944	101,553	99,127	- 3.2	- 2.4
WALSALL C.B.	86,430	92,115	96,926	+ 6.6	+ 5.2
NEWPORT (MON.) C.B.	67,270	83,691	92,358	+ 24.4	+ 10.4

TABLE XIII (continued).—POPULATION, 1901-21.—TOWNS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. in the Interdecadal Period.	
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901-11.	1911-21.
READING C.B.	80,823	87,693	92,278	+ 8.5	+ 5.2
BOURNEMOUTH C.B.	59,804	79,183	91,761	+ 32.3	+ 15.9
NORTHAMPTON C.B.	87,021	90,064	90,895	+ 3.5	+ 0.9
ROCHDALE C.B.	83,114	91,428	90,816	+ 10.0	+ 0.7
WALLASEY C.B.	53,579	78,504	90,809	+ 46.5	+ 15.7
Wigan C.B.	82,428	89,152	89,421	+ 8.2	+ 0.3
HORNSEY M.B.	72,056	84,592	87,659	+ 17.4	+ 3.6
ILFORD U.D.	41,244	78,188	85,194	+ 89.6	+ 9.0
YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	77,914	82,282	84,039	+ 5.6	+ 2.1
GRIMSBY C.B.	63,138	74,659	82,355	+ 18.2	+ 10.3
MERTHYR TYDFIL C.B.	69,228	80,990	80,116	+ 17.0	+ 1.1
IPSWICH C.B.	66,630	73,932	79,371	+ 11.0	+ 7.4
WARRINGTON C.B.	64,242	72,166	76,812	+ 12.3	+ 6.4
SOUTHPORT C.B.	61,594	69,643	76,621	+ 9.5	+ 10.0
BOOTLE C.B.	60,235	69,876	76,482	+ 16.0	+ 9.5
SMETHWICK C.B.	54,539	70,694	75,760	+ 29.6	+ 7.2
BARROW IN FURNESS C.B.	37,586	63,770	74,244	+ 10.7	+ 16.4
WEST BROMWICH C.B.	65,173	68,332	73,647	+ 4.8	+ 7.8
BATH, CITY OF, C.B.	65,956	69,173	68,669	+ 4.9	+ 0.7
WEST HARTLEPOOL C.B.	62,627	63,923	68,641	+ 2.1	+ 7.4
ROTTERHAM C.B.	54,349	62,483	68,022	+ 15.0	+ 8.9
EALING M.B.	33,031	61,222	67,755	+ 85.3	+ 10.7
EDMONTON U.D.	46,899	64,797	66,807	+ 38.2	+ 3.1
HASTINGS C.B.	65,128	61,145	66,495	+ 6.7	+ 8.7
LINCOLN, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	51,462	61,346	66,042	+ 19.2	+ 7.7
DARLINGTON C.B.	45,506	57,328	65,842	+ 26.0	+ 14.9
STOCKTON ON TEES M.B.	56,249	58,521	64,126	+ 4.0	+ 9.6
LYNEMOUTH C.B.	51,366	58,816	63,770	+ 14.5	+ 8.4
EASTBOURNE C.B.	43,574	52,542	62,028	+ 20.6	+ 18.1
WIMBLEDON M.B.	41,652	54,966	61,418	+ 32.0	+ 11.7
ACTON U.D.	37,744	57,497	61,499	+ 52.3	+ 6.6
CRESTERFIELD M.B.	48,028	55,309	61,232	+ 15.2	+ 10.7
ENFIELD U.D.	42,738	56,338	60,738	+ 31.8	+ 7.8
GREAT YARMOUTH C.B.	51,316	55,995	60,700	+ 8.9	+ 8.6
EXETER, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	54,217	59,092	59,582	+ 9.0	+ 0.8
CAMBRIDGE M.B.	50,453	55,812	59,264	+ 10.6	+ 6.2
LUTON M.B.	36,404	49,978	57,075	+ 37.3	+ 14.2
OXFORD, CITY OF, C.B.	49,336	53,048	57,036	+ 7.5	+ 7.5
BURY C.B.	58,544	59,040	56,403	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
HENDON U.D.	22,450	38,806	56,013	+ 72.9	+ 44.3
DUDLEY C.B.	48,733	51,079	55,894	+ 4.8	+ 9.4
ABERDEEN U.D.	43,365	50,830	55,007	+ 17.2	+ 8.2
SWINDON M.B.	45,006	50,751	54,920	+ 12.8	+ 8.2
DEWSBURY C.B.	51,246	53,351	54,160	+ 4.1	+ 1.5
DONCASTER M.B.	39,442	48,455	54,664	+ 22.9	+ 11.6
GILLINGHAM M.B.	42,745	52,252	54,026	+ 22.2	+ 3.4
BARNSELY C.B.	47,086	50,614	53,661	+ 23.2	+ 6.0
WAKEFIELD, CITY OF, C.B.	48,256	51,511	52,891	+ 6.7	+ 2.7
CARLISLE, CITY OF, C.B.	50,534	52,225	52,710	+ 3.5	+ 0.9
GLOUCESTER, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	47,955	50,035	51,350	+ 4.5	+ 2.6
WOOD GREEN U.D.	34,233	49,369	50,707	+ 44.2	+ 2.7
* This list of towns includes all the County Boroughs except the following:—					
BURTON ON TRENT C.B.	50,386	48,266	48,999	+ 4.2	+ 1.3
WORCESTER, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	47,479	49,153	48,833	+ 3.5	+ 0.7
CHESTER, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	38,309	39,038	40,808	+ 1.9	+ 4.5
CANTERBURY, CITY AND COUNTY OF, C.B.	24,899	24,626	23,737	+ 1.1	+ 3.6

Again the most noticeable feature shown by this table is the restriction of movement which has taken place in the past ten years. Classifying the towns by their rates of increase,

		1901-11.	1911-21.
Increase 50 per cent. or more	.. ..	6 towns	2 towns
„ 30 per cent.-50 per cent.	.. ..	12 „	1 „
„ 10 per cent.-30 per cent.	.. ..	38 „	17 „
„ 0 per cent.-10 per cent.	.. ..	42 „	69 „
Decrease	.. ..	3 „	12 „

it will be seen that in only three towns does the 1921 population exceed that of 1911 by 30 per cent. or more, as compared with 18 towns in the preceding decade. Even this comparison over-favours the later period, because, of the three towns in question, two, viz. Southend on Sea and Blackpool, are seaside resorts in which the 1921 population was unduly swollen by temporary visitors (see reference to inflation in Appendix A).

The 20 large towns in which the recorded increase was 10 per cent. or more are specified below; and in the adjoining column are given those, numbering 12 in all, in which an actual decrease was shown.

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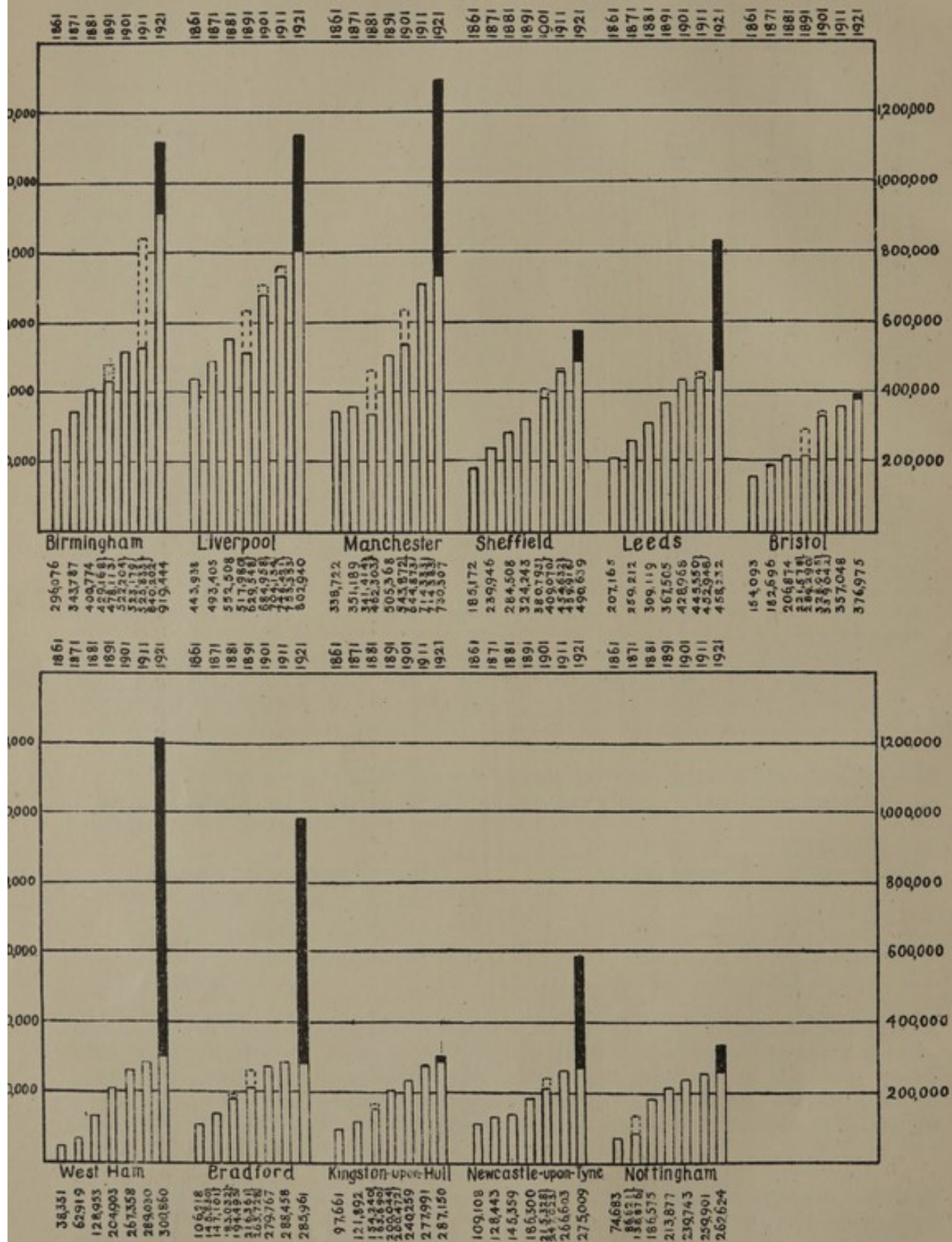
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THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

Diagram D.— Growth of Population 1861-1921 in each County Borough of which the Population exceeded 250,000 in 1921.

Note.— Population added by extension of boundary is indicated by the dotted portions of the columns. These portions in each case represent the population of the added area at the Census last preceding the extension of boundary.
The black portion shown above the 1921 column represents not the population of the town in question but the population of all contiguous urban areas.



*Increases greater than 10 per cent.**Per cent.*

Blackpool	64.0
Southend on Sea	50.0
Hendon	44.3
Coventry	20.5
Eastbourne	18.1
Barrow in Furness	16.4
Bournemouth	15.9
Wallasey	15.7
Darlington	14.9
Luton	14.2
Croydon	12.5
Wimbledon	11.7
Doncaster	11.6
Birkenhead	11.3
Southampton	11.0
Ealing	10.7
Chesterfield	10.7
Newport (Mon.)	10.4
Grimsby	10.3
Southport	10.0

*Decreases.**Per cent.*

Blackburn	4.8
Bury	4.5
Burnley	3.4
Halifax	2.4
Oldham	1.7
Bolton	1.2
Merthyr Tydfil	1.1
Bradford	0.9
London	0.8
Bath	0.7
Rochdale	0.7
Norwich	0.7

Excluding the seaside towns where inflation was prevalent in 1921, some of the largest increases might be specially associated with war production were it not for the fact that in practically all—Barrow in Furness is an exception—the rate of development was very much larger in the preceding decade.

It is interesting to note that Southend on Sea, the second in the above table, showed the highest increase in the corresponding group of towns for the period 1901–11, while Ealing, Coventry and Wallasey were third, fifth and sixth respectively in that period (see the 1911 Census Report).

A number of the large towns are included in "Greater London," and many of these show increases well above the average.

The presence, among the 12 cases of decrease, of six Lancashire towns is remarkable, particularly having regard to the fact that the population of Lancashire as a whole increased by 3.6 per cent., a rate not greatly below the average of England and Wales. It may be that some of their residents were enumerated as visitors in Blackpool and other neighbouring holiday centres, but this is hardly likely to account for the full loss, and the inclusion in the list of two Yorkshire towns associated with the textile industries is not without significance.

As a measure of caution it should be remarked that, while the successive census returns provide general evidence of the growth or otherwise of various types of areas, the actual figures of individual districts, particularly of the large towns, can only be viewed in relation to the boundaries which delimit them. Development will often occur in suburbs, which may be outside the administrative boundary and would not, in that event, be associated in a census classification with the main area from which it derived its existence. Boundaries are extended from time to time to take in the new accretions, but the changes can only take place at infrequent intervals and would normally lag behind the growth of the population until the latter had reached a comparatively advanced stage. In the denser regions, such as the area immediately outside the boundary of the Administrative County of London, and certain portions of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands, will be found examples of urban districts either adjoining one another or surrounding and contiguous to an important central area. Where this occurs the movements will be inter-related according to the amount of interaction between the respective populations, and an examination must proceed on a wider basis than that of the administrative unit for a complete account of the changes taking place.

The development of the ten largest towns (other than London) over the past 60 years is illustrated in the adjoining diagram, the open columns represent the successive census populations, the light dotted portions show the populations added by extension of boundary as at the date of the census last preceding the extension, and the black portion shown above the 1921 column in each case represents, not the population of the town in question, but the population of all contiguous urban areas.

London Administrative County and the "Outer Ring."—In the Administrative County of London and the immediately surrounding areas conveniently designated the "Outer Ring" (which together comprise what is usually known as Greater London, and coincide with the total area covered by the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts) 7,480,201 persons were enumerated, representing about one-quarter of the population of all urban areas and about one-fifth of the total population of England and Wales.

TABLE XIV.—POPULATION, 1861–1921. LONDON AND THE "OUTER RING."

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Population of—							
Administrative County of London (including the City of London)	2,808,494	3,261,396	3,830,297	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523
Outer Ring	414,226	624,245	936,364	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678
Greater London	3,222,720	3,885,641	4,766,661	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201
Increase (+) or Decrease (–) per cent. in preceding intercensal period.							
Administrative County of London (including the City of London)	..	+16·1	+17·4	+10·4	+7·3	–0·3	–0·8
Outer Ring .. .. .	..	+50·7	+50·0	+50·1	+45·5	+33·5	+9·7
Greater London .. .. .	..	+20·6	+22·7	+18·2	+16·8	+10·2	+3·2
Corresponding Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in :—							
England and Wales .. .. .	..	+13·2	+14·4	+11·7	+12·2	+10·9	+5·0
All Urban Districts .. .. .	..	+28·1	+25·6	+18·5	+19·9	+11·1	+5·2

The intercensal increase in the combined area is seen from the above table to have been at the rate of 3·2 per cent., which is less than one-third of the corresponding figure for the preceding decennium and is only about 60 per cent. of the rate of increase in the whole country.

In the administrative county alone a decrease was recorded, representing a numerical loss of 37,162 persons, or between two and three times the corresponding loss which occurred for the first time in 1901–11.

It is possible that, but for the temporary absence of persons who went to swell the numbers in the seaside resorts at the date of the census, a small increase might have been registered in the county. In distributing the excess population of those areas for the purpose of providing estimates of resident populations for use with vital statistics the Registrar-General has credited London with a population in 1921 very slightly in excess of that of 1911. But whatever may be the exact position the decennial change is inconsiderable and signifies little else than that, in the process of the decentralisation of the resident population which accompanies the development of an important commercial or industrial centre and which has been gradually taking place during several decades in the London area, the county boundary for the past 20 years has roughly marked the line within which the normal increase and the outward movement, due to decentralisation, approximately neutralize one another.

This movement is well illustrated in the following statement in which the constituent areas of Greater London are aggregated into a series of zones.

	1921 Enumerated Population.	Increase of Population. (– = Decrease).			
		1901–11.		1911–21.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
City and Inner Metropolitan Boroughs of Holborn, Finsbury, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Stepney, Bermondsey, Southwark and Westminster	1,049,473	–100,274	–8·0	–104,912	–9·1
Remainder of London A.C.	3,435,050	85,692	2·6	67,750	2·0
Outside the A.C. but wholly or partly within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross	2,662,774	621,601	34·1	220,688	9·0
Outside the 10 miles circle but within Greater London (approximately 15 miles radius)	332,904	62,937	28·0	45,317	15·8

The latest decrease in the population of the innermost Boroughs is marked. It has probably been aggravated somewhat on this occasion by the repatriation of aliens from the East End during the war years. Even so, there is no evidence of any special inward movement with a view to the occupation of the dwelling space vacated, and the decline has proceeded simultaneously with an increase of more than 220,000, or 9·0 per cent., in the zone between the county boundary and the 10-mile circle, and an increase exceeding 45,000 (15·8 per cent.) outside the 10-mile circle. The increase in the whole of the "Outer Ring" is markedly less at 9·7 per cent. than it was 10 years ago (33·5 per cent.), and it will be observed that, whereas on the earlier occasion the percentage increase was greater on the inner side of the 10-mile circle, in the past 10 years the position of the maximum development as measured by the rate of increase has shifted a further stage outwards.

Details of the constituent areas of the several zones are set out in Table 12 of the General Tables Volume. From this table it will be seen that the individual movements, though very uneven, are with few exceptions smaller both in amount and range than those of the period 1901-11.

Civil Parishes and Wards of Urban Areas.—The modern civil parish, which has been defined in several Acts of Parliament as, in the words of the Interpretation Act, 1889, "a place for which a separate poor rate is, or can be, made, or for which a separate overseer is, or can be, appointed," is the unit not only of the poor law system, but also of the more recently reorganised administrative system. It should in consequence have a place in the tables relating to each, but this would involve duplication, and, except therefore where the parish itself is a complete poor law area, the fullest statistics of individual civil parishes have been shown once only in the tables dealing with administrative areas in the County series of Census publications.

Civil parishes differ considerably both in area and population. The numbers and population classification within each administrative county will be found in Table 13 of the General Tables Volume, and in the following table the 14,483 civil parishes in England and Wales as a whole are summarised according to the size of their respective populations.

<i>Number of Civil Parishes.</i>							<i>Population in 1921.</i>
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Population
2,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 100
4,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-299
2,368	..	..	..	..	..	..	300-499
2,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	500-999
2,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000-4,999
432	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000-9,999
263	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000-19,999
301	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000 and over
Total	<u>14,483</u>						

The civil parish, which generally provides an adequate unit as a subdivision of the more extensive rural districts, is not always suitable in this respect in urban areas, some of which, containing relatively dense populations in small areas, comprise but single parishes in themselves. For boroughs and urban districts, therefore, the wards, into which many of them have been divided for local purposes, have been adopted as alternative units of area, and population statistics have been published in the individual County Census Volumes in addition to the figures for civil parishes. The information has been supplemented on this occasion by a statement of the approximate acreage of each ward and the consequent density of population in terms of persons per acre.

Poor Law Unions and Registration Areas.—Statistics of the areas which have been established for the administration of the poor law and which, with a few exceptions referred to in footnotes, are identical with those of the Birth and Death Registration Service, are given in Tables 14 and 15 of the General Tables Volume, the latter showing the 637 individual districts in alphabetical order, and the former

aggregating the separate units into 55 County groups. The boundaries of these poor law union (or registration) counties, it may be noted, differ in nearly every case from those not only of the newer administrative counties but also of the ancient counties, and the populations are not therefore identical with those of the areas already considered. Their range is, however, much the same—from Lancashire and London at the head of the list with populations each in excess of 4,000,000 down to small and numerically insignificant aggregates of less than 100,000—and no statistical interest would be served by a repetition of features hardly distinguishable from those of the administrative areas.

In Tables 14 and 15 (General Tables Volume) the simple population figures of each area have been supplemented, in the interest of the poor law authorities, by a brief age classification dividing the total population of each sex into three groups, viz., under 16 years of age, 16–70, and over 70 years of age.

3. Parliamentary Areas.

Parliamentary Constituencies.—With the redistribution of seats which has taken place under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, the statistical interest in the ancient or geographical county upon which the old parliamentary divisions were based has, except from its historical aspect, almost disappeared. Under that act, the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs and counties were brought into line with those of local government areas as constituted on the 1st October, 1917. This step in the direction of diminishing the confusion and overlapping of boundaries is, from a statistical point of view, most welcome, but the unification is, unfortunately, not a permanent one, since, with the subsequent and continuing changes in the boundaries of administrative areas, divergencies between the latter and the fixed constituency areas are again in existence and on the increase. Between the passing of the act and the date of the census, changes in administrative areas have occurred affecting the following constituencies, the areas and populations of which are no longer identical with those of the administrative areas to which, in 1917, they were assimilated.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH AND COUNTY DIVISIONS AFFECTED.

<i>Cheshire County.</i> Altrincham, County Division. (area only).	<i>Lincolnshire (The Parts of Lindsey) County.</i> Lincoln, P.B.	<i>Yorkshire (West Riding) County.</i> Leeds, P.B. Rotherham, P.B. Sheffield, P.B. Rothwell, County Division.
<i>Gloucestershire County.</i> Bristol, P.B. (S. & W. Divns.). Thornbury, County Division.	<i>Somersetshire County.</i> Weston-super-Mare, County Division.	<i>Carmarthenshire County.</i> Carmarthen, County Division. Llanelli, County Division.
<i>Lancashire County.</i> Newton, County Division. Stretford, County Division. (area only.)	<i>Southampton County.</i> Portsmouth, P.B. Southampton, P.B. Fareham, County Division. Winchester, County Division.	<i>Glamorganshire County.</i> Swansea, P.B. Gower, County Division.
<i>Lincolnshire (The Parts of Kesteven) County.</i> Grantham, County Division.	<i>Worcestershire County.</i> Bewdley, County Division. Evesham, County Division.	

The population of each constituency is shown in Table 17 (General Tables Volume) and to facilitate comparison with the corresponding electorate, the total population figure has been amplified by a statement of the numbers of each sex above the franchise ages of 21 and 30 for males and females respectively. The actual numbers of electors, male and female, on the autumn register of 1921 have been shown in adjacent columns.

Excluding university representation, there are altogether 509 parliamentary constituencies in England and Wales, 498 of which return a single member to Parliament and the remaining 11 two members each, making 520 members in all. In terms of averages, each member thus represents 72,859 persons of all ages, 38,945 persons above the franchise age, or 34,151 persons actually on the electoral registers.

The following statement shows how far the actual representation per member varies from the general average and the narrowing of the variations as compared with those of 1911, shown side by side, roughly indicates the scope of the change wrought by the recent redistribution.

Total Population per Representative.	1921.		1911.	
	Number of Constituencies.	Number of Members.	Number of Constituencies.	Number of Members.
Over 100,000	20	20	83	86
90,000-100,000	30	31	33	33
80,000	76	78	46	48
70,000	167	169	50	53
60,000	142	147	70	73
50,000	63	63	85	88
40,000	10	10	57	60
30,000	—	—	20	23
20,000	—	—	16	17
10,000	—	—	7	7
Under 10,000 (City of London)	1	2	1	2
	509	520	468	490

In 1911 there were no fewer than 83 constituencies in which the population was upwards of 100,000 per member—the Romford Division of Essex returned one member in respect of a population of 313,000, while in the Harrow Division of Middlesex, the Walthamstow Division of Essex, and in the Borough of Wandsworth the similar populations numbered approximately a quarter of a million each. In 1921 the constituencies with populations in excess of 100,000 per member have been reduced to 20 in all, as follows, and some of these, e.g., Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Thanet, Blackpool, owe their presence in the list to the fact that their 1921 populations are abnormal through the presence of summer visitors (see Appendix A).

CONSTITUENCIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION PER MEMBER.

Constituency.	Population, 1921.	Electors, 1921.
Durham County Gateshead, P.B.	125,142	55,352
South Shields, P.B.	116,635	51,054
Essex County Southend on Sea, P.B.	106,010	41,355
Kent County Dartford, County Division	105,440	46,122
Isle of Thanet, County Division	115,758	38,088
Lancashire County Blackpool, P.B.	125,516	44,927
Burnley, P.B.	103,157	50,342
St. Helens, P.B.	102,640	43,757
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey) County. Grimsby, P.B.	110,510	51,970
London County Deptford, P.B.	112,534	51,775
Greenwich, P.B.	100,450	45,485
Islington (North Division), P.B.	100,303	46,504
St. Marylebone, P.B.	104,173	46,339
Shoreditch, P.B.	104,248	50,156
Northumberland County Wansbeck, County Division	106,270	44,851
Warwickshire County Coventry, P.B.	128,157	60,857
Nuneaton, County Division	106,617	46,478
Yorkshire (West Riding) County Huddersfield, P.B.	110,102	57,076
Carmarthenshire County Llanelly, County Division	101,111	47,808
Flintshire County	106,617	48,068

Similarly at the other extreme there are at present only 11 constituencies where the population per representative is below 50,000, as compared with 101 in 1911. It will be observed that the City of London, with a resident population of 13,709 only, has retained its right to send two representatives to Parliament.

CONSTITUENCIES WITH LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION PER MEMBER.

<i>Constituency.</i>			<i>Population, 1921.</i>	<i>Electors, 1921.</i>
Cheshire County	Eddisbury, County Division ..	48,034	22,272	
Cumberland County	Northern, County Division ..	46,736	21,545	
	Penrith and Cockermouth, County Division.	44,794	21,460	
Dorsetshire County	Northern, County Division ..	48,666	24,372	
	Western, County Division ..	48,044	23,602	
Durham County	Barnard Castle, County Division ..	48,012	20,455	
London County	City of London (including the Inner and Middle Temples), P.B.	13,709	44,083	
	Holborn, P.B.	43,192	26,449	
Suffolk, West County	Sudbury, County Division ..	49,457	26,034	
Worcestershire County	Worcester, P.B.	48,833	23,801	
Merionethshire County .. ..	.. ..	45,087	21,384

In the last two columns of Table 17 (General Tables Volume) comparison is made between the male and female electorate and the corresponding populations above the ages of 21 and 30 respectively, the age limits which govern the franchise qualification under the Act. For the whole country the electorate forms 95·3 per cent. of the male population and 79·9 per cent. of the females in the said age classes, leaving approximately 5 per cent. and 20 per cent. as the proportions disfranchised respectively. In the case of males, however, the electoral register, representing voting strength, rather overstates the number of individuals entitled to vote, owing to the possession by the same person of residence qualifications and business premises qualifications in different constituencies, and resulting therefore in a certain amount of plural representation. The business premises votes number about 2 per cent. of the whole, and if these be excluded the proportion of men over 21 years of age who are disfranchised may in consequence be regarded as nearer 7 per cent. than the 5 per cent. suggested above. From its nature, the business premises vote does not affect all constituencies alike; it may be expected to occur with greater frequency in commercial and business centres, and examples of this will be found in the table, rather more frequently in borough constituencies, where the proportion of electorate to total male population over 21 is in excess of 100 per cent., the outstanding case being the City of London, where there are more than 5 male electors for each resident male over 21. In the case of women the conditions are somewhat different. The bulk of the women on the register are married women entitled to a vote in respect of their husband's occupation of premises, so that the proportion of electorate varies rather more in the case of women than it does in the case of men, because of the additional variable introduced in the proportion of women married in the several areas. In only three constituencies, the City of London and two other London divisions, is the female electorate in excess of the corresponding population.

4. Ecclesiastical Areas.

England, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are for ecclesiastical purposes divided into two Provinces—those of Canterbury and York—containing between them 38 dioceses, each of which is subdivided into a number of ecclesiastical parishes and extra-parochial places. Current population statistics of each of these areas, together with comparative figures for 1911, have been published in a separate census volume devoted to ecclesiastical areas, and in a foreword to that volume will be found an outline of the foundation and development of their territorial organisation up to the present time.

A point of importance to be observed in connection with the 1921 enumeration is that since the date of the preceding census (1911) considerable change has taken place both in the machinery of government and in the territorial arrangements of the Church.

In the first place, by the Welsh Church Act, 1914, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished. Disestablishment was suspended during the period of the Great War in pursuance of the Suspensory Act, 1914, but finally took effect, under the provisions of an amending Act (Welsh Church (Temporalities) Act, 1919) on the 31st March, 1920. Meanwhile, under the provisions of Section 9 (1) of the first-mentioned Act, the inhabitants of each of the border parishes (i.e. those

ecclesiastical parishes situated partly within and partly without Wales and Monmouthshire) had elected, by means of a plebiscite, whether they desired their parish to be considered for the purposes of the Act to be in Wales and Monmouthshire or not. The Welsh Commissioners (created by the Act) then, in accordance with the general wishes of the parishioners as thus ascertained, declared what parishes were to be treated as wholly outside or inside Wales and Monmouthshire for the purposes of the Act. It is interesting to observe that of the 21 ecclesiastical parishes held to be "border parishes," only one was declared to be in Wales and Monmouthshire. In accordance with section 9 (2) the Ecclesiastical Commissioners distributed among various English dioceses the 20 ecclesiastical parishes either in Welsh dioceses and situated entirely in England or falling to be treated as situated in England. Eight ecclesiastical parishes, being wholly in Wales and Monmouthshire, were transferred from English to Welsh dioceses.

It will thus be seen that the term "England" as used in the volume devoted to ecclesiastical areas includes a considerable area actually in Wales and Monmouthshire, and excludes a small area really in England.

Secondly, by the Union of Benefices Act, 1919, new machinery was provided to facilitate the unions of ecclesiastical benefices and of ecclesiastical parishes through the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Thirdly, and most important of all, powers have been conferred by the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, on the Church to legislate for itself subject only to the approval of each individual measure by both Houses of Parliament.

Attention may be drawn to the large numbers of extra-parochial places and of detached parts of ecclesiastical parishes that still exist. The detached parts belong in the main to ancient parishes, and have for civil purposes long been amalgamated with the adjacent parishes under the operation of various Acts of Parliament. Examples, however, are not wanting of new ecclesiastical parishes created with a part or parts detached.

5. Other Areas.

The remaining classes of areal division of the country which have received separate recognition in the various census reports are as follows:—

- (a) *Petty Sessional Divisions*.—The 1921 population and the acreage of each division, together with its constitution in terms of civil parishes, are given in Table 9 of the County Volume Series of publications. This information has not been repeated or summarised in the General Tables Volume.
- (b) *County Court Circuits and Districts*.—Population statistics of these areas are given in Tables 18 and 19 of the General Tables Volume.
- (c) *Education Authorities Areas*.—Statistics of the areas of separate Local Education Authorities have been published both in the County Tables and in the General Tables Volume. The areas are in all cases coincident with those of sanitary administrative areas, and so far as the simple population figures are concerned they are but a repetition of those to which reference has already been made.

A statement as to other areal divisions for which census statistics are not available has been given on page 5.

For some of them population figures would probably be of but little utility, even were it possible to obtain them exactly, and in those cases where such figures are required it is almost superfluous to point out that the areal subdivision in respect of published populations is a comparatively fine one and that, for most practical purposes, a sufficient approximation to the populations of any larger divisions can be obtained, when necessary, by ascertaining their constituent units (civil parishes or wards of urban areas) and amalgamating the respective populations as given in the various census volumes.

PART III.—BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES.

Scope of the Inquiry.—The detailed examination of the buildings in each area, which is necessary at a census to ensure the complete enumeration of all population, provides an opportunity for the collection of valuable data in regard to the housing accommodation of the people and of the types of buildings in which they are distributed. In view of the exceptional interest and importance attaching to the subject at the present time, this side of the census enquiry was carefully organised in advance, with the view of securing that the records should be as complete and consistent as possible, having regard to the variety of buildings met with in practice, and the conditions affecting their occupation.

Both in the manner of obtaining the original data and in the subsequent tabulation of the results, the treatment of the subject follows generally the principles adopted in 1911 and described in considerable detail in the report for the census of that year. Such modifications as have been introduced are described hereafter and owe their presence partly to the experience gained at preceding enquiries which suggested certain directions in which the methods of collection and presentation of the statistics could usefully be varied or amplified, and partly to the change in the angle of interest from which the subject is viewed to-day as a result of the peculiar problems of the post-war housing position.

Each enumerator employed at the census of 1921 was instructed to explore carefully the whole of his district, and to enter in his enumeration book the class of each building as he visited it on his route, e.g., whether private house, block of flats or model dwellings, workhouse, hospital, school, hotel, church, chapel, warehouse, block of offices, block of shops, theatre, washhouses, town hall, stables, etc., etc. He then ascertained and noted in respect of the building whether it was actually used or intended, partly or wholly, for habitation. It may be observed here that whereas, in 1911, certain types of building, like churches, theatres, government and municipal buildings were classified in the tables as buildings not used as dwellings, and the numbers of buildings assigned to these classes were slightly deficient in that the exceptional cases with resident caretakers had to be included amongst miscellaneous buildings used as dwellings, the form of the 1921 tabulation contemplated and provided for the enumeration of population in all types of building, and the separate identification of the number of each type, distinguishing in each case those which were actually used or, so far as could be inferred from the nature of the premises, were intended for habitation.

For buildings not used or intended for habitation no further information was required; but in all other cases the next step was to ascertain whether the building was designed or adapted for the occupation of one or of a number of families. To avoid the ambiguity which may hitherto have attached to terms like "house," "tenement," etc., a new term, "structurally separate dwelling," has been introduced as the housing unit serving as the basis of the returns. It was defined in the enumerators' instructions as "any room or set of rooms having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase." Each flat in a block of flats is a structurally separate set of premises. A private house which has not been structurally subdivided is similarly to be reckoned as one set of premises. But where a private house has been subdivided into maisonettes or portions each having a front door opening on to the street or a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each such portion must be regarded as a structurally separate set of premises. The majority of buildings are of course private houses, each comprising but a single structurally separate dwelling in itself, but the rule is not invariable and both for private houses and for the more composite buildings which serve as habitations for various types of families or individuals it was found desirable to arrange for the examination of each building with a view to ascertaining the number of structurally separate dwellings it contained and to make the record of such number an integral part of the enumeration procedure.

Having ascertained and recorded the number of structurally separate dwellings within a building, the next step was to find out what "separate occupations" were comprised in each dwelling, that is to say how many families there were in each

dwelling, for whom separate census schedules had to be provided, how many rooms* the dwelling contained, and how these were apportioned amongst the said families or occupiers within the dwelling. After the census had been taken the number of persons comprised in each family was noted in each case, and the general result of this enquiry is that particulars are available as to the number and type of buildings, the number of structurally separate dwellings, the number of rooms in the dwellings, the number of private families occupying them, the number of rooms occupied and the number of persons in the families, together with much valuable information derivable from the combination in various ways of these particulars.

In addition to the term "structurally separate dwellings" defined above, the meaning attached to the census use of the terms "family" and "rooms" may also be noted.

Private Family.—For census purposes generally a family is the person or group of persons included in a separate census schedule and comprises, in addition to the ordinary domestic household, a heterogeneous variety of aggregations of individuals enumerated in premises like hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, workhouses, schools, prisons, barracks, ships, etc., etc. These groups may be broadly divided into two categories, private families, with which the housing enquiry is mainly concerned, and the rest which are included under the general term "non-private" families. The term "Private Family" applies to the ordinary domestic household inclusive of indoor servants, a resident caretaker (with or without family) of a house to let or other premises, an outdoor servant (with or without family) occupying separately a building or rooms detached from the house to which it belongs or having no internal communication therewith. A lodger occupying part of a house or flat and not boarding with the family is treated as a separate private family, and where two or more lodgers share a part of a house in similar circumstances, they are treated as one family. A lodger boarding with a family is not treated as a separate family, but is included with the family with which he boards. The residents of business establishments and boarding houses are only included in the private family class when the number of trade assistants or boarders is not greater than the number of members in the employer's or householder's family (including domestic servants).

Private families so defined comprise about 95½ per cent. of the total population.

*** Rooms.**—For the purposes of the census, the rooms enumerated are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, or any warehouse, office or shop rooms. The term scullery occasioned some difficulty in certain parts of the country and enumerators were instructed to exclude such a room from the count of living rooms, when it adjoined a living room but was used only for purpose of washing, cleaning or cooking, and was not used as a place in which meals are eaten.

Buildings and Dwellings.—The classification of buildings, summarised for the whole country, is shown in Table XV.

In comparing the present distribution with that yielded by the Census of 1911, two small variations introduced in 1921 have to be noted.

(a) Structurally divided private houses are separately shown for the first time, with a view to affording an indication of the extent to which houses originally built for the occupation of single families have been structurally divided to provide separate and independent occupation for two or more families. In some cases where structural modifications had been introduced for the convenience of separate occupiers, the enumerator experienced a little difficulty in deciding whether the alterations were sufficiently complete to bring the several portions of the building within the category of structurally separate dwellings in accordance with the definition, but normally the interpretation of the definition was

* *Note.*—In 1911 the number of rooms in the occupation of each family or other occupier was inserted on the census schedule by the head of the family or other person in occupation or in charge of the dwelling (house, tenement or apartment). In 1921 the duty was assigned to the enumerator; it appeared to form a natural step in the enumeration procedure and was thought to be of advantage with a view to securing a greater degree of uniformity in the treatment of this record particularly in those cases where a single separate dwelling was shared by two or more families and the rooms—some of which might be used in common—required to be apportioned amongst the several occupants.

clear, and doubtful cases were usually cleared up in the course of subsequent correspondence. There is evidence in the returns that it was not always possible to distinguish between buildings originally erected to comprise flats or maisonnettes, shown as group III of the buildings in the following table and those subsequently converted for the purpose, and therefore falling within group II.

- (b) Inns and Public Houses in which the business of the establishment is primarily that of retailing liquors are classed with shops, instead of with hotels, the numbers of the latter being thus limited to those of a residential character.

TABLE XV.—BUILDINGS.
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921.

Class of Building.	In course of erection.	Completed.		Number of Structurally Separate Dwellings within the Buildings.				Population	Total Rooms.
		not containing Dwellings.	containing Dwellings.	Total.	Occupied by Non-private Families.	Occupied by Private Families.	Vacant.		
I. Undivided Private Houses.	90,963	—	7,158,023	7,158,023	27,528	6,940,509	189,986	33,027,240	37,214,029
II. Structurally divided Private Houses.	—	—	18,177	44,194	27	42,290	1,877	158,736	152,989
III. Blocks of Flats, Tenements, etc.	358	—	83,937	290,124	210	276,841	13,073	1,103,315	938,515
IV. Shops	623	150,828	463,751	463,751	2,249	450,839	10,663	2,066,663	2,516,856
V. Others, viz.:—									
(a) Offices, Factories, Warehouses, Work-shops.	879	137,129	18,817	73,771	21,195	49,342	3,234	73,719	262,597
(b) Hotels	21	—	5,277					132,501	
(c) Institutions .. .	50	469	11,259					906,622	
(d) Places of Worship ..	69	50,377	560					2,542	
(e) Places of Amusement	87	3,703	255					930	
(f) Unspecified .. .	1,212	148,084	37,603					414,431	

The structurally separate dwellings within the several classes of buildings (other than those in course of erection) are shown in columns 5–8 of the table and number 8,029,863 in all for the whole of England and Wales. The comparable figure derived from the slightly different form of tabulation in 1911 was 7,753,468, so that dwellings may be said to have increased during the decennium by 276,395, or 3·6 per cent., concurrently with an increase in population of 5·0 per cent. Undivided private houses, the class of building to which nearly 90 per cent. of existing dwellings are assigned, have increased their numbers by at least 4·2 per cent., while dwellings scheduled in class III under flats, tenements, etc., are 3·6 per cent. greater than in 1911. The 1911 counterpart of the 44,194 dwellings in the category of structurally divided private houses was not separately identified on that occasion and these must have been included with either private houses or flats, though exactly how they were distributed between the two classes is not known. The fact that they were not so identified and the numbers merged with other groups prevents an exact comparison in respect of either of the three individual classes, and it may be assumed that both the above-mentioned increases of 4·2 and 3·6 per cent. understate the full growth, perhaps to a greater extent in the case of flats, where the total numbers are small in comparison with the numbers of private houses. Putting classes I, II, and III together, that is in the aggregate of buildings designed solely for private residences, the dwellings have increased by 4·8 per cent. during the decennium.

Of the total dwellings in all classes of buildings, 7,759,821, or 96·6 per cent., were in the occupation of private families, 51,209, or 0·6 per cent., in the occupation of non-private families and 218,833, or 2·7 per cent. were classified as vacant.

Vacant or unoccupied dwellings numbered 434,048 in 1911 so that the present numbers represent a decrease of 215,215 or nearly one half of the earlier figure. In view of the extreme shortage of houses in 1921 it is perhaps surprising that the decrease shown is not greater, and that existing unoccupied premises are apparently so numerous. It must be borne in mind, however, that in both the 1911 and 1921 classification, unoccupied dwellings include both tenantless dwellings and also premises merely vacant on census night through the temporary absence of the occupier.

and that both the returns, therefore, overstate the numbers of dwellings vacant and available for occupation. Moreover, in view of the much larger number of visitors enumerated in seaside and health resorts in 1921 (see reference to inflation in Appendix A), it is probable that the houses vacant through the temporary absence of their occupiers were relatively more numerous in 1921 and that considerably more than one half of the tenantless dwellings of 1911 must have been absorbed by 1921.

Proportion of Families to Structurally Separate Dwellings.—From the following table, which compares for England and Wales the numbers of families with the dwellings they occupy, it will be seen that while the occupied dwellings have increased by 6·7 per cent. the growth in the number of private families has been at about one and one half times this rate, or 10·0 per cent., so that the average number of families per occupied dwelling has increased from 1·09 in 1911 to 1·12 in 1921, though, the families being smaller in average size, the population per occupied dwelling has decreased from 4·93 to 4·85 persons per dwelling.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1911.

	1921.	1911.	Increase or Decrease (—).	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Structurally separate dwellings occupied ..	7,811,030	7,319,420	491,610	6·72
Structurally separate dwellings vacant ..	218,833	434,048	— 215,215	— 49·58
Private families	8,739,197	7,943,137	796,060	10·02
Excess of private families over occupied dwellings.	928,167	623,717	304,450	—
Average number of private families per occupied dwelling.	1·12	1·09	—	—
Number of persons per occupied dwelling ..	4·85	4·93	—	—

Note.—In 1911 structurally divided houses were not separately identified, and the total dwellings shown for that year is understated to the extent by which such houses were returned as undivided structures instead of as flats or tenements. The dwellings shown both for 1921 and 1911 include those occupied by non-private families (51,209 in 1921).

If it could be assumed that each private family normally requires a separate dwelling, and that the demand for dwellings is accordingly proportionate to the number of families, the increase of the “families per dwelling” ratio from 1·09 in 1911 to 1·12 in 1921 might be interpreted as representing an increase in the deficiency of dwellings of rather more than 200,000 as compared with the position in 1911. A number so obtained, however, will throw little light upon current housing conditions without an examination into the composition of the families and the accommodation in the dwellings they occupy.

The classification of structurally separate dwellings (other than those occupied by non-private families) by the number of living rooms they contain, and by the numbers of families occupying them has been introduced for the first time on this occasion, and an analysis has been given in respect of each urban and rural area in Table 10 of the county census volumes, and for England and Wales as a whole in Table 20 of the General Tables volume.

TABLE XVII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF OCCUPATION.

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921.

	Size.				All Sizes.	Average Rooms per dwelling.
	1-3 rooms.	4-5 rooms.	6-8 rooms.	9 rooms and over.		
Vacant	55	109	85	25	274	5·44
Occupied by 1 private family	1,612	4,490	2,237	443	8,782	5·01
Occupied by 2 private families	22	258	420	49	749	6·02
Occupied by 3 or more private families ..	1	20	115	59	195	7·84
Total	1,690	4,877	2,857	576	10,000	5·14
Average number of families per dwelling ..	1·01	1·06	1·25	1·39	1·13	—

From the proportion figures of Table XVII it will be seen that self-contained dwellings of three rooms or less account for 16.9 per cent. of the whole, 48.8 per cent. or very nearly one half, contain four or five living rooms only, 28.6 per cent. six, seven or eight rooms, while in 5.8 per cent. there are nine or more rooms. Plural occupation, that is occupation of a single dwelling by more than one family, is present in each of the types distinguished, and, as is natural, its frequency increases with the increase in size of the dwelling, though, owing to the relative scarceness of dwellings of the largest type, the numbers are highest in dwellings of 6-8 rooms, where of 2,278,444 total dwelling units, 334,583 or 15 per cent. were in the occupation of two families each, and 91,537 or 4 per cent. each contained three or more families. Even in the smallest dwellings, that is, those of three rooms or less, 17,718 out of 1,349,390 were occupied by two families and 885 by three or more families each.

Alternatively, it may be stated that of the 8,739,197 private families enumerated in the country at large

7,006,707 or 80.2 per cent. were living in the single occupation of separate dwellings.

1,195,614 or 13.7 per cent. were living two families to a dwelling.

536,876 or 6.1 per cent. were housed in dwellings containing three or more families each.

Conspicuous as is the difference between the number of families and the separate dwellings available for them and the evident need, therefore, for a considerable increase in the latter, it must be remembered that, in the sense that the term "family" is used for census purposes, the ideal of one dwelling for each family is an impracticable one since a single lodger boarding separately from the occupier is regarded—as on previous occasions—as a separate family. This and similar cases involving a degree of inter-dependence between one "family" and another, render plural occupation inevitable and the total families must always be in excess of the occupied dwellings.

Throughout the country the 4 and 5-roomed group of dwellings usually shows a marked predominance over the other groups distinguished in the classification, but there is considerable variation in the incidence of the smaller and larger premises, as may be seen from the following table, which contrasts counties with the highest and lowest average number of rooms per dwelling.

TABLE XVIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF OCCUPATION, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PER DWELLING IN CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

	Proportion per 1,000 dwellings having				Average no. of rooms per dwelling.	Average number of families per dwelling of				
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6-8 rooms	9 or more rooms		1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6-8 rooms	9 or more rooms	All dwellings.
Counties with the highest average number of rooms per dwelling :—										
Radnorshire	125	402	324	149	6.07	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.02
Sussex, East	87	445	344	124	6.02	1.02	1.10	1.28	1.38	1.19
Isle of Wight	50	469	379	102	5.97	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.11	1.04
Middlesex	60	404	455	81	5.90	1.02	1.11	1.40	1.45	1.26
London	181	272	423	124	5.85	1.02	1.28	1.88	2.20	1.60
Surrey	61	515	322	102	5.84	1.02	1.08	1.16	1.13	1.11
Sussex, West	75	508	320	97	5.81	1.00	1.04	1.12	1.18	1.08
Devonshire	134	408	340	118	5.79	1.01	1.08	1.34	1.55	1.21
Westmorland	148	415	341	96	5.71	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.01
Merionethshire	175	391	322	112	5.70	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.02
Counties with the lowest average number of rooms per dwelling :—										
Northumberland ..	538	312	117	33	3.78	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.06
Durham	458	404	117	21	3.89	1.03	1.10	1.32	1.38	1.10
Yorkshire, West Riding	340	485	152	23	4.30	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.08	1.02
Lancashire	147	652	176	25	4.71	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.21	1.06
Staffordshire	141	626	210	23	4.74	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.04
Worcestershire	206	526	221	47	4.89	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.03
Yorkshire, East Riding..	195	526	230	49	4.90	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.03
Cumberland	252	447	240	61	4.92	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.03
Warwickshire	199	461	307	33	5.01	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.17	1.06
Nottinghamshire ..	115	630	225	30	5.07	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.03
Yorkshire, North Riding	213	488	233	66	5.07	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.05

Broadly speaking, the largest dwellings are to be found in the rural and residential counties and the smallest in the industrial areas, particularly those associated with the mining industry. Of the latter, Northumberland and Durham are prominent in respect of their very high proportions of dwellings of the smallest type; in Northumberland more than half of the total are of three rooms or less and in Durham the proportion of 45·8 per cent. in this group is greater than that of either of the other sizes distinguished. And not only are the small dwellings predominant in these two counties, but they are occupied by a larger number of families on the average than obtains elsewhere, though in the relatively fewer number of large houses the occupation is under average. Counties with the highest average number of rooms per dwelling naturally show an excess in the proportions of the larger sizes, but they are not so regularly constituted in respect of the smaller types; London, for example, standing fifth on the list, contains an excessive proportion of 1-3 roomed dwellings, due no doubt to the flats and tenement buildings, which are characteristic of the central portion of this region, while at the same time there is a notable deficiency in the proportion of 4-5 roomed premises. In Surrey and Sussex West, with the sixth and seventh largest overall averages, the 4-5 roomed type is more numerous than all other types combined, but on the other hand, the proportion of 1-3 roomed dwellings is very low indeed.

Size of Family in relation to Number of Rooms Occupied.—The essential aspect of housing and overcrowding questions is dealt with in detail in Table 11 of the County Volumes, where the private families of each area are classified according to size, i.e. the number of persons in the family, and also by the unit of occupation, the number of rooms occupied by each individual family. Similar analyses for England and Wales as a whole and for the aggregates of county boroughs, urban districts and rural districts are given in Table 22 of the General Tables Volume.

It is to be noted that the unit of occupation in these tables is the number of rooms occupied by a family whether this number forms the whole or part only of a structurally separate dwelling; 1,732,490, or nearly 20 per cent. of the total of 8,739,197 private families, were living two or more in a dwelling, and in respect of each of these the number of rooms scheduled as the unit of occupation will be less than the total rooms in the dwelling.

The analysis for the country as a whole is summarised in the tables which follow :—

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Unit of Occupation (Rooms).	Private Families.				Population in Private Families 1921.	Average Size of Family (Persons).		Average Number of Rooms per Person.	
	Number 1921.	Increase or Decrease (—) 1911-1921.	Distribution per cent.			1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
			1921.	1911.					
1	317,417	62,707	3·6	3·2	623,869	1·97	1·90	0·51	0·53
2	917,958	257,486	10·5	8·3	2,834,802	3·09	3·18	0·65	0·63
3	1,358,681	250,808	15·5	13·9	5,330,506	3·92	4·00	0·76	0·75
4	2,144,183	162,755	24·4	25·0	9,052,608	4·22	4·31	0·95	0·93
5	1,815,058	175,960	20·8	20·7	8,247,536	4·54	4·73	1·10	1·06
6	1,126,182	36,863	12·9	13·7	5,037,734	4·47	4·70	1·34	1·28
7	441,690	—28,233	5·1	5·9	1,981,853	4·49	4·75	1·56	1·47
8	262,607	—18,725	3·0	3·5	1,213,883	4·62	4·88	1·73	1·64
9	131,363	—25,303	1·5	2·0	628,275	4·78	5·07	1·88	1·78
10 and over.	224,058	—78,258	2·7	3·8	1,228,880	5·48	5·88	2·26	*
Total	8,739,197	796,060	100·0	100·0	36,179,946	4·14	4·36	1·10	*

* Information not available.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

No. of Persons in Family.	Private Families.				Number of Rooms occupied 1921.	Average Num- ber of Rooms per Family 1921.	Average Number of Rooms per Person.		
	Number 1921.	Increase or Decrease (—) 1911- 1921.	Distribution per cent.				In all Units of Occu- pation 1921.	In 1-9 Rooms only.	
			1921.	1911.				1921.	1911.
1	526,856	103,674	6.0	5.3	1,537,414	2.92	2.92	2.86	2.78
2	1,546,948	263,366	17.7	16.2	6,211,298	4.02	2.01	1.96	2.03
3	1,823,619	292,207	20.8	19.3	8,025,025	4.40	1.47	1.43	1.49
4	1,625,292	185,773	18.6	18.1	7,639,661	4.70	1.18	1.13	1.17
5	1,213,464	67,845	13.9	14.4	5,930,385	4.89	0.98	0.93	0.96
6	818,448	-4,580	9.4	10.4	4,101,994	5.01	0.84	0.79	0.81
7	520,074	-31,143	6.0	6.9	2,661,523	5.12	0.73	0.68	0.70
8	314,771	-30,073	3.6	4.3	1,646,566	5.23	0.65	0.60	0.62
9	179,344	-21,398	2.1	2.5	968,345	5.40	0.60	0.54	0.57
10 and over.	170,381	-29,611	1.9	2.6	1,063,715	6.24	0.58	0.48	0.50
Total	8,739,197	796,060	100.0	100.0	39,785,926	4.55	1.10	1.06	1.05

	1921.	1911.
Average size of private family (persons)	4.14	4.36
Average number of rooms occupied per family :—		
(a) In all units of occupation	4.55	*
(b) In units of occupation of 1-9 rooms only	4.35	4.52
Average numbers of rooms occupied per person :—		
(a) In all units of occupation	1.10	*
(b) In units of occupation of 1-9 rooms only	1.06	1.05

* Information not available.

From Table XIX it will be seen that the commonest unit of occupation is that consisting of four rooms which forms 24.4 per cent. of the whole; 20.8 per cent. consist of 5 rooms, 15.5 per cent. of 3 rooms and 12.9 of 6 rooms, so that nearly 74 per cent. of the units of occupation consist of from 3 to 6 rooms, the balance being distributed amongst smaller and larger units, rather more than half going into the former category.

As regards the size of families Table XX shows that 20.8 per cent. of the total private families consist of 3 persons, 18.6 per cent. of 4 persons, 17.7 per cent. of 2 persons and 13.9 per cent. of 5 persons, 71 per cent. of the total thus consisting of from 2 to 5 persons each. Persons scheduled as living alone form 6.0 per cent. of the separate families, or 1.5 per cent. of the total private family population.

It will be seen from Table XX that as compared with 1911, the increase of 796,060 in the number of private families is compounded of two portions, a decrease in the numbers at each size from 6 upwards aggregating to 116,805 in all, coupled with the much larger increase of 912,865 in respect of families of 5 persons or less.

The average size of family has thereby been reduced from 4.36 persons in 1911 to 4.14 persons in 1921, a drop of 5 per cent. The general decline in the size of families between 1911 and 1921 has been consistently observed in almost every section of the country; it has been foreseen and commented upon in the successive Annual Reports of the Registrar General and may be regarded as a natural consequence of the increase in the marriage rate in association with a heavily reduced birth rate and the increased (allowing for war deaths) death rate.

The reduction in the size of families, while it may not abate the demands of individual families for separate dwellings, obviously justifies a review of the general position by reference to the reduced requirements of families in point of accommodation. Accordingly, in any comparison of present housing conditions with those of 1911, it is very necessary, in view of the fact that approximately 20 per cent. of the families occupy a portion only of a structurally separate dwelling each, that changes in the size of the individual occupations should be brought into account. Complete comparisons in respect of this latter fact are not available, owing to the absence of information, for 1911, of the number of rooms in units of occupation of 10 rooms or more; and such comparisons as are possible and as are made hereafter, must be understood to be limited to families living in units of occupation of nine rooms or less. These 1911 families, for whom particulars are forthcoming, number 96 per cent. of the total number of families then enumerated, so that their degree of incompleteness is hardly likely to be enough seriously to prejudice the comparisons.

The tables show that whereas, as already stated, the average size of family has dropped by about 5 per cent., the average unit of occupation has decreased from 4.52 rooms per family in 1911 to 4.35 in 1921, a decline of less than 4 per cent., with the consequence that the average number of occupied rooms per person in the country as a whole has improved from 1.05 in 1911 to 1.06 in 1921.

Disregarding, therefore, differences in types of accommodation and size of rooms (on which the census returns are, of course, silent) the population as a whole is, on a general average of rooms per person, rather less densely housed than it was in 1911. The significance of the comparison, however, lies not so much in the amount of the improvement, which is very small, but in the fact that in the face of the widespread housing shortage experienced throughout the country at the present time, present conditions should, on any basis of comparison, appear more favourable than in 1911, when the pressure was certainly less acute than it is to-day.

From the following table, which shows for units of occupation of less than 10 rooms, the numbers of persons living under various conditions of room accommodation and the proportion of those numbers to the total population in private families, it will be observed that the slight improvement in the general average density referred to in the previous paragraph has been occasioned mainly by a redistribution of the numbers recorded at the more favourable end of the density scale.

TABLE XXI.—POPULATION AND PROPORTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION LIVING UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS OF ROOM ACCOMMODATION, 1921 AND 1911.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Average number of occupants per room.	1921.		1911.	
	Population in Private Families.		Population in Private Families.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
$\frac{1}{2}$ or less	3,654,375	10.1	3,349,229	9.7
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than 1	8,094,314	22.4	7,629,070	22.0
1	5,817,374	16.1	5,183,449	15.0
Over 1 but not over $1\frac{1}{2}$	8,295,021	22.9	8,026,230	23.2
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 2	5,615,693	15.5	5,501,453	15.9
" 2 " " " $2\frac{1}{2}$	1,734,633	4.8	1,668,580	4.8
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 3	1,102,521	3.0	955,167	2.8
" 3 but less than 4	316,476	0.9	262,374	0.8
4 and over	320,659	0.9	253,351	0.7
Population in tenements of over 9 rooms	1,228,880	3.4	1,777,270	5.1
Total	36,179,946	100.0	34,606,173	100.0

It will be seen that 32·5 per cent. of the population are returned as living at densities of less than 1 person per room, that for 54·5 per cent. of the total the densities are from one to two persons per room, and that for 9·6 per cent. they are more than two persons to a room. The ratio of more than two persons per room was selected in the census reports for 1911 and earlier years as an approximate comparative index figure for the purpose of measuring the prevalence and distribution of overcrowding conditions. Since, however, that ratio has been commented upon, as though it had been propounded as an absolute standard or a definition of overcrowding, it may be well to observe that its use in this sense in the census statistics implies no judgment whatever as to what in fact constitutes overcrowding. That persons living at this density are more crowded than others and that they can accordingly be regarded as more badly housed in general than those at more favourable densities of occupation, is however, incontrovertible, and it is significant to note that both the numbers enumerated in the class and the proportion they bear to the total show an increase over the corresponding figures of 1911, and further that within the group itself this unfavourable increase in numbers and proportions is most strongly marked at the worst densities shown in the table.

Some further examination of the "rooms per person" ratio is, however, necessary before the general average can be utilised as a basis for the consideration of housing conditions in any given area. The actual unit of distribution is neither the person on the one side, nor the room on the other, since in practice it is always a group of persons, classified in the census as a "private family," who share in common a group of rooms here denominated the "unit of occupation." Hence the ratio of rooms to persons, while forming a simple basis of comparison, is incomplete as a measure of conditions relating not to the individual, but to the family as a composite whole; and it is to the movements in the size and accommodation of families that attention must be directed for a more definite knowledge of the changes in the standards of housing.

The reduction in the average size of family within the several units of occupation or, to speak more accurately, the increase in the numbers of the smaller and the decrease in the numbers of the larger sized families has already been remarked. For the purpose of obtaining comparative figures relating to their accommodation it has been necessary to develop the 1911 statistics rather more fully than had hitherto been done in order to show the relation between different sizes of families and the number of rooms in their occupation. The resulting figures are shown in Table XXII in which comparable figures for 1911 and 1921 are given showing the average number of rooms per family and rooms per person in families of each size.

TABLE XXII.—ROOMS PER FAMILY AND ROOMS PER PERSON, 1911 AND 1921.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons in Family.	Rooms per family (Private families only).			Rooms per person.		
	All Families 1921.	Excluding Families living in 10 or more rooms.		All Families 1921.	Excluding families living in 10 or more rooms.	
		1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2·92	2·86	2·78	2·92	2·86	2·78
2.	4·02	3·92	4·05	2·01	1·96	2·03
3.	4·40	4·28	4·46	1·47	1·43	1·49
4.	4·70	4·53	4·66	1·18	1·13	1·17
5.	4·89	4·67	4·80	·98	·93	·96
6.	5·01	4·74	4·87	·84	·79	·81
7.	5·12	4·78	4·93	·73	·68	·70
8.	5·23	4·82	4·99	·65	·60	·62
9.	5·40	4·90	5·09	·60	·54	·57
10.	5·67	5·03	5·23	·57	·50	·52
11.	6·07	5·16	5·42	·55	·47	·49
12.	6·79	5·34	5·63	·57	·45	·47
13.	7·75	5·56	5·84	·60	·43	·45
14.	9·33	5·79	6·13	·67	·41	·44
15.	16·38	6·22	6·40	·99	·39	·43
All families ..	4·55	4·35	4·52	1·10	1·06	1·05

It will be observed that while the number of rooms per family increases consistently with the increase in the size of the family, the increase in the former is at a much slower rate, with the consequence that the individual's share, or the average number of rooms per person, usually declines as the family becomes larger. This is consistently true for the whole range of families living in units of accommodation of 9 rooms or less, comprising in all 96 per cent. of the total private families, but when the occupants of larger dwellings are brought into account column 5 of the table appears to show that for families of 12 or more persons an increase in the size of family is more than compensated for by the increase in the rooms occupied. The circumstances of large families living in large houses, some of which are probably akin to those excluded from this analysis under the category of non-private families, are, however, somewhat exceptional, and for the bulk of the families the general rule of a decrease in the average rooms per person with the increase in size of family may be said to hold good. A rule of this sort might reasonably have been inferred from general observation, but what might not so easily have been foreseen is the degree of contrast between the housing of large and small families. The maximum individual density shown for the smallest families is in each case about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as generous as the average for the whole and this diminishes by progressive stages to a minimum of less than half of the general average in the case of families of the largest size. The existence of a similar grading in 1911 when the number of empty and available dwellings was far in excess of present numbers indicates that it is a circumstance governed by economic or other conditions which are independent of the presence or absence of houses.

Examination of the comparable figures for 1911 and 1921 shows that during the past decade an improvement in the rooms per person ratio is recorded only in respect of single person families where the density was already at its most favourable point, while a deterioration has taken place for all other sizes of family, including the larger families whose density was already approaching the region of overcrowding.

This deterioration is not, of course, inconsistent with the improvement in the general average density from 1.05 to 1.06 rooms per person. That improvement follows from the fact that the increase in population since 1911 has been accompanied by a relatively greater increase in the total number of rooms occupied. But owing to the increase in the number of families, the average number of rooms per average family has been reduced from 4.52 in 1911 to 4.35 in 1921; although, the average family being smaller in 1921 than in 1911, the density per person in the average family, so far from being worsened has, in fact, improved, as indicated above. But it is in the actual, and not the average, allocation of rooms per family that the important movements above mentioned have taken place. The re-grouping of the population into smaller family units has been accompanied by a re-allocation of the available rooms. As families are now smaller, the weight of their distribution has in consequence moved on the density curve in the direction of the more favourable housing standards. In other words, a larger proportion of the population have become qualified for the housing advantages enjoyed by small families, and have thus absorbed out of the available pool of rooms a larger share than previously fell to the lot of families of the same size, the share remaining to the larger families being correspondingly diminished. But the slight improvement in the total supply of rooms in relation to the total population has not been sufficient to support an increased number of smaller families at the full standards of density which prevailed for such families in 1911: the families of three, for example, which replaced the families of four, housed in 1911 at a density of 1.17 have had to be content with a density of 1.43 instead of reaching the density of 1.49 enjoyed by families of three in 1911. Thus, although as compared with 1911, more of the population is now grouped in the smaller families housed at a density, e.g. of over one room per person, and less in the larger families housed below that standard, the redistribution has been accompanied by a lowering of the 1911 density standards for families of every size save those consisting of single individuals.

The diversity of the room density amongst families of various sizes given in Table XXII clearly shows that an average density expressed by the ratio of total rooms to total population is not of itself an informative guide to the standard of housing in a given community. A density of 1 might be superlatively generous in a neighbourhood where large families was the rule, while the same figure in an area of small families would indicate a relatively inferior housing position. For the purpose of providing index figures by means of which the housing conditions of different areas may be

compared with one another and which will at the same time take into account the variations in the sizes of the families found in those areas, a method of standardisation has been adopted throughout the census reports based upon the density ratios for England and Wales, 1911 (shown in column 4 of Table XXII); by multiplying these ratios into the numbers of families of each size in an area, a hypothetical number of rooms is obtained, which, by comparison with the actual rooms enumerated, indicates how far the accommodation in the area exceeds or falls short of the general standard of housing in England and Wales in 1911. The use of such a standard thus enables comparison of the conditions in a series of areas to be made not only with those of the area which provides the standard but between the individual areas themselves or between the conditions in the same area at different points of time. The choice of the standard is not a matter of unimportance; as with the standard of overcrowding referred to on a previous page, it implies no judgment whatever on the part of the census authorities as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of any given number of rooms for families of a particular size; it merely represents the conditions actually obtaining in a wide area—England and Wales as a whole—at a comparatively recent date, viz., 1911. The 1911 figures were adopted in preference to those of 1921 for the reason that when the earlier county volumes in which these comparisons were instituted were published, the full 1921 material had not been tabulated and recourse was therefore had to the most recent data then available in respect of the country at large; the latter may from one point of view be preferred since it will be free from any abnormality which might be introduced by the varying degrees of house shortage experienced throughout the country in 1921.

To have maintained the 1911 standard densities in respect of the families of various sizes enumerated in England and Wales in 1921, approximately 38,149,000 rooms would have been required, whereas the actual returns account for a total of 37,007,000 only in occupation, so that by a comparison of this kind, the position may be said to have worsened in the 10 years by approximately 3 per cent., or alternatively, that the addition of extra accommodation comprising about 1,142,000 living rooms would be required to bring the present standard up to that of 1911.

Comparison of Structurally Separate Dwellings and Units of Occupation.—In the following statement the distribution of structurally separate dwellings (i.e. in regard to the number of rooms they contain) is contrasted with the similar distribution of units of accommodation—whether structurally separate or not—in the actual occupation of individual families containing two persons or more each.

Number of Rooms.*	Units of Occupation Inhabited by Individual Families.†		Structurally Separate Dwellings.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1-3	2,245,348	27·3	1,305,111	16·8
4-5	3,830,364	46·6	3,803,804	49·0
6-8	1,786,773	21·8	2,210,835	28·5
9 or more	349,856	4·3	440,071	5·7
Total	8,212,341	100·0	7,759,821	100·0

* Exclusive of bathroom, scullery, etc. † Exclusive of units in the occupation of single person families.

These figures have little direct relation to the present housing shortage; indeed, had it been possible to construct a similar table for 1911, it must have pointed to substantially similar conclusions. But if it be true that, as suggested in a previous paragraph, the size of the unit of occupation is primarily determined by economic conditions, then the distribution of the different sizes of units shown above (columns 2 and 3) may be taken as a proportionate measure of the effective requirements of the population for varying quantities of house-room, and, as such, may be compared with the distribution of the available structurally separate dwellings with corresponding accommodation (columns 4 and 5).

It will be seen that in the case of accommodation of five rooms or less the units of occupation exceed the number of structurally separate dwellings, the excess being specially marked as regards the units of 1-3 rooms, occupied, as the table shows, by nearly two and one quarter millions, or 27·3 per cent. of the total families in the country. Conversely, in the case of accommodation of six rooms and over, the structurally separate dwellings are in excess of the corresponding numbers of units of occupation, with the result that a large proportion of such dwellings are occupied by two or more families.

How far it is desirable, or indeed possible, that a structurally separate dwelling should be available for every family is not a consideration with which this commentary is concerned, or which these figures are intended to elucidate. But as all building operations for housing purposes obviously contemplate the erection of separate dwellings for occupation by single families, such figures (or better still, the corresponding figures for smaller areas which can be compiled from the available data provided in the county reports), may afford some useful guidance by illustrating the relative sufficiency or deficiency of separate dwellings of different sizes, and thus suggesting the type and size of dwelling which, so far as these indications go, could most suitably supplement the existing supply.

Families and Housing in Urban and Rural Districts.—The next series of tables compares for London and the aggregates of county boroughs, smaller towns and rural districts, the incidence of families of various size, the rooms they occupy and the relation between them in the manner so far discussed for the country as a whole.

TABLE XXIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PRIVATE FAMILIES BY SIZE OF FAMILY, 1921.

	Proportion per 1,000 Private Families consisting of the following numbers of persons. 1921.										Average No. of persons per family.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	1921.	1911.
England and Wales.	60	177	208	186	139	94	60	36	21	19	4.14	4.36
London	116	207	204	164	116	77	50	31	18	17	3.79	4.15
County Boroughs	50	170	209	191	144	97	62	37	21	19	4.21	4.42
Other Urban Areas.	50	171	212	192	143	96	60	36	21	19	4.19	4.40
All Rural Areas	60	180	205	182	138	95	61	37	21	21	4.16	4.31

In the order of their respective frequencies of families of different sizes, the county boroughs, smaller towns and rural districts are similar to one another and correspond to the country at large. Families of three persons are the most numerous, followed by those consisting of 4, 2 and 5 persons in each case, the principal difference between them being the rather greater proportion of both very small and very large families in the rural districts than in either of the urban categories. London, on the other hand, is distinctly different in this respect from other areas, for the predominant family is that of 2 persons and the presence of large numbers of lodgers results in a proportion of single person families more than twice that of other towns and nearly as greatly in excess of the corresponding rural proportion. In each case it will be observed that the average family is smaller now than it was in 1911, the amount of the reduction being relatively smallest in the rural areas and greatest in London. The London average it may be noted was markedly lower than that of either of the other areas distinguished above in 1911 and the disparity has accordingly been widened during the succeeding years.

TABLE XXIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PRIVATE FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1921.

	Distribution of 1,000 Private Families according to number of rooms occupied, 1921.										Average number of rooms per private family.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	All private families (1921).	Private families occupying 1-9 rooms (1921).	Private families occupying 1-9 rooms (1911).
England and Wales.	36	105	155	244	208	129	51	30	15	27	4.55	4.35	4.52
London	132	211	235	180	90	61	32	22	11	26	3.62	3.38	3.56
County Boroughs	34	108	163	253	213	136	44	24	11	14	4.39	4.29	4.49
Other Urban Areas	20	88	132	249	234	148	57	31	16	25	4.74	4.55	4.75
Rural Districts ..	7	62	133	268	227	128	62	44	23	46	5.09	4.71	4.74

The contrast between London and other portions of the country in respect of the numbers of persons in the family is repeated in the above table in the distribution of the units of occupation according to the number of rooms occupied by the families.

As with the analogous distribution of structurally separate dwellings referred to on an earlier page, the smaller units predominate to a far greater extent in the metropolis than in either of the other sections. The most frequent unit of occupation in this area is that of three rooms, which account for nearly one quarter of the whole, and next to this comes the almost as numerous two-roomed unit. Single room occupation is recorded in respect of 13.2 per cent. of the total families as compared with 3.4 per cent., 2.0 per cent. and 0.7 per cent. in the county boroughs, other urban areas and in the rural districts respectively. Outside London, the four-roomed unit of occupation occurs with the greatest frequency and is followed by that of five rooms in each case, the two together accounting for between forty-six and fifty per cent. of the total units of occupation in each of the other aggregates. Generally speaking, in these areas the frequencies of the smaller units decrease, and those of the larger units increase with decreased urbanisation, so that whereas the proportion of families living in 1-3 rooms is 30.5 per cent. in the county boroughs, 24.0 per cent. in the smaller towns and 20.2 per cent. in the rural districts, the order is reversed in respect of units of occupation of six rooms or more, the proportion of 22.9 per cent. in the aggregate of county boroughs rising to 27.7 per cent. in the smaller towns and to 30.3 per cent. in the rural districts. For all families taken together the average unit of occupation is highest in the rural areas at 5.09 rooms and lowest in London (3.62 rooms) and it will be observed that the average unit of accommodation has, like the average number of persons in the family, decreased in each case since 1911.

But whereas in the county boroughs and also in the smaller towns the amount of the decreases in each of these functions have been practically similar to one another, so that the individual space allotment or average density in terms of rooms per person has remained unaltered, in both London and the rural districts, the decrease in the size of the family has been greater than the corresponding decrease in the rooms occupied, with the result that the overall densities, widely different as they are in the two areas, both show an improvement over the corresponding figures of 1911.

This is shown in the following statement, which also brings out the marked and consistent superiority of the housing position in the rural areas for all classes of families distinguished and the almost invariable deterioration in density as the degree of urbanisation increases from the rural aggregate at the top to London at the other extreme.

Persons in Family.	Rooms per person.				
	England and Wales.	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Areas.	Rural Districts.
1	2.92	1.82	2.91	3.32	3.70
2	2.01	1.46	1.95	2.14	2.28
3	1.47	1.16	1.43	1.53	1.61
4	1.18	0.98	1.14	1.22	1.28
5	0.98	0.86	0.94	1.00	1.07
6-7	0.79	0.72	0.75	0.81	0.88
8-9	0.63	0.61	0.58	0.63	0.72
10 or more	0.58	0.60	0.50	0.54	0.74
All private families, 1921 ..	1.10	0.96	1.04	1.13	1.22
Private families occupying 1-9 rooms (1921)	1.06	0.91	1.02	1.09	1.15
.. .. . (1911)	1.05	0.88	1.02	1.09	1.13

The overall average density in the aggregate of rural districts amounts to 1.22 rooms per person, a figure about 11 per cent. more generous than the mean for the whole country. The smaller towns are represented by an average density figure of 1.13 which is also above normal, while below the mean are the county boroughs, 1.04 rooms per person, and London, the worst in this series, at a figure of 0.96.

The relative position of housing in rural and urban areas and the rather more favourable nature of the intercensal changes recorded for London and the rural areas as compared with the other urban areas is also brought out in the next table, which shows the numbers and proportions of individuals living at densities falling within the conventional overcrowding standard of more than two persons per room, or, in the reciprocal form shown in the table, of less than 0.5 room per person.

TABLE XXV.—DENSITY OF OCCUPATION, 1921.

	Population in Private Families having the following average numbers of Rooms per Person, 1921.								Proportion per 1,000 population in Private Families, 1911.	
	Number.				Proportion per 1,000 population in Private Families.				Under .5 Rooms per Person.	.5 and under 1.0 Rooms per Person.
	Under .3.	.3 and under .5.	.5 and under .7.	.7 and under 1.0.	Under .3.	.3 and under .5.	.5 and under .7.	.7 and under 1.0.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.	521,199	2,959,074	7,814,743	6,134,688	14	82	216	170	91	391
London	129,342	554,156	1,153,139	596,499	30	131	272	141	178	409
Aggregate of C.B.s ..	208,976	1,101,687	2,772,363	2,104,170	17	91	230	174	94	415
Aggregate of other urban areas.	130,744	870,220	2,535,832	2,157,581	11	70	205	175	74	383
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	52,137	433,011	1,353,409	1,276,438	7	58	180	170	66	360

In spite of some improvement since 1911 there are still more than 680,000 persons in the Administrative County of London, or over 16 per cent. of the total county population, housed at a density of less than 0.5 room each as compared with 9.6 per cent. for the country as a whole. The total metropolitan population amounts to 12 per cent. of that of England and Wales, while its share of the overcrowded population (less than 0.5 room per person) is nearly 20 per cent. of the whole and of the even more densely housed element, represented by a density of less than 0.3 room each, its share is increased to 25 per cent. Persons living at a density of less than 0.5 room per person have increased from 9.4 per cent. in 1911 to 10.8 per cent. in 1921 in county boroughs, and in the smaller towns the increase has been from 7.4 to 8.1 per cent. in the same period. The position in rural districts, far better than either of the urban areas in 1911, shows a slight improvement, the proportions for 1911 and 1921 being 6.6 and 6.5 per cent. respectively.

Returning once again to the total private families in each area, that is to say, disregarding the special circumstances of the more densely housed as a separate class, comparison of their relative housing positions in reference to the common standard, referred to on page 44, by which allowance is made for the characteristic differences in the distribution of private families by size, is provided in the following statement.

	1921.				1911.			
	Standard Rooms.	Actual Rooms.	Excess or Deficiency (-).		Standard Rooms.	Actual Rooms.	Excess or Deficiency (-).	
			Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
England and Wales ..	38,149,087	37,006,712	-1,142,375	-3.0	34,506,500	34,506,500	—	—
London	4,741,072	3,696,142	-1,044,930	-22.0	4,336,626	3,495,952	-840,674	-19.4
Aggregate of C.B.s ..	12,759,668	12,124,939	-634,729	-5.0	10,512,619	10,379,363	-133,256	-1.3
Aggregate of U.D.s (less London and C.B.s).	12,935,250	13,064,772	129,522	1.0	12,157,539	12,718,796	561,257	4.6
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	7,713,097	8,120,859	407,762	5.3	7,500,981	7,912,389	411,408	5.5

The actual number of rooms counted in each area, both in 1911 and 1921, is contrasted with a "standard" number, which represents the number of rooms which would have been enumerated if the populations had been housed at the densities registered in respect of families of various sizes in the whole of England and Wales in 1911. The standard densities in question are those shown in column 4 or 7 of Table XXII and the "standard" rooms in each case is the aggregation of the products of the standard densities and the families or population in the families, as the case may be, of the several sizes shown in the table.

The relation of house room to population requirement in the four areas given by this comparison is different from that suggested by the average overall density figures of Table XXV only in point of detail. Conditions are at their worst in London where the number of rooms is more than a million, or about 22 per cent., less than the number required by the common standard. Between London and the county boroughs, which come next in order, the gap is nearly three times as great as between either of the succeeding pairs. County boroughs as a class show a deficiency of 5.0 per cent., while in the smaller towns and the rural districts the position is more favourable than the standard to the extent indicated by an excess in the number of rooms of approximately 1.0 per cent. and 5.3 per cent. respectively.

The relative positions were very similar in 1911, but it may be noted that the slight worsening of housing conditions in 1921, marked by the deficiency at the latter date of 3 per cent. for the whole country, has occurred wholly in the three urban divisions, for in the rural areas the position has remained practically stationary at a level of rather more than 5 per cent. in excess of the standard.

Families and Housing in Counties and Large Towns.—The importance of environmental influences in the life of an individual or community of individuals, and the large share contributed to those influences by the conditions under which people are grouped together for the many purposes of their common life, give to the housing enquiry a peculiarly local character and interest. This has been recognised in the census scheme of tabulation by the publication in the county series of volumes of statistics for every borough, urban district and rural district in practically as full detail as that given for the country as a whole. From these and the corresponding tables in the 1911 census report a full examination and comparison of the conditions in individual areas may be made. While considerations of space preclude discussion in a general report of the details of the 1,817 areas treated in this way, a general survey of the different types of area existing throughout the country and of the variations in the several factors bearing upon the housing of different sections of the population may be obtained from the following tables, which illustrate in a brief and comparative form the more prominent differences to be found in units of administrative counties (inclusive of their associated county boroughs) and in individual large towns.

Some idea of the relative types of residential property in the several areas may be obtained from columns *b*, *c* and *d* of the tables in which private dwellings are classified according to the nature of the buildings in which they occur, and from column *e*, which shows their average size in terms of rooms. In terms of the three types distinguished by columns *b*, *c* and *d*, the average distribution of dwellings throughout the country as a whole is given by the proportions of 89 per cent. of structurally undivided private houses, 4 per cent. of flats, tenements, etc., and 7 per cent. attached to shops, business premises, etc.; in the great majority of areas, however, the structurally undivided houses occur with greater frequency than is suggested by the average proportions, while dwellings scheduled as in flats, tenements, etc., are as a rule only a fraction of that indicated by the general average proportion. A prominent feature in the distribution of the types of property is the prevalence of flats, maisonettes, tenements, etc., in the well defined areas of London and the two northern counties of Northumberland and Durham, and their relative scarcity or almost complete absence everywhere else. In London the development of this class of residential accommodation is of course mainly due to the increasing pressure of commerce and industry upon an already completely developed area, for which reason its incidence, as represented by 21 per cent. of the total dwellings in the country as a whole, is naturally greatest in the central and inner boroughs, the proportions in the case of Westminster, St. Marylebone, Finsbury and Southwark reaching 40 per cent. or more. In Northumberland generally and in the adjacent portion of the county of Durham, where conditions approximate more to those on the other side of the

Scottish border, tenement property is even more prevalent than in London. In Northumberland the proportion for the whole county is 37 per cent. and reaches a maximum of 68 per cent. in the City of Newcastle, while in Durham the even higher proportions of 79 and 75 per cent. are recorded in South Shields County Borough and Gateshead County Borough, although, owing to the limitation of this feature to the northern half of the county, the average for Durham as a whole is only 19 per cent. In Middlesex and Surrey, influenced no doubt by the proximity of the Metropolis, the proportions are 8 and 4 per cent. respectively, and in East Sussex the proportion is also 4 per cent., but in no other county does it reach as much as 2 per cent., the great bulk of the residential property in all these areas consisting of structurally undivided private houses.

Dwellings attached to shops and other business premises average 7 per cent. of all dwellings in the country at large and vary in the county areas from 3 per cent. in Northumberland to 11 per cent. in London Administrative County. In the exceptional circumstances of the City of London itself the proportion is as high as 67 per cent.; the next in order, but far below, being the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone, 18 per cent. In 12 other Metropolitan Boroughs and in the County Boroughs of Brighton, Hastings and Plymouth, the proportions are not less than 10 per cent.

In respect of room accommodation, the counties with the highest and lowest average number of rooms per dwelling have already been referred to in conjunction with Table XVIII on page 39. In the list of large towns, the highest positions are claimed generally by some of the metropolitan boroughs, residential areas just outside the London boundary and fashionable watering places, e.g. Hampstead 7.96 rooms per dwelling, Paddington 7.53, Kensington 7.09, Hornsey 6.97, Bournemouth 6.95, Stoke Newington 6.73, Willesden 6.59, St. Pancras 6.57, and Islington 6.54. At the other end of the scale are found towns of Northumberland, Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, viz. South Shields 3.34 rooms per dwelling, Dewsbury 3.42, Gateshead 3.44, Tynemouth 3.62, Newcastle on Tyne 3.65, Halifax 3.72, Huddersfield 3.75, and Bradford 3.96; amongst these, also, occurs the City of London, with its large proportion of caretaker premises, standing sixth from the end, with an average of 3.70 rooms per dwelling.

The average sizes of private families in 1921 and 1911 are shown in columns *g* and *h*. In the county areas the 1921 figure varies between 3.76 and 4.62 persons, and in the large towns between the rather wider limits of 3.31 and 5.09 persons. The largest families are associated with the mining counties, Glamorgan 4.62, Stafford 4.62, Durham 4.61, Monmouth 4.56, Northumberland 4.45, Flint 4.42, Cumberland 4.40, Brecknock 4.40, and the smallest with agricultural areas generally. Apart from a broad division of this kind, the families of Wales appear to rule rather higher than those of comparable areas in England, and the position of London—lowest but two in the county list—is somewhat exceptional, though not unexpected, owing to the high frequency of families of the smallest types, in that the average family here is smaller than in many agricultural counties. Outside the County of London and its residential suburban area, the association of larger and smaller families with particular types of towns may be observed in the following lists of extreme cases recorded amongst the large towns of Table XXVII.

<i>Largest average families.</i>		<i>Smallest average families.</i>	
St. Helens C.B.	.. 5.09 persons.	Plymouth C.B.	.. 3.55 persons.
Warrington C.B.	.. 4.83 "	Bath C.B.	.. 3.59 "
Stoke on Trent C.B.	.. 4.82 "	Halifax C.B.	.. 3.60 "
Rhondda U.D.	.. 4.81 "	Hastings C.B.	.. 3.68 "
Bootle C.B.	.. 4.80 "	Exeter C.B.	.. 3.71 "
West Bromwich C.B.	.. 4.73 "	Cambridge M.B.	.. 3.74 "
Aberdare U.D.	.. 4.71 "	Gillingham M.B.	.. 3.78 "
Smethwick C.B.	.. 4.67 "	Rochdale C.B.	.. 3.79 "
Walsall C.B.	.. 4.61 "	Brighton C.B.	.. 3.79 "
Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	.. 4.59 "	Bradford C.B.	.. 3.81 "

It will be observed that the families of 1921 are smaller than they were 10 years ago in every one of the towns given in Table XXVII for which comparative figures are available, and that the reduction is almost as consistent in the county aggregates, the only two exceptions being Cardiganshire, which was below the average in 1911 and now shows a small increase, and Flintshire, where the position has remained stationary.

TABLE XXVI.—HOUSING OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, 1921.

Administrative County (with associated County Boroughs).	Percentage of Structurally Separate Dwellings returned as			Rooms per Dwelling 1921.	Families per Dwelling 1921.	Persons per Family.		Rooms per Person.		
	Private Houses.	Maison- nettes, Flats, Tenements, etc.	Attached to Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, etc.			1921.	1911.	All Private Families. 1921.	Families in 1-9 Rooms.	
									1921.	1911.
Col. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
England and Wales ..	89	4	7	5.14	1.13	4.14	4.36	1.10	1.06	1.05
Bedfordshire ..	93	0	7	5.32	1.04	3.99	4.15	1.29	1.24	1.24
Berkshire ..	93	0	7	5.49	1.06	4.00	§	1.30	1.22	§
Buckinghamshire ..	93	0	7	5.40	1.03	4.00	4.15	1.30	1.24	1.22
Cambridgeshire ..	95	0	5	5.38	1.03	3.76	4.03	1.38	1.32	1.27
Cheshire ..	94	0	6	5.12	1.06	4.20	4.41	1.15	1.11	1.13
Cornwall ..	96	0	4	5.51	1.03	3.85	4.03	1.39	1.33	1.26
Cumberland ..	96	0	4	4.92	1.03	4.40	4.55	1.09	1.04	1.03
Derbyshire ..	95	0	5	5.09	1.05	4.35	4.56	1.12	1.09	1.09
Devonshire ..	92	1	7	5.79	1.21	3.78	4.00	1.25	1.18	1.15
Dorsetshire ..	94	0	6	5.58	1.06	3.94	4.12	1.33	1.25	1.23
Durham ..	77	19	4	3.89	1.10	4.61	4.77	0.77	0.75	0.75
Ely, Isle of ..	94	0	6	5.23	1.01	4.05	4.12	1.27	1.24	1.23
Essex ..	91	3	6	5.41	1.19	4.16	4.39	1.09	1.07	1.07
Gloucestershire ¶ ..	91	2	7	5.44	1.14	3.97	4.23	1.20	1.15	1.15
Herefordshire ..	95	0	5	5.53	1.02	4.05	4.19	1.33	1.24	1.20
Hertfordshire ..	93	0	7	5.43	1.05	4.05	4.27	1.27	1.21	1.19
Huntingdonshire ..	93	0	7	5.43	1.01	3.89	4.07	1.38	1.31	1.25
Kent ..	91	1	8	5.62	1.10	4.09	4.24	1.25	1.19	1.20
Lancashire ..	92	1	7	4.71	1.06	4.27	§	1.04	1.02	§
Leicestershire ..	94	0	6	5.40	1.04	4.14	4.34	1.25	1.22	1.24
Lincs. (Holland) ..	95	0	5	5.36	1.02	4.08	||	1.29	1.26	||
.. (Kesteven) ..	95	0	5	5.30	1.01	3.97	§||	1.32	1.25	§||
.. (Lindsey) ..	94	0	6	5.34	1.05	4.10	§	1.24	1.20	§
London ..	68	21	11	5.85	1.60	3.79	4.15	0.96	0.91	0.88
Middlesex ..	85	8	7	5.90	1.26	4.05	4.39	1.14	1.11	1.10
Monmouthshire ..	94	0	6	5.34	1.17	4.56	4.90	1.00	0.98	0.98
Norfolk ..	95	0	5	5.34	1.02	3.96	4.09	1.33	1.27	1.25
Northamptonshire ..	94	0	6	5.37	1.05	3.96	4.26	1.28	1.24	1.22
Northumberland ..	60	37	3	3.78	1.06	4.45	4.63	0.80	0.77	0.76
Nottinghamshire ..	94	0	6	5.07	1.03	4.21	4.37	1.17	1.14	1.13
Oxfordshire ..	94	0	6	5.46	1.03	3.90	§	1.35	1.27	§
Peterborough, Soke of ..	95	—	5	5.51	1.05	3.92	4.12	1.34	1.31	1.33
Rutlandshire ..	94	—	6	5.45	1.01	3.83	4.13	1.41	1.29	1.18
Shropshire ..	95	0	5	5.09	1.02	4.18	4.38	1.19	1.12	1.07
Somersetshire ¶ ..	93	1	6	5.64	1.06	3.91	4.13	1.35	1.28	1.24
Southampton ..	92	1	7	5.69	1.14	3.99	4.16	1.25	1.19	1.21
Staffordshire ..	93	0	7	4.74	1.04	4.62	4.72	0.99	0.97	0.98
Suffolk, East ..	94	0	6	5.44	1.04	4.05	4.18	1.29	1.23	1.26
Suffolk, West ..	94	0	6	5.19	1.01	3.85	4.09	1.34	1.26	1.17
Surrey ..	89	4	7	5.84	1.11	4.07	4.32	1.29	1.21	1.20
Sussex, East ..	87	4	9	6.02	1.19	3.85	4.09	1.30	1.21	1.19
Sussex, West ..	93	1	6	5.81	1.08	3.98	4.16	1.35	1.27	1.26
Warwickshire ..	93	0	7	5.01	1.06	4.31	4.48	1.09	1.07	1.09
Westmorland ..	95	0	5	5.71	1.01	4.11	4.26	1.37	1.29	1.27
Wight, Isle of ..	91	1	8	5.97	1.04	3.96	4.02	1.45	1.36	1.37
Wiltshire ..	94	0	6	5.14	1.04	3.96	4.13	1.25	1.19	1.17
Worcestershire ..	94	0	6	4.89	1.03	4.17	4.33	1.14	1.09	1.07
Yorks. (E. Riding) ..	94	0	6	4.90	1.03	4.18	4.31	1.14	1.10	1.09
.. (N. Riding) ..	94	1	5	5.07	1.05	4.35	4.49	1.11	1.06	1.07
.. (W. Riding) ..	95	0	5	4.30	1.02	4.14	4.30	1.01	0.99	0.99
.. (City of York, C.B.)	92	1	7	4.78	1.06	4.13	4.29	1.09	1.06	1.08
Anglesey ..	96	—	4	5.44	1.01	3.91	3.94	1.37	1.29	1.24
Brecknockshire ..	94	0	6	5.51	1.04	4.40	4.52	1.21	1.14	1.11
Cardiganshire ..	95	0	5	5.54	1.01	3.84	3.78	1.42	1.36	1.34
Car-marthen-shire ..	94	—	6	5.53	1.06	4.41	4.53	1.18	1.15	1.15
Carnarvonshire ..	94	1	5	5.69	1.09	3.84	4.03	1.36	1.29	1.24
Denbighshire ..	95	0	5	5.01	1.05	4.32	4.46	1.10	1.04	1.01
Flintshire ..	95	0	5	5.09	1.04	4.42	4.42	1.10	1.06	1.07
Glamorganshire ..	94	0	6	5.59	1.18	4.62	4.89	1.02	1.01	1.03
Merionethshire ..	95	0	5	5.70	1.02	3.95	4.01	1.41	1.31	1.24
Montgomeryshire ..	94	—	6	5.45	1.01	4.18	4.26	1.29	1.22	1.18
Pembrokeshire ..	94	0	6	5.32	1.04	4.20	4.22	1.22	1.15	1.15
Radnorshire ..	93	0	7	6.07	1.02	4.25	4.36	1.40	1.29	1.21
Range of Variations } Maximum ..	96	37	11	6.07	1.60	4.62	4.90	1.45	1.36	1.37
.. } Minimum ..	60	—	3	3.78	1.01	3.76	3.78	0.77	0.75	0.75

† Dwellings occupied by private families only were not identified at the 1911 Census and

‡ The standard number of rooms has been obtained by multiplying the population in

§ Owing to changes of boundary during the intercensal period 1911-21, these figures

|| Comparative figures for the Parts of Holland and the Parts of Kesteven are not available.

¶ The change of boundary between the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset in the

ENGLAND AND WALES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

Increase or Decrease (-) in Occupied Dwel- lings, 1911-21.†		Increase or Decrease (-) in Private Families, 1911-21.		Surplus or Deficiency (-) of Rooms in 1921 on basis of England and Wales Standard, 1911.‡		Population living more than 2 Persons to a Room.			
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Percentage of Standard Number.	Population.		Percentage of Total Private Family Popula- tion.	
n	o	p	q	r	s	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
t	u	v	w						
491,610	6.7	796,060	10.0	- 1,142,375	- 3.0	3,480,273	3,139,472	9.6	9.1
3,236	7.2	4,548	10.0	21,557	10.0	6,116	5,643	3.1	3.0
§	§	§	§	21,261	7.3	11,059	§	4.0	§
3,773	7.4	5,056	9.9	22,139	9.2	7,988	7,192	3.5	3.4
980	3.2	1,885	6.1	16,353	11.9	4,485	5,037	3.6	4.0
15,154	7.2	23,578	11.1	26,063	2.5	68,560	47,687	6.9	5.1
685	0.9	1,496	1.9	46,918	14.0	8,707	12,002	2.8	3.8
1,991	3.5	2,782	4.9	434	0.2	27,735	25,105	10.6	9.7
8,203	5.6	13,919	9.5	27,849	3.9	40,701	31,284	5.8	4.7
5,679	4.1	9,216	5.7	- 534	- 0.1	46,703	49,696	7.2	7.6
2,353	4.8	3,703	7.5	21,149	9.4	7,029	6,473	3.3	3.2
24,986	9.6	32,346	11.5	- 353,158	- 24.7	426,223	392,009	29.5	29.2
1,181	7.2	905	5.9	8,890	11.7	2,671	2,504	3.8	3.7
24,983	9.5	43,955	14.9	- 26,494	- 1.8	113,675	91,710	8.1	7.1
7,663	5.0	15,983	9.6	15,076	1.9	42,074	33,829	5.8	4.8
279	1.1	552	2.1	10,929	9.8	4,433	4,374	4.1	4.0
6,257	9.2	8,433	12.3	25,932	7.8	11,655	10,614	3.7	3.6
222	1.7	297	2.2	7,934	13.7	1,510	1,987	2.8	3.6
17,710	8.2	27,235	12.1	75,480	7.0	47,688	35,120	4.6	3.7
§	§	§	§	- 209,369	- 4.2	410,294	§	8.7	§
5,304	5.0	9,135	8.5	59,872	11.7	16,232	9,831	3.4	2.1
||	||	||	||	12,313	13.9	2,854	||	3.4	||
§||	§||	§||	§||	11,349	10.3	3,866	§||	3.8	§||
§	§	§	§	38,922	9.4	15,164	§	3.9	§
27,738	4.1	96,946	9.5	- 58,441	- 22.0	683,498	758,438	16.1	17.8
25,162	11.9	50,387	20.3	- 4,108	- 0.3	94,390	80,281	7.8	7.4
9,525	13.1	17,647	22.4	- 13,581	- 3.1	38,787	28,757	8.8	7.5
3,376	2.9	3,646	3.1	60,730	11.7	17,584	17,857	3.6	3.7
1,956	2.8	4,737	6.8	31,326	9.7	10,142	8,341	3.4	2.8
22,030	16.9	14,160	9.7	- 180,569	- 25.2	219,776	202,614	30.8	30.0
10,408	7.7	13,540	10.0	41,172	6.2	28,022	23,421	4.5	4.0
§	§	§	§	19,103	10.0	6,563	§	3.7	§
668	6.3	1,113	10.4	7,545	14.7	1,245	630	2.7	1.4
- 169	- 3.6	- 161	- 3.4	1,832	9.8	639	1,134	3.7	5.9
901	1.7	1,277	2.3	5,682	2.4	18,357	20,887	7.9	8.7
3,692	3.6	6,605	6.2	53,709	11.3	14,440	17,051	3.3	3.9
13,819	8.2	22,539	12.3	48,248	5.5	34,336	24,836	4.2	3.3
12,911	4.9	20,831	7.9	- 42,140	- 3.2	146,516	105,352	11.1	8.4
2,931	4.7	4,412	6.9	30,685	10.5	10,049	7,472	3.7	2.8
- 147	- 0.5	- 218	- 0.8	9,320	8.1	4,229	6,344	4.0	5.6
21,511	12.6	30,496	16.8	65,731	7.4	37,393	30,690	4.3	3.9
7,340	7.6	10,880	10.0	18,901	3.8	20,977	19,123	4.6	4.3
3,490	9.0	4,635	11.6	21,807	11.7	5,456	4,991	3.1	3.0
27,683	10.4	41,732	15.4	8,304	0.6	120,017	79,501	8.9	6.6
341	2.4	343	2.4	9,915	16.2	1,353	1,666	2.2	2.7
1,311	6.6	1,151	5.7	16,714	18.9	1,503	1,333	1.8	1.6
1,754	2.7	3,084	4.7	14,885	5.0	12,622	12,504	4.6	4.6
5,176	6.0	6,964	8.1	595	0.1	33,310	30,378	8.6	8.1
5,924	6.2	7,162	7.4	6,477	1.4	30,469	27,490	7.0	6.6
6,052	6.8	7,643	8.5	2,643	0.6	41,312	34,531	9.7	8.5
46,670	6.8	57,809	8.4	- 299,739	- 9.0	357,459	300,475	11.5	10.1
452	2.6	1,066	5.9	- 2,461	- 2.9	7,274	5,061	9.3	6.6
100	0.8	233	1.8	6,798	12.8	3,265	3,743	6.5	7.5
450	3.6	658	5.2	5,394	9.4	3,527	3,088	6.0	5.4
- 419	- 2.7	- 533	- 3.5	10,619	17.4	1,955	2,577	3.4	4.4
2,830	8.3	4,408	12.7	18,547	10.7	9,877	8,077	5.7	5.1
- 472	- 1.6	1,588	5.3	13,406	10.2	4,964	6,211	4.1	5.1
1,466	4.7	2,592	8.3	- 2,392	- 1.6	14,804	14,493	10.1	10.4
1,906	9.4	2,602	12.8	2,067	2.1	9,295	7,874	9.1	8.7
21,176	10.4	41,085	18.4	12,258	1.0	96,531	66,119	7.9	6.1
- 349	- 3.2	- 292	- 2.6	6,369	14.5	1,260	1,777	3.0	4.0
- 193	- 1.6	- 206	- 1.7	5,962	11.8	1,801	2,493	3.6	4.8
109	0.5	542	2.6	5,800	6.4	7,321	6,974	8.2	8.0
- 6	- 0.1	- 62	- 1.2	3,595	18.2	533	720	2.6	3.3
-	16.9	-	22.4	-	18.9	-	-	30.8	30.0
-	- 3.6	-	- 3.5	-	- 25.2	-	-	1.8	1.4

the increase (or decrease) shown here is the increase (or decrease) in total dwellings, families of each size by densities (rooms per person). are not available.

intercensal period 1911-21 was too small to affect comparative figures.

TABLE XXVII.—HOUSING OF PRIVATE

—	Adminis- trative County.	Percentage of Structurally Separate Dwellings re- turned as :—			Rooms per Dwelling 1921.	Families per Dwelling 1921.	Persons per Family.		Rooms per Person.		
		Private Houses.	Maison- nettes, Flats, Tenement- ments, etc.	Attached to Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, etc.			1921.	1911.	All Private Families 1921.	Families in 1-9 rooms.	
										1921.	1911.
Col. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	h	i	m	n
Aberdare U.D. ..	Glam.	96	0	4	5.17	1.08	4.71	4.80	1.02	1.01	1.03
Acton U.D. ..	Middx.	73	21	6	5.73	1.30	4.05	4.41	1.08	1.06	1.04
Barnsley C.B. ..	Yorks	95	0	5	4.33	1.03	4.56	4.67	0.92	0.91	0.94
	(W.R.)										
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. ..	Lancs.	87	7	6	4.81	1.13	4.35	4.86	0.98	0.97	0.97
Bath C.B. . . .	Som.	90	2	8	6.02	1.21	3.59	§	1.39	1.29	§
Birkenhead C.B. ..	Chester	89	2	9	5.31	1.18	4.45	4.72	1.01	0.97	1.02
Birmingham C.B. ..	Warw.	92	0	8	4.97	1.07	4.38	4.55	1.06	1.05	1.07
Blackburn C.B. . .	Lancs.	93	0	7	4.43	1.02	3.91	4.26	1.11	1.10	1.04
Blackpool C.B. . .	Lancs.	94	1	5	5.96	1.08	4.20	§	1.28	1.21	§
Bolton C.B. . . .	Lancs.	94	0	6	4.26	1.02	4.13	4.39	1.01	1.00	0.98
Bootle C.B. . . .	Lancs.	92	1	7	5.39	1.17	4.80	4.97	0.95	0.94	0.96
Bournemouth C.B. ..	Stthptn.	89	3	8	6.95	1.27	3.84	§	1.42	1.29	§
Bradford C.B. . .	Yorks	96	0	4	3.96	1.01	3.81	3.98	1.03	1.02	1.02
	(W.R.)										
Brighton C.B. . .	E. Sussex	84	4	12	5.90	1.33	3.79	3.98	1.16	1.11	1.15
Bristol C.B. ||	Glouc.	87	4	9	5.65	1.26	3.97	4.28	1.13	1.09	1.12
Burnley C.B. . . .	Lancs.	94	0	6	4.23	1.01	3.96	§	1.06	1.05	§
Bury C.B. . . .	Lancs.	94	0	6	4.36	1.02	3.86	§	1.11	1.10	§
Cambridge M.B. . .	Cambs.	93	0	7	5.83	1.06	3.74	§	1.47	1.41	§
Cardiff C.B. . . .	Glam.	92	0	8	6.07	1.34	4.39	4.63	1.03	1.02	1.08
Carlisle C.B. . . .	Cumb.	96	1	3	4.21	1.04	4.31	§	0.94	0.91	§
Chesterfield M.B. . .	Derby	95	0	5	4.95	1.06	4.57	§	1.02	1.01	§
Coventry C.B. . .	Warw.	93	0	7	4.61	1.07	4.08	4.46	1.06	1.05	1.03
Croydon C.B. . . .	Surrey	88	5	7	5.75	1.14	4.03	4.28	1.25	1.20	1.19
Darlington C.B. . .	Durh.	95	0	5	4.41	1.06	4.39	§	0.94	0.92	§
Derby C.B. . . .	Derby	94	0	6	5.36	1.06	4.14	4.32	1.22	1.20	1.25
Dewsbury C.B. . .	Yorks	96	0	4	3.42	1.00	3.86	3.94	0.88	0.87	0.86
	(W.R.)										
Doncaster M.B. . .	Yorks	95	0	5	5.38	1.05	4.25	§	1.20	1.18	§
	(W.R.)										
Dudley C.B. . . .	Worcs.	92	0	8	4.24	1.03	4.54	4.65	0.91	0.90	0.91
Ealing M.B. . . .	Middx.	87	8	5	6.25	1.16	3.92	4.35	1.36	1.28	1.25
Eastbourne C.B. . .	E. Sussex	85	7	8	6.35	1.23	4.04	4.34	1.26	1.15	1.16
East Ham C.B. . . .	Essex	88	5	7	5.21	1.26	4.17	4.51	0.99	0.99	0.99
Edmonton U.D. . .	Middx.	93	1	6	5.18	1.23	4.43	4.99	0.95	0.94	0.92
Enfield U.D. . . .	Middx.	90	2	8	5.45	1.14	4.31	4.57	1.11	1.07	1.08
Exeter C.B. . . .	Devon	89	3	8	5.46	1.12	3.71	§	1.31	1.26	§
Gateshead C.B. . .	Durh.	22	75	3	3.44	1.08	4.43	4.71	0.72	0.71	0.72
Gillingham M.B. . .	Kent	94	0	6	5.33	1.15	3.78	3.92	1.22	1.22	1.25
Gloucester C.B. . .	Glouc.	93	0	7	5.51	1.08	4.14	4.38	1.23	1.21	1.22
Great Yarmouth C.B.	Norf.	93	0	7	5.84	1.02	4.17	4.09	1.37	1.33	1.39
Grimsby C.B. . . .	Linc.	93	—	7	5.23	1.08	4.27	4.36	1.13	1.12	1.19
	(Lindsey)										
Halifax C.B. . . .	Yorks	96	0	4	3.72	1.01	3.60	3.83	1.02	1.00	1.00
	(W.R.)										
Hastings C.B. . . .	E. Sussex	81	8	11	6.28	1.24	3.68	3.90	1.36	1.26	1.22
Hendon U.D. . . .	Middx.	85	10	5	6.06	1.20	3.96	4.26	1.27	1.24	1.13
Hornsey M.B. . . .	Middx.	84	11	5	6.97	1.35	3.69	4.20	1.38	1.33	1.32
Huddersfield C.B. .	Yorks	96	1	3	3.75	1.01	3.86	4.07	0.96	0.94	0.93
	(W.R.)										
Ilford U.D. . . .	Essex	96	0	4	5.75	1.13	3.98	4.32	1.28	1.27	1.26
Ipswich C.B. . . .	E. Suff.	94	0	6	5.40	1.07	4.05	4.18	1.25	1.22	1.33
Kingston upon Hull C.B. . . .	Yorks	94	0	6	4.53	1.04	4.19	4.34	1.04	1.03	1.02
	(E.R.)										
Leeds C.B. . . .	Yorks	96	0	4	4.19	1.01	4.04	§	1.02	1.00	§
	(W.R.)										
Leicester C.B. . . .	Leics.	93	0	7	5.43	1.06	4.08	4.33	1.26	1.25	1.29
Leyton U.D. . . .	Essex	81	13	6	5.52	1.26	4.02	4.38	1.08	1.08	1.08
Lincoln C.B. . . .	Linc.	94	—	6	5.13	1.04	4.00	§	1.23	1.21	§
	(Lindsey)										
Liverpool C.B. . .	Lancs.	89	3	8	5.11	1.16	4.46	§	0.98	0.96	§
London :											
London, City of	London	10	23	67	3.70	1.09	3.31	3.56	1.02	0.99	0.94
Battersea Met. B.	"	77	15	8	5.86	1.58	3.82	4.17	0.96	0.95	0.92
Bermondsey Met. B.	"	69	22	9	4.80	1.57	4.08	4.39	0.75	0.74	0.73
Bethnal Green Met. B.	"	59	29	12	4.28	1.51	4.14	4.48	0.68	0.68	0.64
Camberwell Met. B.	"	81	10	9	6.06	1.60	3.93	4.33	0.96	0.93	0.93
Chelsea Met. B. . .	"	51	39	10	6.29	1.52	3.46	3.75	1.17	1.00	0.96
Deptford Met. B. .	"	82	11	7	5.98	1.57	3.93	4.31	0.96	0.94	0.94
Finsbury Met. B. .	"	45	42	13	4.67	1.84	3.72	4.04	0.67	0.66	0.62
Fulham Met. B. . .	"	65	28	7	5.75	1.56	3.82	4.13	0.96	0.94	0.92
Greenwich Met. B.	"	82	9	9	5.70	1.39	4.10	4.38	0.99	0.94	0.95
Hackney Met. B. . .	"	82	9	9	6.17	1.67	3.86	4.26	0.95	0.93	0.93
Hammersmith Met. B.	"	72	19	9	6.09	1.71	3.67	4.04	0.96	0.94	0.95
Hampstead Met. B.	"	68	23	9	7.96	1.50	3.72	4.33	1.41	1.19	1.16
Islington Met. B. .	"	76	13	11	6.54	2.12	3.59	3.94	0.85	0.83	0.82

† Dwellings occupied by private families only were not identified at the 1911 Census, and

‡ The standard number of rooms has been obtained by multiplying the population in

§ Owing to changes of boundary in the intercensal period 1911-1921, these figures are

|| The alteration in boundary of this area during the intercensal period 1911-1921 was

FAMILIES, 1921. LARGE TOWNS.

Increase or Decrease (-) in Occupied Dwellings 1911-21 †		Increase or Decrease (-) in Private Families 1911-21.		Surplus or Deficiency (-) of Rooms in 1921 on basis of England and Wales Standard, 1911 ‡		Population living more than 2 Persons to a Room.			
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Percentage of Standard Number.	Population.		Percentage of Total Private Family Popula- tion.	
						1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>
535	5.2	1,086	10.4	1,261	2.4	4,502	2,965	8.3	5.9
810	7.5	2,012	15.6	3,126	4.8	6,478	5,947	10.7	10.4
669	6.3	930	8.8	5,119	9.8	7,840	4,922	15.0	10.0
2,311	18.5	3,820	29.9	6,085	8.1	7,982	5,416	11.0	8.7
§	§	§	§	4,012	5.6	2,388	§	3.8	§
2,057	8.3	4,785	17.9	7,306	5.2	17,589	9,929	12.6	7.8
13,646	7.7	23,488	13.0	571	0.1	90,686	60,406	10.2	7.4
698	2.3	1,085	3.6	5,042	4.0	4,784	5,765	3.9	4.4
§	§	§	§	7,014	10.6	3,289	§	5.0	§
1,643	4.1	2,085	5.1	16,400	8.6	15,831	13,759	9.0	7.7
927	7.5	1,913	13.9	1,693	2.4	8,692	6,283	11.6	9.2
§	§	§	§	7,901	9.6	2,419	§	3.0	§
2,416	3.4	2,367	3.3	42,091	12.9	29,901	26,367	10.7	9.3
1,288	5.3	2,677	8.9	5,630	4.1	8,919	6,814	7.2	5.7
4,987	7.4	11,461	14.4	10,963	2.8	24,911	16,531	6.9	4.8
§	§	§	§	8,198	7.2	5,698	§	5.6	§
§	§	§	§	3,505	5.6	2,578	§	4.7	§
§	§	§	§	11,290	18.4	1,124	§	2.0	§
1,437	4.6	5,586	14.9	4,155	2.2	16,243	8,410	8.6	4.8
§	§	§	§	6,930	13.3	9,612	§	19.0	§
§	§	§	§	77	0.1	5,583	§	9.4	§
5,354	23.2	7,024	30.1	7,643	5.6	8,349	5,515	6.7	5.3
5,304	15.1	7,470	19.5	12,712	6.5	8,712	7,002	4.7	4.3
§	§	§	§	7,283	11.2	10,912	§	17.2	§
1,209	4.4	2,649	9.6	13,841	10.2	4,443	2,265	3.5	1.9
529	4.0	505	3.8	14,749	24.2	9,570	8,646	18.0	16.6
§	§	§	§	5,727	10.4	2,643	§	5.1	§
1,058	9.8	1,274	11.7	6,323	11.4	9,283	7,591	16.8	15.0
1,975	15.8	3,098	22.7	7,234	10.4	2,502	2,256	3.8	3.8
1,043	11.4	1,318	12.8	926	1.9	2,079	1,915	4.4	4.3
2,338	9.5	4,764	16.3	13,893	9.1	10,983	8,436	7.8	6.4
874	7.9	2,197	17.6	5,586	8.4	7,264	6,579	11.2	10.6
963	8.7	1,729	14.4	526	0.9	3,647	2,604	6.2	4.8
§	§	§	§	3,663	5.8	2,805	§	5.1	§
3,108	13.8	3,372	13.8	39,425	31.3	45,567	38,716	37.0	33.7
645	6.3	1,210	10.7	1,894	3.4	1,604	1,013	3.4	2.3
337	3.1	967	8.8	5,582	10.5	2,434	1,587	4.9	3.3
394	3.0	570	4.4	13,149	22.5	1,178	1,353	2.1	2.5
1,305	8.3	2,176	13.4	4,629	5.6	3,888	2,163	4.9	3.1
957	3.7	1,055	4.1	20,563	17.7	12,749	11,814	13.2	12.0
847	7.1	1,007	7.2	3,003	4.9	2,480	2,989	4.5	5.5
3,456	45.3	4,832	57.3	5,220	9.1	3,603	3,177	6.9	8.8
1,028	6.3	3,525	17.8	10,021	10.2	3,115	2,694	3.6	3.2
1,750	6.8	1,881	7.2	22,697	18.5	14,602	13,523	13.6	12.8
1,953	12.3	3,256	19.4	10,771	12.1	2,489	1,532	3.1	2.1
1,127	6.8	1,926	11.3	8,350	10.1	3,134	889	4.1	1.3
2,693	4.4	4,085	6.6	13,396	4.6	24,108	21,998	8.7	8.2
§	§	§	§	48,993	10.0	53,460	§	12.0	§
2,258	4.4	4,690	9.1	31,635	12.7	6,529	2,544	2.9	1.1
1,078	4.6	3,656	13.4	4,201	3.0	8,841	6,533	7.1	5.5
§	§	§	§	5,119	7.3	2,726	§	4.3	§
§	§	§	§	43,756	5.7	92,871	§	12.1	§
- 356	-10.7	- 590	-15.7	3,200	23.1	689	1,648	6.6	12.3
418	1.6	3,549	9.0	34,390	17.9	20,390	21,814	12.4	13.3
65	0.4	767	2.8	39,800	31.3	27,064	28,591	23.2	23.4
272	1.5	97	0.4	44,500	36.3	31,692	41,152	27.8	33.2
1,767	4.4	7,691	13.2	51,600	17.2	33,321	34,174	12.8	13.5
946	9.4	801	5.1	19,700	22.6	7,859	8,832	13.7	14.9
1,122	6.7	3,033	12.1	21,400	16.9	14,122	13,185	12.8	12.2
- 731	- 6.3	- 1,106	- 5.2	37,100	42.8	25,350	33,917	34.0	39.8
2,563	10.9	4,161	11.5	33,700	18.6	20,265	21,784	13.1	14.6
791	5.0	2,450	11.9	15,000	13.8	13,008	10,828	13.8	12.1
153	0.5	5,625	11.2	46,800	18.6	24,859	26,562	11.5	12.4
1,330	7.3	5,031	17.8	30,100	20.4	16,868	16,212	13.8	14.2
853	6.2	3,390	18.7	6,700	5.6	5,243	5,547	6.5	7.1
1,117	2.7	9,950	12.5	123,300	31.2	62,436	62,789	19.4	20.0

the increase (or decrease) shown here is the increase (or decrease) in total dwellings.

families of each size by the densities (rooms per person).

not available.

too small to affect comparative figures.

TABLE XXVII.—HOUSING OF PRIVATE

Col. a.	Adminis- trative County.	Percentage of Structurally Separate Dwellings re- turned as :—			Rooms per Dwelling 1921.	Families per Dwelling 1921.	Persons per Family.		Rooms per Person.		
		Private Houses.	Maison- nettes, Flats, Tenements, etc.	Attached to Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, etc.			1921	1911.	All Private Families 1921.	Families in 1-9 rooms.	
										1921.	1911.
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	k	l	m	n	
London—(ctd.).											
Kensington Met. B.	London	52	33	15	7.09	1.55	3.68	4.17	1.23	1.02	0.96
Lambeth Met. B.	"	70	21	9	5.88	1.61	3.69	4.05	0.98	0.96	0.95
Lewisham Met. B.	"	82	11	7	6.21	1.27	3.90	4.21	1.24	1.20	1.21
Paddington Met. B.	"	61	22	17	7.53	1.97	3.43	3.90	1.08	0.96	0.91
Poplar Met. B.	"	82	7	11	5.18	1.62	4.19	4.48	0.76	0.76	0.75
St. Marylebone Met. B.	"	38	44	18	6.14	1.59	3.33	3.67	1.14	0.96	0.88
St. Pancras Met. B.	"	67	17	16	6.57	2.30	3.45	3.84	0.82	0.79	0.76
Shoreditch Met. B.	"	68	19	13	4.82	1.85	4.00	4.33	0.65	0.65	0.62
Southwark Met. B.	"	50	40	10	4.52	1.62	3.79	4.10	0.73	0.73	0.70
Stepney Met. B.	"	62	24	14	4.49	1.52	4.26	4.66	0.69	0.69	0.64
Stoke Newington Met. B.	"	81	11	8	6.73	1.67	3.66	4.10	1.09	1.03	1.05
Wandsworth Met. B.	"	72	21	7	6.02	1.29	3.91	4.27	1.19	1.14	1.12
Westminster, City of, Met. B.	"	34	48	18	6.09	1.44	3.31	3.71	1.23	1.01	0.94
Woolwich Met. B.	"	89	4	7	5.26	1.29	3.92	4.27	1.03	1.02	1.02
Luton M.B.	Beds.	92	—	8	5.07	1.07	4.16	4.40	1.14	1.13	1.14
Manchester C.B.	Lancs.	91	1	8	4.74	1.06	4.31	§	1.04	1.03	§
Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	Glam.	95	0	5	4.98	1.08	4.59	4.89	1.00	0.99	0.94
Middlesbrough C.B.	Yorks (N.R.)	95	0	5	4.39	1.09	4.52	§	0.89	0.88	§
Newcastle upon Tyne C.B.	Nthd.	30	68	2	3.65	1.08	4.37	4.64	0.78	0.75	0.75
Newport C.B.	Mon.	93	1	6	5.86	1.34	4.34	4.74	1.00	0.98	1.04
Northampton C.B.	Nthptn.	92	0	8	5.66	1.10	4.01	4.45	1.27	1.26	1.26
Norwich C.B.	Norl.	94	0	6	5.24	1.03	3.98	4.17	1.27	1.25	1.28
Nottingham C.B.	Notts.	92	0	8	4.88	1.03	4.02	4.23	1.18	1.16	1.13
Oldham C.B.	Lancs.	93	0	7	4.16	1.02	4.09	4.32	1.00	0.99	0.99
Oxford C.B.	Oxon.	93	1	6	5.98	1.07	3.99	4.12	1.40	1.32	1.32
Plymouth C.B.	Devon	88	2	10	6.18	1.84	3.55	3.79	0.93	0.91	0.89
Portsmouth C.B.	Sthptn.	90	1	9	5.54	1.18	3.90	§	1.20	1.19	§
Preston C.B.	Lancs.	92	0	8	4.44	1.02	4.18	4.41	1.04	1.03	1.03
Reading C.B.	Berks.	93	0	7	5.48	1.11	3.99	§	1.24	1.21	§
Rhondda U.D.	Glam.	94	1	5	5.59	1.19	4.81	5.16	0.97	0.97	0.97
Rochdale C.B.	Lancs.	94	0	6	4.00	1.01	3.79	3.93	1.05	1.04	1.04
Rotherham C.B.	Yorks (W.R.)	95	0	5	4.67	1.08	4.53	4.71	0.95	0.94	0.98
St. Helens C.B.	Lancs.	94	0	6	4.29	1.07	5.09	5.31	0.79	0.78	0.81
Salford C.B.	Lancs.	91	1	8	4.61	1.07	4.43	4.73	0.97	0.96	0.93
Sheffield C.B.	Yorks (W.R.)	93	0	7	4.61	1.04	4.36	§	1.01	1.00	§
Smethwick C.B.	Staffs.	91	—	9	4.97	1.06	4.67	4.77	1.01	1.00	1.03
Southampton C.B.	Sthptn.	91	1	8	5.69	1.23	4.11	§	1.13	1.10	§
Southend-on-Sea C.B.	Essex	89	4	7	6.14	1.23	4.33	§	1.15	1.13	§
Southport C.B.	Lancs.	90	4	6	5.94	1.11	4.05	§	1.32	1.25	§
South Shields C.B.	Durh.	16	79	5	3.34	1.07	4.39	4.45	0.71	0.70	0.70
Stockport C.B.	Chester	94	0	6	4.55	1.02	4.00	4.16	1.12	1.11	1.09
Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	Durh.	95	—	5	4.73	1.09	4.53	§	0.96	0.94	§
Stoke-on-Trent C.B.	Staffs.	92	0	8	4.50	1.03	4.82	4.93	0.91	0.90	0.92
Sunderland C.B.	Durh.	92	2	6	4.87	1.46	4.34	4.51	0.76	0.74	0.74
Swansea C.B.	Glam.	94	0	6	5.26	1.19	4.42	§	1.00	0.98	§
Swindon M.B.	Wilts.	94	0	6	5.16	1.09	4.10	4.36	1.15	1.15	1.16
Tottenham U.D.	Middx.	84	9	7	5.51	1.40	4.10	4.46	0.95	0.95	0.94
Tynemouth C.B.	Nthd.	61	35	4	3.62	1.07	4.38	4.42	0.78	0.75	0.78
Wakefield C.B.	Yorks (W.R.)	95	—	5	4.15	1.02	4.25	4.37	0.96	0.94	0.94
Wallasey C.B.	Chester	94	0	6	5.95	1.12	4.21	4.58	1.26	1.23	1.25
Walsall C.B.	Staffs.	93	0	7	4.82	1.07	4.61	4.80	0.98	0.96	0.99
Walthamstow U.D.	Essex	89	5	6	5.22	1.20	4.36	4.69	1.00	0.99	0.97
Warrington C.B.	Lancs.	93	0	7	4.58	1.05	4.83	4.94	0.91	0.90	0.90
West Bromwich C.B.	Staffs.	92	0	8	4.36	1.04	4.73	4.77	0.88	0.88	0.92
West Ham C.B.	Essex	88	4	8	5.27	1.43	4.33	4.62	0.85	0.84	0.85
West Hartlepool C.B.	Durh.	95	—	5	4.57	1.10	4.48	4.72	0.93	0.91	0.92
Wigan C.B.	Lancs.	93	0	7	4.38	1.17	4.31	5.00	0.87	0.86	0.86
Willesden U.D.	Middlx.	79	13	8	6.59	1.65	3.96	4.30	0.99	0.96	0.95
Wimbledon M.B.	Surrey	88	5	7	6.21	1.17	4.05	4.31	1.30	1.23	1.22
Wolverhampton C.B.	Staffs.	92	0	8	4.94	1.06	4.38	4.55	1.06	1.05	1.07
Wood Green U.D.	Middlx.	81	13	6	5.65	1.26	3.90	4.24	1.14	1.14	1.13
York C.B.	—	92	1	7	4.78	1.06	4.13	4.29	1.09	1.06	1.08
Range of Variations	Maximum Minimum	96 10	79 —	67 2	7.96 3.34	2.30 1.00	5.09 3.31	5.31 3.56	1.47 0.65	1.41 0.65	1.39 0.62

† Dwellings occupied by private families only were not identified at the 1911 Census, and

‡ The standard number of rooms has been obtained by multiplying the population in

§ Owing to changes of boundary in the intercensal period 1911-21, these figures are

|| The alteration in boundary of this area during the intercensal period 1911-21 was

FAMILIES, 1921. LARGE TOWNS—(continued).

Increase or Decrease (-) in Occupied Dwellings 1911-21 †		Increase or Decrease (-) in Private Families 1911-21.		Surplus or Deficiency (-) of Rooms in 1921 on basis of England and Wales Standard 1911 ‡		Population living more than 2 Persons to a Room.			
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Percentage of Standard Number.	Population.		Percentage of Total Private Family Popula- tion.	
						1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>
3,285	13.1	5,526	14.7	— 41,500	— 17.6	26,456	26,681	16.7	17.1
2,280	4.9	7,938	11.3	— 66,500	— 19.0	36,644	38,816	12.7	13.6
2,528	7.9	6,822	18.5	8,900	4.4	8,026	6,036	4.7	3.9
537	2.8	5,272	16.0	— 47,600	— 25.1	20,236	20,885	15.4	16.2
664	3.0	2,385	6.8	— 47,500	— 28.5	33,104	32,240	21.2	20.6
— 87	— 0.5	— 662	— 2.4	— 38,700	— 27.3	16,159	21,178	17.9	20.7
— 407	— 1.6	4,343	8.3	— 90,600	— 36.1	43,687	51,214	22.4	25.5
301	2.2	679	2.7	— 45,900	— 41.1	32,452	39,127	32.0	36.6
1,750	6.4	2,499	5.7	— 74,000	— 36.3	41,574	46,800	23.5	25.8
701	1.9	— 683	— 1.2	— 84,800	— 34.0	68,921	91,957	29.0	34.9
404	5.1	1,822	15.0	— 9,000	— 14.0	4,137	4,374	8.1	8.8
4,871	8.4	10,709	15.3	— 4,500	— 1.2	21,325	18,673	6.8	6.3
— 2,903	— 10.7	— 795	— 2.3	— 48,200	— 25.8	11,364	16,596	10.1	12.9
4,672	21.8	7,338	27.9	— 16,300	— 10.7	10,270	7,110	7.8	6.3
1,766	16.1	2,412	21.6	2,350	3.9	2,081	1,541	3.7	3.1
§	§	§	§	— 19,471	— 2.6	55,727	§	7.9	§
630	4.1	948	5.9	— 747	— 1.0	7,287	8,252	9.3	10.5
§	§	§	§	— 16,949	— 13.3	20,129	§	16.0	§
11,558	25.9	4,920	8.9	— 74,997	— 27.8	88,271	81,141	33.6	31.6
1,047	7.3	3,613	21.5	— 5,578	— 6.1	8,416	4,278	9.5	5.4
1,007	5.3	2,418	12.4	12,342	12.7	2,393	962	2.7	1.1
672	2.4	1,288	4.6	14,447	11.2	5,997	3,802	5.1	3.2
2,578	4.3	3,809	6.4	11,706	4.2	10,863	10,896	4.2	4.3
1,168	3.5	1,445	4.3	— 15,729	— 10.1	11,208	10,403	7.9	7.2
441	3.8	867	7.2	8,665	16.1	1,194	1,169	2.3	2.4
1,110	3.9	4,083	8.3	— 58,467	— 25.7	31,920	32,700	16.9	17.6
§	§	§	§	10,277	4.1	8,194	§	3.7	§
1,085	4.2	1,527	5.9	— 6,364	— 5.2	8,495	6,374	7.4	5.6
§	§	§	§	7,239	7.4	3,227	§	3.6	§
1,940	7.4	4,173	14.2	483	0.3	12,259	8,533	7.6	5.6
619	2.7	626	2.7	— 11,866	— 11.4	7,185	6,338	8.1	7.0
816	6.4	1,738	13.4	— 4,814	— 7.2	8,121	4,985	12.2	8.2
840	4.8	1,916	10.8	— 13,986	— 15.2	21,019	16,018	21.0	17.0
1,955	4.2	3,767	7.9	— 16,164	— 6.9	24,437	22,941	10.7	10.1
§	§	§	§	— 23,043	— 4.6	58,065	§	12.1	§
876	6.1	1,417	9.6	896	1.2	6,734	4,032	8.9	5.7
§	§	§	§	927	0.6	10,205	§	6.7	§
§	§	§	§	7,218	7.2	6,825	§	6.9	§
§	§	§	§	8,565	12.0	3,033	§	4.5	§
3,328	15.8	2,113	8.8	— 37,890	— 32.2	41,681	34,998	30.5	32.9
1,858	6.6	2,114	7.5	— 2,115	— 1.6	6,628	5,871	5.5	5.0
§	§	§	§	— 4,383	— 7.0	8,440	§	13.4	§
1,431	3.1	2,391	5.1	— 14,645	— 6.4	27,545	19,770	11.6	8.6
686	2.9	2,957	9.0	— 45,883	— 28.9	52,417	48,125	33.8	32.6
§	§	§	§	— 8,942	— 5.8	17,997	§	11.8	§
942	8.3	1,761	15.3	2,285	3.8	2,162	1,124	4.0	2.2
1,459	6.1	4,994	16.4	— 20,917	— 13.2	14,484	13,132	10.0	9.7
2,680	25.9	1,138	9.0	— 17,079	— 27.8	20,741	17,167	34.4	30.7
612	5.7	766	7.1	— 6,302	— 12.2	6,848	5,670	14.0	12.1
2,405	14.7	4,052	24.1	13,177	14.4	4,977	2,543	5.7	3.3
673	3.6	1,840	9.7	— 3,287	— 3.5	10,346	6,536	10.8	7.2
1,745	7.6	3,138	11.9	— 6,945	— 5.2	9,066	9,102	7.5	7.4
795	5.7	1,346	9.5	— 4,424	— 6.2	9,051	7,379	12.1	10.6
852	6.2	1,347	9.7	— 7,219	— 10.3	12,385	8,125	17.1	12.2
1,859	4.0	6,903	11.2	— 59,324	— 19.2	48,792	43,714	16.4	15.3
858	6.6	1,661	12.4	— 7,637	— 11.3	11,971	10,537	17.8	16.7
507	3.0	2,860	16.3	— 17,127	— 18.5	13,488	11,297	15.3	12.9
967	4.0	5,870	16.6	— 26,477	— 14.7	21,534	21,175	13.2	13.9
789	7.1	1,451	11.6	4,951	8.4	2,710	2,137	4.8	4.0
1,408	6.9	2,423	11.8	717	0.7	7,930	4,641	7.9	5.0
134	1.3	1,398	12.2	— 297	— 0.5	2,659	2,489	5.3	5.1
452	2.6	1,066	5.9	— 2,461	— 2.9	7,274	5,061	9.3	6.6
—	45.3	—	57.3	—	22.5	—	—	37.0	39.8
—	10.7	—	15.7	—	42.8	—	—	2.0	1.1

the increase (or decrease) shown here is the increase (or decrease) in total dwellings.

families of each size by the densities (rooms per person).

not available.

too small to affect comparative figures.

For a measure of the relative housing positions in different parts of the country, several factors, expressing, in one form or another, the relation of the population to be housed with the accommodation available and each bearing upon a slightly different aspect of the subject, are given in summary form in the tables. They have been dealt with in previous pages in respect of the country as a whole and it now remains to be seen how far the conditions of individual counties or of important towns, as illustrated by these factors, differ among themselves and how widely they range from the mean values of the whole aggregated together. The factors in question are four in number, viz. (1) the average number of families per dwelling, (2) the average number of rooms per person, (3) the percentage surplus or deficiency of rooms in relation to a common standard number based upon density ratios of 1911 as described on page 44, (4) the proportion of population housed at a pressure of more than two per room, the ratio of two persons per room or its reciprocal $\frac{1}{2}$ -room per person being the dividing line adopted in the census report as a practicable, if rough, guide to the extent of overcrowding.

The first of these, the average number of families per dwelling, is given in column *f* of Tables XXVI and XXVII and may be read as a measure of the amount by which conditions in a given area fall short of the theoretical ideal represented by a structurally separate dwelling for each family. For the country as a whole there are on the average 1.13 families to each dwelling and the corresponding county figures (exclusive of the County of London) range from 1.01, the nearest approach to this ideal position being recorded in counties like Huntingdon, Rutland, Westmorland, Anglesey, etc., to 1.26 in Middlesex, 1.21 in Devonshire, 1.19 in Essex and Sussex (East) and 1.18 in Glamorganshire. The exceptional conditions of the metropolis, with its large proportion of single lodger families and its relatively large houses, place it in a position apart from all other counties, for here the family pressure is represented by the high ratio of 1.60 families per dwelling, only 38 per cent. of the families in the whole county having a separate dwelling apiece, 32 per cent. being housed two families to a dwelling and the balance of 30 per cent. in dwellings each containing three or more families.

In many of the counties where the number of families per dwelling ratio is high, it will be found that the houses are above the average in point of size; inevitably so, perhaps, since the increase in the number of private families has been accompanied almost everywhere by a diminution in the size of the family and the corresponding change in housing requirement, viz. for a larger number of dwellings of relatively smaller sizes can be met, however inadequately, by expansion within existing dwellings to a greater extent where the houses are large than where they are small. Particularly is this the case where in conjunction with houses above the average in size, the families of the area are abnormally small. London is probably the best example of this combination, and the large disparity between the number of families and the number of dwellings serves to mark the extent of the change in the character of the area since the date of the erection of the existing property. The Metropolitan Boroughs of St. Pancras and Islington for instance, one-time fashionable residential neighbourhoods, with large houses built for the occupation of single well-to-do families, have now become closely associated with industries both within and without their borders and the houses, or so many of them as still retain their character of private dwellings, now serve the needs of a much larger number of families in a relatively poorer section of the population, the ratios in these particular Boroughs exceeding two families per dwelling.

For a more direct measure of comparative housing, that is to say of the pressure of population upon the available living accommodation, an index must be sought combining the effect of the variations in size of dwellings in association with the corresponding variations in size of families and number of families per dwelling.

The simplest criterion satisfying these requirements is the room density or average number of rooms per person. It has already been stated that for England and Wales as a whole this factor shows a slight improvement over the corresponding figure for 1911, and now stands at 1.10 rooms per person. The corresponding ratio in county divisions will be found from column *k* of Table XXVI to vary between 0.77 and 1.45; the Counties of Durham and Northumberland are incomparably the worst in this series with densities of 0.77 and 0.80, and they are followed at some

distance by London 0·96, Staffordshire 0·99, Monmouth 1·00, The West Riding of Yorkshire 1·01, Glamorganshire 1·02 and Lancashire 1·04; the most favourable densities are found generally in the non-industrial counties, e.g. Isle of Wight 1·45, Cardigan 1·42, Rutland 1·41, Merioneth 1·41, Radnor 1·40.

The simple density, like the families per dwelling ratio referred to above is, however, only valuable as an indication of where the worst conditions are likely to be found. Throughout the census reports, which have been separately published in respect of each county, it has repeatedly been shown that the ratio of the number of rooms to the number of persons in an area is a totally inadequate guide to the actual conditions within the area. In every urban and rural district, individual family densities vary very widely from the average, and it has been shown that to a large extent the individual family density depends upon the size of the family, and that the smaller families require or are able to command a share of the available house room which, in terms of the rooms per person ratio, is four or five times as great as that obtained by the largest families. The existence of similar conditions in 1911, when houses were relatively plentiful, further suggests that they arise from causes which are independent of the supply of houses and would not therefore be materially varied merely by the provision of additional accommodation.

Part of the differences disclosed between the average room densities of separate areas must therefore be due to differences in the incidence of large and small families within them. In the counties referred to above as showing the least favourable densities, the families in all, except London and the West Riding of Yorkshire, are well above the average in size, and a further and perhaps better index to areal conditions will be one in which variations associated solely with differences in size of families have been eliminated. The method of attaining this comparison has already been described and the resulting factors are shown in columns *r* and *s* of Table XXVI as the difference between the actual rooms in an area and a hypothetical number, obtained by allotting to families of each size in the area a fixed number of rooms appropriate to that size according to the standard adopted. By this comparison Northumberland and Durham, with rooms 25·2 per cent. and 24·7 per cent. below the standard allotment, are still at the worst positions in the county list, but the comparison is slightly less unfavourable than that suggested by the room density figure, and it will be observed that the two counties have changed places, Northumberland now taking the lowest place. The position of London, on the other hand, is considerably worsened, and it now ranks as a close third to the two northern counties, with a deficiency of rooms computed at 22·0 per cent. of the standard number. Other counties for which a deficiency is recorded are, in order, West Riding of Yorkshire (9·0 per cent.), Lancashire (4·2), Stafford (3·2), Monmouth (3·1), Essex (1·8), Denbigh (1·6), Middlesex (0·3) and Devonshire (0·1). It will be observed that in the two last-named counties the deficiency of rooms is co-existent with an average room density above the normal, while in Glamorgan, Cumberland and Warwick, in each of which the average room density is below normal, the actual numbers of rooms enumerated are in excess of the standard number.

The fourth test, that given by the proportion of persons living in overcrowded conditions, which for the sake of securing comparative figures have been taken as represented by densities of less than one-half a room per person, is also influenced by the fact that the lowest densities occur amongst the largest families and where, therefore, there is a high proportion of large families, there will usually be an abnormal degree of overcrowding. For the country as a whole 9·6 per cent. of the population is found within the overcrowding limits and in Northumberland and Durham, again the worst in the series, the proportion rises to 30·8 per cent. and 29·5 per cent. respectively, followed by 16·1 per cent. in London, West Riding (11·5 per cent.), Stafford (11·1 per cent.), Cumberland (10·6 per cent.), Denbigh (10·1 per cent.) and the North Riding of Yorkshire (9·7 per cent.)

Comparative ratios for boroughs and large towns are given in Table XXVII. The units are smaller and the range of variations consequently wider than those discussed in relation to county units, but the types of distribution are precisely the same, and it will be sufficient here to illustrate the worst conditions shown amongst these areas

by a selection of the towns both where average room density is low, say not more than 0·95 rooms per person, and where the comparison of the enumerated rooms with the standard number discloses a deficiency of, say, 10 per cent. or more. The towns are classified in order of the average density.

Borough or Town.	Average families per dwelling.	Average rooms per person.	Deficiency per cent. of rooms.	Proportion per cent. of population living more than 2 per room.
Shoreditch Met. B.	1·85	·65	41·1	32·0
Finsbury Met. B.	1·84	·67	42·8	34·0
Bethnal Green Met. B.	1·51	·68	36·3	27·8
Stepney Met. B.	1·52	·69	34·0	29·0
South Shields C.B.	1·07	·71	32·2	36·5
Gateshead C.B.	1·08	·72	31·3	37·0
Southwark Met. B.	1·62	·73	36·3	23·5
Bermondsey Met. B.	1·57	·75	31·3	23·2
Poplar Met. B.	1·62	·76	28·5	21·2
Sunderland C.B.	1·46	·76	28·9	33·8
Newcastle-on-Tyne C.B.	1·08	·78	27·8	33·6
Tynemouth C.B.	1·07	·78	27·8	34·4
St. Helens C.B.	1·07	·79	15·2	21·0
St. Pancras Met. B.	2·30	·82	36·1	22·4
Islington Met. B.	2·12	·85	31·2	19·4
West Ham C.B.	1·43	·85	19·2	16·4
Wigan C.B.	1·17	·87	18·5	15·3
Dewsbury C.B.	1·00	·88	24·2	18·0
West Bromwich C.B.	1·04	·88	10·3	17·1
Middlesbrough C.B.	1·09	·89	13·3	16·0
Dudley C.B.	1·03	·91	11·4	16·8
Plymouth C.B.	1·84	·93	25·7	16·9
West Hartlepool C.B.	1·10	·93	11·3	17·8
Carlisle C.B.	1·04	·94	13·3	19·0
Darlington C.B.	1·06	·94	11·2	17·2
Tottenham U.D.	1·40	·95	13·2	10·0
Hackney Met. B.	1·67	·95	18·6	11·5

From such guides as these given in Table 30 of the General Tables Volume for every borough, urban district and rural district in the country, a fair comparative view of the housing conditions in each locality may be obtained. They provide a simple if approximate means of classification, and from them a selection may readily be made, if desired, of those areas for the more complete examination of which the greater detail given in the county volumes or a more exhaustive knowledge of local conditions is desirable.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS.

The numbers of persons enumerated in certain types of institutions and other special establishments have been published for each administrative area in Table 12 of the county reports and in summary form in Table 31 of the General Tables Volume. These include Poor Law institutions, hospitals, and other establishments for the treatment and care of the sick and of persons mentally or physically deficient, prisons and other places of detention, barracks, ships, etc., and their populations represent in the aggregate $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population or about one half of the balance of the total population remaining after deducting the private family population discussed in the "housing" section of this report.

The institutions are not individually identified as they were in 1911; but the number of institutions in each category is given together with their populations by sexes. The classification has been slightly extended, homes for cripples, the blind, the deaf and dumb and also convalescent and nursing homes being included on this occasion.

A summary of the institutions, etc., selected for this classification is given in the following table.

TABLE XXVIII.—INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER SPECIAL TYPES OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class of Institution, etc.	Number of Institutions.	Proportion per 10,000 persons in the total population of England and Wales.		Percentage of Males.	
		Total Institution Population.	Inmates only (Classes 1-13).	Total Institution Population.	Inmates only (Classes 1-13).
Total	14,700	226	120	60	54
1. Workhouses	631	36	33	53	56
2. Separate Poor Law Institutions for the sick.	77	9	8	42	50
3. Other Poor Law Institutions.	758	9	8	51	56
4. Homes for Lunatics, etc. . .	345	37	32	42	44
5. Homes for Cripples .. .	67	1.0	.7	37	45
6. Homes for the Blind .. .	83	1.2	.9	46	53
7. Homes for the Deaf and Dumb.	35	.8	.6	47	55
8. Hospitals (not Naval or Military).	1,945	32	21	41	58
9. Convalescent and Nursing Homes.	2,189	11	7	29	40
10. Prisons	48	3.2	3.0	86	88
11. Reformatory Schools .. .	185	4.8	4.2	72	78
12. Homes for Inebriates .. .	9	.08	.06	11	11
13. Naval or Military Hospitals	48	1.9	1.3	81	98
14. Naval or Military Barracks, etc.	745	44	—	89	—
15. Ships of the Royal Navy ..	534	6	—	100	—
16. Ships other than Royal Navy.	5,241	12	—	92	—
17. Inland Barges and Boats	1,760	1.4	—	61	—
18. Barns, Sheds, etc. (including vagrants).	—	14	—	62	—

Inmates of Poor Law institutions on the 19th June, 1921, were noticeably fewer than they were on the 2nd April, 1911. The numbers were 185,695 in 1921 as compared with 260,731 at the earlier date, the decrease being relatively greater amongst the male section. It must be borne in mind, however, that, amongst other factors, the period of the year has a marked influence upon the numbers of persons in receipt of various forms of poor relief, and part of the difference between the figures of 1911 and 1921 may quite likely be accounted for by the variation in seasonal incidence, the 1921 census having been taken during a spell of fine and warm summer weather. Reformatory and industrial school inmates have also decreased from 18,234 in 1911 to 16,010 in 1921, and inmates of prisons from 19,641 to 11,427.

On the other hand, the number of persons under treatment in hospitals has grown from nearly 59,000 in 1911 to 80,020 in 1921, more than three-quarters of the increase being in respect of males and presumably due, therefore, to a great extent, to injuries received during the war. Inmates of homes for lunatics have also increased from 115,437 in 1911 to 120,060 in 1921, but here the increase occurs amongst females only, males showing a very slight decrease.

As regards the distribution of the sexes in 1921, female inmates outnumber males in convalescent and nursing homes, in lunatic asylums and in homes for cripples and for inebriates. In Poor Law infirmaries the sexes are equally divided and in all other identified types of institution the males are in excess. The sex proportions are shown above, while from the table following, which summarises the greater detail of Table 42 of the General Tables Volume, the characteristic difference in ages and marital conditions may be observed.

TABLE XXIX.—INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER SPECIAL TYPES OF POPULATION—AGE DISTRIBUTION (INMATES ONLY).

Class of Institution, etc.	Age distribution per 1,000 of each sex.						Number married per 1,000 of each Sex.
	All ages	Under 5	5-15	15-40.	40-65.	Over 65.	
Total Population of England and Wales	{ M 1,000	93	199	391	262	55	414
	{ F 1,000	83	179	409	263	66	383
1, 2, 3. Poor Law Institutions	{ M 1,000	69	187	106	293	345	126
	{ F 1,000	71	183	202	233	311	112
4. Homes for Lunatics ..	{ M 1,000	3	52	364	466	115	257
	{ F 1,000	2	30	309	502	157	290
5. Homes for Cripples ..	{ M 1,000	142	658	186	12	2	11
	{ F 1,000	100	631	244	11	14	5
6. Homes for Blind ..	{ M 1,000	10	459	425	85	21	71
	{ F 1,000	7	397	365	129	102	6
7. Homes for Deaf and Dumb	{ M 1,000	2	793	186	15	4	—
	{ F 1,000	4	776	191	25	4	1
12. Homes for Inebriates ..	{ M 1,000	—	—	209	749	42	542
	{ F 1,000	—	—	484	451	65	163
8, 9, 13. Hospitals and Nursing Homes, including Naval and Military Hospitals) ..	{ M 1,000	89	205	457	215	34	356
	{ F 1,000	97	258	383	193	69	263
10. Prisons	{ M 1,000	—	—	716	262	22	404
	{ F 1,000	—	—	700	284	16	376

PART V.—SEXES, AGES AND MARITAL CONDITIONS.

1. Sexes.

Sex Proportions.—Of the 37,886,699 persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1921, 18,075,239 were males and 19,811,460 were females, giving an excess of females of 1,736,221 or a proportion of 1,096 females to each 1,000 males. The female excess would of course be somewhat reduced if we could include in the reckoning the members of the fighting forces and mercantile marine temporarily abroad and also the numbers of fishermen absent at sea on the night of the census.

The number of females to 1,000 males enumerated at each successive census was as follows:—

Year.	Females per 1,000 Males.	Year.	Females per 1,000 Males.
1801	1,057	1871	1,054
1811	1,054	1881	1,055
1821	1,036	1891	1,064
1831	1,040	1901	1,068
1841	1,046	1911	1,068
1851	1,042	1921	1,096
1861	1,053		

Of these the preponderance of females is probably overstated in the years 1801 and 1811 owing to the forces serving outside the country in the Napoleonic wars and again in 1901 when a large number of men were absent on military service in South Africa. Apart from these years there has been an almost continuous increase in the female preponderance up to 1911 with a final jump in 1921 nearly

as great as that of the whole of the preceding century. In the sudden acceleration of the female excess between 1911 and 1921 will probably be found the most direct evidence of the effects of the war and this will be even more definitely seen if the excess, which is not spread evenly over the entire population, is analysed into a series of age groups. This is done for a number of census years and for a variety of areas in Table 35 of the General Tables Volume and it will be sufficient here to set out the figures for England and Wales as a whole in the years 1901, 1911 and 1921.

TABLE XXX.—RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1901.	1911.	1921.
All Ages	1,068	1,068	1,096
0-4	1,003	991	976
5-9	1,005	1,001	992
10-14	1,000	1,003	992
15-19	1,019	1,016	1,027
20-24	1,119	1,113	1,176
25-29	1,126	1,115	1,209
30-34	1,100	1,091	1,186
35-39	1,074	1,072	1,156
40-44	1,062	1,077	1,127
45-49	1,070	1,079	1,070
50-54	1,089	1,086	1,074
55-59	1,116	1,103	1,086
60-64	1,170	1,138	1,132
65-69	1,230	1,205	1,194
70-74	1,283	1,337	1,342
75-79	1,339	1,431	1,476
80-84	1,470	1,556	1,685
85 and over	1,699	1,817	2,052

The recent increase in masculinity, the proportion of male to female births, which has been observed in the successive reports of the Registrar General since 1915 and which appears to be associated in an imperfectly understood manner with the conditions engendered by the war, is demonstrated in the heavy fall between 1911 and 1921 in the female proportion in the age group 0-5. The initial preponderance of the male sex, however, diminishes rapidly and the relative proportions of the sexes become transposed after about the age of 15 owing to the heavier mortality amongst males. After the earliest years migration also affects the sex balance, still further reducing the male proportion.

But the greatest changes of all are those shown for the age groups between 20 and 45 in 1921, the years covering the ages of the majority of those who fell in the war. The males at these ages declined in numbers from 6,671,000 in 1911 to 6,566,000 in 1921, while the females increased from 7,307,000 to 7,693,000 so that the female excess at these ages which was decreasing slightly before 1911, rose from 636,000 in that year to 1,127,000 ten years later, corresponding to an increase in proportion from 1,095 to 1,172 females for each 1,000 males.

If the age group is extended to cover the years from 20 to 64, as including the mass of those who form the economic and reproductive elements of the population, it will be seen that while the males have increased in the ten years from 9,450,000 to 10,082,000 (i.e. by 6·7 per cent.) the females increased from 10,354,000 to 11,510,000 (i.e. by 11·2 per cent.); the preponderance of the latter being expressed by the proportion of 1,142 females to 1,000 males in 1921 as compared with 1,096 in 1911.

The mortality of females at adult ages is generally below that of males. It is, however, a subsidiary factor in the earlier years where the mortality of both sexes is low, attaining its importance gradually as the more advanced ages are reached where the excess of females, already high in 1911, has risen to still higher proportions.

Local Variations in Sex Proportions.—Sex proportions vary widely in different parts of the country, local variations being determined in the main by social and industrial conditions.

In London, with its concentration of clerical and domestic occupations, recruited by women in large numbers, the female proportion stands at the high figure of 1,165 per 1,000 males, a figure which is exceeded in the western residential suburbs of Surrey and Middlesex as the result, no doubt, of the proportion of domestic servants employed there. Again in the southern counties, containing numerous seaside resorts which offer attractions to the elderly and unoccupied classes (preponderantly female), the female excess is well above the average. On the other hand in mining areas and in rural areas generally where the heavier physical occupations do not make great demands upon female labour, the sex distribution is more equal and in some counties is in favour of the male.

The general tendencies are illustrated in the following table in which the counties are arranged in the order of female predominance.

TABLE XXXI.—PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND COUNTIES.

County.	Excess of Females over Males. (— = deficiency).	Females per 1,000 Males.	County.	Excess of Females over Males. (— = deficiency).	Females per 1,000 Males.
Sussex, East	69,891	1,302	Peterborough, Soke of	1,665	1,074
Wight, Isle of	10,478	1,249	York, City and County of	2,973	1,073
Sussex, West	17,884	1,201	Northamptonshire	10,664	1,073
Surrey	80,040	1,188	Buckinghamshire	8,213	1,072
Cardiganshire	5,193	1,187	Yorkshire, East Riding	14,116	1,063
Carnarvonshire	10,977	1,183	Suffolk, East	8,829	1,063
Somersetshire	37,526	1,175	Cumberland	7,819	1,059
Cornwall	25,779	1,175	Radnorshire	613	1,054
Westmorland	5,268	1,174	Denbighshire	4,056	1,054
Middlesex	96,232	1,166	Lincolnshire, the parts of Holland	2,106	1,051
London	341,365	1,165	Yorkshire, North Riding	10,690	1,048
Merionethshire	3,017	1,143	Suffolk, West	2,573	1,048
Gloucestershire	50,719	1,143	Huntingdonshire	1,269	1,047
Hertfordshire	21,747	1,140	Pembrokeshire	1,886	1,042
Devonshire	45,646	1,137	Lincolnshire, the parts of Lindsey	8,004	1,040
Cheshire	55,528	1,114	Staffordshire	23,235	1,035
Lancashire	261,622	1,112	Shropshire	3,978	1,033
Leicestershire	25,435	1,108	Northumberland	10,476	1,028
Kent	57,490	1,106	Derbyshire	8,712	1,025
Norfolk	24,899	1,104	Rutlandshire	216	1,024
Worcestershire	19,966	1,103	Ely, Isle of	861	1,024
Bedfordshire	9,998	1,102	Carmarthenshire	1,611	1,019
Oxfordshire	9,053	1,100	Wiltshire	2,374	1,016
Dorsetshire	10,742	1,099	Montgomeryshire	325	1,013
England and Wales	1,736,221	1,096	Durham	977	999
Berkshire	13,541	1,096	Lincolnshire, the parts of Kesteven	956	982
Warwickshire	62,269	1,094	Brecknockshire	838	973
Essex	64,173	1,091	Glamorganshire	22,773	964
Cambridgeshire	5,646	1,091	Monmouthshire	14,010	940
Anglesey	2,252	1,091			
Herefordshire	4,791	1,088			
Nottinghamshire	26,047	1,085			
Yorkshire, West Riding	125,312	1,082			
Flintshire	4,177	1,082			
Southampton	33,808	1,077			

Sex Proportions in Other Countries.—In the next table is given a similar series of comparisons with other countries of which recent census records are available.

TABLE XXXII.—COUNTRIES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1921 SEX PROPORTIONS, SHEWING ALSO 1911 COMPARISONS.

	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males.			Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Dominion of Canada	940	886	Denmark	1,053	1,061
Indian Empire	945	954	Hungary (a)	1,062	1,007
New Zealand	956	896	Spain (a)	1,062	1,056
Union of South Africa	959	946	Switzerland (a)	1,074	1,034
United States of America ..	961	943	Czecho Slovakia	1,075	1,056
Commonwealth of Australia ..	967	926	Scotland	1,080	1,062
Bulgaria (a)	1,002	961	Austria (a)	1,089	1,023
The Netherlands (b)	1,013	1,021	England and Wales	1,096	1,068
Belgium (a)	1,033	1,018	Germany (c)	1,099	1,026
Sweden (a)	1,037	1,046	Portugal (a)	1,113	1,107
Norway (a)	1,053	1,070			

(a) Censuses of 1910 and 1920. (b) Censuses of 1909 and 1920. (c) Censuses of 1910 and 1919.

2. Ages.

Tabulation.—Now that the use of mechanical sorting and counting devices has become established as an indispensable portion of the census tabulation procedure, the classification of the population of the whole country and of its subdivisions by individual years of age presents little difficulty. The published statistics in respect of the 1921 census will be found to be rather more extensive than those of 1911. Populations, classified by individual years of age, have been published in the county volumes, in respect of each county borough and of the county aggregates of urban and rural districts, while for every individual urban and rural district a tabulation by the conventional quinquennial grouping of age (0-5, 5-10, etc.) has been provided. In Table 32 of the General Tables Volume the full detail is published in respect of England and Wales as a whole and of London, and the aggregates of all urban and all rural districts.

It is doubtful whether the individual year tabulation, as a measure of the incidence of age in a given population, presents any marked advantage over the shorter and more easily studied series of 5-year groups. As is described in greater detail later on, the age returns are not free from error, and, so far as the errors are casual or accidental in character, they may be expected to tend to neutralise one another when the observations of successive years are amalgamated; and if, in the absence of contrary evidence, the character of the mis-statements of age can be regarded as similar in different populations it will usually be preferable to base a comparative study of their ages upon a series of age groups rather than upon the records of individual years.

The individual age tabulation, however, has a definite statistical value in that it provides material for detecting and measuring some of the mis-statement tendencies. Even when its abridgement forms a preliminary stage to subsequent operations, the age groups can be selected in a variety of ways, either for the particular purpose of the object in question or merely with the view of reducing to a minimum the inherent errors in the age statements themselves, advantages which were denied by the older form of statement which limited the classification to a fixed and predetermined series of groups between points corresponding to the ages terminating with the digits 0 or 5.

The examination of the 1911 census age tabulation—the first in this country to identify single years throughout the whole of life in respect of the total population—indicated that, in giving their ages on the census schedule, a considerable number of persons appeared to have stated their ages in an approximate form. With the view

of reducing these mis-statements and of impressing upon the public that an exact statement was required, the age question on the 1911 schedule was modified in 1921 by asking for each age in years and months, a degree of detail which was only required in respect of children under 1 year of age in 1911. There was never any intention of tabulating the ages by months. The whole object was that of securing a greater concentration upon the enquiry so as to avoid the looseness of statement which was evident at the previous enumeration. The device appears to have been partially successful as judged by the result, for, though the preference for particular ages still exists, it is sensibly less than it was 10 years ago. If as a matter of fact there exists an appreciable number of people who are in real ignorance of their true age, the adoption of an approximate figure is to be expected and the heaping of the population at the "round number" ages will recur so long as such ignorance remains, whatever precautions are taken during the enumeration.

Comparison with previous censuses.—The age incidence of the population of England and Wales in 1921 and its relation to that of past censuses and to that of other countries is shown in the various diagrams and tables attached to this Report.

Diagram (E) shows the total population by individual years of age in 1921 and 1911.

Diagram (F) shows the 1921 population by individual years of age, distinguishing males and females.

Diagrams (G), (H) and (J) show the 1921 population in groups of ages in relation to the populations of past censuses.

In considering the age constitution of the population either of to-day or of any other period it must be borne in mind that in itself it is nothing more than a resultant distribution from the effect of factors operating over practically the whole of the preceding century. The population ranges from age 0 to ages beyond 100, so that the numbers in the several age groups in 1921 are survivors of the births which have occurred since before the year 1821 and it is apparent, therefore, that to the variations in the numbers born in successive years and in their subsequent rates of survival is mainly due the moulding of the present age distribution. It is not proposed here to examine the birth and survival rates in any detail, but attention may be drawn to the fact that in England and Wales as a whole the number of births each year was increasing at a rapid rate up to about 1875, after which the pace diminished until about 1903 when the maximum (with the exception of the record number of 957,782 in the rather special circumstances of 1920) was attained, and a definite if somewhat unsteady decline set in. This factor alone would lead us to expect each age group over 45 to show a considerable increase over the same age group of ten years ago; while between 20 and 45 a smaller increase, and below 20 a decrease might be looked for. The general improvement in survival rates which has taken place over the same period would ordinarily tend to be in favour of the later population, with the result that increases due to higher numbers of births in earlier years would be still further increased by the lightening of the mortality affecting them and the decreases (below age 20) correspondingly diminished.

In addition to the natural forces of birth and death there are large and varying movements of population, usually referred to as emigration or immigration, which occur chiefly during youthful and young adult age periods.

During the past decennium, the heavy war mortality and the striking variations in the birth rate associated with the war years have been superimposed upon the slower and more gradual changes which might otherwise have been expected from past tendencies. But though the war has left prominent scars upon the population curve the extra-war factors have also had their share in the shaping of the present population and the identification of the former cannot be obtained without careful statistical analysis. In this connection reference may be made to the section dealing with mis-statements of age in which an approximate age analysis of the civilian intercensal movement has been given in a table comparing the survivors from the 1911 census with the numbers actually enumerated at several age periods in 1921.

DIAGRAM, E. ENGLAND & WALES, TOTAL POPULATION BY INDIVIDUAL YEARS OF AGE, 1921 & 1911

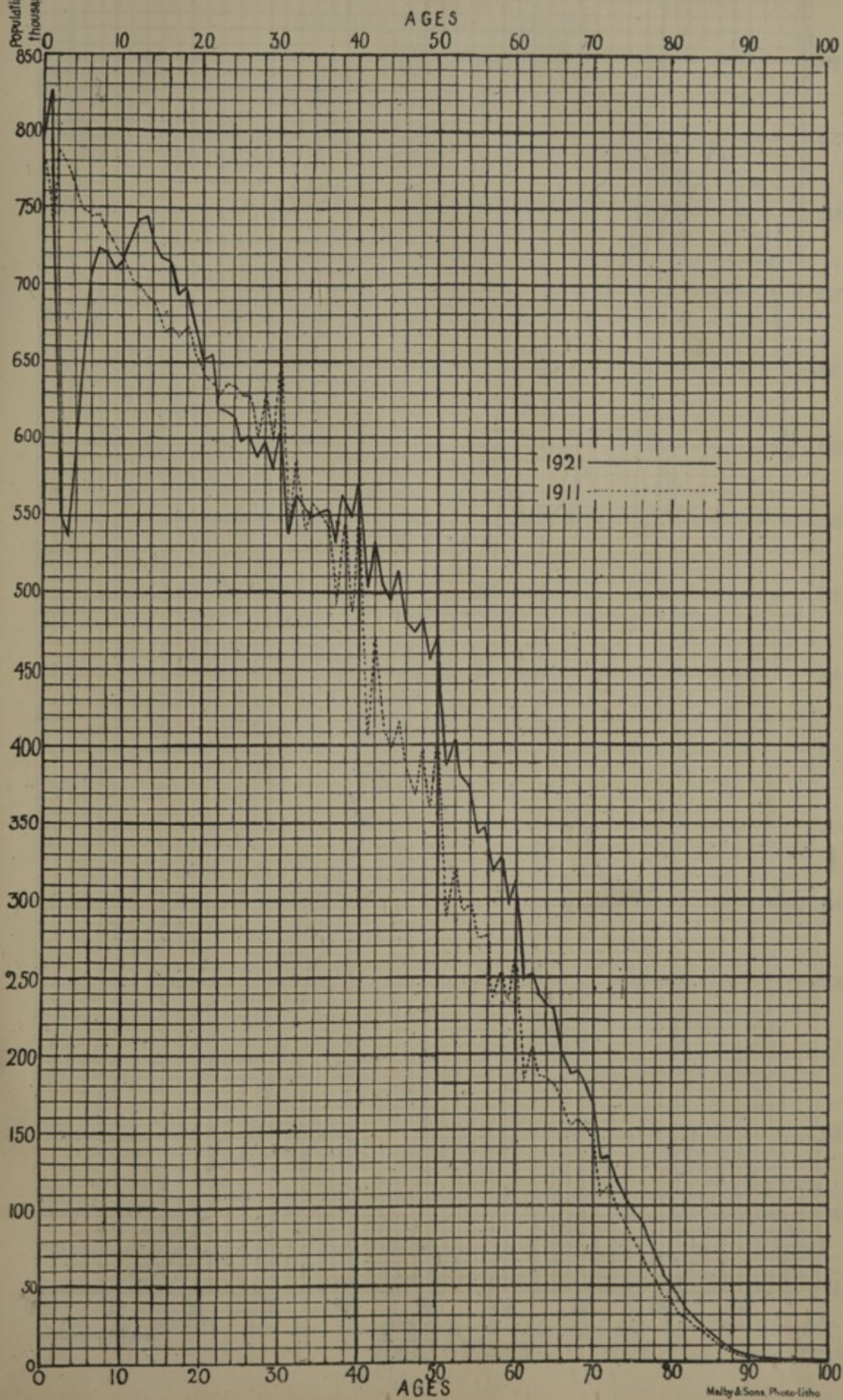


DIAGRAM F. ENGLAND & WALES.—TOTAL POPULATION BY INDIVIDUAL YEARS OF AGE
DISTINGUISHING MALES AND FEMALES, 1921.

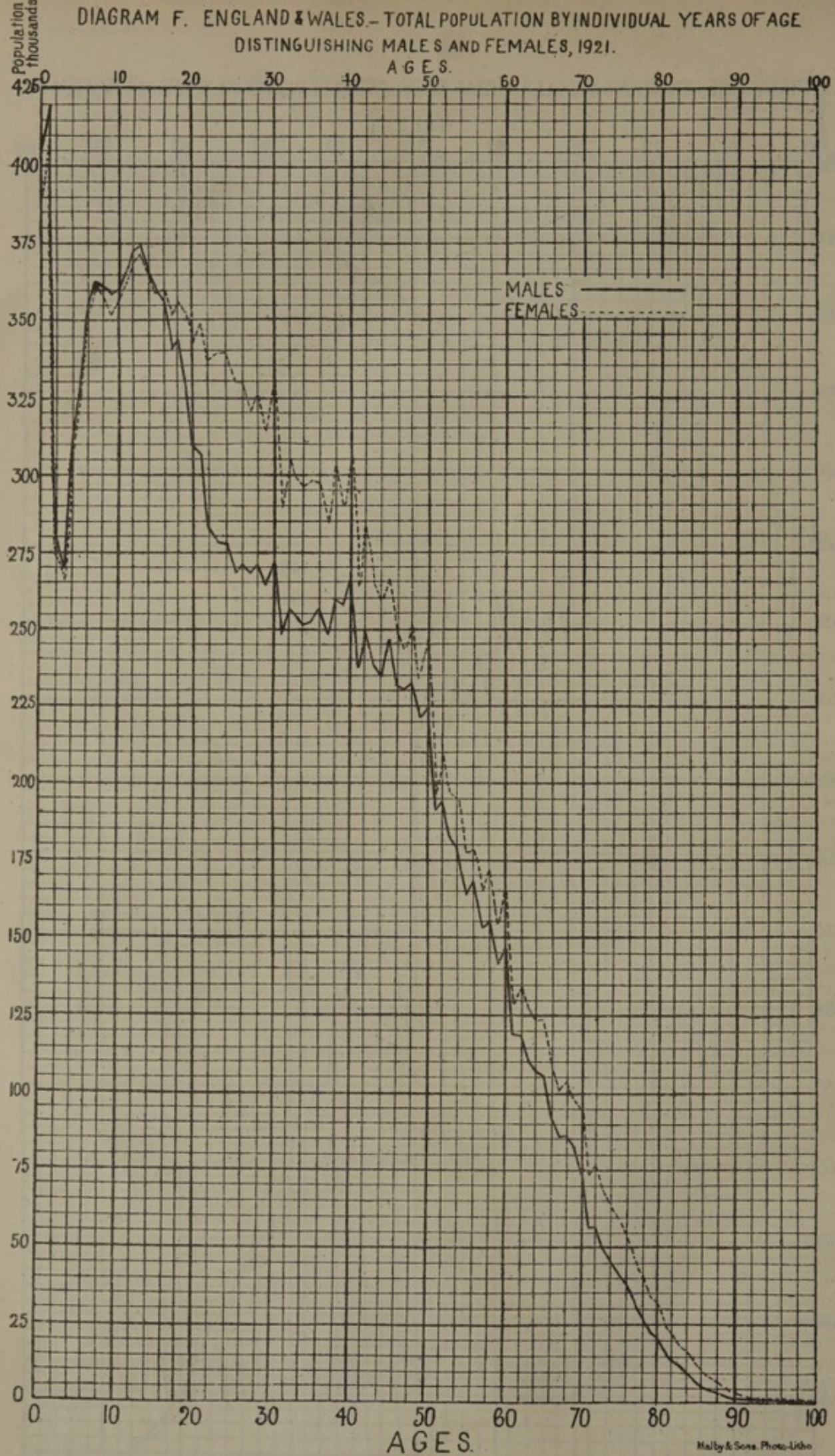


DIAGRAM G.
TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES BY QUINQUENNIAL
GROUPS OF AGE, 1921-1881.
PERSONS.

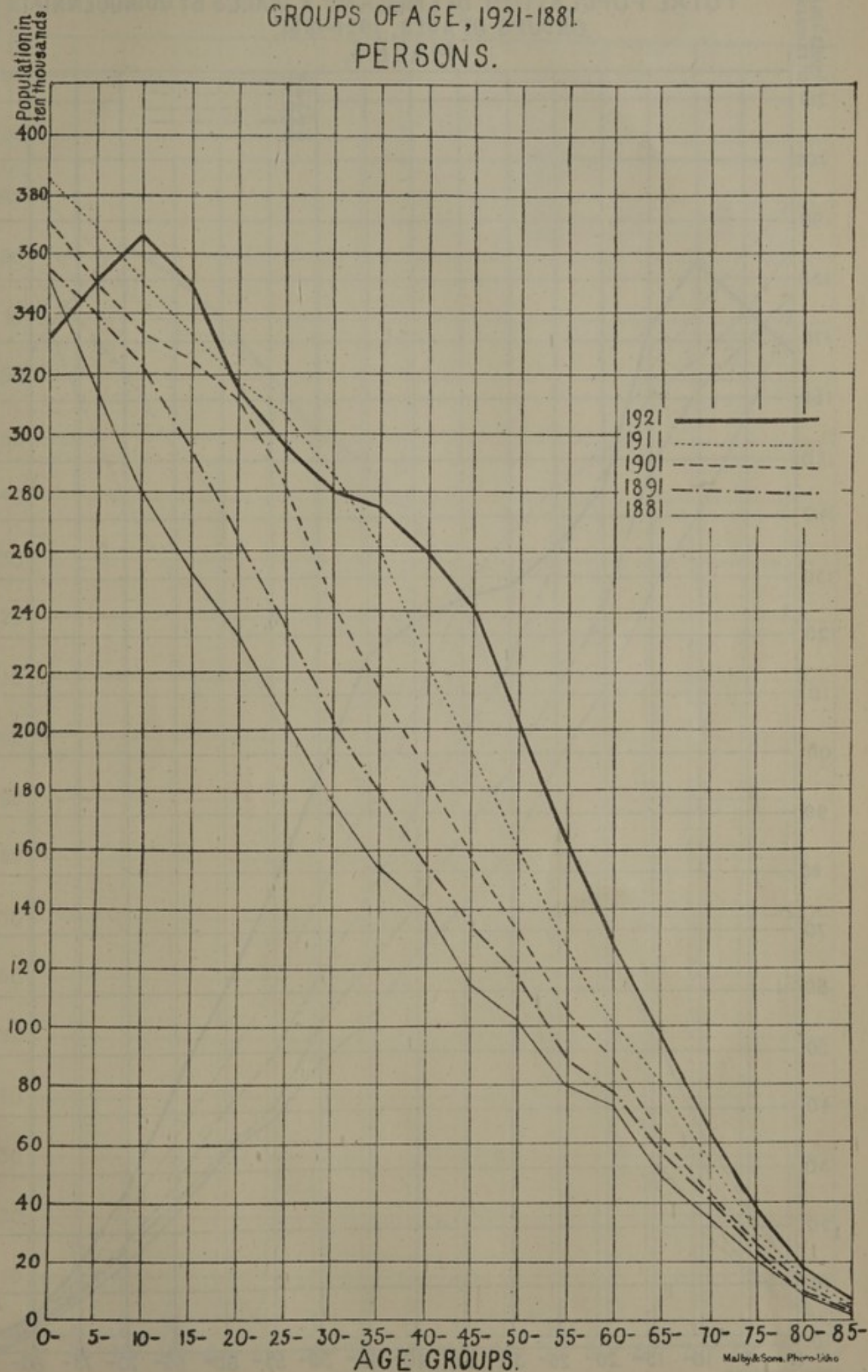


DIAGRAM H.
TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES BY QUINQUENNIAL
GROUPS OF AGES, 1921-1881.
MALES.

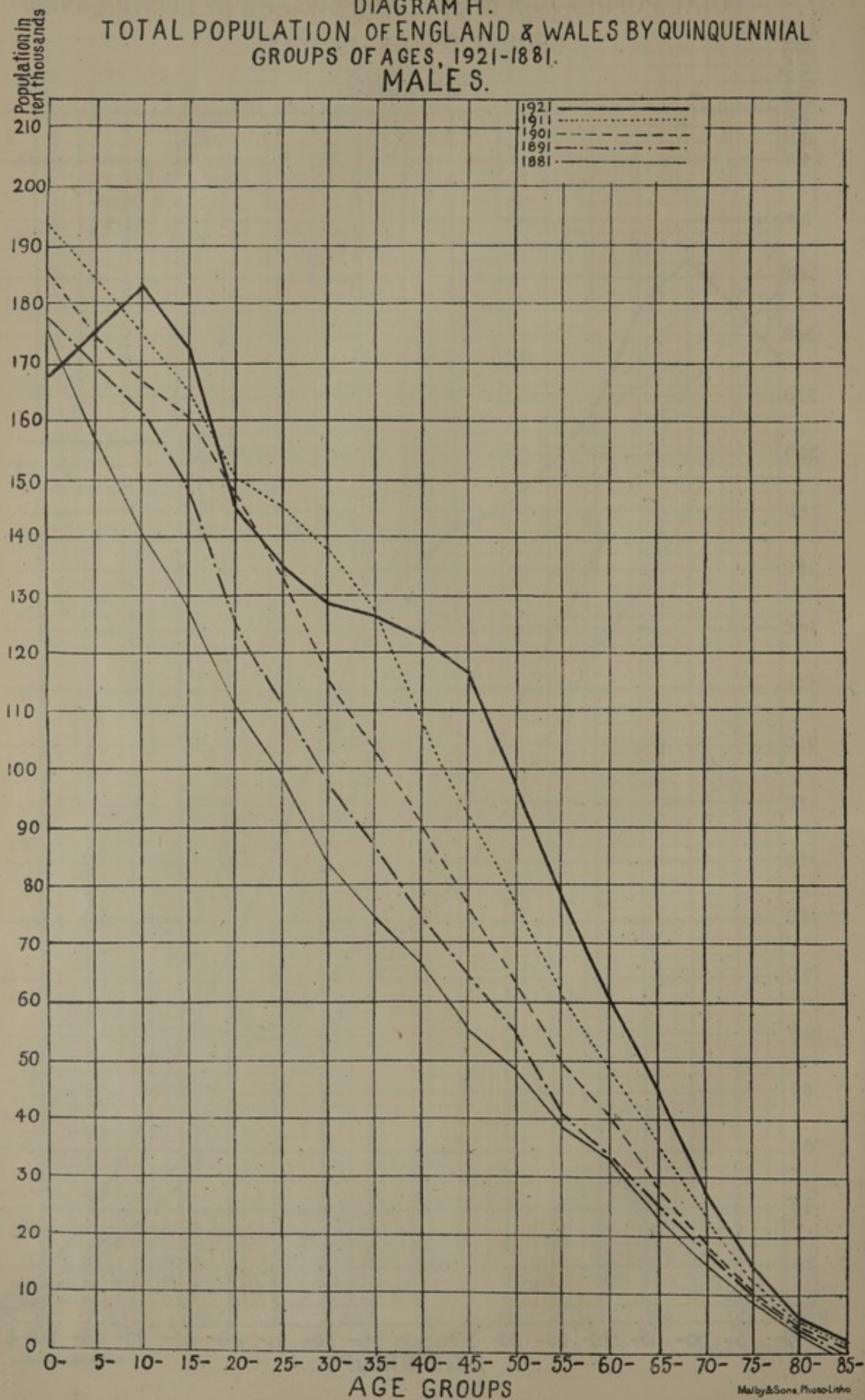


DIAGRAM J.
TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES BY QUINQUENNIAL
GROUPS OF AGES, 1921-1881.
FEMALES.

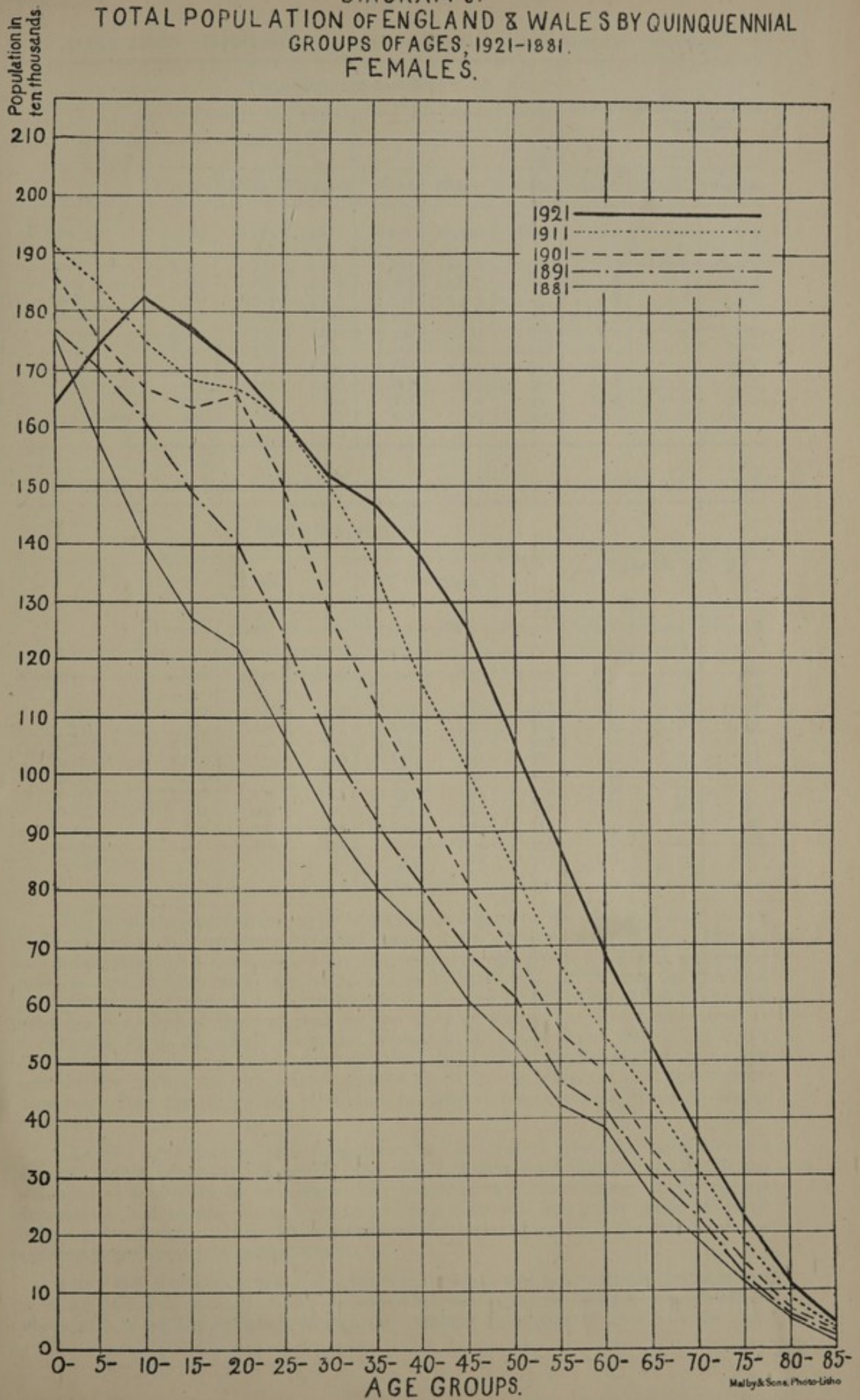


TABLE XXXIII.—POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN AGE GROUPS, 1921 AND 1911.

		Population in thousands.						Increase per cent. 1911-1921 (— = Decrease)		
		1921.			1911.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages	..	37,887	18,075	19,811	36,070	17,446	18,625	5.0	3.6	6.4
0-4	..	3,322	1,681	1,640	3,854	1,936	1,918	- 13.8	- 13.2	- 14.5
5-9	..	3,519	1,767	1,752	3,697	1,847	1,850	- 4.8	- 4.3	- 5.3
10-19	..	7,163	3,565	3,598	6,836	3,403	3,434	4.8	4.8	4.8
20-29	..	6,112	2,788	3,323	6,255	2,958	3,296	- 2.3	- 5.7	.8
30-39	..	5,546	2,555	2,992	5,490	2,637	2,853	1.0	- 3.1	4.9
40-49	..	5,007	2,385	2,622	4,158	2,001	2,157	20.4	19.2	21.5
50-59	..	3,645	1,753	1,892	2,881	1,376	1,505	26.5	27.4	25.7
60-69	..	2,268	1,051	1,217	1,827	843	984	24.1	24.7	23.7
70-79	..	1,049	439	610	863	364	499	21.6	20.6	22.2
80 and over.		256	92	164	208	79	129	23.1	16.5	27.1

TABLE XXXIV.—PROPORTIONATE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN AGE GROUPS 1921 AND 1911.

	Distribution per 10,000.						Increase or Decrease in Proportion 1911-21.		
	1921.			1911.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ..	10,000	4,771	5,229	10,000	4,837	5,163	—	— 66	66
0-4 ..	877	444	433	1,069	537	532	— 192	— 93	— 99
5-9 ..	929	466	463	1,025	512	513	— 96	— 46	— 50
10-19 ..	1,891	941	950	1,895	943	952	— 4	— 2	— 2
20-29 ..	1,613	735	878	1,735	821	914	— 122	— 86	— 36
30-39 ..	1,464	674	790	1,522	731	791	— 58	— 57	— 1
40-49 ..	1,322	630	692	1,153	555	598	169	75	94
50-59 ..	962	462	500	799	382	417	163	80	83
60-69 ..	598	278	320	505	233	272	93	45	48
70-79 ..	277	116	161	240	101	139	37	15	22
80 and over	67	25	42	57	22	35	10	3	7

The most striking feature to be observed in regard to the 1921 age distribution is illustrated in the curiously irregular shape of the curve in diagram (G). Instead of commencing with a maximum for the youngest age group (0-5) and decreasing more or less steadily with advancing age as hitherto, the curve rises for the first two quinquennial periods to a maximum in the age group 10-14, after which the subsequent decline is characterised by two distinct waves, the first terminating at about ages 40 to 45, which gives the impression of a bite taken out of the curve and which is much more pronounced than the slight flattening observable at younger ages in the curves for preceding censuses given in the diagram, and the second, occurring after age 45, which is similar in general respects with those of earlier censuses.

The two new features—the irregularity at the earliest ages and the depression at early adult ages—are, of course, the result of war conditions, and though the influence of time may be to reduce their prominence by a tendency to fill up the depressions and to fine down the excrescences they will inevitably recur at every future enumeration, though at correspondingly later ages, until the whole of the existing population has passed away.

From the detailed curves of diagrams H and J in which the special features can be more definitely located it will be seen that the apparent deficiency in children, which affects both sexes alike, is greatest amongst those aged 2 and 3 at the date

of the census and continues with diminishing weight right up to age 12. The children enumerated at ages 2-6 are the survivors of the births of the period between the middle of 1914 and the middle of 1919, and their presentation in age categories merely reproduces the sequence of the birth rates of the war years which has been fully discussed in the Annual Reports of the Registrar General. But the annual numbers of births had begun to show a definite decline for several years before the war, and the rise in population with advancing age which is just discernible between ages 0 and 2 in 1911 is now very marked between the ages of 6 and 12. By a projection of the curve, as it appears between these age points, back to age 0 it may be inferred that, had circumstances been perfectly normal during the whole of the decennium, though there would have been no depression corresponding to that now found between ages 2 and 6, the starting point of the curve at age 0 would have commenced at a much lower point than it actually does and that the numbers enumerated at ages 0 and 1 must be regarded as abnormally high just as those of the succeeding years are abnormally low. As we know, the former arise from the sudden and temporary increase in the birth rates of the years which immediately followed the armistice and which have now given place to rates which are lower than any recorded in the peace time history of the country.

From the separate sex curves it will be seen that the abnormal depression at early adult ages is confined mainly to the males and must almost precisely correspond to the direct losses which occurred amongst the respective fighting forces after the middle of 1914.

Compared with 1911 the population below 5 years of age shows a decline of nearly 14 per cent., which is reduced to 4.8 per cent. in the next five years and is followed by an increase of 4.8 per cent. for ages 10-19; in the two succeeding decennial age periods (i.e. 20-29 and 30-39) the males have declined by 5.7 and 3.1 per cent. respectively, while small increases of 0.8 and 4.9 per cent. are recorded for the corresponding female ages.

The combined effect of these decreases and meagre increases results in a net intercensal loss of 1.8 per cent. in the total population under 40 years of age (or a loss of 3.3 per cent. of males and 0.3 per cent. of females), and with these may be contrasted the very large increases recorded in the population of 40 years and over. In each of the age and sex groups at the later period the increases are consistently high, rarely falling below 20 per cent., and amount in the aggregate to 23.0 per cent. altogether, the female increase being slightly in excess of the male at percentages of 23.3 and 22.7 respectively.

War losses affect the age group above 40 to some extent and the maximum male rate of increase is not attained till at least 50 is reached. In the 50-59 and the 60-69 groups the rate of growth of the male population is slightly above that of the female, but at the last two age periods of the table the disparity between the sexes, which was heavily in favour of the females in 1911, has been still further extended by the higher rates of increase recorded in respect of the female population.

One hundred and ten persons declared their ages as 100 or over, 30 of them being males and 80 females. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were 128, 36 and 92 respectively, so that at these extreme ages there would appear to have been a decrease in each class. Past experience, however, suggests that there is a measure of unreliability in the statements at these ages due to overstatement, conscious or otherwise, and this probably obscures any real movement at this period of life.

In 14,395 cases (6,826 males and 7,569 females) the statement of age was omitted altogether from the census schedules or was given in a form too indefinite for classification. The procedure followed in 1911 in respect of the 13,167 similar cases then reported has again been adopted, ages being assigned in accordance with other information on the schedule so far as possible and the remainder distributed proportionately among the stated ages.

The combined effect of the several increases and decreases over the whole of the age field has resulted in a general ageing of the population which continues, in an exaggerated form, owing to the special features which have been described, the transformation that has been gradually taking place since about 1881 after the decline in the birth rate which set in at about that period.

The average age of the population at each of the censuses between 1881 and 1921 inclusive are as follows:—

AVERAGE AGE.

					<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1881	..	..	..	..	26·2	25·7	26·7
1891	..	..	..	..	26·6	26·1	27·1
1901	..	..	..	..	27·4	26·9	27·9
1911	..	..	..	..	28·6	28·0	29·1
1921	..	..	..	..	30·6	29·9	31·2

Within any range of age less than the whole of life, the population in the older portion will often be found to have increased at the expense of that of the younger, and in questions relating to selected sections of the community the effect of the alteration in age constitution may be as significant as a change in mere numbers.

Thus, if attention be directed to the economically productive section of the population, as distinct from what may be called the dependent section, it will be seen that between the ages of 15 and 65 the proportion of males to the total population of all ages has increased from 30·8 per cent. to 31·2 per cent. At the same time it is clear from the tables that the increase occurs only in the older half—from 40 onwards—where the proportion has risen from 10·7 per cent. to 12·5 per cent., while below 40 the proportions have decreased. Males and females together between the ages of 15 and 65 account for 66·2 per cent. of the total population now as compared with 64·2 per cent. ten years ago, but, as in the case of males alone, the average increase of 2·0 per cent. for the whole group may be resolved into a decrease of 1·8 per cent. below age 40 combined with an increase of 3·9 per cent. above that age, so that in terms of the physical qualities demanded by the majority of industrial occupations, the improvement in the standard indicated by the increase in the proportions at the working ages may well be neutralised if not reversed by the increase in the average age.

Or, to take another example, one of the principal factors determining the birth rate in the country is the proportion of women of child-bearing ages, and it will be seen from Table 35 of General Tables that in the past intercensal period the proportion of women between 15 and 45 has increased from 24·9 to 25·0 per cent. The change, which is apparently in favour of a slightly increased birth rate, is again offset by a shifting of the average age of the group. Between 20 and 35, the ages at which the majority of births occur in this country, the proportion has declined (13·3 per cent. in 1911 to 12·8 per cent. in 1921), and it is mainly in the older and less fertile section that the increase is significant.

Comparison with Other Countries.—In the following tables the age and sex constitution of England and Wales is compared with those of a number of other countries for which recent census statistics are available. Unfortunately the post war figures in respect of France and Italy have not so far come to hand, and as there would be little purpose in inserting figures relating to an earlier census which did not reflect the changes which have occurred since 1914 they have been omitted from the list. Similarly as regards Ireland, a census has not been taken since 1911, and no recent figures are therefore available.

TABLE XXXV.—NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN 1,000 PERSONS AT ALL AGES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

Age Groups.	England and Wales. (1921.)		Scotland. (1921.)		Commonwealth of Australia. (1921.)		New Zealand. (1921.)		Dominion of Canada. (1921.)		Union of South Africa. (1921.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	477	523	481	519	508	492	511	489	515	485	515	485
Under 5 years	44	43	49	48	56	54	54	52	61	60	63	61
5 and under 10	47	46	49	48	55	54	55	53	60	59	64	62
10 " " 20	94	95	99	99	93	90	95	93	99	97	110	108
20 " " 40	142	168	140	161	160	163	155	159	157	148	148	149
40 " " 60	109	119	104	111	104	95	111	98	99	84	101	80
60 " " 80	39	48	38	47	37	33	37	31	36	33	27	23
80 and upwards	2	4	2	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	2

TABLE XXXV (continued).—NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN 1,000 PERSONS AT ALL AGES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

Age Groups.	Indian Empire. (1921.)		United States of America. (1920.)		Austria. (1920.)		Belgium. (1920.)		Denmark. (1921.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	514	486	510	490	479	521	492	508	487	513
Under 5 years	62	64	55	54	32	31	35	34	53	52
5 and under 10	76	73	55	53	47	47	43	43	52	51
10 " " 20	107	92	95	95	100	99	96	96	100	99
20 " " 40	159	154	164	161	146	171	159	164	143	157
40 " " 60	84	76	102	91	109	119	113	116	92	99
60 " " 80	26	27	36	33	43	51	43	51	43	50
80 and upwards			3	3	2	3	3	4	4	5

Age Groups.	Germany. (1919.)		The Netherlands. (1920.)		Norway. (1920.)		Portugal. (1920.)		Sweden. (1920.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	476	524	497	503	487	513	473	527	491	509
Under 5 years	32	31	58	56	57	54	51	50	49	47
5 and under 10	54	54	55	53	54	52	58	56	50	48
10 " " 20	111	111	102	100	104	101	109	109	99	95
20 " " 40	138	170	148	151	140	151	130	155	145	149
40 " " 60	103	110	93	97	83	95	85	103	93	102
60 " " 80	36	45	38	42	44	53	37	49	49	60
80 and upwards	2	3	3	4	5	7	3	5	6	8

Age Groups.	Spain. (1920.)		Bulgaria. (1920.)		Czecho-Slovakia. (1921.)		Hungary. (1920.)		Switzerland. (1920.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	485	515	499	501	482	518	485	515	482	518
Under 5 years	53	53	52	50	39	38	42	41	43	42
5 and under 10	55	54	65	63	51	51	54	54	47	47
10 " " 20	111	115	124	120	112	112	110	110	100	101
20 " " 40	137	150	138	148	144	161	142	166	146	162
40 " " 60	92	100	77	78	95	105	94	98	105	114
60 " " 80	35	41	37	36	39	48	41	43	38	48
80 and upwards	2	2	6	6	2	3	2	3	3	4

TABLE XXXVI.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER CENT. OF THAT IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921.

Age Groups.	Scotland. (1921.)		Commonwealth of Australia. (1921.)		New Zealand. (1921.)		Dominion of Canada. (1921.)		Union of South Africa. (1921.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	101	99	107	94	107	93	108	93	108	93
Under 5 years	111	112	125	126	123	121	139	140	143	142
5 and under 10	104	104	117	117	117	115	128	128	136	135
10 " " 20	105	104	99	95	101	98	105	102	117	114
20 " " 40	99	96	113	97	109	95	111	88	104	89
40 " " 60	95	93	95	80	102	82	91	71	93	67
60 and upwards	98	100	98	69	100	65	95	71	71	48

Age Groups.	Indian Empire. (1921.)		United States of America. (1920.)		Austria. (1920.)		Belgium. (1920.)		Denmark. (1921.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages ..	108	93	107	94	100	100	103	97	102	98
Under 5 years	141	149	125	126	73	72	80	79	120	121
5 and under 10	162	159	117	115	100	102	91	93	111	111
10 " " 20	114	97	101	100	106	104	102	101	106	104
20 " " 40	112	92	115	96	103	102	112	98	101	93
40 " " 60	77	64	94	76	100	100	103	97	84	83
60 and upwards	63	52	95	69	110	104	112	106	115	106

TABLE XXXVI (continued).—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER CENT. OF THAT IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921.

Age Groups.	Germany. (1919.)		The Netherlands. (1920.)		Norway. (1920.)		Portugal. (1920.)		Sweden. (1920.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages	100	100	104	96	102	98	99	101	103	97
Under 5 years ..	73	72	132	130	130	126	116	116	111	109
5 and under 10 ..	115	117	117	115	115	113	123	122	106	104
10 " " 20 ..	118	117	109	105	111	106	116	115	105	100
20 " " 40 ..	97	101	104	90	99	90	92	92	102	89
40 " " 60 ..	94	92	85	82	76	80	78	87	85	86
60 and upwards ..	93	92	100	88	120	115	98	104	134	131

Age Groups.	Spain. (1920.)		Bulgaria. (1920.)		Czecho-Slovakia. (1921.)		Hungary. (1920.)		Switzerland. (1920.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Ages	102	98	105	96	101	99	102	98	101	99
Under 5 years ..	120	123	118	116	89	88	95	95	97	97
5 and under 10 ..	117	117	118	137	109	111	115	117	101	101
10 " " 20 ..	118	121	132	126	119	118	117	116	106	106
20 " " 40 ..	96	89	97	88	101	96	100	99	104	97
40 " " 60 ..	84	84	71	66	87	88	86	82	97	96
60 and upwards ..	90	83	105	81	100	98	105	88	97	100

As might have been expected, the most prominent feature in the comparison is the sharp contrast between the chief European countries which participated in the war and those which remained neutral, and this is emphasized most strongly in the proportions of children under 5 years of age. In Germany and Austria particularly, and less so in Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, the proportions are markedly lower than in this country, while in all the neutral countries, except Switzerland, the proportions are substantially higher. The differences in the dates at which the respective censuses were taken is not without significance here, however, for the fall in the birth rates, which was serious and progressive between 1914 and 1918, was generally reversed in the post-war years, so that whereas at the census of England and Wales, which did not take place till the middle of 1921, the age group 0-5 includes survivors of a relatively high birth rate as well as the years of the greatest depression in the rates, at a census taken in 1919—that of Germany is an example—the survivors relate to the worst of the war years without any compensation from the succeeding period.

Between the ages of 5 and 20 the proportionate population is lower in this country than in any other of the European countries shown in the table with the exception of Belgium, while at the adult ages from 20 to 60 the proportion is generally higher. The effect of war losses in men is observable in the differences between the male and female proportions at ages 20-40 in the case of Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Compared with the proportions in this and other European countries, the Dominions and the U.S.A. show large excesses at the younger ages combined with a deficiency in later life, and in particular a markedly lower proportion of females at all adult ages. In spite of the relatively fewer females at child-bearing ages, the excesses at the infantile ages are among the highest shown in the table, and while in South Africa, the proportionate excess thereafter diminishes with advancing age, in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the U.S.A. the progression is less regular, there being a notable rise in the male columns at ages 20-40—presumably due to migration—and usually a further slight rise at the most advanced ages separately identified.

Sections of the Country.—The age and sex constitution of separate sections of England and Wales, shown in Table XXXVII present marked contrasts in their characteristic features. In the analysis according to degree of urbanisation, the local government unit has been adopted as the basis of distribution with the result that the contrasts will tend to be understated to the extent to which such distribution differs from that indicated by a more scientific criterion of population aggregation. It will be understood that many rural districts include considerable

populations living under urban conditions, particularly in mining areas, while many towns embrace areas of distinctly rural type. In the classification of towns also, while the county boroughs are as a whole more populous than other urban areas, a considerable number of towns which have not acquired county borough status have a much larger population than the smaller county boroughs.

From the left-hand section of the table, which distinguishes rural districts and certain urban aggregates, it will be observed that the rural areas start with a relatively high proportion of young children, the deficiency of potential parents being more than counteracted by their relatively higher rate of fertility and the lower mortality affecting their children. The latter factor appears to operate in favour of the rural districts up to the age of independence at which the attraction of the town begins to be felt, resulting in the transfer of a large number of young adults to the urban areas. The effect of this emigration, commencing rather before the attainment of age 20 in the case of females and a few years later in the case of males, depresses the rural population curve up to about the age of 50, after which the more favourable mortality experienced in middle and late life, coupled possibly with some return movement from the towns, raises the population, the proportions becoming abnormally high at the advanced ages, particularly amongst males.

As between the urban types of population, the smaller towns present a distribution which but for a slight loss of males at the oldest ages is very similar to that of the country as a whole, whereas the county boroughs evidence more definite signs of the migration movement shown by the rural areas, though in a converse manner. Here the proportions are increased as a result of inward migration at early adult ages with a reversal at about age 50 and a relatively large decrease in the final age groups.

In London, where urban conditions may be said to exist in their most extreme form, the excess of females is higher than in any of the other areas distinguished. This excess, which arises originally from a very heavy influx of young women between the ages of 20 and 30 raises the proportions at these and subsequent ages to a high figure and by reflex action depresses the proportions at other ages shown in the table since they are designed to aggregate to a fixed sum, viz., 10,000 persons in each division. In spite of the large numbers of women of fertile age the proportion of children is extremely low, while at the old ages the London distribution appears to be less urban in character than that of the county boroughs, for the incidence of the proportions of the former are here much more akin to that of the smaller towns and are not very dissimilar from that of the country at large.

The classification of the general population by geographical divisions, shown in the last six columns of the table, presents types of distribution different from those produced by the aggregation according to degree of urbanisation, but types which are equally marked and characteristic in themselves. The most complete contrast will be found as between the population of Wales on the one hand and of the southern counties on the other. In the former, the only section with an actual excess of males, the incidence of population is greatest at the youngest age group of the table—birth-rates being at a maximum in Wales—from which, in comparison with the rest of the country, it falls almost continuously throughout the whole period of life, the fall being consistent among both males and females. In this section, the distribution, instead of conforming to the rural type as might have been expected from the high proportion of rural population, is completely dominated by the industrial element connected with mining and associated industries where early and fertile marriage is the rule and where the labour demand is mainly for young and vigorous manhood.

The eastern group almost exactly conforms to the rural type of distribution, but in the southern group, which possesses, in addition to a large proportion of rural area, a position and a climate especially attractive to the elderly and infirm, the influence of the latter is seen in an accentuation of the proportions in old age and a relative deficiency in children, so that the incidence here is almost as consistently in favour of advancing age as it is with diminishing age in the case of Wales.

In the central and northern counties the distributions are not very dissimilar from that of the country as a whole, except at the most advanced ages in the northern area. The slight initial advantage in the proportions of young children is maintained rather longer and falls more definitely and consistently in the northern area, giving an impress suggestive of the Welsh type which may reasonably be ascribed to their common association with mining and similar heavy industries.

TABLE XXXVII.—SEX AND AGE CONSTITUTION OF SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Age.	England and Wales.	URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS.					GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.					
		London.	County Boroughs	Other Urban Areas.	Rural Districts.	Total, all Urban Areas.	Wales (including Monmouthshire).	Central Counties.	Northern Counties.	London and surrounding Counties.	Southern Counties.	Eastern Counties.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
(a) Actual Population in Thousands.												
Total	18,075	2,072	5,971	6,157	3,876	14,199	1,330	3,413	6,103	4,476	1,888	865
Under 5	1,681	190	566	570	355	1,326	134	325	579	403	160	80
5-9	1,767	200	588	605	373	1,394	137	337	600	437	172	84
9-14	3,565	394	1,173	1,219	779	2,786	266	684	1,211	873	362	169
14-19	2,788	327	946	944	572	2,217	212	527	963	678	284	123
19-24	2,555	302	864	877	512	2,042	188	472	876	643	259	115
24-29	2,385	277	803	823	482	1,903	167	442	818	605	244	109
29-34	1,753	206	570	594	383	1,370	122	322	582	444	196	87
34-39	1,051	120	320	350	260	790	70	199	331	260	130	61
39-44	439	46	119	145	128	311	28	85	122	109	64	31
44 and over	92	9	21	30	32	60	6	18	21	23	16	8
Wales—Total	19,811	2,413	6,611	6,812	3,976	15,836	1,326	3,678	6,596	5,137	2,156	918
Under 5	1,640	186	554	556	344	1,296	131	317	568	392	155	77
5-9	1,752	200	588	600	366	1,387	135	336	598	433	169	82
9-14	3,598	422	1,223	1,244	799	2,889	262	684	1,226	908	356	163
14-19	3,323	438	1,147	1,137	601	2,722	221	618	1,130	883	333	139
19-24	2,992	379	1,009	1,032	571	2,421	190	539	1,004	802	325	131
24-29	2,622	321	879	910	512	2,110	161	474	880	696	295	117
29-34	1,892	231	612	651	397	1,495	114	341	611	499	236	92
34-39	1,217	144	378	417	278	940	70	224	377	315	166	66
39-44	610	72	177	209	152	458	34	114	167	163	93	38
44 and over	164	19	43	56	46	118	9	32	36	46	29	12
(b) Proportionate Population per 10,000 persons in each section.												
Total	4,771	4,619	4,746	4,748	4,936	4,728	5,007	4,813	4,806	4,656	4,669	4,850
Under 5	444	423	450	440	453	441	506	459	456	419	396	446
5-9	466	446	468	467	474	465	514	476	472	455	425	469
9-14	941	878	932	940	993	928	1,000	964	954	909	895	947
14-19	735	729	752	728	727	738	800	743	758	705	703	690
19-24	674	672	687	676	652	680	709	666	689	669	641	648
24-29	630	619	638	634	614	634	630	624	644	629	603	609
29-34	462	460	454	458	486	456	458	455	458	461	485	487
34-39	278	268	254	269	332	263	262	280	262	271	323	339
39-44	116	104	94	112	164	103	106	120	97	113	159	171
44 and over	25	20	17	24	41	20	22	26	16	25	39	44
Wales—Total	5,229	5,381	5,254	5,252	5,064	5,272	4,993	5,187	5,194	5,344	5,331	5,150
Under 5	433	414	441	429	438	432	492	447	447	408	384	433
5-9	463	445	467	462	466	462	508	474	471	450	417	461
9-14	950	941	972	959	902	960	986	965	965	945	880	912
14-19	878	977	911	877	766	907	830	872	890	918	823	780
19-24	790	846	802	796	727	806	716	760	791	835	803	737
24-29	692	716	699	702	652	702	666	667	693	724	729	655
29-34	500	515	486	502	506	498	428	481	481	519	585	516
34-39	320	322	301	321	354	313	264	315	296	328	409	371
39-44	161	160	141	161	195	153	129	161	131	170	230	216
44 and over	42	45	34	43	58	39	34	45	29	47	71	69
(c) Ratio of Proportionate Population in each section to that of England and Wales.												
Total	100	97	99	100	103	99	105	101	101	98	98	102
Under 5	100	95	101	99	102	99	114	103	103	94	89	100
5-9	100	96	100	100	102	100	110	102	101	98	91	101
9-14	100	93	99	100	106	99	106	102	101	97	95	101
14-19	100	99	102	99	99	100	109	101	103	96	96	94
19-24	100	100	102	100	97	101	105	99	102	99	95	96
24-29	100	98	101	101	97	101	100	99	102	100	96	97
29-34	100	100	98	99	105	99	99	98	99	100	105	105
34-39	100	96	91	97	119	95	94	101	94	97	116	122
39-44	100	90	81	97	141	89	91	103	84	97	137	147
44 and over	100	80	68	96	164	80	88	104	64	100	156	176
Wales—Total	100	103	100	100	97	101	95	99	99	102	102	98
Under 5	100	96	102	99	101	100	114	103	103	94	89	100
5-9	100	96	101	100	101	100	110	102	102	97	90	100
9-14	100	99	102	101	95	101	104	102	102	99	93	96
14-19	100	111	104	100	87	103	95	99	101	105	94	89
19-24	100	107	102	101	92	102	91	96	100	106	102	93
24-29	100	103	101	101	94	101	88	96	100	105	105	95
29-34	100	103	97	100	101	100	86	96	96	104	117	103
34-39	100	101	94	100	111	98	83	98	93	103	128	116
39-44	100	99	88	100	121	95	80	100	81	106	143	134
44 and over	100	107	81	102	138	93	81	107	69	112	169	164

Note.—The constitution of the geographical divisions is given on page 19.

Mis-statements of Age.—Reference has already been made to the change introduced in 1921, in the form of the question on the householder's return under which the age statistics of the population have been obtained. In 1911 the inquiry asked for a statement of the age last birthday of each person enumerated, with the exception of infants under one year of age in respect of whom the age in months was required. The variety of inconsistencies then observable from the returns themselves, or disclosed by comparison with other sources of information, showed that the same tendencies to mis-statement which had been experienced at previous enumerations were still at work, and that even if, with the spread of education and the inclusion of a growing proportion of the population within the period of birth registration instituted in 1837, the errors appeared to be decreasing, they were still considerable at certain years of age.

Accordingly, in 1921, an attempt was made to accelerate the improvement in the age statement by extending somewhat the scope of the question and asking all persons of whatever age to return their age in years and months. The detail required, though not intended for or used to elaborate the subsequent tabulation, required more concentration on the information sought, and would, it was hoped, lead to a substantially higher degree of precision in the replies. The customary examination of the age curve furnished by the census returns of 1921 has therefore a special interest, even though it may not be possible definitely to associate any change in the manner of record with its predisposing cause and to say how much of it may have been due to the modification of the terms in which the inquiry was made, how much to the greater familiarity with official forms, or how much to a growing appreciation of the utility of the census and the many objects it is designed to serve.

The errors in the age statements, as in any similar observations, may be divided into two main categories (1) those which are generally local and unbiassed in character such as may arise from a looseness of statement or from ignorance of the precise facts, and (2) wilful omissions or deliberate mis-statements imparting a definite distortion to the curve sometimes over a considerable portion of the whole age field. Intermediate between these two may be placed the form of mis-statement suspected in earlier enumerations and referred to as the "age next birthday" error, implying, as its title suggests, a tendency to give the next higher age instead of the attained age asked for; the possible range of this error is only one year in an individual case, but it has the disadvantage that it always operates in the same direction.

The types of error are examined in turn and, as between them, any improvement arising from the change in the form of the question must be expected to be limited to the first category, though the "age next birthday" error should also be reduced—if it has been of any moment in the past—by the opportunity now given of stating the age in years and months.

(1) *Local Errors.*—The extent of the mis-statements covered by this designation is generally identifiable from the observations themselves, and, partly because they are so easily recognised, they can be readily removed by graduation or, owing to their local and neutralising character, by the amalgamation of successive years' figures in groups centrally disposed about points of greatest inflexion.

Referring to the preceding diagrams it will be observed that below age 15 the curves, while extremely irregular, do not in themselves give rise to any apprehension as regards the accuracy of the records at successive years of age. Similarly at the latter end of life the fall in population from age 72 onwards is continuous and consistent and arouses no obvious criticism. But the same cannot be said of the ages intermediate between 15 and 72. Both the male and female curves in this section exhibit a regularly serrated edge with the upper points of the teeth occurring, with few exceptions, at the even years of age and in a particularly aggravated form at the years of age 30, 40, 50 and 60. The exceptions to the even number rule, worthy of note and common to both sexes, occur between 20 and 22 where the attraction of the age of maturity appears to elevate the curve slightly at the 21 point at the expense both of the 20 and 22 observations and at the years round the ages 35, 45 and 65. The modification of the alternations at these ages may suggest that a preference exists for stating an age ending in the digit 5, but confirmation of this

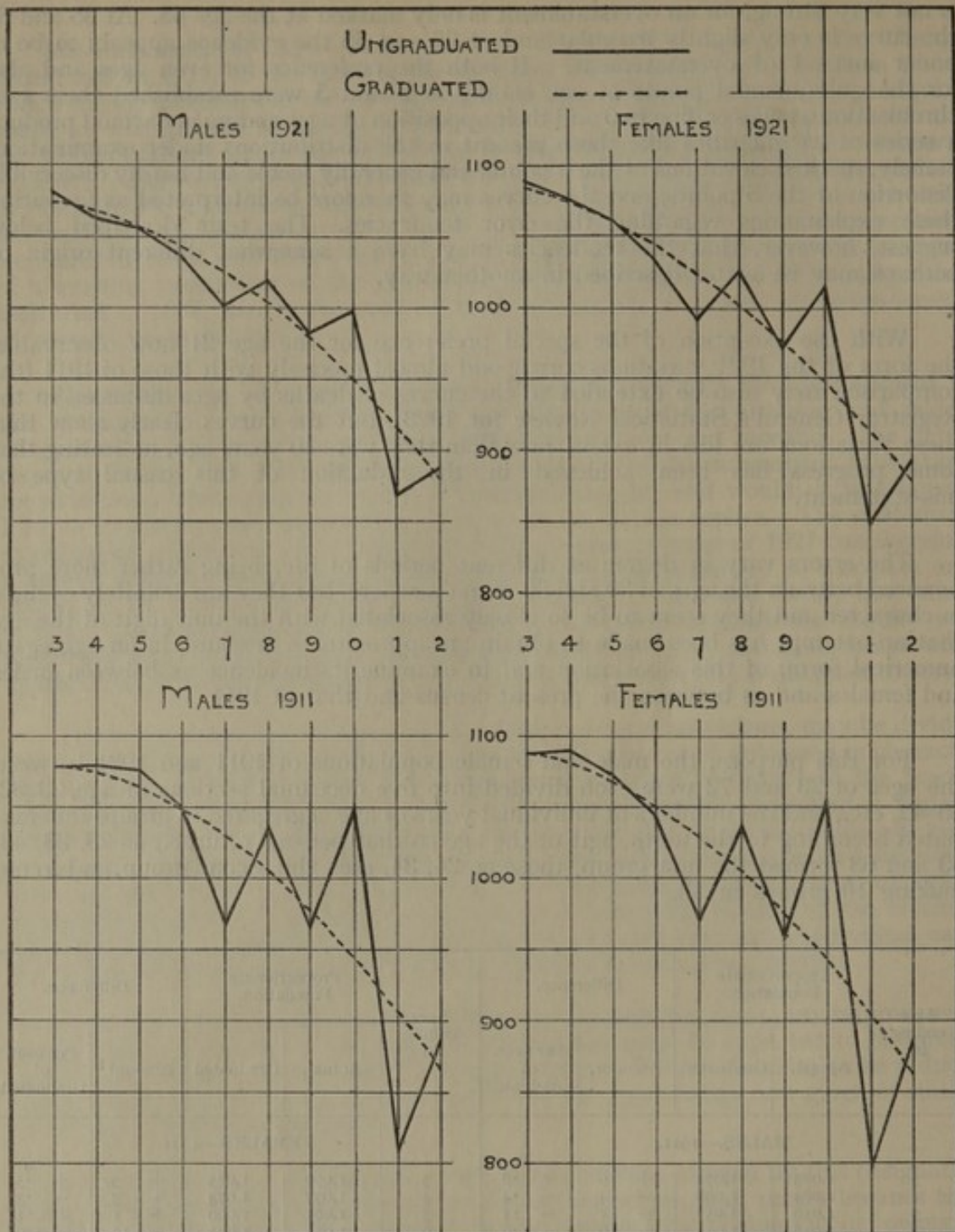
is not very strong, for an overstatement is only marked at the age 45. At 35 and 65 the curve is only slightly irregular and at 25 and 55 the evidence appears to be of under instead of overstatement. If both the preference for even ages and also for the quinquennial points of age ending in 0 and 5 were established their synchronisation at ages ending in 0 and their opposition at ages ending in 5 would produce a series of irregularities like those present in the distributions under examination, namely, marked elevations at the 0 points and generally feeble and hardly discernible distortion at the 5 points, and the curves may therefore be interpreted as favouring these explanations regarding the error tendencies. The tests described below suggest, however, that the tendencies may have a somewhat different origin or perhaps may be better described in another way.

With the exception of the special preference for the age 21 now observable, the form of the 1921 variations correspond almost precisely with those of 1911 (the comparison may also be extended to the curves of deaths by ages discussed in the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1923), but the curves clearly show that these variations are less in extent now than they were 10 years ago, indicating that some progress has been achieved in the reduction of this casual type of mis-statement.

The errors vary in degree at different periods of life, being rather more pronounced between the ages of 30 and 50 than elsewhere, but they are definitely cyclical in character and they seem to be so closely associated with the unit digit of the age that an attempt has been made to obtain an approximate measure, in an aggregate numerical form, of this association and to examine its incidence as between males and females and as between the present census and that of 1911.

For this purpose, the male and female populations of 1911 and 1921 between the ages of 23 and 72 were each divided into five decennial sections of age, 23-32, 33-42, etc., and the numbers at individual years of age aggregated in groups differentiated according to the units digit of the age so that persons returned as 23, 33, 43, 53 and 63 formed the first group, those as 24, 34, etc., the second group, and so on, making 10 groups in all.

Ages ending in	Proportionate Population.		Difference.		Ages ending in	Proportionate Population.		Difference.	
	Actual.	Graduated.	Amount.	Per cent. of Graduated		Actual.	Graduated.	Amount.	Per cent. of Graduated.
MALES.—1921.					FEMALES.—1921.				
3	1,083	1,074	+ 9	+ .8	3	1,090	1,085	+ 5	+ .5
4	1,064	1,068	- 4	- .4	4	1,077	1,074	+ 3	+ .3
5	1,056	1,057	- 1	- .1	5	1,061	1,060	+ 1	+ .1
6	1,038	1,044	- 6	- .6	6	1,033	1,043	- 10	- 1.0
7	1,002	1,026	- 24	- 2.3	7	989	1,023	- 34	- 3.3
8	1,020	1,005	+ 15	+ 1.5	8	1,026	1,001	+ 25	+ 2.5
9	982	979	+ 3	+ .3	9	970	975	- 5	- .5
0	998	950	+ 48	+ 5.1	0	1,015	946	+ 69	+ 7.3
1	868	917	- 49	- 5.3	1	846	914	- 68	- 7.4
2	889	880	+ 9	+ 1.0	2	893	879	+ 14	+ 1.6
Total	10,000	10,000	± 84	± .8	Total	10,000	10,000	± 117	± 1.2
MALES.—1911.					FEMALES.—1911.				
3	1,078	1,079	- 1	- .1	3	1,088	1,088	-	-
4	1,080	1,074	+ 6	+ .6	4	1,090	1,080	+ 10	+ .9
5	1,076	1,064	+ 12	+ 1.1	5	1,073	1,067	+ 6	+ .6
6	1,050	1,049	+ 1	+ .1	6	1,045	1,050	- 5	- .5
7	967	1,030	- 63	- 6.1	7	970	1,029	- 59	- 5.7
8	1,037	1,007	+ 30	+ 3.0	8	1,038	1,004	+ 34	+ 3.4
9	963	978	- 15	- 1.5	9	957	975	- 18	- 1.8
0	1,052	945	+ 107	+ 11.3	0	1,055	941	+ 114	+ 12.1
1	809	908	- 99	- 10.9	1	796	904	- 108	- 11.9
2	888	866	+ 22	+ 2.5	2	888	862	+ 26	+ 3.0
Total	10,000	10,000	± 178	± 1.8	Total	10,000	10,000	± 190	± 1.9



To make the statements comparable with one another each series was then modified so as to aggregate to a common total—10,000—and the figures thus obtained are shown in the first column of each statement and are also displayed by the irregular curves in the adjoining diagrams. In the absence of any distorting factors, each series of 10 records might normally be expected to lie on a smooth and regular curve, but that they do not do so is obvious from the diagrams, and the next step was to pass a smooth curve through each of the series. The nature of the curve is not of particular moment; a parabola of the second degree fitted by the method of least squares was deemed sufficiently suitable, and the only points to be noticed are that its form rendered it free from any personal bias of the operator and that the same type of curve was applied to each of the population distributions.

The graduated values thus obtained are shown by the dotted curves in the graphs and in numerical form in the second column of each statement, while the third and fourth columns record the differences between the original data and the smoothed series.

Three interesting inferences emerge from the difference series measured in this way.

The first concerns the general incidence of the errors in the four sections distinguished. From the total lines, which aggregate the several age group differences, it may be inferred that the local age mis-statements at the census of 1921 are rather less than half in the case of males and less than two-thirds in the case of females than they were at the census of 1911.

Further, while the males showed only a very slight superiority in the matter of accuracy of statement in 1911, the greater improvement which is recorded for them places them now in a more definitely favourable position. The frequently expressed view that the ages given by females are more suspect than those of males apparently did not apply in 1911 to the local, or cyclical, type of error here discussed, and the 1921 figures show that there is still room for improvement in the male section even though females appear to be the greater offenders at the present time.

The second point of interest concerns the relation of the error to age. In each table two pairs—and the same two pairs—of adjacent ages stand out prominently from the rest showing large and complementary variations which account for between three-quarters and five-sixths of the aggregated errors of each of the four distributions. The greatest disturbance occurs at ages ending in 0 and 1 where a heavy excess at the former, usually and probably rightly accounted to a particular attraction in this decennial round number, is obtained almost exclusively at the expense of the next higher age. There is little evidence that any of the excess at the 0 point is derived from the preceding ages ending in the digit 9, for this group is only slightly below its graduated counterpart in three of the curves and in the fourth—the males of 1921—it is slightly above. The other principal seat of disturbance lies between the 7 and 8 groups. In this case the direction of the movement appears to be reversed for the deficiency is in the first and the movement would appear to be generally one of transfer from the 7 to the 8 group. Mr. George King, F.I.A., in his remarks on the graduation of the 1911 populations, called attention to what he described as an apparent preference for ages ending in the digit 8 and the same feature is again repeated in the 1921 experience. It will be seen, however, that the deficiency in the 7 group is always much greater than the excess in the succeeding group and it is suggested, therefore, that the movement may be more fairly associated with an avoidance of the digit 7 than with any special respect for ages ending in 8, the 8 presumably being given in preference as representing the next birthday figure. The remaining age points, viz., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 show no consistent and significant disagreement between the crude and graduated figures and it may be inferred, therefore, that statements at these ages are fairly accurate on the whole. Distortion at ages ending in 5 was perceptible in 1911 but it is, in neither of the sections, of general importance, and there is similarly little support for the theory of a common preference for even as opposed to odd years of age. Ages ending in 0 and 8 are seriously inflated as already described, but the impression of exaggeration at the even age points of 2 and 6—gained from the individual age curve in diagrams E. & F. is a spurious one due to the deficiencies at the 1 and 7 points and not to an inherent excess at the even ages themselves.

The third point of interest in this analysis lies in the light it throws on the result of compressing the individual age records into groups of adjacent ages. The opposing errors at the 0 and 1 and at the 7 and 8 points of age will obviously tend to neutralise one another when the populations are amalgamated and a series of age groups so arranged that these pairs remain unbroken will clearly be preferable to one which involves a split in either of them. From the differences between the graduated and ungraduated values shown in the tables, the best grouping, that is, the one involving the least resultant error, can be readily determined. Thus for the male population of 1921 the quinquennial grouping least distorted by the cyclical error would be one composed of a series of five year groups centred round the ages ending in digits 4 and 9, e.g. 22–26, 27–31, etc., while in the other three sections, central ages ending in 1 and 6 are superior, more so for both the 1911 populations than the 1921 female population for which last, central ages ending in 4 and 9 are almost as good. In the conventional series 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, etc., the resultant error is not as low as it might be, but on the other hand it is far preferable to the worst combinations associated with the central ages ending in 3 and 8, e.g. groups 1–5, 6–10, 11–15, etc.

(2) *Deliberate or Biased Mis-statements and Omissions.*—The more fundamental displacements caused by the deliberate omission of large numbers at particular ages or by the tendency at certain periods of life to return an age several years greater or less than the true age cannot be identified from the age curve itself, and for that reason will not be corrected, as local or unbiased errors may be, by passing a graduated curve through the crude frequencies given by the enumeration returns. Even if the returns were complete and accurate, the resulting age sequence would not be perfectly regular. The existing population has been derived in the first instance from a series of births, which itself shows considerable variations from year to year. Subsequent reductions by death and migration, operating with different degrees of force at different ages, while having little effect on the original irregularities, will tend to alter the shape of the curve and to impart to it characteristics representative of their own special incidence. The marked depressions, for example, in the 1921 curves at the ages of infancy and in the male curve at the early adult ages, are significant impressions of the events of the past intercensal period and must remain permanent features of the population of this country, though at advancing ages, for practically the whole of the next century. Care must, therefore, be taken not to confuse the real features of the distribution with what, on a cursory survey, may appear to indicate over or understatement in the returns.

The following examination takes the form of comparing the enumerated population at the several age periods in 1921 with the numbers expected by survivorship either from the births of the period 1911–1921 or from the numbers recorded at the 1911 census, precautions being taken to keep the errors in the method of tracing survivors down to a minimum so far as is possible. Advantage has been taken of the fact that since 1911 the deaths of each quarter of the calendar year have been recorded in sixteen age divisions below age one and by individual years thereafter. Allowance has also been made for migration in respect of which the Board of Trade have, since 1912, obtained returns, by age, of persons leaving or coming to this country from places out of Europe with the intention of permanently changing their residence. Further, the age groups forming the basis of comparison do not follow the conventional series, 0–4, 5–9, etc., but have been selected so as to minimise the effect of the cyclical errors already discussed which might otherwise tend to obscure other features in the comparisons.

Some difficulty arises, in estimating the expected survivors in 1921, in the distribution of migrants over the intercensal years and by groups of age. The records obtained from time to time from the Board of Trade indicate a civil outward migration balance of approximately 870,000 for the decennium as compared with 590,000 (270,000 males and 320,000 females) deduced from the actual intercensal increase after allowance for births and deaths, the difference possibly being accounted for by an inward balance of migration from other countries of the United Kingdom (no records of which are obtained) and possibly by some imperfection in the returns of the war years. The Board of Trade returns for individual years were reduced rateably so as to total 590,000 and were distributed by age in accordance with such age statistics as were available in respect of them.

The lack of detailed information concerning the deaths in the male population of military age in the war years unfortunately renders it impossible to obtain satisfactory comparisons at the ages affected by that class of the population.

Below age 9 the expected number of survivors, as at the 19th June, 1921, has been calculated for each individual year of age, and these are shown in relation to the enumerated in the statement on page 77. Corresponding 1911 figures, so far as they are available, are also given side by side; the separate sex figures being amalgamated for simplicity in each case as they show no characteristic differences.

The experience of 1911 which disclosed a serious discrepancy between the survivors at ages 0 and 1 and the population enumerated at those ages, with a fairly close agreement at succeeding ages, appears from the following to have been repeated in 1921. At each of the ages below 2 the numbers returned at the 1921 census are more than 20,000 less than the comparable numbers calculated from the births of the preceding two years after allowing for the deaths and migration among them. The deaths at these ages, it may be noted, are recorded and tabulated in considerable detail as regards age, and migration is almost negligible, so that the conditions for an accurate computation of the survivors are more favourable here than at any subsequent period of life. In attempting to account for the discrepancies it may

be well to consider which of the two figures, that for survivors or for enumerated, more probably represents the facts. Preference has, in the past, been given to the survivors at ages under 5 on the ground that while the machinery of registration left little room for error, either of commission or omission, in the tracing of survivors, the conditions under which the census returns are taken are much less rigid, and that mis-statements of age or even exclusion altogether from the returns are quite possible. The fact that the survivorship calculation does reproduce the enumerated almost exactly at each of the seven ages 2 and 9, and that in doing so it accounts satisfactorily in respect of them for the whole period between birth and census (a period which in respect of each age class includes the first two years of life) supports a preference for the "survivors" at the first two years of life, particularly as it follows the very similar experience in respect of the 1911 population. Further confirmation of the preference for "survivors" over "enumerated" at early ages in 1911 is forthcoming from the 1921 returns in respect of later ages, for, if reference be made to Table XXXVIII, it will be seen that there is an apparently large excess of enumerated over survivors in the male and female age groups 9-14, which would be converted into a deficiency of smaller magnitude if the 1921 survivors were calculated from births instead of from the enumerated in 1911.

Age.	1921.			1911.		
	Enumerated.	Survivors.	Survivors, less enumerated.	Enumerated.	Survivors.	Survivors, less enumerated.
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)
0-	795	819	24	782	832	50
1-	826	848	22	743	797	54
2-	552	555	3	789	790	1
3-	537	544	7	777	780	3
4-	611	616	5	763	759	-4
5-	655	657	2			
6-	707	707	0			
7-	725	724	-1			
8-	721	723	2			

The evidence at hand undoubtedly points to the superiority of the "survivors" figures and to a real deficiency in the numbers returned as aged 0 or 1, a deficiency which though apparently only half as great as it was in 1911 is still large in contrast to the differences at succeeding ages. The two suggestions usually put forward in explanation of the deficiency at this period of life are that it is due either to the omission of very young children from the enumeration or to the statement of age next birthday in a proportion of the cases.

The age next birthday theory is not, from general reasoning, without plausibility. At whatever date the census is taken, about 4 per cent. of the population at any age are within a fortnight of their next birthdays, or 8 per cent. within a month, and to a large number of these the statement of next birthday may not appear a mis-statement at all. In fact, to the majority who are ignorant of statistical methods an age nearly attained will seem a truer representation of the fact than one apparently out of date, though the error caused thereby should naturally be less when the opportunity is given of stating the age in years and months than it was, e.g. in 1911, when the returns were confined mainly to integral years of age. A comparison made by the Registrar General for Scotland* between the true ages of a sample of the Scottish population aged 0-5 as given by the birth registers, and the enumerated ages as returned by the same individuals at the census, showed that the tendency to overstate the age in the returns, though much less than in 1911, still exists, and that in from 2 to 3 per cent. of the cases examined the age next birthday was returned at the census instead of the true age. The census of this country was taken on the same day and in generally similar circumstances and without assuming that the experience of the small Scottish sample corresponds precisely to that of the whole child population of this country, it does serve to confirm the assumption that the

* Mis-statement of Age in the Returns of the Census of Scotland by J. C. Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh.—Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 1923.

age returns continue to be affected by the age next birthday error. There is no reason, however, to suppose that it is limited to the ages of infancy. It occurs presumably at all periods of life though it should only be prominent in respect of children under 1 year of age, since at any subsequent age the loss by transfer to a higher age will tend to be compensated by a similar transfer from the age next below. But the discrepancy in the above table occurs in respect of the second year of life as well as in the first and the 'age next birthday' theory, which may explain the latter cannot with the same confidence be applied to the former. In fact if the whole of the discrepancies shown in the table were attributable to this cause alone, the proportions of children in respect of whom ages next birthday were given, would be as follows:—

Percentage of Children whose Age was given as next birthday on the assumption that the whole of the discrepancy is due to this form of mis-statement.

True Age.					1911.	1921.
					per cent.	per cent.
0—	..	..	..	..	6.0	2.9
1—	..	..	..	..	13.0	5.4
2—	..	..	..	..	13.3	8.8
3—	..	..	..	..	13.8	10.3
4—	..	..	..	..	13.7	9.9
5—	..	..	..	..	—	9.6
6—	..	..	..	..	—	8.9
7—	..	..	..	..	—	8.6
8—	..	..	..	..	—	8.9

As regards 1911 the result is in accord with anticipation. The error is smallest below age 1 where the age was asked for in months and is rather more than double at each succeeding year where a statement in years only was required. Unfortunately the correspondence is destroyed in 1921, for though the discrepancy—on the hypothesis adopted—is least at age 0, it increases continuously to age 3, and this notwithstanding that ages in years and months were asked for throughout. It seems probable therefore that the age next birthday mis-statement which, of necessity, involves ages where the survivors and enumerated are in approximate agreement, as well as those at which serious differences occur, is not the only factor in the deficiency at the earliest years. This, in the absence of a better explanation, must be due to the omission of young children from the returns.

It may be observed that the population always comprises a large number of newly born infants whose births have not yet been registered, and that this number may easily have been as high as 50,000 or 60,000 at the date of the census. The attitude of mind which regards such children as not having been placed upon the official roll and not subject, therefore, to the census procedure is an intelligible one and may have been partly responsible for the loss at age 0, though not at age 1.

A contributory cause may also exist in respect of children born within a short time of the marriage of their parents, in whose case some reluctance may have been felt to throwing the fact into relief by a statement of their true ages. The influence of this would be felt mainly while the marriage was comparatively fresh, and might, therefore, have contributed to some suppression of the record of recently born children and possibly to some understatement of the numbers aged 1, not by entire omission in the latter case, but by their record at the younger age.

On the whole the numbers obtained by tracing the survivors from the appropriate births are probably to be preferred to the numbers enumerated at the youngest ages, and the deficiency in the latter attributed either to the statement of age next birthday in a number of cases, or to more indefinite causes of which the most likely appears to be the definite omission of children of the youngest ages from the returns.

Above age 9 the comparison is made in quinquennial groups of age, the 1921 census population, carried to 30th June, 1921, being compared with survivors from the numbers recorded at an age $10\frac{1}{4}$ years younger at the date of the 1911 census (2nd April, 1911) after allowing for civilian deaths and civilian migration. The record of non-civilian movement (army, navy, and air force) during the latter part of the decennium is unfortunately not available in sufficient detail to permit of its being included in the analysis as a recognised intercensal movement, and the differences between the survivors and enumerated at the male military ages must rather be regarded as an expression of the omitted movements themselves. These are so large as to conceal effectively any irregularities in age statement which might otherwise have been observed.

But, apart from this group of ages, the identification of the sources of the differences between the survivors and enumerated at ages above 9 becomes very involved,

owing to the fact that survivors are traced from the enumerated in 1911 and that any mis-statements in the latter will be passed on to recur with an opposite sign at an age ten years older in 1921. So that the apparent discrepancy in 1921 may be compounded of errors in both 1911 and 1921 census figures—errors unrelated to one another—and in addition it will also include any error contained in the estimated intercensal movement used in tracing the survivors from 1911. This movement, it may be noted from the following table, is small in relation to either of the corresponding census totals until the later ages are reached and the errors therein would have to be of a very large order in the earlier years to account for any considerable proportion of the resultant census discrepancy.

TABLE XXXVIII.—COMPARISON BY AGE GROUPS OF ENUMERATED POPULATION IN 1921, WITH THE NUMBERS EXPECTED BY SURVIVORSHIP FROM THE 1911 ENUMERATED POPULATION AFTER ALLOWING FOR THE BIRTHS, CIVILIAN DEATHS AND CIVILIAN MIGRATION OF THE INTERVENING PERIOD. (ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS.)

Age of Group (Last Birthday).		1911 Census Population (2nd April, 1911).	Movement, 2nd April, 1911, to 30th June, 1921.	Expected Survivors on 30th June, 1921.	1921 Census Population carried to 30th June, 1921.	Discrepancy, i.e., expected Survivors less enumerated, 1921.
On 2nd April, 1911.	On 30th June, 1921.					
MALES.						
0-3½	9	1,457	+ 336*	1,793	1,831	- 38
3½	14	1,874	- 76	1,798	1,766	32
8½	19	1,771	- 90	1,681	1,502	179
13½	24	1,678	- 101	1,577	1,350	227
18½	29	1,538	- 109	1,429	1,295	134
23½	34	1,466	- 107	1,359	1,267	92
28½	39	1,405	- 111	1,294	1,247	47
33½	44	1,293	- 118	1,175	1,176	- 1
38½	49	1,135	- 128	1,007	1,014	- 7
43½	54	946	- 145	801	820	- 19
48½	59	813	- 163	650	635	15
53½	64	642	- 190	452	476	- 24
58½	69	513	- 209	304	316	- 12
63½	74	385	- 209	176	180	- 4
68½	79	275	- 186	89	81	8
73½	84	153	- 123	30	27	3
78½	89	69	- 65	4	6	- 2
83½	94	33	- 30	3	1	2
FEMALES.						
0-3½	9	1,440	+ 338*	1,778	1,813	- 35
3½	14	1,874	- 71	1,803	1,789	14
8½	19	1,775	- 85	1,690	1,715	- 25
13½	24	1,696	- 110	1,586	1,645	- 59
18½	29	1,668	- 121	1,547	1,538	9
23½	34	1,651	- 120	1,531	1,479	52
28½	39	1,536	- 117	1,419	1,410	9
33½	44	1,389	- 118	1,271	1,269	2
38½	49	1,218	- 116	1,102	1,083	19
43½	54	1,023	- 128	895	889	6
48½	59	879	- 140	739	712	27
53½	64	706	- 162	544	562	- 18
58½	69	577	- 191	386	412	- 26
63½	74	461	- 212	249	263	- 14
68½	79	353	- 217	136	131	5
73½	84	216	- 161	55	52	3
78½	89	105	- 96	9	13	- 4
83½	94	58	- 54	4	2	2

It will be observed from this table that the discrepancies between enumerated and survivors are roughly similar for each sex at ages 9-13 and from 59 onwards (ages as in 1921).

The apparent excess in the enumerated at the age groups 9-13 has already been referred to and, as it would be converted into a much smaller deficiency if the survivors in 1921 were traced from the survivors instead of from the enumerated in 1911, the bulk of the differences can probably be ascribed to the 1911 population which formed the basis of the survivorship calculation rather than to

* Allowance is made here for the births which occurred between 2nd April, 1911, and 30th June, 1921.

an inherent defect in the 1921 figures. After age 14, the female table exhibits a very marked excess in the enumerated at ages 19 to 28, accompanied by deficiencies both above and below, the loss being very pronounced at the period 34 to 38. These discrepancies might be accounted for if there had been any considerable migration during the decennium for which insufficient allowance had been made in the survivorship calculation. This, as a matter of fact, is possibly responsible for a portion of the excesses, for, in the Board of Trade age statistics of migrants, movements within the United Kingdom and between this country and Europe are not included, and examination of the Scottish census returns (no census was taken in Ireland in 1921) suggests that there is a depression in the number of females between 20 and 29 which may quite well have been occasioned by transfer to this side of the border. But even allowing that some immigration of this nature occurs both from Scotland and other countries outside the scope of the official migration returns, it is not judged nearly large enough to account for the whole of the excess disclosed in the table, nor is there evidence of the contrary movement, which, if mis-statements of age were rejected, would be involved by the reversal of the discrepancy, especially at ages 34-38. It is therefore difficult to escape the conclusion that the experience of earlier censuses has been repeated in 1921 in the deliberate mis-statement of age by a large number of females.

The age period 19-28, and especially its latter half, appears to possess an attraction to those immediately younger as well as to older sections, for the deficiency in the enumerated at ages 14-18, though not relatively large, appears to be well marked and is more probably due to transfers to the succeeding ages in 1921 than to overstatements at ages 4-8 in 1911 or to defects in the intercensal records of deaths and migration, which are comparatively small at this period of life. And it is by no means clear that the overstatements are limited to the 19-28 period. The small apparent excess of survivors at the next group (29-33) is not inconsistent with a real excess in the enumerated there, if, as is not improbable, such excess is over-weighted by a larger overstatement of survivors arising from an inflated 19-23 group in 1911.

The similarity of the deficiency in the enumerated at ages 34-38 to the excess in the 24-28 group might at first suggest that the bulk of the mis-statements of age was attributable to females approaching 40, understating their true age by 10 years or so, but, on further consideration, it seems much more likely that the under-statements cover a more extended age field and that the 34-38 deficiency in 1921 is due in the main to an excess in the expected survivors, deduced as they are from the enumerated at ages 24-28 in 1911, in which age group there is reason to suppose that a large overstatement occurred as it has in 1921.

Above the age of 59 the discrepancies in the female table parallel those in the male and suggest that each is subject to a common type of misstatement at this period of life. The fact that the enumerated, hitherto less than the estimate of survivors, becomes in excess after age 64 has been interpreted, as indicating that a number of persons of both sexes tend hereabouts to give their ages as somewhat in excess of their true value leading to an overstatement of population. The inference is not conclusive, however, for if it be assumed that both the 1911 and 1921 populations are affected by the same kind of error an overstatement of the enumerated aged 64-69 in 1911 would by itself lead to an overstatement of survivors at 74-79 in 1921, whereas, in fact, it is the enumerated which are in excess at this point, a condition which could only arise if the overstatement at 74-79 was in amount very much larger than the overstatement at 64-69 in 1911. While the discrepancies from ages 64 upwards could be attributed to a series of overstatements of population at each census, progressing with advancing age right up to the oldest ages in the table, they could equally be ascribed to a series of understatements diminishing with advancing age and terminating at about age 70; and since the period from 70 onwards is that covered by the Old Age Pension Scheme under which grantees are required to produce evidence of their ages, an explanation which is consistent with the assumption that the population at ages over 70 is approximately correct appears to be preferable to one which assumes that very large overstatements have occurred. At the same time the intercensal deaths become an increasingly important factor in the calculation of the survivors at the old ages, and the possibility of considerable errors in the ages returned in the death Registers in respect of old people must not be disregarded in an attempt to account for the discrepancies between enumerated and survivors. But, if it is not possible to apportion the errors with any finality, it can be definitely stated that they are smaller in amount than those hitherto recorded, and that the improvement in the accuracy of age statements shewn in the 1901 Census report to have been continuous over the latter half of the last century has been well maintained up to the present time.

3.—Marital Condition.

Of the 37,886,699 persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1921, 20,540,890 were returned as single, 15,065,058 as married, 2,264,069 as widowed, and 16,682 as divorced. Among the single of all ages there were 1,065 females to 1,000 males; the number of wives enumerated in the country exceeded the number of husbands by 114,956 and were in the proportion of 1,015 wives to 1,000 husbands; the number of widows was 1,621,758, as compared with 642,311 widowers; the divorced, so returned, which, according to the instructions governing the returns, should have included both parties to each divorce, provided, of course, that neither had remarried, were approximately evenly divided between the sexes, there being 8,464 males and 8,218 females. In 1911 the ratio of single females to single males of all ages was 1,029 to 1,000; the wives exceeded the husbands by 134,498 and were in the proportion of 1,021 to 1,000; and the widows numbered 1,364,804 against 615,811 widowers. Divorced persons were not identified in 1911.

In the following table the numbers returned under each condition in 1921 are set out in age groups and the intercensal increases or decreases in the several groups show where the principal changes in the distribution have occurred.

TABLE XXXIX.—AGE, SEX AND MARITAL CONDITION DISTRIBUTION, 1921.

(a). 1921 Population in Thousands.

	Males.					Females.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
All Ages	18,075	9,949	7,475	642	8	19,811	10,591	7,590	1,622	8
Under 15	5,285	5,285	—	—	—	5,215	5,215	—	—	—
15-19	1,728	1,721	7	0	0	1,775	1,744	31	0	0
20-24	1,448	1,191	256	2	0	1,703	1,237	460	6	0
25-29	1,340	598	734	8	1	1,620	664	921	34	1
30-34	1,281	296	968	15	1	1,520	394	1,060	64	1
35-44	2,496	375	2,065	54	3	2,850	548	2,124	175	3
45-54	2,133	256	1,773	103	2	2,287	375	1,649	261	2
55-64	1,383	143	1,082	156	1	1,530	234	917	377	1
65-74	730	66	477	186	0	913	127	359	426	0
75 and over.	250	18	112	120	0	398	53	68	277	0

(b). Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) in Thousands, 1911-1921.

	Males.				Females.			
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed or Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed or Divorced.
All Ages	630	— 385	979	35	1,187	— 38	960	265
Under 15	— 246	— 246	—	—	— 304	— 304	—	—
15-19	73	69	4	0	94	82	11	0
20-24	— 54	— 97	43	0	30	— 29	56	4
25-29	— 116	— 119	2	1	— 3	— 40	15	23
30-34	— 95	— 78	— 17	1	18	— 11	— 7	37
35-44	160	— 19	182	— 3	341	55	235	51
45-54	439	51	388	1	453	85	349	18
55-64	298	36	255	6	317	74	209	33
65-74	127	15	98	14	155	35	75	45
75 and over.	44	4	25	15	86	15	18	53

(c). Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) per cent., 1911-1921.

All Ages	3.6	— 3.7	15.1	5.7	6.4	— 0.4	14.5	19.4
Under 15	— 4.4	— 4.4	—	—	— 5.5	— 5.5	—	—
15-19	4.4	4.2	117.7	90.9	5.6	5.0	54.9	119.1
20-24	— 3.6	— 7.6	20.1	18.3	1.8	— 2.3	13.8	146.4
25-29	— 8.0	— 16.6	0.3	16.5	— 0.2	— 5.7	1.6	187.9
30-34	— 6.9	— 20.9	— 1.7	3.3	1.2	— 2.8	— 0.7	129.0
35-44	6.8	— 4.9	9.7	— 5.3	13.6	11.2	12.4	40.2
45-54	25.9	24.7	28.0	0.6	24.7	29.5	26.9	7.5
55-64	27.4	34.0	30.8	4.3	26.1	46.3	29.5	9.7
65-74	21.1	29.9	25.7	8.3	20.5	38.6	26.3	11.8
75 and over.	21.2	29.3	28.6	14.0	27.7	39.4	35.7	23.9

Apart from the features of the past decennium to which reference has already been made (*viz.*, the heavy decline in the numbers of births and the male war losses, both of which have registered their own peculiar influence on the condition proportions), a further factor enters into this aspect of the census classification in the change which has taken place in the marriage rates. The pre-war rates of marriage, within the intercensal period, were slightly higher than those recorded at the end of the preceding period, and these were followed successively by a sudden rise in 1915, a depression which took them just below the pre-war rates in the years 1916-1918, and a subsequent rise thereafter to a point higher than any previously recorded. The average annual rate over the 10 years 1911-1920 was in consequence higher than any similar average for several decades. In addition, although the average age at marriage has increased owing to the general ageing of the population, the increase in the marriage frequency in relation to the marriageable population has been most marked at the younger ages, so that the considerable decline recorded at past censuses in the proportion married at the earlier adult ages has now given place to an equally notable rise.

In regard to the single, both males and females show actual decreases in population as compared with 1911. The reduction in the number of births which is common to both sexes is naturally limited to this section and is shown in the decline at ages under 15. The loss to the single owing to the increase in the marriage rates is also common to both, though it can only be inferred from the female table by the reductions at ages between 20 and 35, the corresponding male populations at these ages being those in which the incidence of war losses was heaviest.

The married sections both show large intercensal increments. Numerically the additions are greatest at ages over 45, as they are in the case of the single, but at most of the earlier ages an increase has taken place showing that the new marriages in the case of males have generally been more than sufficient to counteract the war losses in this class.

These war losses are more directly reflected in the increase in the numbers of widows, in respect of whom the percentage additions at ages under 35 are the heaviest recorded in the table. Large numerical increases, however, are also shown at the later ages where the rather greater age of the husband and the lighter mortality experienced by females are jointly responsible for the more frequent termination of married life by the decease of the husband than by that of the wife.

As a result of the changes in the condition proportions, the incidence of the sex proportions in what may be termed the marriageable population—here regarded as the single, widowed and divorced sections at ages 20 and over—is now very different, especially at the earlier adult ages, from what it was in 1911. The female excess in this class has increased from 1,046,077 to 1,667,846 in the ten years, a rise of about 60 per cent. From the subjoined analysis it will be observed that the increase is common to all the age periods identified. The heaviest increments are located at the earliest years where the marriage tendency may be said to be at its highest and where therefore the reduced opportunity for marriage in the case of a large number of women will be felt in an extreme degree. Thus, at ages 20-24 and 25-29, there was an actual deficiency of females in 1911 represented by proportions of 984 and 990 females per 1,000 males which have now been converted into surpluses of 1,043 and 1,154 respectively; at ages 30-34 and 35-44 excesses already considerable in 1911 (1,111 and 1,366 per 1,000 males) have been greatly increased and now amount to 1,470 and 1,683 females per 1,000 males.

TABLE XL.—EXCESS OF FEMALES IN THE MARRIAGEABLE POPULATION (*i.e.*, SINGLE AND WIDOWED AND DIVORCED), AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER.

Ages.	Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males.		Excess of Females over Males.		
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	Increase, 1911-1921.
20-24	1,043	984	50,808	— 20,511	71,319
25-29	1,154	990	93,194	— 7,052	100,246
30-34	1,470	1,111	147,148	43,423	103,725
35-44	1,683	1,366	294,577	165,853	128,724
45-54	1,768	1,726	277,132	224,629	52,503
55-64	2,038	1,960	311,930	247,226	64,704
65 and over ..	2,263	2,147	493,057	392,509	100,548

It should perhaps be pointed out that the contrasts in this form are between men and women of similar age. Husbands, however, are generally older than their wives (see page 174 dealing with the relative ages of husbands and wives) and this should be taken into account in a strict examination into the effect of the changes of sex ratio upon the marriage conditions of the future.

The following summary, extracted from Table 36 of the General Tables Volume, provides a general survey of the incidence at various groups of ages of the several marital conditions in the total population of the country at each census back to 1881, and shows also how the 1921 population is distributed in the same respect throughout the urban and rural districts and the geographical sections referred to in earlier portions of this report.

TABLE XLI.—MARITAL CONDITIONS: PROPORTIONS BY SEXES IN AGE GROUPS.
ENGLAND AND WALES (1881-1921), LARGE AGGREGATES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS* (1921).

		Proportions per 1,000.																
		England and Wales.					1921.											
		1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	A.C.s., less London	London	C.B.s.	U.D.s., less London and C.B.s.	U.D.s., with London and C.B.s.	R.D.s.	Wales.	Central Counties.	North- ern Counties.	London and sur- round- ing Counties.	South- ern Counties.	East- ern Counties.
MALES.																		
Ages 15 and Up.	Single ..	392	406	411	403	365	369	364	358	357	359	387	402	356	367	358	366	359
	Married ..	553	540	536	545	584	580	586	591	594	591	559	545	593	581	594	583	585
	Widowed ..	55	54	53	52	51	51	50	51	49	50	54	53	51	52	48	51	56
15-19	Single ..	995	996	997	998	996	996	995	996	996	996	997	996	996	996	996	997	996
	Married ..	5	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4
	Widowed ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	Single ..	777	805	826	857	822	811	819	809	818	814	853	824	808	807	835	862	835
	Married ..	221	193	173	142	177	168	180	190	181	185	146	174	191	192	164	137	164
	Widowed ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
25-34	Single ..	317	343	359	386	341	353	340	323	331	329	390	387	317	330	343	379	356
	Married ..	669	645	631	606	649	638	651	667	660	661	601	601	674	659	648	613	636
	Widowed ..	14	12	10	8	10	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	11	9	8	8
35-44	Single ..	188	147	158	169	150	155	155	140	141	143	180	186	138	149	145	163	160
	Married ..	826	818	812	806	827	824	822	836	837	834	799	788	841	826	834	818	819
	Widowed ..	36	35	30	25	23	21	23	24	22	23	21	26	21	25	21	19	21
45-54	Single ..	96	100	110	122	120	123	126	113	112	114	141	150	109	124	113	120	126
	Married ..	832	827	819	817	831	832	821	833	842	835	816	791	843	822	842	841	833
	Widowed ..	72	73	71	61	49	45	53	54	46	51	43	59	48	54	45	39	41
55-64	Single ..	83	84	89	98	104	106	116	96	96	99	120	133	93	106	102	101	103
	Married ..	770	771	764	763	782	788	766	778	794	783	781	739	796	766	792	807	800
	Widowed ..	138	145	147	139	114	106	118	126	110	118	99	128	111	128	106	92	97
65-74	Single ..	78	85	91	91	91	109	83	85	88	88	99	116	83	94	92	85	84
	Married ..	630	630	654	664	664	634	642	660	649	668	668	614	663	620	667	697	689
	Widowed ..	292	285	255	245	245	257	275	255	263	263	233	270	254	286	241	218	227
75-84	Single ..	76	73	66	69	73	72	91	66	70	72	74	97	64	77	75	67	64
	Married ..	588	590	443	443	468	476	465	451	466	460	485	421	469	462	488	512	503
	Widowed ..	316	337	491	488	459	452	444	483	464	468	441	482	467	501	437	421	433
85 and Up.	Single ..	62	61	70	70	70	85	67	72	72	72	67	100	60	79	75	64	55
	Married ..	263	258	272	271	271	303	260	270	272	272	272	224	260	258	300	288	287
	Widowed ..	675	681	658	658	659	612	673	658	656	661	661	676	680	683	625	647	658
FEMALES.																		
Ages 15 and Up.	Single ..	367	387	395	390	368	365	394	363	370	371	357	352	358	363	386	378	342
	Married ..	517	499	497	506	520	528	482	522	523	516	538	546	536	526	499	502	544
	Widowed ..	116	114	108	104	112	107	124	115	107	113	105	102	106	111	115	120	114
15-19	Single ..	975	981	985	985	982	982	981	981	982	982	982	975	984	981	985	985	981
	Married ..	25	19	15	12	18	18	17	17	18	18	18	25	16	19	15	15	19
	Widowed ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	Single ..	665	701	726	757	726	726	746	720	727	727	724	675	718	712	734	753	714
	Married ..	331	296	272	242	270	271	290	276	270	269	275	322	279	284	242	243	284
	Widowed ..	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
25-34	Single ..	293	326	340	355	337	337	371	325	336	337	340	300	316	326	365	369	316
	Married ..	681	653	643	632	631	633	593	640	634	630	632	675	653	641	602	600	650
	Widowed ..	26	21	17	13	32	30	36	35	30	33	28	25	31	33	33	31	34
35-44	Single ..	153	164	185	196	192	195	221	178	192	190	200	158	173	181	213	231	182
	Married ..	765	761	731	733	746	750	702	753	759	744	751	788	770	753	720	706	763
	Widowed ..	82	75	64	51	62	55	77	69	58	66	49	54	57	64	67	63	55
45-54	Single ..	119	124	136	158	164	170	187	145	168	161	175	130	145	148	183	212	159
	Married ..	711	706	705	709	721	731	664	725	726	717	739	759	751	751	693	682	750
	Widowed ..	170	170	159	133	115	99	149	130	126	122	86	111	104	121	124	106	91
55-64	Single ..	109	110	117	132	153	160	172	134	159	151	160	120	137	136	171	201	144
	Married ..	581	573	569	584	600	621	536	586	603	586	651	631	634	592	573	585	660
	Widowed ..	310	317	314	284	247	219	292	280	238	265	189	249	229	272	256	214	196
65-74	Single ..	111	121	139	143	161	123	147	140	140	140	138	113	122	119	159	185	126
	Married ..	368	375	393	422	333	361	301	370	370	370	407	407	428	367	372	405	472
	Widowed ..	521	504	468	435	506	516	462	490	490	490	395	480	450	514	469	410	492
75-84	Single ..	104	108	111	120	132	132	162	121	139	136	123	105	118	109	154	166	116
	Married ..	326	319	316	317	306	306	261	261	261	261	239	239	239	239	239	239	249
	Widowed ..	570	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
85 and Up.	Single ..	119	126	139	125	160	128	140	139	139	139	108	93	121	115	149	153	90
	Married ..	59	55	67	73	64	56	64	64	64	64	64	65	68	61	69	66	80
	Widowed ..	822	819	803	802	779	779	816	796	800	808	808	842	811	824	782	781	830

* For constitution of the geographical divisions, see p. 19.

At the 1921 census an attempt was made for the first time in this country to ascertain the number of divorced persons in the population, that is to say, the number of persons in the enumerated population whose marriage had been terminated in this manner and who had not subsequently remarried up to the date of the census.

The term divorced was intended to apply to each of the parties to a separation irrespectively of whether he or she had been the applicant or respondent in the divorce proceedings, and instructions were given to this effect at the time of the enumeration. The total number returned in this category amounted to 16,682 in all, of which 8,464 were males and 8,218 females, considerably more than half of each of them being within the age period 25-44. It is greatly to be feared, however, that doubts as to the value of such returns, which were felt and expressed when it was first decided to include the inquiry in the general census questionnaire, have proved only too well founded, for from an examination of the records of the divorces which have been granted year by year, after making full allowance for reductions in the numbers by mortality and by a very high remarriage rate, the expected numbers might well be put at a figure twice as large as the total recorded above, and it appears more than probable therefore that a large number of persons failed to return the desired information. In view of the probably misleading character of the enumerated figures, the divorced have been retained as a separate class only in the section of the tables devoted to age and marital conditions; in all other sections they have been included with the widowed, with whom, from a sociological point of view they may usually be associated.

PART VI.—EDUCATION.

The enquiry relating to education (column *h* of the census schedule reproduced in Appendix B) appeared as a separate enquiry in the census questionnaire on the occasion of the 1921 census for the first time. An attempt, made in 1911, to gather somewhat similar information as part of the occupation enquiry, with a view to ascertaining how far attendance at school was combined with other occupations, met with little success; the direction was to some extent misunderstood and the returns were so obviously incomplete that the information was not tabulated.

The 1921 question was designed to ascertain the numbers and ages of persons receiving any kind of school or institutional education, distinguishing those so engaged for their "Whole time," that is, attending during the full day school hours or otherwise to such an extent as to leave no reasonable time for employment, and those engaged for "Part time" only, that is attending day continuation schools or evening classes or otherwise giving such partial or intermittent attendance as might permit of substantial regular employment. The information was obtained through the medium of the census in response to representations that such statistics were not available in similar form from any other source, and that they are desirable with a view to affording education authorities and others interested in the subject some knowledge of the total demand for education facilities, public and private, in respect of persons of various ages resident in each area.

The results, which have been published in respect of every area with a separate Local Education Authority, in Table 15 of the County Volumes, and in summary form in Tables 43 and 44 of the General Tables Volume, call for little comment. The following Table shows for each sex the age distribution of the two classes identified and also the proportion each age section bears to the corresponding age group in the total population of the country.

It is necessary to point out that the postponement of the census brought the enumeration within the summer term during which evening classes and many special courses of technical and other instruction are either curtailed or suspended. In respect of part-time instruction, therefore, the census figures will provide little guide to the maximum attendance which may be reached in the winter and spring terms of the year.

TABLE XLII.—EDUCATION—SEX AND AGE INCIDENCE, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last birthday.	Age distribution (per 1,000 total in each class) of persons attending Educational Institutions.				Persons attending Educational Institutions per 1,000 of the total general population in each age and sex group.			
	Whole time.		Part time.		Whole time.		Part time.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—
0—2	1	1	2	1	4	4	0	0
3	5	5	15	16	66	64	5	6
4	23	22	46	47	253	237	15	15
5	80	79	55	57	813	802	16	17
6	98	98	59	65	921	915	16	18
7	102	103	47	53	940	934	13	14
8	102	103	37	42	948	944	10	11
9	102	103	30	37	953	950	8	10
10	103	103	29	34	956	953	8	9
11	105	105	29	36	959	953	8	10
12	107	107	80	87	948	943	21	23
13	95	95	84	96	848	844	22	25
14	38	37	178	181	352	331	48	48
15	15	15	76	75	140	139	21	20
16	8	9	58	51	72	85	16	14
17	4	6	50	39	40	52	14	11
18	2	3	37	30	22	26	11	8
19	2	2	26	15	16	18	8	4
20	1	2	17	9	15	16	5	2
21	1	1	10	6	15	8	3	2
22	1	0	7	4	15	5	2	1
23	1	0	5	3	12	3	2	1
24	1	0	4	3	10	2	2	1
25 and over ..	3	1	19	13	1	0	0	0

PART VII.—OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

1.—Scope of Inquiry.

The form of the questions on the census schedule relating to occupation and to the kindred subject of industry is set forth below :—

OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Personal Occupation.

State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, &c.

Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture, the reply should be sufficient to show the particular kind of Work done, stating where applicable, the Material worked in, and the Article made or dealt in if any.

(If retired see Instruction 6 ; see also Instructions 3 to 11 and Examples.)

Employment.

(1) If working for an employer state the name and business of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if at present out of work, of last employer, adding " out of work."

(2) If employing persons for purposes of business, write " Employer."

(3) If working on own account and not employing persons for purposes of business, write " Own Account."

NOTE.—For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write " Private."

See Instructions 3 to 8, 11 and Examples.

In 1911 the question relating to occupation was in substantially the same form as in 1921, but that relating to industry was as follows :—

INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WITH WHICH CONNECTED.

This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in column 10* the question need not be answered here.

No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment.

If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, &c.), state what body.

* Column 10 contained the question relating to personal occupation.

It will be seen that whereas in 1911 it was left to the discretion of the employee whether this question should be answered, in 1921 all employees were required to state not only the nature of their employers' business but also the name of the employer.

The change in the form of the question was of great assistance in obtaining more accurate and more detailed information in regard to industry. For each area lists of the principal employers of labour were compiled from directories, from the replies of registrars to enquiries on this matter, or by a preliminary scrutiny of the schedules, and the correct industrial code number was marked against each firm, in some cases only after direct enquiry of the firm in question. These lists were then handed to the clerks engaged on industry coding, and the correct classification of all the employees of a firm was thus assured, however indifferently the nature of the employers' business might have been returned on the schedule by the employee. Without the information as to the name of the employer as well as the nature of the employer's business it would have been absolutely impossible to present industrial statistics in the degree of detail shown in the Industry Tables.

2.—Revised Classifications of Occupations and Industries.

The returns of occupation in this census have been tabulated under a scheme differing so much from those in use previously as to preclude the possibility of an exact comparison with previous census results.

This has come about because of failure in the past to maintain a clear distinction between occupation—the employment of the individual, and industry—the employment of the firm, or body of individuals organised under a common directing head.

The classifications used in 1911 and earlier were only in part occupational, being largely industrial in nature. Workers in the professions and the services and in certain numerically important occupations, as clerks, carters, engine drivers, commercial travellers, common to many industries, were distinguished occupationally, but in a large proportion of cases the distinction was industrial rather than occupational, such headings as pig iron manufacture, steel manufacture, tinplate manufacture, bedstead makers, tramcar makers, motor chassis makers, etc., being very common.

These industrial groups afford no information as to the nature of the occupation of the individual concerned, who in the last-mentioned case might be a fitter, machine tool worker, stamper, moulder, tinsmith, draughtsman, storekeeper or timekeeper, each of which occupations is now separately distinguished in the Occupation Tables, without reference to the industry which it serves, while in the Industry Tables all the important occupations serving each industry are set out in detail by sex and age.

This change has been made in accordance with a resolution of the British Empire Statistical Conference of 1920* in favour of separate and independent tabulations by occupation and by industry. This method had suggested itself as the result of reconsideration by those responsible for the Report on the Census of 1911 of the experiment in tabulation by personal occupation described in that report (vol. X, part 1, page viii) as a "decided failure." It appeared on going over the ground again that the view there taken was probably much too pessimistic, and the conference, accepting this opinion, made the recommendation referred to. In order to comply with it, a committee was appointed to which the task of drawing up new and independent classifications of occupations and industries, both for the purposes of the census and of any other occupational and industrial tabulations by government departments, was entrusted. On this committee the departments chiefly interested—the Board of Trade, Home Office, Ministry of Labour, and General Register Office—were represented.

The Conference recommended that "the classification should be based on two lists, the one of industries and the other of occupations, each heading being defined and given a reference number, and the headings should be so arranged as to be capable of grouping into classes according to a fixed and defined system" (Resolution 65) and that "the basic principle of the industrial classification should be the product or type of service and that of the occupational classification the process carried out, and the material worked in" (Resolution 66).

In compiling the occupational classification the committee was faced with the alternative of classifying primarily by process and subdividing by material or of classifying by material and subdividing by process.

* Report of the Conference. Cmd. 648.

Its choice was quickly determined by the fact that similarly named processes often differ radically in their nature according to the material to which they are applied. The operation, for instance, of pickling onions is of a very different nature from that of pickling metals preparatory to tinning or enamelling. In order to avoid such absurdities as would be entailed by primary segregation of picklers of all sorts of materials primary classification by material worked in was adopted. In this way a substantial point of occupational similarity (metal working, rubber working, etc.) was selected for primary classification in preference to such merely verbal similarity as that of picklers just referred to or of spinners of textiles and of metals, etc.

It will be seen on a scrutiny of the list of occupations that the processes to which each kind of material is subjected which are of chief importance, either as regards numbers employed or because they are key processes, have been tabulated as separate occupations, and that the remainder have been divided into two groups, "other skilled workers" and "other" (i.e. unskilled) "workers." Where both material and process can be stated completeness of occupational definition is greatly promoted, e.g. glass beveller, wood turner, etc. But this completeness of description can as a rule be applied only to the more numerically important occupations. Others have to be grouped by one criterion (material or process) only, and in such cases, as already pointed out, material is generally found the more informative.

In some cases, e.g., makers of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, there are no processes of sufficient importance to call for separate enumeration, and material worked in becomes the only basis of classification, apart from questions of industrial status and of skill. In such cases it may seem at first sight that the classification tends to become industrial, the separate occupations included under this title being those peculiar to the tobacco industry. But there is a fundamental distinction between this and the corresponding title in the industrial classification. The occupational title includes only those workers who actually manipulate (or direct the manipulation of) tobacco in its processes of manufacture, while the industrial title includes workers of many miscellaneous occupations not directly concerned with the manipulation of tobacco, but in some way subservient to the industry of its manufacture, and so employed therein. (See Table No. 2 of the "Industry Tables," page 118, where the total workers in the industry are returned, under various occupational titles, at 46,381, as against the occupational total of 26,188.)

But although product, being mainly, under modern conditions, a criterion of industry rather than of occupation, is not referred to in the recommendation quoted as to the basis of occupational tabulation, it has proved impossible wholly to exclude its consideration in this connexion. Such titles as safe maker, glovemaker, boot-maker, surgical instrument maker, and (piano) action maker appear in the occupational list. In part this is because the modern movement towards specialisation in the processes of manufacture is not yet complete, and one worker may still make a whole boot, or at least repair any part of a boot. If he no longer makes the whole boot, the occupation of a maker of boots to measure is that of a boot assembler, and assemblers like the action maker, cutler, and bespoke bootmaker can only be classified by the article assembled, the product of their labour. In their case classification by material and process may both fail, the former because the materials assembled are often very diverse and the latter because the process of assembling may imply totally distinct occupations according to the article assembled, e.g., piano actions and cutlery. The one feature which distinguishes each of these assembling occupations from any other is the product, and in such cases, accordingly, it is still necessary to use this as a basis of occupational classification. The circumstances of the various cases have, indeed, predetermined the differentiation of the various occupations recognised in industrial life, sometimes on the basis of material and process and sometimes, though to a smaller and gradually decreasing extent, on the basis of product only. It is therefore the business of the framers of a classification not to aim at logical symmetry by having regard to any one or more of these criteria to the exclusion of others, but to recognise the facts of occupational organisation as they exist, and to frame their classification to fit these.

As a result of these changes there are but very few titles in the 1921 list the numbers for which can be compared with those of earlier censuses. With certain minor exceptions the figures for the professional occupations are comparable, as are those for certain others, such as farmers, agricultural labourers, gardeners, game-keepers, carmen, and motor drivers, which were dealt with on occupational lines in 1911, and for a few occupations necessarily confined to certain industries, such as tram drivers and conductors, railway engine drivers firemen and cleaners, guards, and signalmen.

But the advantages of possessing, for the first time, a truly occupational classification of the workers in the country will, it is believed, greatly outweigh this loss of comparability with earlier records. For instance, we are now for the first time in a position to measure the mortality of certain dangerous occupations, which were formerly not distinguished from others involving no such risk. Cutlery grinding forms a case in point. This very dangerous occupation was formerly tabulated under the title "cutler, scissors maker," a title of industrial type which included all makers of cutlery, whatever their personal occupation, and the mortality for which in 1910-12 exceeded the general average by 50 per cent. In 1921 all grinders of metal are distinguished separately as No. 237 of the list, and the number of these, of each sex and various ages, engaged in the cutlery industry, is stated on page 244 of the Industry Tables. For the 3,111 males so employed the mortality (corrected as before for age) in 1921-23 exceeded the general average by 230 per cent., or if the ages dealt with are restricted as in 1910-12, by about 330 per cent. The difference between these two results shows to what an extent the true mortality of dangerous occupations might previously be cloaked by the industrial nature of the so-called occupational tabulation.

General labourers form another case in point. In 1911 labourers engaged in tinplate production were classified to tinplate manufacture, however transitory their association with it, and similarly in other cases, with the result that the number of men working merely as labourers, without any special training or differentiation, was gravely understated in the census report. As this error occurred less in death registration, their mortality in 1910-12 was much overstated at 156.5 per cent. in excess of average. In 1921 attention has been concentrated upon the man's personal occupation of general labourer, i.e., for whatever industry will afford him employment, and these men have been tabulated accordingly as general labourers, with the result that the number at ages 12 and upwards has been increased from 295,342 in 1911, or 2.6 per cent. of all occupied males of these ages, to 714,576 in 1921, or 5.9 per cent. of the total occupied, the latter total including men who described themselves either as "general labourers" or as "labourers," since both were classed as general labourers in 1911. This change has had the effect of reducing the excess of mortality for these workers to 44 per cent., a much more credible figure than 156.5 per cent.

In one respect the information afforded by the 1921 tabulation may seem at first sight to fall short of that provided in 1911. For commercial occupations, Nos. 770-789, no information is given as to the nature of the business in which the shopkeeper (770), shop assistant (775), etc., is engaged, whereas in 1911 these workers were distinguished as butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc. But in reality the information given for the country at large in 1921 is much greater than before. The industrial type of classification followed in 1911 classed those employed in the grocery trade as grocers, without reference to their personal occupation as shopkeepers, shop assistants, roundsmen, etc., merely distinguishing employers from employed, and that without statement of age. The present classification regards the work of the individual as employer or manager, shop assistant, roundsman, etc., as his occupation, and the fact that it is pursued in connexion with the grocery trade as an industrial consideration. It is therefore in the Industry Tables that information as to those employed in the grocery trade is to be found. In Table 3 of that volume the occupation, sex, and age of each employee of the grocery trade, distinguishing wholesale and retail, are given, thus providing information as to the various classes of workers concerned—shopkeepers, shop assistants, warehousemen, etc.—which was previously given only for all grocery employees *en masse*. (A few occupations serving the grocery trade were not classed to it in occupational tabulation, e.g., commercial travellers, carmen and clerks, and for these similar information to that in the Industry Tables, 1921, was given in 1911, but generally speaking all workers in the industry, whatever their grade, were classed as grocers by occupation in 1911.)

The industrial classification has been based upon the product made or the service rendered by the employer. It will be seen that in some cases dissimilar products have been grouped under the same heading (e.g., cereal foods and starches; soap, candles and glycerine), the reason being that products so grouped are made in the same factory and it is impossible to obtain separate figures for each from the information on the census schedules. It is only possible to compare the industrial figures for 1921 and 1911 to a limited extent because the classification in use in 1911 was not based on modern industrial practice.

The important changes in classification made in 1921 having been thus fully dealt with, it may suffice to state that a historical account of earlier changes, both in the information as to occupation tabulated and in the method of its classification, will be found in Vol. X (part 1) of the Report on the Census of 1911.

3.—Proportions Occupied at Various Ages.

Table XLIII shows the proportion per thousand of males and females occupied at different ages in England and Wales in 1921, distinguishing marital condition for females, and to some extent for males, and compares these proportions with those returned in 1911. It also states the proportions occupied at all ages over 12 and at eleven age groups, for the six chief industrial areas distinguished (see Appendix D), and for each administrative county, with associated county boroughs, if any.

The proportion of males of all ages (over 12) who are occupied has fallen from 88.4 per cent. in 1911 to 87.1 in 1921. The fall is greatest at the earliest age groups, the proportion of boys occupied at ages 12 and 13 being less than half what it was ten years earlier, doubtless as the result of legislation affecting half-time occupation.* From this age onwards the reduction decreases till at 18 and 19 it is succeeded by an increase from 95.7 to 96.5 per cent. Above this age, however, the effects of the war are manifested by small reductions at 20-24, 25-34 and 35-44. At 45-54 the proportion is unchanged at 96.7 per cent., and above this age fairly substantial increases are recorded, except at ages over 75, which return a considerable decrease.

The proportion of married exceeds that of total males occupied at each age compared in the table. This was so also in 1911. The explanation may be furnished by men debarred by ill-health, physical or mental, from occupation and marriage alike. At every age compared, except 55-64, the proportion of married men occupied has declined since 1911, and at this age the increase for the married is less than that for all males.

Comparing the six industrial districts, we find the largest proportion occupied amongst males of all ages and boys of 12-15 in the West Riding. In later middle life—35-64—Birmingham comes first, and in old age, 65 and upwards, South Wales. At every age compared, except 75 and over, the proportion occupied is lower for London than for any of the other five areas.

Amongst the counties occupation is at a maximum in the industrial areas, the West Riding coming first with 90.1 per cent. at all ages over 12, and Lancashire, Leicester and Derby next. The lowest rates are returned by the residential counties of Rutland, Sussex West, Sussex East, and the Isle of Wight, in the order named.

Examination of the proportions occupied at the various ages reveals nothing of special interest, except the very low figures for Oxford and Cambridge at 20-24 and 25-34. For both counties there was an exceptional decline at both ages on the 1911 proportions, which may be due to the postponement of the census date to a time of year when more students (classed as unoccupied unless professional) are in residence. The highest proportions both at early and late working ages are returned by counties of very diverse types. Thus at 20-24 Monmouth, a mining county, comes first with 98.5 per cent., and Huntingdon and the Parts of Holland next with 98.4 each, the two latter being amongst the most purely agricultural counties in the country (Table XLV). In later life the same diversity appears. At both 55-64 and 65-74 the highest proportions among the English counties are returned by Rutland and Leicester, counties very dissimilar in occupation. At both these ages Devon and Hampshire return exceedingly low proportions, the lowest figures in later life being generally those of agricultural and residential counties.

The proportion of females occupied at all ages over 12 has decreased from 34.1 to 32.3 per cent., the only ages recording increase being 18-24. For the unmarried the proportion remains practically unchanged at 60.9 per cent., decreases for girls under 16 (as for boys of the same ages), and for aged women, being offset by increases at all ages from 16 to 75. Fewer married and widowed women, comparatively, are now at work at all adult ages.

Great variations are shown by the six industrial areas in regard to female occupation, Lancashire coming first with 39.8 per cent. at work and South Wales

* Under the "Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, Ch. 65)" no child may be employed in any industrial undertaking. The expression "child" means a person under the age of 14 years.

last with only 18.9, while London, lowest for males, comes second for females with 37.1 per cent. Lancashire has the highest ratios at 12-15 and at 20-44, Birmingham at 16-19, and London at 45-74. South Wales returns the lowest ratios at all ages from 14 to 64. At 18 and 19, the age of maximum female employment, it might be thought that the highest ratios would be returned by the textile counties, but this is not so. Lancashire takes only fourth place, with 84.8 per cent. occupied, being exceeded by Leicester, 87.6 (a textile county, but shown by Table XLIX to be decidedly less so than Lancashire, so far as females are concerned), Warwick, 85.9, and Northampton, 85.1, while the proportion for the West Riding, 78.2 per cent., is exceeded by those for fourteen other counties, including London, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford. It has already been seen that Birmingham comes first amongst the six industrial areas at this age; and Warwick comes second amongst the counties, though Table XLIX shows the proportion of female metal workers in Birmingham to be much less than that of textile workers in either Lancashire or the West Riding. Apart from the fact that there is greater diversity of female occupation in Birmingham, clerks especially being relatively much more numerous than in the textile areas, the explanation seems largely to be found in the probability that the working life of a female textile operative is longer than that of a metal worker. In the country as a whole the proportion of all occupied females at ages 18 and 19 is shown by Table 4 of the Occupation Tables to be 10.6 per cent., whereas for textile workers it was 10.3, and for metal workers 16.3 per cent. Thus textile workers probably continue their occupation to an age a little above average, and metal workers give it up much under the average age. This seems to be the reason why Birmingham comes first amongst the industrial areas at ages 18 and 19, while Lancashire returns the highest proportion occupied at all ages jointly. For in Birmingham Table 9 of the Occupation Tables shows that girls of 18 and 19 form 11.7 per cent. of the total females occupied, whereas for England and Wales the proportion is 10.6, and for Lancashire only 9.6 per cent.

The diversity in proportion of females occupied at all ages is great also for the counties as compared with that for males, though the extremes are almost represented by those of the industrial areas, 39.8 per cent. in Lancashire and 18.9 in South Wales. The highest county proportions are those of the two textile and general industry counties of Leicester and Lancashire, 41.0 and 40.3 per cent. respectively, but it is interesting to note that London comes next with 40.1, a proportion much in excess of the West Riding figure, 33.5. These three counties indeed, Leicester, Lancashire and London, form a group by themselves, all having over 40 per cent. of their females occupied, whereas the next in order, Warwickshire, has only 36.8. Generally speaking, proportions are highest in London and the manufacturing counties, and lowest in South Wales and other mining and agricultural counties, Monmouth, 17.7 per cent., Durham, 19.3, and Glamorgan, 19.6, furnishing the lowest proportions of all.

The changes, since 1911, in the proportions of males and females returned as occupied in the various counties may now be compared. This comparison has already been made for England and Wales; for the six industrial areas it cannot be made; but for the counties (with associated county boroughs) the means of making it is provided by Table XVI of each county part.

The decline, for males of all ages over 12 years, of 13 per thousand occupied, from 884 to 871, which is shown for England and Wales in Table XLIII, is so widely spread over the country that no county records an increase, and one only, the Soke of Peterborough, fails to record a decrease, its ratio at ages 14 and over (the comparison at 12 and over not being available for counties) remaining unchanged at 874 occupied per 1,000 total males. The remaining 62 counties all record declines in males occupied varying from 1 per 1,000 in Surrey to 49 in the Isle of Wight. Next to the latter come Cambridge, with a decline of 37, and Oxford, with one of 35 per 1,000. These figures are probably a result of the postponement of the census to June, when a larger number of students would be in residence, as pointed out on page 89. Non-professional students are included amongst the unoccupied, and the fact that the heavy reduction in the proportion occupied is in both cases confined to the ages liable to be so affected strongly supports this explanation. On the whole the reductions tend to be heavier for the agricultural than for the industrial counties.

Dealing now with the changes recorded for males at the various age groups, we find that the heavy reduction of 86 per 1,000 for England and Wales at 14 and 15 is common to almost all the counties, two of agricultural type alone, the Parts of

Holland and Anglesey, recording increases (of 9 and 37). At 16 and 17, where the movement for England and Wales takes the shape of a decline of 6 per 1,000, the county experience is much more varied, 15 recording an increase and 45 a decrease. At 18 and 19 the 8 per 1,000 increase for England and Wales is shared in some degree by 56 counties, 7 showing decrease. At 20-24 the decrease of 5 per 1,000 for England and Wales is shared by 39 counties, while 21 show increases, but no general statement can be made as to the character of either group. At 25-34 the effect of the war is seen at its maximum in a reduction of the occupied by 8 per 1,000 in England and Wales. This reduction is shared by all but three counties, Carmarthen and Brecknock, with small increases, and Flint, with no change. As at each age group between 25 and 64, it is at a maximum, in this case of 40 per 1,000, in the Isle of Wight. The decline tends to be least in the mining and manufacturing counties.

At 35-44 the decline of 5 per 1,000 for England and Wales is shared by 59 counties, while two, Bedford and Rutland, record increases, of 3 in each case, and two, Surrey and Montgomery, no change. As at 25-34, the fall tends to be greater in the agricultural than in the mining and industrial counties. That of 13 for London is exceeded by only four other counties, and that of 45 for the Isle of Wight is quite exceptional, Westmorland, with 18, coming next.

At 45-54 the proportion occupied in England and Wales has remained unchanged, while in 26 counties it has increased, by from 1 to 18 per 1,000, and in 36 decreased, by from 1 to 29 (in the Isle of Wight). Here again the increases, though headed by Surrey (18), apply more to mining and industrial, and decreases to agricultural counties.

At 55-64 the tendency towards increased occupation of elderly men first definitely asserts itself for England and Wales with an increase of 21 per 1,000. Increases are also returned by 44 counties, but experience is much varied, and decreases, many of them substantial, and reaching a maximum of 47 in the Isle of Wight, are returned by 18 counties, all of agricultural type (their proportions of agricultural workers in Table XLV varying from 134 to 413 per 1,000, and their rank in this respect from 4 to 40 out of the 63 counties dealt with).

At 65 and over the changes which have occurred are very similar to those at 55-64. For the country as a whole there has been an increase in the proportion occupied of 23 per 1,000, which is shared, however, by only 25 counties, 38 recording decreases. As these are agricultural counties, with small populations, their decreases are more than counterbalanced by the 25 increases, which include all the more important mining and industrial counties, with their large populations. Thus at all ages from 25 upwards the larger declines in proportion of males occupied are returned by the agricultural counties, and the smaller declines, or increases, by the mining and industrial. This has already been noted for all males, without distinction of age, and it appears that the tendency increases as age advances.

The decline in proportion of females occupied (at ages 12 and upwards) of 18 per 1,000 is shared by all the counties (at ages 14 and upwards) except six, which record slight increases—Northumberland and Durham, Essex and Middlesex, Stafford and the Isle of Ely. The greatest declines, generally speaking, are returned from the agricultural counties, and the greatest of all by six Welsh counties, Cardigan, Montgomery, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Radnor and Brecknock, in the order stated.

4.—Occupations of Males.

As the local distribution within the counties of the occupations of chief importance in each has been dealt with in some detail in the reports on the administrative counties discussion may now be confined to the distribution of occupations throughout England and Wales, taking the administrative county, with its associated county boroughs (see Table 2 of County Reports) as the unit.

With this object Table XLIV has been prepared. It shows the local importance of the occupations and groups of occupations dealt with in each county by stating the numbers of males so returned per 1,000 total males aged 12 and upwards in the county, a method of statement pursued throughout the report unless otherwise indicated, as a measure of the local importance of the occupations discussed.

Thus we see that in the Isle of Ely and in the Parts of Holland (Lincs.) 48 per cent. of the man-power of the county is engaged in agriculture, but that in Durham the corresponding proportion is only 2.2 per cent. These rates will be taken as a measure of the local importance of the occupations to be discussed.

TABLE XLIV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, IN THE AGGREGATES OF COUNTY AND IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH).
(1) OCCUPATIONAL ORDERS OR SUB-ORDERS. (2) LOCALLY IMPORTANT SINGLE

(1) Orders or

	I. Fishermen.	II. Agricultural Occupations.	III. Mining and Quarrying Occupations.	IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metallic Mineral and Quarry Products.	V.1. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware.	V.2. Makers of Glass and Glass Ware.	VI. Chemical Workers, Makers of Paints, Oils, &c.	VII. Metal Workers (not Electro-Plate or Precious Metals.)	VIII. Workers in Electro-Plate and Precious Metals.	IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters, Electricians.	X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	XI.1. Furriers, Leather Dressers, &c.	XI.2. Leather Goods Makers.	XII. Textile Workers.	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.	XIV.1. Makers of Foods.	XIV.2. Makers of Drinks.	XIV.3. Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.	XV.1. Workers in Wood.	XV.2. Upholsters, &c.	XVI.1. Makers of Paper.	XVI.2. Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	2	84	76	2	5	2	4	111	2	10	2	2	2	27	21	10	3	1	34	2	1	10
London (including the City of London)	0	5	0	0	1	3	5	72	3	13	3	5	4	2	33	12	4	1	40	3	0	24
Aggregate of County Boroughs	2	11	32	1	6	3	5	165	4	13	2	2	2	34	24	12	4	1	37	2	1	11
Aggregate of other Urban Districts (excluding London).	3	40	123	2	4	2	4	108	1	10	2	2	2	40	19	10	3	0	33	2	2	9
Aggregate of Rural Districts..	2	309	112	3	5	1	2	54	0	5	1	1	1	8	11	9	2	0	28	0	2	2
Industrial Areas:—																						
•Greater London	0	16	0	1	1	3	5	77	3	16	3	3	3	2	26	12	3	1	40	3	0	23
•Lancashire, etc. .. .	1	30	54	2	2	4	8	122	0	12	1	2	2	97	19	10	2	0	34	1	3	9
•Yorks, West Riding and York City	0	38	131	2	4	5	4	154	4	9	1	2	2	91	19	7	3	0	29	1	1	7
•North East Coast .. .	2	25	247	5	3	2	4	171	0	9	1	0	1	1	7	4	1	0	29	1	1	3
•Birmingham and District	0	20	32	1	4	5	3	120	19	14	2	2	4	3	11	10	3	0	35	2	0	8
•South Wales .. .	1	23	351	5	2	0	2	108	0	7	1	0	1	0	8	7	1	0	18	1	0	3
COUNTIES.																						
Bedford	—	180	4	4	2	0	2	128	0	10	2	2	1	1	49	14	3	0	36	2	0	10
Berkshire	0	166	1	0	5	0	1	63	0	8	2	2	2	1	13	25	5	0	40	2	2	9
Buckingham	0	192	1	0	5	0	1	65	0	8	1	1	1	1	10	12	2	0	102	7	8	11
Cambridge	0	290	2	8	2	0	1	38	0	5	6	2	2	1	16	16	3	0	30	1	2	12
Cheshire	1	80	9	4	2	0	16	128	0	12	1	3	1	52	20	12	2	0	33	1	1	7
Cornwall	24	224	79	0	1	0	1	52	0	4	1	1	2	2	13	10	1	—	33	1	0	4
Cumberland	1	150	162	6	2	0	2	96	0	5	1	3	1	10	14	8	2	0	27	1	0	6
Derby	0	67	249	4	11	1	3	122	1	8	1	1	1	36	10	6	2	0	28	1	2	5
Devon	6	166	9	0	3	0	1	63	0	8	2	2	1	4	15	12	3	0	35	1	2	7
Dorset	4	220	11	0	9	0	4	48	0	5	1	0	1	5	11	16	4	0	33	1	0	5
Durham	1	22	296	7	3	3	4	159	0	8	1	0	1	1	6	3	1	0	29	1	1	3
Ely, Isle of	0	481	5	0	13	0	0	31	0	1	1	0	2	1	7	13	3	—	23	0	—	5
Essex	2	82	1	2	2	2	5	82	1	14	2	1	2	2	15	13	1	0	37	2	1	17
Gloucester	0	99	42	0	3	1	5	86	1	7	1	2	1	5	12	18	3	6	44	2	1	14
Hereford	0	369	19	0	3	0	1	35	0	4	1	2	2	1	10	12	4	—	32	1	0	5
Hertford	0	167	1	1	1	1	3	59	1	9	3	2	2	2	17	14	6	0	41	1	6	21
Huntingdon	0	381	3	—	38	0	1	51	0	3	2	1	2	0	11	17	3	—	36	2	3	6
Kent	3	128	7	8	6	1	3	77	1	11	2	2	1	1	11	10	3	0	31	2	9	10
Lancashire	1	27	61	2	2	4	7	121	0	12	1	2	2	101	18	10	2	1	34	2	3	9
Leicester	0	90	79	4	7	0	2	95	0	8	1	2	2	59	126	9	2	0	33	1	0	11
Lincoln, The parts of Holland ..	9	480	1	—	1	0	0	34	0	2	1	0	2	1	10	15	3	0	26	1	0	5
" " Kesteven	0	331	9	1	4	0	1	101	0	4	1	4	2	1	8	11	0	—	30	1	0	3
" " Lindsey	30	197	6	2	3	0	3	138	0	6	1	0	1	2	11	14	4	0	38	1	1	4
Middlesex	0	32	0	1	1	3	4	87	3	19	4	1	2	2	16	11	2	0	42	3	0	20
Monmouth	0	46	356	3	3	1	1	108	0	6	1	0	1	0	6	6	1	0	17	0	0	3
Norfolk	13	185	2	0	1	0	1	50	0	5	1	1	2	2	45	17	6	0	39	2	0	7
Northampton	0	150	20	1	1	0	1	62	0	5	1	20	2	0	238	12	4	0	29	1	0	6
Northumberland	6	53	202	0	3	2	3	147	0	11	1	1	1	1	10	5	1	0	32	1	0	5
Nottingham	0	71	216	2	4	0	3	89	0	8	1	3	1	44	13	8	5	3	32	1	0	10
Oxford	0	234	6	1	1	0	1	45	0	6	2	1	2	7	18	15	3	0	39	2	2	16
Peterborough, Soke of	0	114	2	0	14	0	0	177	0	7	1	0	2	2	16	13	3	—	43	2	1	6
Rutland	—	345	33	3	3	—	—	41	0	3	1	—	3	1	28	13	3	—	27	1	—	3
Shropshire	0	255	66	2	11	0	1	91	0	4	1	1	2	3	10	11	3	0	30	1	0	4
Somerset	0	207	54	2	6	0	1	53	0	5	2	5	2	12	28	16	4	1	40	2	3	10
Southampton	1	98	1	0	2	0	1	87	0	12	1	1	1	0	12	10	3	0	33	2	1	6
Stafford	0	47	137	2	47	5	3	228	2	9	1	2	4	6	13	8	0	0	28	1	1	4
Suffolk, East	34	222	1	1	2	0	4	86	0	5	1	2	2	1	14	16	2	0	40	1	0	9
" West	0	365	1	1	2	0	1	43	0	3	2	2	3	24	14	17	8	0	30	1	—	4
Surrey	0	88	1	1	2	1	3	62	1	12	3	3	2	1	13	10	3	0	34	2	1	16
Sussex, East	4	133	1	1	3	1	1	51	1	10	2	1	1	2	15	12	4	0	32	3	0	9
Sussex, West	3	240	3	1	6	0	1	38	0	6	2	1	1	1	10	14	2	0	37	2	0	6
Warwick	0	42	38	1	3	3	2	256	25	17	3	1	3	5	12	12	2	0	38	3	1	9
Westmorland	0	270	18	2	0	0	6	52	0	5	1	1	1	13	29	6	2	1	42	1	11	6
Wight, Isle of	5	135	2	1	2	0	1	78	0	7	1	0	1	1	14	15	3	0	34	2	0	7
Wiltshire	0	224	4	0	1	0	0	100	0	5	1	2	2	6	11	17	3	1	41	2	0	4
Worcester	0	146	25	2	8	4	4	202	2	6	1	3	2	20	17	11	3	0	31	1	0	6
Yorkshire, East Riding	13	133	2	2	1	1	21	86	0	6	1	4	2	2	13	13	2	0	40	1	0	7
" North Riding	4	148	45	5	1	0	2	177	0	9	1	1	1	2	11	6	1	0	27	1	0	4
" West Riding	0	39	135	2	4	5	4	156	4	9	1	2	2	94	19	6	3	0	29	1	1	7
York, City and County of, C.B.	0	16	1	0	2	5	3	82	0	10	6	2	2	1	14	59	2	0	49	4	0	13
Anglesey	2	316	28	0	1	—	1	40	0	4	1	0	1	2	15	8	1	1	29	0	—	2
Brecknock	0	202	270	1	2	0	1	44	—	4	1	1	1	2	11	7	1	—	22	0	1	3
Cardigan	3	317	75	0	1	0	0	28	0	3	1	2	2	7	20	7	2	0	27	0	—	5
Carmarthen	1	163	222	1	3	0	1	144	0	5	0	0	1	6	12	4	1	—	24	0	—	2
Carmarvon	4	166	126	1	2	0	1	41	0	7	1	1	1	4	14	10	2	0	25	1	0	6
Denbigh	0	169	229	2	13	0	3	45	0	2	1	4	1	2	11	9	3	0	24	1	0	4
Flint	2	134	115	2	13	0	5	123	0	2	1	1	1	10	9	8	3	0	24	1	3	3
Glamorgan	1	21	339	5	1	0	3	99	0	7	1	0	1	0	9	7	1	0	19	1	0	3
Merioneth	1	280	147	—	0	—	0	30	1	4	1	4	1	2	11	8	1	0	21	0	—	5
Montgomery	0	413	41	0	2	—	0	30	—	3	1	3	3	7	18	8	1	—	35	0	0	3
Pembroke	29	240	48	0	1	—	0	85	0	6	1	0	1	2	15	8	1	0	30	0	0	3
Radnor	0	423	32	1	0	0	0	27	0	4	1	1	1	1	11	8	1	—	29	1	0	4

* For the constitution

BOROUGH, OF OTHER URBAN AREAS, AND OF RURAL DISTRICTS, IN THE SIX INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PROPORTION PER THOUSAND AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER IN :—

OCCUPATIONS OR RELATED GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS COMPRISED IN (I).

Sub-Orders.

XVI.3. Makers of Stationery, Boxes, &c.	XVII. Builders, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors.	XVIII. Painters and Decorators (not Pottery).	XIX. Workers in Other Materials.	XX. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials.	XXI. Gas, Water, Electricity Workers.	XXII.1. Railway Transport Workers.	XXII.2. Road Transport Workers.	XXII.3. Water Transport Workers.	XXII.4. Other Transport Workers (not Rail, Road or Water).	XXIII. Commerce, Finance, Insurance (not Clerks).	XXIV.1. Public Administration.	XXIV.2. Defence.	XXV. Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff).	XXVI. Persons employed in Entertainment and Sport.	XXVII. Personal Service (including Institutions, Hotels, &c.).	XXVIII. Clerks, &c. (not Civil Service or Local Authorities).	XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers.	XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.	XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers (mainly Labourers).	XXXII. Unoccupied and Retired.	
1	36	15	2	7	3	23	38	20	22	76	17	15	22	5	24	41	16	11	64	129	ENGLAND AND WALES.
2	29	21	3	8	4	19	66	26	48	102	34	12	29	9	48	64	28	7	71	133	London (including the City of London)
3	35	16	3	10	4	26	43	34	23	84	17	14	19	5	22	46	22	12	76	116	Aggregate of County Boroughs
4	37	15	2	7	4	25	32	13	19	83	17	15	24	5	21	43	13	13	60	130	Aggregate of other Urban Districts (excluding London).
5	45	7	1	3	1	16	26	5	9	42	8	17	19	3	20	17	4	10	44	145	Aggregate of Rural Districts
6	32	23	4	8	5	21	56	24	42	105	33	11	31	8	39	74	24	7	72	138	Industrial Areas:—
7	31	13	4	7	4	22	43	33	20	80	14	3	18	5	21	47	26	13	76	105	*Greater London
8	38	11	1	5	4	25	36	3	14	69	12	4	18	4	18	52	21	17	54	100	*Lancashire, etc.
9	32	9	0	17	3	22	24	25	11	53	10	4	15	4	13	28	2	20	65	121	*Yorks. West Riding and York City
10	35	14	2	6	4	18	38	5	15	64	12	2	17	3	17	40	18	10	66	110	*North East Coast
11	33	7	0	6	2	28	19	33	11	55	11	4	18	3	12	25	6	25	48	115	*Birmingham and District
12	46	15	1	3	4	14	34	1	16	73	11	20	20	4	22	29	15	6	67	142	*South Wales
13	44	21	0	3	3	21	47	3	22	76	17	19	33	9	38	30	11	5	84	166	COUNTIES.
14	48	19	2	4	2	20	34	2	15	65	13	33	25	3	28	27	7	5	62	149	Bedford
15	46	15	1	3	2	26	30	2	18	69	12	11	42	8	37	25	2	5	44	160	Berkshire
16	36	13	2	11	3	31	34	33	19	87	14	3	24	4	18	57	16	11	77	121	Buckingham
17	46	7	0	7	2	12	26	25	16	61	11	32	24	3	18	17	6	9	55	168	Cambridge
18	40	8	0	4	3	49	23	8	12	61	11	4	20	3	15	25	6	18	56	137	Cheshire
19	34	10	0	7	3	33	24	1	12	54	9	2	16	3	16	35	9	16	49	108	Cornwall
20	40	14	1	9	3	18	34	17	23	70	18	87	24	4	27	24	9	4	63	171	Cumberland
21	45	15	1	2	4	15	40	13	20	65	16	73	22	4	26	19	6	6	63	167	Derby
22	31	9	0	17	3	23	21	25	9	47	9	2	13	3	12	23	6	19	57	131	Devon
23	38	8	0	1	2	48	18	3	15	58	7	1	14	1	15	17	3	4	38	123	Dorset
24	38	18	5	8	6	22	37	50	30	90	24	11	22	4	24	74	19	10	74	142	Durham
25	43	18	2	6	3	25	43	27	23	78	15	5	23	4	22	39	19	9	71	149	Ely, Isle of
26	47	10	2	2	2	26	37	1	17	56	12	2	21	3	22	16	4	3	62	156	Essex
27	55	21	4	5	4	20	40	3	18	82	18	5	33	5	29	51	10	7	59	168	Gloucester
28	44	12	0	5	1	28	28	2	14	55	9	3	17	2	20	18	3	5	46	118	Hereford
29	34	13	1	10	4	17	33	24	22	82	24	52	26	5	39	15	10	10	77	159	Hertford
30	30	13	4	7	4	22	44	32	21	78	14	3	17	5	21	45	27	13	76	202	Huntingdon
31	38	12	5	3	5	21	34	1	13	72	10	3	18	3	20	30	26	9	36	108	Kent
32	41	9	0	1	2	26	21	12	13	67	8	2	14	3	16	18	4	3	36	112	Lancashire
33	43	10	0	1	2	24	23	1	14	51	8	54	18	3	20	18	5	6	53	128	Leicester
34	39	12	1	7	2	28	26	43	15	74	10	6	16	4	17	28	10	13	69	118	Lincoln, The parts of
35	39	24	4	10	5	26	44	6	34	116	34	14	36	6	25	91	18	6	65	142	" " Kesteven
36	38	8	0	6	2	32	17	21	11	46	9	9	16	2	12	20	5	25	49	113	" " Lindsey
37	40	13	2	4	2	21	30	10	18	74	12	8	19	4	26	28	8	4	52	146	Middlesex
38	43	12	2	3	3	23	30	1	12	61	10	8	16	4	20	22	11	6	40	119	Monmouth
39	30	9	0	17	3	20	32	23	15	65	12	9	18	5	17	34	9	14	64	119	Norfolk
40	35	11	1	5	3	31	32	2	17	74	15	4	17	4	19	31	17	14	43	109	Northampton
41	51	16	0	3	3	21	39	4	21	70	13	8	42	5	43	20	7	4	57	172	Northumberland
42	45	16	0	13	3	115	26	1	19	76	10	2	16	3	19	41	11	6	48	127	Nottingham
43	48	9	—	1	2	26	43	1	15	53	8	2	26	5	27	12	4	5	29	187	Oxford
44	46	12	0	3	3	30	33	1	17	60	13	9	20	3	23	21	5	9	55	141	Peterborough, Soke of
45	48	15	1	4	3	20	37	6	20	74	12	6	25	4	24	26	7	3	50	156	Rutland
46	32	20	1	12	2	13	36	36	23	73	19	129	23	5	31	23	9	6	79	156	Shropshire
47	37	10	1	4	3	20	33	5	12	51	9	5	13	3	15	28	13	17	58	106	Somerset
48	39	15	2	7	3	16	32	16	19	69	11	33	19	3	23	26	12	6	57	144	Southampton
49	43	12	0	1	2	12	35	1	19	63	10	7	17	26	30	16	5	4	44	132	Stafford
50	41	25	2	4	4	16	45	5	26	110	32	26	42	8	31	70	11	5	68	169	Suffolk, East
51	40	24	4	5	4	17	47	8	29	113	18	22	36	10	48	35	8	5	53	187	" West
52	47	18	1	4	3	13	43	6	20	87	15	16	32	7	36	28	5	4	54	187	Surrey
53	34	16	9	7	4	20	37	3	17	70	14	3	20	4	19	42	10	8	62	115	Sussex, East
54	51	10	2	3	2	30	40	4	12	72	10	3	29	4	24	26	6	5	41	158	Sussex, West
55	31	23	0	17	4	8	34	29	26	90	27	25	39	6	34	46	6	4	65	186	Warwick
56	50	17	12	4	3	25	34	1	17	52	12	61	18	6	23	24	9	6	62	140	Westmorland
57	43	13	1	6	3	19	36	6	15	60	12	5	19	4	19	29	11	9	65	131	Wight, Isle of
58	31	13	1	13	3	31	35	92	19	28	14	13	18	5	20	41	12	10	76	125	Wiltshire
59	44	9	1	8	3	29	24	22	14	63	12	13	19	5	20	29	6	21	76	136	Worcester
60	38	10	1	4	4	21	36	3	13	69	11	3	17	4	17	32	21	17	53	101	Yorkshire, East Riding
61	35	25	1	12	4	66	33	3	24	80	33	55	27	5	24	59	17	8	81	135	" North Riding
62	34	9	0	5	1	40	24	76	14	58	10	8	27	3	15	16	3	5	52	148	" West Riding
63	45	5	0	3	3	25	21	2	10	51	10	9	23	1	16	16	3	12	38	130	York, City and County of, C.B.
64	38	6	0	1	1	12	22	25	11	67	11	1	43	3	17	18	2	2	32	169	Anglesey
65	38	4	0	3	1	28	18	5	8	48	9	1	23	2	11	18	5	21	41	126	Brecknock
66	84	11	0	3	3	27	28	21	17	88	16	1	37	5	20	31	4	6	40	145	Cardigan
67	37	8	1	3	2	19	29	2	12	68	10	5	25	3	18	22	4	16	47	144	Carmarthen
68	41	8	0	5	2	23	23	9	11	69	11	2	24	4	18	25	8	19	87	141	Carnarvon
69	32	8	0	7	2	20	21	40	12	60	13	2	19	3	13	27	7	25	49	114	Denbigh
70	66	8	0	1	2	22	22	6	15	72	13	1	33	3	17	23	2	5	30	140	Flint
71	55	6	0	1	1	21	25	2	13	54	9	1	22	2	16	16	3	2	43	140	Glamorgan
72	37	7	0	13	2	20	21	43	14	56	13	32	22	3							

ENGLAND AND WALES.

London (including the City of London)
 Aggregate of County Boroughs
 Aggregate of other Urban Districts
 (excluding London).
 Aggregate of Rural Districts

Industrial Areas :—

*Greater London
 *Lancashire, etc.
 *Yorks, West Riding and York City
 *North East Coast
 *Birmingham and District
 *South Wales

COUNTIES.

Bedford
 Berkshire
 Buckingham
 Cambridge
 Cheshire

Cornwall

Cumberland

Derby

Devon

Dorset

Durham

Ely, Isle of

Essex

Gloucester

Hereford

Hertford

Huntingdon

Kent

Lancashire

Leicester

Lincoln, The parts of Holland

" " Kesteven

" " Lindsey

Middlesex

TABLE XLV.—OCCUPATIONAL TYPE OF THE SIX INDUSTRIAL AREAS, 62 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH), AND THE CITY OF YORK.

	Proportion per Thousand Males over 12 Years of Age occupied in														Proportion of Female Indoor Domestic Servants per 1,000 Total Population.	
	II. Agriculture.		III. Coal Mining.		IV-XVI(s), XVI(s), XIX and XX. Other Productive Occupations (Manufacture).		VII and VIII. Metal Working.		XII. Textile Working.		XXII. Transport.		XXIII and XXVIII. Commerce.			
	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion per 1,000.	Rank*	Proportion.	Rank*
ENGLAND AND WALES.	84	—	71	—	251	—	113	—	27	—	103	—	117	—	30	—
Aggregate of County Boroughs.	11	—	31	—	332	—	169	—	34	—	126	—	130	—	22	—
Aggregate of other Urban Areas (excluding London).	40	—	116	—	256	—	109	—	40	—	89	—	126	—	30	—
Aggregate of Rural Districts.	309	—	99	—	137	—	54	—	8	—	56	—	59	—	39	—
Industrial Areas :—																
Greater London ..	16	—	—	—	216	—	80	—	2	—	143	—	179	—	37	—
Lancashire, &c. ..	30	—	52	—	332	—	122	—	97	—	118	—	127	—	18	—
West Riding and York C.B.	38	—	128	—	344	—	158	—	91	—	78	—	101	—	19	—
North East Coast ..	25	—	237	—	257	—	171	—	1	—	82	—	81	—	21	—
Birmingham, &c. ..	20	—	30	—	452	—	339	—	3	—	76	—	104	—	17	—
South Wales ..	23	—	348	—	167	—	108	—	0	—	91	—	80	—	19	—
COUNTIES																
Bedford ..	180	28	—	—	267	10	128	11	1	—	65	55	102	20	30	42
Berkshire ..	166	31	—	—	175	37	63	36	1	—	93	18	106	18	52	7
Buckingham ..	192	27	—	—	239	15	65	35	1	—	71	48	92	34	47	12
Cambridge ..	290	12	—	—	137	49	38	55	1	—	76	43	94	31	43	19
Cheshire ..	80	50	—	—	302	8	128	11	52	4	117	9	144	6	32	40
Cornwall ..	224	20	—	—	129	50	52	42	2	—	79	38	80	47	37	28
Cumberland ..	150	35	107	12	182	30	96	20	10	11	92	20	86	41	29	45
Derby ..	67	52	238	5	245	13	123	13	36	6	70	49	89	38	21	55
Devon ..	166	31	—	—	162	40	63	36	4	—	92	20	94	31	44	16
Dorset ..	220	23	—	—	141	48	48	47	5	19	88	25	84	44	48	11
Durham ..	22	60	291	3	245	13	159	7	1	—	78	40	70	57	19	59
Ely, Isle of ..	481	1	—	—	96	61	31	59	1	—	84	29	75	52	28	47
Essex ..	82	49	—	—	203	26	83	30	2	—	130	5	164	4	25	52
Gloucester ..	99	45	38	20	229	18	87	25	5	19	118	8	117	13	34	35
Hereford ..	369	6	16	25	110	56	35	57	1	—	81	34	72	55	50	10
Hertford ..	167	30	—	—	181	31	60	40	2	—	81	34	135	9	46	14
Huntingdon ..	381	5	—	—	175	37	51	45	0	—	72	46	73	54	36	32
Kent ..	128	43	—	—	190	28	78	32	1	—	96	17	117	13	43	19
Lancashire ..	27	59	59	16	335	6	121	15	101	1	119	7	123	10	17	63
Leicester ..	90	47	65	15	361	4	95	21	59	3	69	52	102	20	19	59
Lines., Holland ..	480	2	—	—	98	60	34	58	1	—	72	46	85	42	28	47
" Kesteven ..	331	10	—	—	176	36	101	17	1	—	62	58	69	59	37	28
" Lindsey ..	197	26	—	—	233	17	138	10	2	—	112	10	102	20	31	14
London (with City) ..	5	63	—	—	219	20	75	34	2	—	159	3	166	3	39	26
Middlesex ..	32	58	—	—	217	21	90	23	2	—	110	11	207	1	35	34
Monmouth ..	46	55	354	1	160	43	108	16	0	—	81	34	66	61	20	57
Norfolk ..	285	13	—	—	178	34	50	46	2	—	79	38	102	20	36	38
Northampton ..	150	35	—	—	383	2	62	39	0	—	66	54	83	45	26	51
Northumberland ..	53	53	198	9	236	16	147	8	1	—	90	23	99	20	27	49
Nottingham ..	71	51	212	8	225	19	89	24	44	5	82	32	105	19	21	55
Oxford ..	234	19	—	—	148	47	45	48	7	13	85	27	90	36	54	4
Peterborough, Soke of ..	114	44	—	—	294	9	177	4	2	—	101	2	117	13	30	42
Rutland ..	345	8	—	—	118	53	41	52	1	—	85	27	64	63	54	4
Shropshire ..	255	16	50	17	174	39	91	22	3	—	81	34	81	40	46	16
Somerset ..	207	24	46	18	188	29	53	41	12	10	83	30	100	25	46	14
Southampton ..	98	46	—	—	179	32	87	25	0	—	108	12	96	28	43	19
Stafford ..	47	54	130	11	374	3	210	2	6	16	70	49	79	48	18	62
Suffolk, East ..	222	22	—	—	191	27	86	27	1	—	83	30	95	29	39	26
" West ..	365	7	—	—	152	45	43	51	24	7	67	53	79	48	43	19
Surrey ..	88	48	—	—	161	42	63	36	1	—	92	20	180	2	60	3
Sussex, East ..	133	41	—	—	149	46	52	42	2	—	101	14	148	5	67	1
" West ..	240	17	—	—	127	51	18	55	1	—	82	32	115	10	62	2
Warwick ..	42	56	36	21	404	1	281	1	5	19	77	41	112	17	22	54
Westmorland ..	270	15	—	—	179	32	52	42	13	9	86	26	98	27	54	4
Wight, Isle of ..	135	39	—	—	177	35	78	32	1	—	97	16	136	8	52	7
Wiltshire ..	224	20	—	—	208	24	100	18	6	16	77	41	76	51	37	28
Worcester ..	146	38	22	23	324	7	204	3	20	8	76	43	89	38	29	45
Yorks., East Riding ..	133	41	—	—	209	23	86	27	2	—	177	1	119	11	30	42
" North Riding ..	148	37	—	—	254	12	177	4	2	—	89	24	92	34	34	35
" West Riding ..	39	57	131	10	347	5	160	6	94	2	75	45	101	24	19	59
York City ..	16	62	—	—	256	11	82	31	1	—	126	6	139	7	27	49
Anglesey ..	316	11	—	—	109	57	40	54	2	—	154	4	74	53	42	23
Brecknock ..	202	25	261	4	102	58	44	50	2	—	58	63	67	60	33	37
Cardigan ..	317	9	66	14	100	59	28	62	7	13	70	49	85	42	41	24
Carmarthen ..	161	34	217	6	205	25	144	9	6	16	59	62	66	61	23	53
Carmarvon ..	166	31	14	27	114	54	41	52	4	—	93	18	119	11	44	16
Denbigh ..	169	29	215	7	127	51	45	48	2	—	62	58	90	36	37	28
Flint ..	134	40	105	13	216	22	123	13	10	11	65	55	94	31	33	37
Glamorgan ..	21	61	336	2	160	43	99	19	0	—	102	13	87	40	20	57
Merioneth ..	280	14	15	26	87	63	30	60	2	—	65	55	95	29	47	12
Montgomery ..	413	4	24	22	112	55	30	60	7	13	61	61	70	57	41	24
Pembroke ..	240	17	39	19	162	40	85	29	2	—	98	15	71	56	33	37
Radnor ..	423	3	19	24	88	62	27	63	1	—	62	58	77	50	52	7

* I.e. the position of each county in a list of the 63 counties arranged in the order of the proportions stated in the preceding column. Thus, Warwick, with the highest proportion (281 per 1,000) of males occupied as metal workers, ranks as No. 1 under this heading, and Radnor, with the lowest (27 per 1,000), as 63.

From Table XLIV Table XLV has been prepared, with the view of obtaining in convenient form a summary of the occupational character of each population dealt with. This table gives a condensed summary for each area dealt with of the occupations of 626 out of the 871 males per 1,000 in England and Wales occupied at ages 12 and over, under the five headings of agriculture, coal mining, other productive occupations (distinguishing metal and textile working), transport and commerce. It thus enables the reader to see at a glance the general occupational character of each county. For instance, we see that Bedford takes only medium rank as an agricultural county, with 180 per 1,000 males engaged in agricultural pursuits—a proportion exceeded by 27 other counties out of the 63—but that it takes a high rank, tenth place, in the list for occupations corresponding with manufacture in general, and eleventh place in that for metal workers, while it ranks much higher for commercial occupations than for transport, workers of the latter type being comparatively few in Bedfordshire. It can also be seen from this table which are the most purely agricultural counties, the Isle of Ely coming first; in which coal miners are relatively most numerous, Monmouth coming first with 354 miners per 1,000 males over 12; and so on. The proportions entered under "Other Productive Occupations," Metal Working, and Commerce have been obtained simply by summing the entries in Table XLIV under the occupational orders and sub-orders indicated. They must therefore differ very slightly in some cases from those which would be got by relating the total of the males so employed to the total occupied, but in obtaining a picture in broad outline of the kind aimed at, minute accuracy is of little importance, and the labour saved by simply summing the figures in Table XLIV was allowed to decide in favour of this procedure.

In order to throw further light upon the character of the populations compared columns have been added showing the proportion of female indoor domestic servants per 1,000 total population in each county. This ratio affords a convenient, and on the whole reliable, measure of wealth. It is evidently not an exact measure, as if it were Lancashire would be shown to be the poorest county in England and Wales. But it must evidently vary roughly in accordance with the proportion of each population in sufficiently easy circumstances to afford the luxury of paid domestic service. The character of the gradation itself confirms this, for it will be seen that counties known, on other grounds, to be of "residential type" (favoured as places of residence by the wealthier classes) take high places on the list, and those of distinctively industrial type low places.

With this table available for reference as to the general type, as regards occupation, of the units of area to be compared, the local distribution, throughout England and Wales, of the chief occupations will now be examined.

I. Fishermen.—The fishermen enumerated either on shore, or in vessels which were in port on census night or arrived there the following morning, numbered 28,808, as against 25,139 in 1911. Table XLIV shows that the following counties contain the largest proportions of fishermen amongst their male populations:—Suffolk East (mainly in Lowestoft M.B.) 34 per 1,000, Lincs. Lindsey (mainly in Grimsby C.B.) 30, Pembroke 29, Cornwall 24, Yorks. East Riding 13, Lincs. Holland 9, Northumberland 6, Devon 6, Isle of Wight 5, Dorset 4, Yorks. North Riding 4, Sussex East 4, Carnarvon 4, Kent 3, Sussex West 3, and Cardigan 3. These are, of course, the counties in which fishing is of most local importance. But it is also of interest to inquire where it is of greatest absolute importance, i.e., where the largest numbers of fishermen are to be found. A populous county like Lancashire may rank high in this respect, though low as regards local importance. The following eight counties return 72 per cent. of all the fishermen enumerated, the percentage for each being as stated:—Lincs. Lindsey 15·7, Suffolk East 12·7, Cornwall 9·6, Norfolk 8·2, Yorks. East Riding 7·5, Lancashire 6·5, Devonshire 5·9, and Northumberland 5·7.

II. Agricultural Workers numbered 1,171,298, or 8·4 per cent. of all males over 12 years of age (Table XLV). Although their number is shown by this table to be far exceeded by those of workers in metals, transport, and commerce, as well as in manufacturing processes generally, their distribution is such that in 27 out of the 63 counties their number is the highest of all the groups dealt with in the table.

Of these 27 counties 24 take first rank as regards the proportion of their males employed in agriculture, in the following order:—Isle of Ely 481 per 1,000, Lincs. Holland 480, Radnor 423, Montgomery 413, Huntingdon 381, Hereford 369, Suffolk West 365, Rutland 345, Cardigan 337, Lincs. Kesteven 331, Anglesey 316, Cambridge 290, Norfolk 285, Merioneth 280, Westmorland 270, Shropshire 255, Sussex West 240, Pembroke 240, Oxford 234, Cornwall 224, Wiltshire 224, Suffolk East 222, Dorset 220, and Somerset 207. In these 24 counties, accordingly, agricultural workers are not only more numerous proportionately than in any others, but they exceed in number any of the other main groups of occupations distinguished in Table XLV. These are therefore at once the most predominantly and the most exclusively agricultural counties. But although they number 24 out of 63 they contain only about 10 per cent. of the total males over 12 years of age. They are, indeed, predominantly agricultural in type because no other industry has developed in them to attract population.

As the county populations dealt with in Tables XLIV and XLV include all their urban inhabitants, even of the largest cities, amongst whom agricultural workers are necessarily few, Table XLVI has been prepared to show the extent to which that section of the county populations for which agriculture is a practical possibility—the dwellers in the rural districts—is engaged in agricultural work.

TABLE XLVI.—RELATIVE NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS (010-039) IN THE RURAL PORTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (AGGREGATES OF RURAL DISTRICTS), TOGETHER WITH INDICES OF INTENSITY OF CULTIVATION AND OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED (MALES).

	Agricultural Workers (010-039) per 1,000 Males aged 12 and over.	Agricultural Workers (010-039) per 10,000 Acres.	Agricultural Labourers per 1,000 Farmers and Farmers' Relatives.		Agricultural Workers (010-039) per 1,000 Males aged 12 and over.	Agricultural Workers (010-039) per 10,000 Acres.	Agricultural Labourers per 1,000 Farmers and Farmers' Relatives.
England and Wales	309	278	1,688	Rutland	402	249	2,286
Bedford	380	420	3,277	Shropshire	421	260	1,469
Berkshire	290	345	4,314	Somerset	363	311	1,331
Buckingham	295	345	2,382	Southampton	315	308	2,610
Cambridge	490	436	3,193	Stafford	218	295	1,187
Cheshire	289	389	1,331	Suffolk, East	455	412	3,847
Cornwall	332	274	771	" West	521	366	4,493
Cumberland	343	142	767	Surrey	248	467	3,400
Derby	134	258	884	Sussex, East	368	384	2,446
Devon	431	234	1,067	" West	374	353	3,439
Dorset	414	278	2,031	Warwick	214	300	2,028
Durham	54	159	995	Westmorland	414	120	575
Ely, Isle of	661	505	1,929	Wight, Isle of	280	386	2,162
Essex	338	414	4,331	Wiltshire	367	284	2,671
Gloucester	262	303	1,820	Worcester	339	415	2,055
Hereford	519	276	1,382	Yorks, East Riding	508	279	2,161
Hertford	325	372	4,533	" North Riding	406	176	1,004
Huntingdon	513	301	2,543	" West Riding	181	202	968
Kent	332	480	3,642	Anglesey	474	341	945
Lancashire	252	328	893	Brecknock	268	98	565
Leicester	234	276	1,546	Cardigan	460	165	539
Lincs., Holland	640	525	2,095	Carmarthen	268	178	386
" Kesteven	474	291	2,617	Carnarvon	277	199	724
" Lindsey	513	295	2,008	Denbigh	223	213	846
Middlesex	164	676	4,063	Flint	192	308	871
Norfolk	493	384	3,451	Glamorgan	72	195	700
Northampton	331	272	2,660	Merioneth	421	106	566
Northumberland	275	97	1,401	Monmouth	316	241	838
Nottingham	256	286	1,613	Montgomery	548	152	622
Oxford	404	328	3,095	Pembroke	414	207	627
Peterborough, Soke of	381	325	2,344	Radnor	547	118	582

From this table it appears that the gradation of the counties is much the same whether their total or only their rural populations are considered. Out of the above list of the 24 counties ranking as most agricultural in type when their town populations are included no less than 20 find a place in a similar list for rural dwellers only, and 12 of the first 16 are identical whichever measure is chosen.

The intensity of cultivation in the rural portion of each county is also measured in Table XLVI by the ratio of agricultural workers per 10,000 acres. Naturally this varies much with the nature of the surface, being lowest in such elevated regions

as Northumberland (97) and Brecknock (98), where comparatively little cultivation is possible. On the other hand, where the nature of the soil favours intensity of cultivation, proximity to markets being obviously an additional factor in some cases, we get high proportions, the highest being Middlesex 676, Lincs. Holland 525, Isle of Ely 505, Kent 480, Surrey 467, Cambridge 436, Bedford 420, Worcester 415, Essex 414, and Suffolk East 412. Thus the fen country and the neighbourhood of London appear to be the most intensively cultivated, and no northern nor Welsh county employs a high proportion of labour on the soil. Table XLVI also provides a measure of the type of labour employed on the soil, the distinction drawn being between hired labour and that of the farmer himself and members of his family. It thus affords an indication of the average size of farms in each county as businesses, i.e., as regards the number of persons employed, not their area. In this case the most noteworthy feature is the lowness of the ratios for Welsh counties. In each of the 13 counties of Wales and Monmouth there are fewer agricultural labourers returned than farmers and their relatives, whereas the English counties where this is so number only 7 (out of 48). The physical character of these 7—Westmorland, Cumberland, Cornwall, Derby, Lancashire, the West Riding, and Durham—suggests that this feature is characteristic of upland districts, and no doubt this may largely account for it also in Wales, but the facts that it is universal there, and is met with also in the racially kindred counties of Cornwall and Monmouth, suggest that small farming may also be to some extent a Welsh national characteristic. That it is not merely a matter of greater intensity of cultivation leading to the employment of more labourers where the soil is suitable may be inferred from the cases of Anglesey and Flint. In both of these counties the man-power per unit of area exceeds the general average, but, as in all other Welsh counties, little hired labour is employed.

At the other end of the scale, where labourers are relatively most numerous, come, in order, Hertford, Suffolk West, Essex, Berkshire, Middlesex, Suffolk East, Kent, Norfolk, Sussex West, Surrey, Bedford, and Cambridge. These are counties of a very different type. All are situated in the Midlands or South of England, and in all of them intensity of cultivation, as measured by workers per unit of area, exceeds the average. Some light is thrown on the difference between the organisation of agriculture in England and in Wales by comparison of the numbers of sheep and of shepherds in the two countries. From the report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on Acreage under Crops and Number of Live Stock in 1921, we learn that there were then 10,614,636 sheep in England and 3,216,877 in Wales. The number of shepherds in England was 10,636 and in Wales 604, the number of sheep per shepherd being 998 in England and over 5,300 in Wales. The reason for this remarkable difference is doubtless to be found in the fact that the men classed as shepherds are all hired labourers, and that in Wales sheep are looked after not only by hired labour but very largely by small farmers and their families.

Shepherds are most numerous in the rural portions of the counties of Northumberland, Kent, Norfolk, Wiltshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire, Dorset, and Hampshire, in the order named, these eight counties returning almost 42 per cent. of the rural total. Their proportion to other agricultural labourers, which may be regarded as a rough measure of the relative importance of sheep farming, is far higher, at 211 per 1,000, in Northumberland, than in any other English county, Rutland (64) and Westmorland (53) coming next. The proportions of 70 per 1,000 in Brecknock and 50 in Radnor may well, however, in view of the small amount of hired shepherd labour in Wales, imply as much development of sheep farming in these counties as in Northumberland.

Coal Miners.—The distribution of this occupation throughout the counties of England and Wales is shown in Table XLV, from which it is seen that coal mining is of chief importance as an occupation in the following counties, the proportion of miners per 1,000 males of 12 and over being as stated in each case:—Monmouth 354, Glamorgan 336, Durham 291, Brecknock 261, Derby 238, Carmarthen 217, Denbigh 215, Nottingham 212, Northumberland 198, Yorks. West Riding 131, Stafford 130, Cumberland 107, Flint 105, Cardigan 66, Leicester 65, Lancashire 59, Shropshire 50, Somerset 46, Pembroke 39, Gloucester 38, Warwick 36, Montgomery 24, Worcester 22, Radnor 19, Hereford 16, Merioneth 15, and Carnarvon 14. Next on the list, according to Table XLIV, comes Anglesey 13, but as there is no coal mining in this county the men so returned were presumably holiday makers, and it is possible that this source of error may affect some of the other county figures quoted.

It is of some interest to consider the absolute as well as the relative numbers of miners in each county. When the figures are viewed from this point of view the great concentration of mining on a small section of the country becomes more apparent. The chief coal mining counties from this point of view are as follows:—

	<i>Number of Miners.</i>	<i>Per cent. of Total.</i>
Glamorgan	159,753	16·1
Durham	157,787	15·9
West Riding	155,215	15·7
Lancashire	106,862	10·8
Stafford	64,459	6·5
Derby	63,651	6·4
Monmouth	61,074	6·2
Northumberland	54,861	5·5
Nottingham.. .. .	49,705	5·0
	<hr/> 873,367 <hr/>	<hr/> 88·1 <hr/>

The first three of these counties return almost half (47·7 per cent.) of the total; and the first seven over three-quarters (77·6 per cent.).

The 990,409 coal miners in England and Wales are distributed as follows amongst the seven occupations distinguished under this heading:—Owners, agents, managers 0·6 per cent., subordinate superintending staff 4·1, hewers and getters 53·0, persons conveying material to the shaft 15·9, persons making and repairing roads 5·8, other workers below ground 9·3, and other workers above ground 11·3 per cent. The ages of these workers are compared on page 129.

050-56. **Workers in Metalliferous Mines and Workings** are relatively most numerous in the following counties:—Cumberland 47 per 1,000 males over 12, Yorks. North Riding 39, Cornwall 28, Rutland 26, and Northampton 18 per 1,000. All of these except Cornwall occur in the following list of counties in which the iron ore mining and quarrying industry is of chief importance. These return 95 per cent. of the workers so engaged in England and Wales, the number following the name of each county representing its iron mining personnel per 1,000 in England and Wales. These iron mining counties are:—Yorks. North Riding 383, Cumberland 260, Northampton and Soke of Peterborough 132, Lancashire 73, Lincoln 57, Leicester 22, Oxford 16, and Rutland 9 (Table 4 of the Industry Tables). In Cornwall tin, copper and wolfram are mined, and there is a little lead mining in Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Shropshire, and Flint.

072. **Stone Miners and Quarriers** are much more widespread. The following eleven counties shown in Table XLIV have comparatively large proportions of their males so employed:—Carnarvon 27 per 1,000 males over 12, Merioneth 15, Cornwall 12, Shropshire 11, Anglesey 11, Radnor 11, Leicester 10, Denbigh 9, Montgomery 9, Brecknock and Derby 8, but Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that only 38 per cent. of those engaged in the stone quarrying industry work in these counties.

073. **Slate Miners, Quarriers.**—Over 85 per cent. of the total of these workers are returned by Carnarvon (58 per cent.) and Merioneth (28), where their proportions per 1,000 males are very high—79 and 110 respectively. Cornwall, ranking next to these two counties, has only 2 per 1,000 males so employed, and returns only 4 per cent. of the total workers in the industry.

074. **Clay, Sand, Gravel-Pit Workers** are of importance only in Cornwall, where they include 33 per 1,000 males over 12. This county returns 46 per cent. of the workers in this industry, Devonshire coming next with 11 per cent.

Order IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.—These workers are of little numerical importance, forming only 0·2 per cent. of the total occupied in England and Wales. They are also widely scattered, showing no local concentrations of great importance. The counties where their importance, stated in each case per 1,000 occupied, is greatest, and the industries mainly accounting for their presence in each, are as follows:—Kent 8 (cement), Cambridge 8 (cement), Durham 7 (coke ovens), Cumberland 6 (coke ovens), Glamorgan 5 (patent fuel and cement), Bedford 4 (cement and concrete), Cheshire 4 (cement and salt), Derby 4 (coke ovens and concrete), and Leicester 4 (concrete). Makers of coke (080-9) amount to 6 per 1,000 males in Durham, and makers of other products (lime, cement, etc., 090-9) to 8 per 1,000 in Kent and Cambridge, and 3 in Leicestershire.

Order V.1. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware.—The highest county proportions for these workers are as follows:—Stafford 47 per 1,000, Huntingdon 38, Soke of Peterborough 14, Isle of Ely 13, Denbigh 13, Flint 13, and Derby 11. In each of these counties except Stafford most of these men appear to be engaged in brickmaking, though in Derby china and earthenware manufacture is also of importance, employing 1,953 males, or 5·7 per cent. of the total for this industry in England and Wales. The great bulk of those engaged in it, 71·7 per cent. of the whole, are found in Staffordshire, where pottery manufacture is centred in and around Stoke-on-Trent. In this county alone are any of the occupations grouped under the general heading of considerable importance, potters here amounting to 11, and kiln and oven men to 10 per 1,000. Few industries in this country are so strictly localised as china and earthenware manufacture to Stoke, where almost 80 per cent. of the workers in it were found. The only other county, besides Derby, where this industry is carried on to any considerable extent is London. The brickmaking industry, on the other hand, is widely spread throughout the country, though the West Riding, Stafford, Lancashire, Kent and Derby, which employ the largest numbers of workers in the order named, account jointly for 43 per cent. of the whole.

Order V.2. Makers of Glass and Glassware are of chief local importance in the following counties:—Stafford 5 per 1,000, West Riding and York City 5 each, Lancashire 4, Durham 3, London 3, Middlesex 3, and Warwick 3 (Birmingham industrial area 5). The counties returning the largest numbers, with the percentage of the total for each, are:—Lancashire 25·6, West Riding and York City 20·9, London 15·3, Stafford 8·1, Warwick 4·8, Durham 4·7, Middlesex 4·5, and Essex 4·1, these eight counties thus returning 88 per cent. of the whole.

140-9. Workers in Chemical Processes are of chief relative importance in Cheshire, 11 per 1,000, Essex 5, Lancashire 4, and the West Riding 3 per 1,000.

150-9. Makers of Paints, Oils, etc., numbered 19 per 1,000 in the East Riding, 4 in Cheshire and 3 in Lancashire. Although the proportion employed is so much higher in the East Riding than in Lancashire, Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that Liverpool is a rather larger centre of the oil and cake industry than Hull, having 4,997 males so engaged, as against 4,200 in Hull, although occupations 150-9 employ rather more workers in Hull than in Liverpool. These two cities account between them for 49 per cent. of all the workers in the oil and cake industry and 22 per cent. of the makers of paints and oils. The soap-making industry is chiefly centred in Lancashire and Cheshire, where 56 per cent. of the total for England and Wales were returned.

VII and VIII. Metal Workers.—From Table XLV it may be seen that the proportion of these workers is highest in Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, the North Riding, the Soke of Peterborough, the West Riding, Durham, and Northumberland, in the order named. But while proportions such as the 281 per 1,000 returned by Warwickshire and 230 by Staffordshire indicate large local development of the metal industries, metal workers are so essential to all communities that the lowest proportion for any county is that of 27 per 1,000 in Radnor.

The 1,540,235 male metal workers, exclusive of workers in precious metals, are distributed amongst the chief occupations concerned as follows:—

Per cent.			Per cent.		
	Number.	of Total.		Number.	of Total.
210-3 Fitters, Tool-setters and Millwrights	213,355	13·9	255 Rivetters	24,639	1·6
200 Machine Tool Workers ..	150,589	9·8	246 Engineers and Mechanics' Labourers	19,174	1·2
180-9 Foundry Workers including 180 Moulders	129,214	8·4	265 Toolmakers	19,164	1·2
190 Smiths	78,504	5·1	237 Grinders	15,954	1·0
244 Engineers	127,681	8·3	223 Boiler Makers' and Platers' Labourers	14,783	1·0
160-9 Employers, Managers and Foremen	91,620	5·9	245 Mechanics (so returned)	14,207	0·9
248 Motor Mechanics (so returned)	80,847	5·2	224 Brass Finishers and Turners	13,945	0·9
252 Plumbers	58,370	3·8	235 Gasfitters	12,238	0·8
222 Boiler Makers and Platers	49,119	3·2	238 Polishers, &c.	11,044	0·7
213 Fitters' Labourers	48,138	3·1	178 Rollers	10,664	0·7
264 Tinsmiths	45,666	3·0	153 Plumbers' Labourers ..	10,470	0·7
170-4 Furnacemen and Puddlers	34,189	2·2	229 Cycle Makers	9,335	0·6
	27,220	1·8	— Other occupations separately distinguished.	99,951	6·4

In addition to 1,331,576 classed to the occupations separately distinguished, 82,168 skilled and 126,491 unskilled workers are distinguished as working in metal without further record of the kind of work done.

Of the occupations distinguished, **furnacemen and puddlers (170-4)** naturally come first, as being mainly concerned in production of iron and steel. Their chief local proportions are as follows:—Staffordshire 12 per 1,000, Carmarthen 11, North Riding 9 (Middlesbrough 17), Flint 9, Glamorgan 6, and West Riding 4 (Rotherham 24, Sheffield 15). Metal rollers, employed largely in iron and steel works, but also in the manufacture of tinplate and galvanised sheet, non-ferrous metal rolling, and other industries (Table 3 of the Industry Tables) are returned in the following local proportions:—Carmarthen 13, Monmouth 6, Glamorgan 4. But the best indication of the distribution of iron and steel production throughout England and Wales is afforded by Table 4 of the Industry Tables, from which it appears that of the total 211,198 male workers in these industries (110-114) in the whole country, 96 per cent. are returned by the following fifteen counties:—West Riding 32.0 per cent., North Riding 12.7, Stafford 12.2, Durham 7.7, Lancashire 7.6, Glamorgan 6.1, Monmouth 4.2, Lincoln 3.3, Cumberland 2.7, Derby 2.4, Worcester 1.5, Northumberland 1.4, Carmarthen 1.2, Northampton with Peterborough 0.7, and Shropshire 0.7. The city of Sheffield alone accounts for 21.4 per cent. of the total, Middlesbrough coming next amongst the towns with 5.2 per cent.

180-189. Foundry Workers, including moulders, 61 per cent. of the whole, furnacemen, 4, and foundry labourers, 35 per cent., but not foremen, amounted in Staffordshire to 28 per 1,000 males over 12, in the Soke of Peterborough to 25, Derbyshire 22, Warwickshire 21, Bedfordshire 19, Worcestershire and the North and West Ridings 17 each, Lincs. Kesteven 16, Lancashire, Lincs. Lindsey, and Shropshire 15 each, and in Durham to 13 per 1,000. In Industrial Area V (Birmingham) the proportion was 32 per 1,000. The list of counties in which the foundry industry (code nos. 130 and 131) is most developed is very similar, 19.5 per cent. of the total employed being returned by Stafford, 12.9 Derby, 10.8 the West Riding, 9.3 Durham, 7.2 Lancashire, 5.0 the North Riding, 3.5 London, 3.3 Warwick, 3.1 Leicester, and 2.7 per cent. by Worcester.

190. Smiths and Skilled Forge Workers, including as they do the village blacksmith, are naturally widely scattered throughout all areas. But industry no. 136, "Other Forging," (i.e. not of chains and anchors), to which the blacksmith is assigned, includes only 24,290 out of the total of 127,681 smiths, so the great bulk are employed in manufacturing industries. Of these the most important, as employing most smiths, are shown by Table 3 of the Industry Tables to be marine engineering and shipbuilding, steel manufacture, locomotive building, manufacture of chains and anchors, motor construction, building and repairing of other vehicles, and agricultural and general engineering. Smiths are returned in the largest proportions by the following counties:—Worcester 26 per 1,000, Stafford 21, Durham 19, and Northumberland and the North and West Ridings 14 each.

200. Machine Tool Workers, being employed in the final stages of metal manufacture (before assembly) are naturally most numerous where these stages are chiefly represented. Thus they number 39 per 1,000 males in the Birmingham industrial area, where 37 per cent. of them are engaged in the cycle and motor industry (Table 2 of the "Industry Tables"). The highest county proportions are:—Warwick 38, Soke of Peterborough (miscellaneous engineering) 34, Bedford (miscellaneous engineering and motors) 20, Stafford 20, and Lincs.—Kesteven and Lindsey (agricultural engineering), Worcester and the West Riding, 18 per 1,000 each.

210. Fitters.—This occupation also points towards the finished product, but here the Soke of Peterborough, with its miscellaneous engineering industry, comes first with 36 per 1,000, and the Birmingham industrial area next with 26. Other high proportions are those for Northumberland 25, Warwickshire 24, Durham and Lincs.—Kesteven and Lindsey 22 each, Cheshire 21, Bedford 20, and Stafford 19.

222 and 223. Boilermakers and Platers and their Labourers.—As 58 per cent. of all boilermakers and platers are employed in the marine engineering and shipbuilding industry (Table 2 of the Industry Tables), these workers are naturally found chiefly where that industry prevails. Thus in the North-East Coast industrial

area their proportion per 1,000 males is 19, as against 5 for England and Wales, and the highest county ratios are:—Pembroke 24, Durham 19, Northumberland 17, Hampshire 15, the North Riding 13, Devonshire 12, the Isle of Wight 11, and Cheshire 11. In all of these counties shipbuilders (code nos. 660-9) are also numerous.

244. Engineers.—The constitution of this title shown on page 32 of the Classification of Occupations shows that these workers are concerned rather with the maintenance and repair than with the manufacture of machinery. Perhaps in consequence of this they are found more, on the whole, in the southern than the northern counties, the highest ratios being Northumberland 11, the Soke of Peterborough 11, Middlesex 10, Bedford 9, Essex 9, and London 8 per 1,000 males. In the first two, at least, manufacture is no doubt largely responsible for the number returned.

255 and 256. Rivetters and their Labourers.—As over 66 per cent. of these workers are employed in marine engineering and shipbuilding and repairing, they are, like boilermakers and platers, naturally most numerous in shipbuilding districts. The highest ratios returned include:—North East Coast 16 per 1,000, Durham 17, Northumberland 14, North Riding 9, and Cheshire 5.

237 and 238. Grinders and Polishers.—These very dangerous occupations are much concentrated in Birmingham and Sheffield, ratios per 1,000 males being in England and Wales 2, Warwickshire (and also in the Birmingham industrial area) 14, Worcester 7, West Riding 5 (Sheffield 26), and Staffordshire 5 (Walsall 16, Wolverhampton 15). Just over half the total for England and Wales are found in Warwickshire and the West Riding.

265. Tool Makers are found chiefly in Industrial Area V, Birmingham and District, where 10,253, or 53 per cent. of the total of 19,164 in England and Wales, were enumerated. Their employment is widespread throughout the metal industries, but is naturally most associated with those products which involve the use of machine tools or stamping presses.

A few other instances of notable local concentrations of the metal-working occupations may be quoted from Table 8 of the "Occupation Tables." The Birmingham industrial area, with 5 per cent. of the males over 12 years of age in the country, returns 76 per cent. of the tube drawers and welders (266), in England and Wales (45 per cent. being enumerated in Birmingham C.B.), 75 per cent. of the lock, latch and key makers (243), 34 per cent. of all these workers being in Willenhall, and 27 in the adjoining areas of Wolverhampton, Short Heath, and Wednesfield. The Birmingham area also returns 69 per cent. of all filers (233), 51 per cent. of brass and bronze foundry furnacemen and labourers (184, 185), 46 per cent. of press workers and stampers (254) and of workers in precious metals and electro-plate (Order VIII), 42 per cent. of puddlers (172), 41 per cent. of tool setters (211), and 21 per cent. of brass finishers and turners (224). Plumbers' labourers (253) are specially common in Greater London, where 39 per cent. of the total are found in a population amounting to 19 per cent. of all males over 12, their proportion to plumbers being here 46 per cent., as against 21 in England and Wales. The Yorkshire industrial area, with 9 per cent. of the total population, returns 36 per cent. of all wire drawers and makers (268) and 84 per cent. of the cutlers.

280-289. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate, of whom almost half are goldsmiths and silversmiths, are of local importance chiefly in Birmingham C.B., where they form 37 per 1,000 males, and Sheffield, 24, smaller proportions being returned by London and Middlesex. But more than half the total of these workers were in the two cities first named, 41 per cent. in Birmingham and 15 in Sheffield. There are many more gold than silver smiths in Birmingham, but in Sheffield there are very few goldsmiths, silver and white metal smiths being of chief importance. More than half the total workers in the jewellery industry are found in the Birmingham industrial area.

Order IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers, Electricians are very widespread throughout the country, presumably because many of them are engaged in repair and maintenance rather than manufacture, "electricians" and "electrical engineers" forming 44 per cent. of the total. The highest local proportions are in Middlesex,

19 per 1,000 males, Warwickshire 17, London 15, Essex 14, and Surrey, Cheshire Lancashire and Hampshire 12 each. Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that machinery (generators, etc.) and lamps are made in Middlesex, machinery in Warwick, cables, etc., and lamps in London, cables and machinery in Essex and Lancashire, where the town of Stretford returns 8,614 out of 33,176 workers in the electrical machinery industry in England and Wales.

Order X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.—As 61 per cent. of these workers in England and Wales are watch and clock makers and repairers (323) they are naturally widespread throughout the country, nearly all counties returning 1–3 per 1,000. In Cambridgeshire and in York City, however, the proportion rises to 6, and in Middlesex to 4, as a consequence of scientific instrument making in these areas. In England and Wales scientific instrument makers (322) form 23 per cent. of the total workers in Order X, but in Cambridge their proportion is 62 per cent. (Cambridge M.B. 66), in York 60, and in Middlesex 38 per cent. of the total.

Order XI.1. Furriers, Tanners, etc.—These workers, 2 per 1,000 in England and Wales, are also widely spread, the highest county proportions being:—Northampton 20, London 5, Somerset 5, and Lincs. Kesteven, the East Riding, Denbigh, and Merioneth 4 each. In Northampton an exceptionally large proportion are classed as curriers and leather dressers (334), but in London, which is the chief seat of the English fur industry, returning 4,750 workers out of a total of 6,432 (Table 4 of the Industry Tables), 25 per cent. of these men are furriers (332), as against 9 per cent. in the country at large.

Order XI.2. Makers of Leather Goods (not Boots).—These men also, being largely (37 per cent.) and in the rural districts mainly (67 per cent.) saddlers (344), are widely scattered over all the counties, their proportion, of 2 per 1,000 males in England and Wales, not exceeding 4 in any county. This figure is reached in the Birmingham industrial area, where, especially in Walsall, saddlery and trunks are made (Tables 2 and 4 of the Industry Tables) and in London, which is the chief centre of the bag and trunk industry (338). But such rural counties as Rutland, Suffolk West, and Montgomery have 3 leather goods makers, mainly in their case saddlers, per 1,000 males over 12.

Order XII. Textile Workers.—The local distribution of these men is shown in Table XLV, from which it may be seen that they are much concentrated in a limited number of areas. Their proportion of 27 per 1,000 males in England and Wales is exceeded only by Lancashire 101, the West Riding 94, Leicester 59, Cheshire 52, Nottingham 44, and Derby 36, amongst the counties, these six containing 29 per cent. of the total males over 12, but 92 per cent. of male textile workers.

Almost half the total male textile workers in the country were in Lancashire alone, and over three-quarters in Lancashire and the West Riding, the numbers and proportions of the total in the six counties named being as follows:—

	<i>Textile Workers.</i>			<i>Percentage of Total.</i>			<i>Females per 1,000 Males.</i>
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Lancashire	499,668	182,781	316,887	50.9	49.1	52.0	1,734
West Riding	258,097	110,739	147,358	26.3	29.8	24.2	1,331
Cheshire	51,313	19,726	31,587	5.2	5.3	5.2	1,601
Leicester	35,573	10,705	24,868	3.6	2.9	4.1	2,323
Nottingham	31,545	10,280	21,265	3.2	2.8	3.5	2,069
Derby	26,898	9,508	17,390	2.7	2.6	2.9	1,829
Six counties	903,094	343,739	559,355	92.1	92.4	91.9	1,627
England and Wales ..	980,928	371,964	608,964	100	100	100	1,637

The large excess of female workers common to all the textile areas is greatest in Leicester and smallest in the West Riding.

Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that in Lancashire these workers are almost exclusively employed in cotton manufacture, and in the West Riding somewhat less exclusively in the wool and worsted industry, cotton and silk goods being also produced here. In Leicester the hosiery trade is strongly predominant; Cheshire produces mainly cotton, but also some silk goods; Nottingham lace and hosiery; and Derby lace, hosiery and cotton goods.

As textile manufacture is carried out to such an exceptional extent by both sexes working together, it will be convenient in dealing with these occupations to consider both sexes concurrently. The chief textile occupations, with the proportion of the number of persons in each to the total for Order XII in England and Wales, and the proportion of females to total workers in each, are as follows :—

Occupation.	Per cent. of Total Textile Workers.	Females per cent. of Total Workers.	Occupation.	Per cent. of Total Textile Workers.	Females per cent. of Total Workers.
370 Weavers	29.8	80	366 Doublers	2.0	73
365 Spinners and Piecers	11.0	47	364 Strippers and Grinders	0.9	11
367 Winders, Warpers, Beamers, etc.	10.1	93	362 Breakers, Hecklers, Willowers	0.9	18
363 Card, etc., Frame Tenters	7.1	85	368 Drawers-in and Twisters-in	0.9	29
380-5 Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, etc.	6.6	22	369 Sizers, Slashers and Tapers	0.7	9
351-9 Foremen and Overlookers	3.7	7	371 Silk Winders, etc. . .	0.6	96
379 Lookers and Examiners; Menders	3.6	85	376 Lace Machine Tenters	0.6	24
374 Hosiery Frame Tenters	3.1	78	350-399 All Textile Workers	100	62

The proportion of female textile workers as a whole is 62 per cent., and it will be seen from the above statement that certain occupations are almost entirely in their hands, and others in those of males. Although the proportion of 62 per cent. for textile workers as a whole is little departed from in the six textile counties named, varying only from 57 in the West Riding to 70 in Leicester, there are some remarkable variations for particular occupations, as may be seen from the following table.

TABLE XLVII.—FEMALES PER CENT. OF TOTAL WORKERS IN THE CHIEF TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.

	England and Wales.	Lancashire.	Yorkshire, West Riding.	Cheshire.	Derbyshire.	Leicester- shire.	Nottingham- shire.
351-9 Foremen and Overlookers	7	2	1	8	26	44	62
362 Breakers, Hecklers, Willowers	18	28	9	18	26*	4*	45*
363 Card, &c., Frame Tenters	85	94	68	95	89	91	89*
364 Strippers and Grinders, &c.	11	13	3	19	18*	15*	23*
365 Spinners and Piecers	47	38	63	46	49	88	81
366 Doublers	73	62	85	23	70	97	75
367 Winders, Warpers, Beamers, &c.	93	95	87	95	95	93	94
368 Drawers-in and Twisters-in	29	18	38	64*	75*	70*	74*
369 Sizers, Slashers and Tapers	9	4	17	24*	24*	79*	60*
370 Weavers	80	79	83	84	88	61	40*
371 Silk Winders, &c.	96	90*	95	97	96	98*	96*
374 Hosiery Machine Tenters	78	95	91	87	79	78	63
376 Lace Machine Tenters	24	77*	86*	96*	7	27*	31
379 Lookers and Examiners; Menders	85	34	93	58	96	98	96
380-5 Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, &c.	22	17	5	18	30	25	74
350-399 All Textile Workers	62	63	57	62	65	70	67

* The number of persons so employed was under 300.

From this table we see that, for instance, foremen and overlookers, almost exclusively males in Lancashire and Yorkshire, are largely females in Derby and Leicester, and chiefly females in Nottinghamshire; that doublers, elsewhere three-fourths females, are in Cheshire three-fourths males, that lookers, examiners and menders, elsewhere mainly females, are in Lancashire two-thirds males, and that lace machine tenters, who are of numerical importance only in Derby and Nottingham, are almost entirely males in the former county and almost one-third females in the latter. In all these cases the sex proportions compared are based on large numbers, but in the less important counties this is not so for all occupations. In this case, however, there is little likelihood of variations as great as these being due to chance, for if an occupation is suited to one sex only that sex will be found to predominate

in all areas, however small the numbers concerned. The contrasts in Table XLVII must therefore be attributed to variations in local custom, probably dependent in a large measure upon variations in local industry, which may, indeed, lead to differences in the precise significance of the same occupational term in various places. Thus the fact that spinners and piecers are mainly males in Lancashire and mainly females in Yorkshire probably implies that the spinning of cotton is less suited to female labour than that of wool. In some cases the differences are more obvious. In Nottingham, for instance, where the workers in finishing processes (380-385) form 26 per cent. of the total, as against 7 in England and Wales, they are mainly lace warehouse hands (385), a distinctively female occupation, whereas elsewhere most of these workers belong to occupations, such as dyeing, scouring and calendering, etc., which are mainly in male hands.

The relative frequency of the various occupations in the six counties dealt with is compared in Table XLVIII. Naturally this depends much on the industry, hosiery and lace machine tenters being returned by those counties where the hosiery and lace industries are developed, while the scarcity of spinners and weavers in Nottingham may be explained on similar grounds. Presumably in some cases, as in that of the relative excess of winders, etc., in Cheshire, such differences depend on peculiarities of the local development of the industry, while in others, as that of the much larger proportion of finishers in the West Riding than in Lancashire, the difference depends on greater relative importance of the process in question in one branch of the textile industry than another.

TABLE XLVIII.—WORKERS (BOTH SEXES) IN VARIOUS TEXTILE OCCUPATIONS PER CENT. OF TOTAL TEXTILE WORKERS IN COUNTIES.

	England and Wales.	Lancashire.	Yorkshire, West Riding.	Cheshire.	Derbyshire.	Leicester-shire.	Nottingham-shire.
351-9 Foremen and Overlookers	4	3	5	3	3	3	3
362 Breakers, Hecklers, Willowers	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
363 Card, &c., Frame Tenters, &c.	7	8	9	9	3	1	0
364 Strippers and Grinders, &c.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
365 Spinners and Piecers	11	13	12	14	5	3	2
366 Doublers	2	1	4	3	2	1	2
367 Winders, Warpers, Beamers, &c.	10	12	7	16	13	9	9
368 Drawers-in and Twisters-in	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
369 Sizers, Slashers and Tapers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
370 Weavers	30	39	26	17	16	3	0
371 Silk Winders, &c.	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
374 Hosiery, Frame Tenters	3	0	0	1	11	41	20
376 Lace Machine Tenters	1	0	0	0	6	0	9
379 Lookers and Examiners; Menders	4	1	7	1	7	12	12
380-5 Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, &c.	7	3	10	6	6	10	26

Other counties in which textile workers are found, although to a limited extent, are Suffolk West (silk and hair cloth) 24 males and 23 females per 1,000 over 12, Worcester (carpets and rugs) 20 and 25, Westmorland (woollens and hosiery) 13 and 16, Somerset (woollens, lace, and flax and hemp) 12 and 10, Cumberland (cotton and wool) and Flint (artificial silk and wool) 10 and 16 each. The products quoted against each county refer to the industries in which the textile workers are chiefly engaged.

Order XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.—As these, like the textile workers, are drawn largely from both sexes, males and females will be considered together.

Nearly all, except for a few sack and tarpaulin makers, are makers of dress.

Employers and managers, forming 6 per cent. of the total, are relatively numerous, no doubt as a result of the large number of small businesses concerned. Tailors (404), numbering 204,705, or 24 per cent. of the total, are the most important numerically. No less than 63 per cent. of the tailors are females, the female excess being on the whole greatest in those counties where factory production is most

developed, e.g. the West Riding, Lancashire, Gloucester, and Stafford (but less in Lancashire than in the others mentioned). On the other hand, in London, where the numbers are greatest of all but the trade is of a different class, females are in only a small majority. Bootmakers are of next importance to tailors, numbering 153,990, or 18 per cent. of the total. Of these 65,326, nearly all males, are "bootmakers and repairers" (no doubt almost entirely the latter) and 88,664 boot factory operatives, of whom many are females, though the 17,785 clickers and cutters amongst them are almost entirely males. Dress and blouse makers, almost entirely females, come next, forming 17 per cent. of the total, and after them the much less numerous groups of milliners, hat makers, and glove makers, in the order named.

Workers in this order are chiefly returned from the following counties:—Northampton 238 per 1,000 males, Leicester 126, Bedford 49, Norfolk 45, London 33, and Gloucester 32, bootmakers accounting for 180 per 1,000 in Northampton, 89 in Leicester, 32 in Norfolk and 18 in Gloucester, hat makers for 18 in Bedford, and tailors for 15 in London. Bootmaking is even more concentrated in Northampton and Leicester than tailoring in London, Lancashire and the West Riding, nearly 60 per cent. of all the factory bootmakers in the country (code nos. 413 and 414) being returned from Northampton and Leicester (33 and 27 per cent. respectively), as compared with 56 per cent. of tailors from London, the West Riding and Lancashire (25, 16, and 15 per cent. respectively). When population is taken into account the contrast becomes very much greater, 114 males and 57 females per 1,000 over 12 being returned as factory bootmakers in Leicester and Northampton, but only 9 males and 14 females per 1,000 as tailors in London, Lancashire and the West Riding.

The production of women's clothing, as well as that of men's, is much developed in London, where 21 per cent. of the totals of both milliners and dressmakers were returned, as against 25 per cent. of tailors, the population of London being 12 per cent. of that of England and Wales. Milliners are especially numerous in Bedfordshire, where their proportion of 7 per 1,000 is much higher than in London (5) or any other county. Hat formers and sewers (409, 410), 66 per cent. of whom were females, are also of special importance in Bedfordshire, where 30 per cent. of the total were enumerated, and where their proportion per 1,000 females was 64, Hertford, 5, coming next. It must be noted that the number of hat sewers and trimmers (code No. 410, 81 per cent. of whom were females) in Bedford may be understated. The census was taken during the off-season for the straw hat trade, and it is very possible that if this had not been the case the numbers returned would have been considerably larger.

Of the 7,915 glove makers, 82 per cent. of them females, in England and Wales, 2,995, or 38 per cent., were in Somerset, where the proportion per 1,000 females was highest at 11, Worcester 7, Oxford 5, and Wilts. and Dorset 3 each, coming next.

An occupation of importance for females, for whom it constitutes 19 per cent. of the total of Order XIII, but almost unrepresented amongst males, is that of sewers, stitchers, sewing machinists (419). These women are mainly employed in clothing manufacture, 11 per cent. in tailoring, 16 in dress and blouse-making, 20 per cent. in the manufacture of shirts, collars and overalls, 8 in that of underclothing, and 11 in that of miscellaneous articles of clothing (industry no. 359), while 9 per cent. are engaged in making up hosiery garments. They are especially numerous in Leicestershire, 28 per 1,000, Nottingham 22, London 13, Somerset 13, Essex 11, and Lancashire 10 per 1,000, the average for the country being 7.

Corset makers, almost entirely females, are of local importance chiefly in the Soke of Peterborough, 10 per 1,000, Hunts. 7, Leicester 5, West Suffolk 5, Hants. 4 (Portsmouth C.B. 16) and Northants. 4 per 1,000. The counties where this industry employs most females are shown by Table 4 of the Industry Tables to be Hampshire, London, Leicester, Gloucester, Northampton, and the Soke of Peterborough, which together return over 60 per cent. of all engaged in the industry of corset making.

Order XIV.1. Makers of Foods.—These occupations are naturally very widespread, bakers forming much the largest occupation in the group. The highest proportions per 1,000 males in the counties are 25 in Berkshire and 18 in Gloucester, which compare with 10 in England and Wales. The Berkshire rate is due to development of the biscuit making industry in Reading, and the Gloucestershire to that of sugar confectionery in Bristol. These are the food industries most characterised by local concentration, the other two of chief importance, grain milling and bread

making, being distributed over the country more or less in proportion to population (Table 4 of the Industry Tables). The other chief centres of the biscuit-making industry are London and Middlesex, Liverpool, and Cumberland (Carlisle); and of confectionery making, London and Middlesex, Birmingham, and the City of York.

It may be noted that while over most of the country males form the large majority of persons (chiefly bakers) engaged in the bread-making industry, the sex ratio is reversed in most of the northern counties (see page 123).

Order XIV.2. Makers of Drinks.—These workers are also widespread, the average of 3 per 1,000 for England and Wales being chiefly exceeded by Stafford 9, West Suffolk 8, East Suffolk 7, and Norfolk, Hertford and Lincs. Kesteven 6 each. The Staffordshire figure is chiefly due to the brewing industry in Burton, where the county ratio of 9 rises to 164 per 1,000 males, but the occupations as classified do not as a rule distinguish between the makers of beer and of other drinks, brewers and maltsters forming a very small proportion of the whole, even in Burton. In East Suffolk maltsters are specially numerous, forming 26 per cent. of all makers of drinks. Males engaged in the distilling industry, mainly in London, numbered only 2,785, as against 75,496 in malting and brewing, and 11,735 in the production of mineral waters.

Order XIV.3. Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.—These workers, of whom almost three-fourths are females, are greatly concentrated in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Nottingham, where 72 per cent. of the males were enumerated, 29 per cent. in London, 23 in Bristol, 9 in Liverpool, and 11 in Nottingham (C.B.), ratios per 1,000 males over 12 being in London 1, Bristol 12, Liverpool 2, and Nottingham 8.

Order XV.1. Workers in Wood, of whom 44 per cent. are carpenters, are very evenly distributed throughout the country, the general proportion of 34 per 1,000 males being seldom widely departed from. Carpenters are perhaps more equally distributed than any other occupation, the range from 10 per 1,000 in Monmouth to 24 in Anglesey, with a mean of 15 for England and Wales, being exceptionally limited. By far the highest county proportion for woodworkers is 102 per 1,000 in Buckingham, where, owing to the development of the chair-making industry, cabinet makers french polishers and wood turners and machinists jointly account for 42 per cent. of the total. These three occupations are also relatively important in London, where 31 per cent. of the total males engaged in furniture making work.

Order XV.2. Other Workers in Furniture (Upholsterers, etc.). Like the cabinet makers, these men are much more numerous in Buckingham, where they form 7 per 1,000 males, than in any other county, London, Middlesex, and a few others coming next with 3.

Order XVI.1. Makers of Paper, etc.—As in the case of tobacco workers, referred to on page 87, the separate occupational processes falling under this heading are so numerous that it has not been possible to distinguish them except in the single case of vatmen and machine men, who form but 12 per cent. of the total. The remaining 88 per cent., however, are all engaged in the direction or discharge of operations in the manufacture of paper. On this fact is based the distinction between the 17,904 males occupied as makers of paper, etc., and the 32,759 (Table 2 of the Industry Tables) engaged, whether in manufacturing processes or otherwise, in the paper-making industry.

The counties where the proportion of paper makers is highest are Westmorland, 11 per 1,000, Kent 9, Buckingham 8, and Hertford 6 per 1,000 males; but Lancashire, with only 3 per 1,000, returns more paper makers than any other county, 26 per cent. indeed of the total, Kent coming second with 22 per cent. Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that of 32,759 males engaged in the industry, 23 per cent. were returned as working in Lancashire, 22 per cent. in Kent, 7 per cent. in London, and 5 per cent. in the West Riding and in Herts.

Order XVI.2. Printers, etc.—Of these men, 24 per cent. are compositors, 20 per cent. hand and 4 machine, 20 machine attendants, 13 "printers," so returned, and 9 per cent. employers and managers; bookbinders and photographers coming next.

The proportion of 10 per 1,000 males for the group as a whole is most exceeded in London, where the ratio is 24 (Greater London 23). Some of the adjacent counties come next:—Herts. 21, Middlesex 20, Essex 17, Surrey and Oxfordshire each 16. Greater London indeed returns over 43 per cent. of these workers, and the Administrative County 28 per cent. Apart from the London area, the highest ratio returned is that of Gloucestershire, 14 per 1,000 males, which includes Bristol with 21 per 1,000.

Order XVII. Builders, etc.—These workers are naturally scattered all over the country where building is in progress, and the general average of 36 per 1,000 males for England and Wales is therefore not greatly departed from in any counties except Carnarvon and Merioneth, where the ratios of 84 and 66 respectively are accounted for by the large numbers of slate workers engaged in the local slate industry. Elsewhere the range is only from 29 in London to 55 per 1,000 in Herts and Montgomery.

As the chief interest attaching to these workers is in reference to building construction it may be well to exclude from the total the platelayers and contractors' labourers, two large occupations not directly associated with building. Of the remainder, builders' labourers form 17 per cent., 37 per cent. bricklayers and their labourers, 11 per cent. masons and their labourers, and plasterers, 5 per cent. Other workers of importance in the building trade, as carpenters painters and plumbers, whose work is of a different nature, are not included in Order XVII. There is little of interest attaching to the local distribution of these workers, as they are returned in more or less similar proportions from all counties, except that, as already mentioned, slate workers are of special importance in Carnarvon and Merioneth (33 and 19 per 1,000 males). Stone cutters (575) are also numerous, 13 per 1,000, in Carnarvon. The proportion of bricklayers and their labourers to masons and their labourers, however, varies significantly. In most counties, as in England and Wales, the former are in a large majority, but in certain counties in the West and North of England (Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Westmorland) and in most Welsh counties, the ratio is reversed, indicating greater use of stone as building material.

Platelayers and navvies are also returned in very similar proportion from most counties, the distribution of the latter not pointing to the progress of any very large local works of construction at the time of the census. The highest ratios are for certain Welsh counties, Montgomery, with 18 per 1,000, being highest of all. In this county the majority were in two rural districts, Newtown and Llanidloes, and Llanfyllin, where their proportion reached a high figure, owing to the construction of a pipe line for the Liverpool water supply.

Order XVIII. Painters and Decorators.—Over three-fourths of these workers are house or general painters, employed chiefly in the building and contracting industries (code nos. 462-9). Their employment, therefore, varies very much in proportion to the amount of house painting done in various localities. Comparing the proportions for the various counties we find, accordingly, that they are high in those of a residential and low in those of an industrial type, particularly in Wales and the North of England, as well as in some rural counties. The highest ratios per 1,000 males over 12 are:—Surrey 25, Middlesex 24, Sussex East 24 (Brighton 31, Hastings 31, Eastbourne 30), London and Greater London both 23, Isle of Wight 23, Herts. 21, and Berks. 21; and the lowest Northumberland 9, Durham 9, Rutland 9, Lincs. Holland 9, Isle of Ely 8, Cumberland 8, Monmouth 8, Cornwall 7, with the Welsh counties lowest of all, and ranging from 11 in Carnarvon to 4 in Carmarthen.

600-9. Workers in Rubber, etc.—The proportion of these workers is only 1 per 1,000 males in England and Wales, but Table 4 of the Industry Tables shows that the rubber industry is much concentrated in certain localities, Birmingham and Manchester accounting for 36 per cent. of the males employed in the industry. In Warwickshire the proportion of rubber workers per 1,000 males is 7 (Birmingham 10), in Wiltshire 11, Lancashire 3 (Manchester 9, Preston 8, Salford 7), and in Essex 2 (West Ham 5).

660-9. Builders of Ships and Boats (working in mixed or undefined materials). It may be seen from Table 2 of the Industry Tables that these workers form only a small proportion of those engaged in shipbuilding, metal workers, especially platers,

fitters and rivetters, being of much more importance. It is only when, owing to the fact that various materials are worked in, occupation cannot be defined except in terms of the ship as product, that assignment is made to this heading. The distribution of these workers can therefore form but an index to that of workers in shipbuilding generally. The highest county ratios are those for Northumberland and the Isle of Wight, 15 per 1,000 males over 12, Durham 14, Yorks. East Riding and Pembroke 10, Hampshire 9, Cheshire 8, and Devonshire, Kent and the North Riding 7 each. It will be noted that all the counties containing royal dockyards appear in this list. The ratio for the North-east Coast industrial area is 15.

Tables 2 and 4 of the Industry Tables show the distribution of the marine engineering and shipbuilding industry, in which 278,348 males were engaged. Of these, 102,664, or 37 per cent., were working in Industrial Area IV (North-east Coast), and 45,564, or 16 per cent., in Industrial Area II (Lancashire and Cheshire), 11 per cent. in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and 6 per cent. in Devon.

700-9. Railway Transport Workers.—These include only men engaged in the actual conduct of railway traffic, excluding large bodies of railway workers not so engaged, as platelayers, shopmen, clerks, and so forth.

As railways are so widespread throughout the country it might be thought that the proportion of these men returned by the different counties would be fairly uniform, but in fact it varies greatly, ranging from 12 per 1,000 in Suffolk West to 115 in the Soke of Peterborough, with a general average of 23. The Peterborough ratio is quite exceptional, Cumberland 49 and the Isle of Ely 48 coming next. The reason is that this administrative county consists almost entirely of a single town, Peterborough M.B., which is a great railway centre, Cumberland coming next because it contains another railway centre, Carlisle. These two towns, each with a proportion of 141 per 1,000, and Crewe 132, illustrate the tendency of railway workers to aggregate at nodal points on the main systems, Doncaster 76, York 66, Swindon 45, and Derby 42 being other examples. It is chiefly the drivers firemen and cleaners who display this tendency, their proportion of the whole being over 50 per cent. in each of the three towns first mentioned, though in England and Wales it is less than one-third.

710-729. Road Transport Workers, 38 per 1,000 in England and Wales, reach a maximum of 66 in London, a figure of considerable interest in relation to the London traffic problem. Berks and Sussex East come next with 47 each. The proportion is consistently low in Wales and Monmouth, none of the thirteen counties concerned reaching the average for England and Wales. It is somewhat curious that the proportion of horse drivers (718,719) to motor drivers (720,721) is highest in the large towns and lowest in the rural districts. Taking motor drivers as 100, the proportion of horse drivers is in England and Wales 122, in the county boroughs 155, in the other urban areas 115, and in the rural districts only 82. In London it is 125. No doubt the comparative economy of the horse and motor for short and long hauls respectively may have much to do with this apparently greater progress of the newer form of traction in the country districts. But it is strange that the counties of Warwick and Stafford, in the centre of English motor manufacture, record excess of horse drivers even for their rural districts. Motors in fact are not most used where most made. There are excesses of horse drivers of 40 per cent. in Warwickshire (rising to 47 in Birmingham and 45 in Coventry C.B.) and of 92 per cent. in Staffordshire, whereas in other counties, many of them remote from the centre of motor production, motor drivers are in the majority. These include, amongst others, Berks., Carnarvon, Dorset, Kent, Hants., Middlesex, Oxford, Surrey, Sussex East, Sussex West, Westmorland, and Wiltshire. Only one northern county is included in this list, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire horse drivers are in a large majority. In this comparison tram drivers have been excluded from consideration.

730-749. Water Transport Workers, of whom 45 per cent. were seamen, 9 per cent. bargemen and boatmen, and 38 per cent. dock labourers (including stevedores), are naturally much concentrated in certain counties containing seaports. The highest proportions per 1,000 males are those of the East Riding 92 (Hull 141), Anglesey 76, Essex 50, Pembroke 43, Lincs. Lindsey 43 (Grimsby 144), Glamorgan 40, Hants. 36, Cheshire 33, and Lancs. 32. In London the proportion is 26, in Durham 25,

and in Northumberland 23. The highest county proportions for seamen are :—Anglesey 64, East Riding 36, Hants. 25, Pembroke 25, Cardigan 24, Glamorgan 22, the Isle of Wight 21, and Essex 20 ; and for dock labourers (743-5) the East Riding 44, Lincs. Lindsey 22, Essex 21, Lancs. 15, Gloucester 15, and London 14.

750-769. Other Workers in Transport consist chiefly of messengers, porters, and postmen, who together form 88 per cent. of the total. They are much more numerous in London than elsewhere, the highest county ratios being London 48, Middlesex 34, and Essex 30. The lowest proportions are returned by the rural districts and counties, and by certain mining and manufacturing counties. No Welsh county attains the England and Wales average of 22 per 1,000, the Welsh range being from 8 to 17. The lowest English ratios are those for Durham 9, Monmouth 11, and Cumberland, Derby, Northampton, Staffs., and Westmorland 12 each. The rural districts as a whole return a ratio of 9 per 1,000.

Order XXIII. Workers in Commerce, Finance, and Insurance (other than clerks) consist mainly of shopkeepers and their assistants. The latter (code no. 775) form almost one-third of the total, but the former are included with a number of other workers under heading 770, "Proprietors and Managers of Wholesale and Retail Businesses." The number of these latter engaged in retail distributive trade can be shown from Table 2 of the Industry Tables, to be about 340,000, or about 80 per cent. of the whole, this being the total for occupation 770 in the retail industries numbered 603-670. They thus form about 35, and salesmen and shop assistants 32, per cent. of the total for Order XXIII, about four-fifths of the latter being engaged in retail trade. Apart from these occupations (770 and 775) the order is made up chiefly of commercial travellers 8, hawkers 4, insurance agents and canvassers 4, brokers, etc. (771) 3, roundsmen 3, insurance officials 2, and auctioneers 1 per cent. of the total for the order.

The workers in this order are of course very widely distributed, but their proportion per 1,000 males (as also per 1,000 total population) is much higher in Greater London, and lower in the rural areas, which largely shop in the adjacent towns, than elsewhere. The rate of 76 per 1,000 for England and Wales is chiefly exceeded by Middlesex 116, Sussex East 113, Surrey 110, London 102, (Greater London 105), Essex 90, the Isle of Wight 90, Carnarvon 88, Sussex West 87 and Cheshire 87 per 1,000. At the opposite end of the scale are found chiefly mining and agricultural counties (the proportion for the aggregated rural districts being 42) as follows :—Monmouth 46, Durham 47, Carmarthen 48, Staffs. 51, Lincs. Kesteven 51, Brecknock 51, Wilts. 52, Montgomery 54, Hunts. 55 and Hereford 56. For commercial travellers the proportion of 6 per 1,000 for England and Wales is exceeded by only a few counties—Middlesex 13, Surrey 10, London 9 (Greater London 10), Essex 9, Gloucester 8, and Leicester 7. Sussex East, Lancashire, and the West Riding each return 6 per 1,000. Concentration in the London area is very noticeable.

While over three-fourths of shopkeepers are males, 53 per cent. of shop assistants are females. This proportion varies a good deal in different counties, and exhibits some association with the nature of the local industry. Where this calls almost entirely for male labour, as in many mining districts, the proportion of female shop assistants tends to be high, but the converse does not always hold, the West Riding, with its large demand for women workers, returning about the same proportion as England and Wales, and Lancashire not much less. In London and its neighbourhood female shop assistants are relatively few, forming 48 per cent. of the total in London, Essex, Herts., and Surrey, 47 in Middlesex, and 52 in Kent, as compared with 53 in England and Wales. The highest county proportions for females are :—Durham 64 per cent., Cornwall 64, Monmouth 62, and Northumberland, Devon, Staffs., North Riding of Yorkshire, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen 60 per cent. each. The proportion of shop assistants (of both sexes) to total population is highest in Greater London and certain residential counties, and lowest in the rural districts and in rural and industrial counties. Comparing with the general average for the country of 17 per 1,000, we have London and Greater London both 21, Middlesex 22, Surrey 21, Sussex East 24, the Isle of Wight 21, the Soke of Peterborough 20, and Kent, Hants and Sussex West each 19 ; and at the opposite extreme Staffs. 12, and Derby, Leicester, Northants., and Lincs. Kesteven each 13. For the rural districts as a whole the proportion is only 9 per 1,000. This probably explains the low rates for such counties as Bucks., the Isle of Ely, Rutland, and Westmorland, each 14, and Lincs. Kesteven 13. All the Welsh counties except Carnarvon (18) return rates below the general average.

In addition to the 1,063,120 males and 496,056 females classified to commercial finance and insurance occupations, Table 2 of the Industry Tables shows 172,385 male and 170,769 female clerks as engaged in the industries (nos. 600-699) grouped under commerce and finance. Of these the most important, with the numbers of males and females employed, are as follows:—

					<i>Clerks.</i>	
					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
684	Banking	..	..	..	42,597	17,950
685	Insurance	..	..	..	25,887	24,901
651	General export trading	..	..	..	17,287	12,608
652	Departmental stores, general shops, and like mixed businesses				6,069	14,212
635	Wholesale dealing in textiles and clothing..				9,601	7,575

It should therefore be remembered, in considering the numbers of workers in commerce and finance, that these are subject to increase by about 16 per cent. for males and 30 per cent. for females if the clerks employed by commercial and financial undertakings are taken into account.

It should be noted, further, that in certain cases it is impossible to maintain a clear differentiation between production and distribution. This applies particularly to bakers and pastry cooks, 78,410 in number, including 14,181 employers and managers (Industry Tables no. 2), to bootmakers, 73,287, of these 9,603 being employers and managers, and to certain other makers and sellers of clothing. In all these doubtful cases, where the same individual commonly acts both as producer and distributor, the rule followed in the classification assigns the workers in question to the productive heading; but it must be remembered, in forming any estimate of the number of persons engaged in commerce, that a very large proportion of those assigned to such headings are really engaged in trade rather than in manufacture.

800-809. Public Administration.—Of the 237,551 males so employed, about 49 per cent. are civil service officials and clerks, 25 per cent. local authority officials and clerks, and 26 per cent. police. They are comparatively numerous in London and its neighbourhood, and few in the more purely agricultural and industrial counties.

Order XXV. Professional Occupations.—The percentage shares of the principal constituents of this very miscellaneous group of 306,830 males are as follows:—Teachers 24·0 (music teachers 1·6), professional students 12·1, medical practitioners 7·5 (making, with dentists 2·9, mental attendants and sick nurses 3·7, and other subordinate medical service 1·8, a total of 15·9 per cent. engaged in one form or other of medical work in its widest sense), Church of England clergymen 7·2, consultant engineers 6·8, solicitors 4·9 (making, with barristers, a total of 5·8 legal practitioners), journalists, etc. (870) 3·7, analytical and research chemists 3·4, Nonconformist ministers (826) 3·3, architects 3·1, artists 2·7, chartered and incorporated accountants 2·4. These occupations account in all for 90 per cent. of the total for the order.

The proportion of professional workers per 1,000 total population is, generally speaking, much higher in London and the residential counties than in those of an industrial or agricultural type. The general average of 8 is most exceeded in Cambs., Oxford and Cardigan 16 each, Middlesex and Carnarvon 13 each, Berks., Herts., East Sussex and Merioneth 12 each, and Greater London 11 (County of London 10). At the opposite extreme come Durham, the Isle of Ely, Lincs. Holland, and Staffs., 5 each, and Derby, Hunts., Lancs., Lincs. Lindsey, Monmouth, Northants., Notts., the Soke of Peterborough, and the West Riding, 6 each. In all the Welsh counties except Glamorgan (7) and Pembroke (8) the general average is exceeded. This form of statement represents the number of workers in proportion to the population to be served, but if the number is regarded as a proportion of the total males of working age, as in Table XLIV, the result is very much the same.

Although it might be expected that the country districts would largely depend upon the towns for professional services as they do for shopping the relative numbers of professional workers do not confirm this to any serious extent. Their proportion of 7·4 per 1,000 population in the rural districts compares with 10·3 in London and 8·8 in the smaller towns, but with only 7·0 in the county boroughs, the general

average being 8.1. This is partly due to the fact that whereas the clergy of the Established Church form but one-fourteenth of the total professional workers in England and Wales, their proportion in the rural districts is no less than one-sixth. This extreme concentration upon the rural areas is peculiar to this occupation, for none of the other professional callings, clerical or other, which resemble it in providing services in or close to the homes of the people, display it, as may be seen from the following statement of numbers of professional men per 1,000 population.

	Anglican Clergy,	Roman Catholic Priests, Monks.	Other Clergy.	Solicitors.	Medical Practitioners.	Teachers (not Music).
England and Wales..	·58	·08	·27	·39	·61	1·82
London	·37	·10	·15	·54	·93	1·67
County Boroughs ..	·30	·07	·21	·28	·53	1·63
Other Urban Districts	·47	·08	·33	·49	·64	2·06
Rural Districts ..	1·32	·09	·31	·34	·50	1·81

For Roman Catholic and Nonconformist clergymen the proportion to population does not depart greatly from the general average in any type of area, except that Nonconformists are relatively few in London; but Church of England clergy are three or four times as many, in proportion to population, in the rural districts as in any other type of area. The other professions dealt with are also distributed much more in accordance with population than the Anglican clergy. Presumably the parochial system has prevented the clergy from accompanying their parishioners in the movement from country to town.

Order XXVI. Persons employed in Entertainments and Sport comprise chiefly managers and lessees, 9 per cent., musicians 23, actors 12, and stage hands, etc. (887) 9 per cent. of the total. They are naturally more numerous in London and the more urban counties than in the more rural and industrial. In London their proportion per 1,000 males is 9, and in the rural districts 3. The position of West Suffolk, with 26 per 1,000, is unique. It is due to the considerable numbers of men and boys employed in the horse training and racing establishments at Newmarket.

Order XXVII. Workers in Personal Service numbered 339,944, of whom 21 per cent. were hotel keepers and publicans, 18 indoor domestic servants, 11 barbers, etc. (920), 7 caretakers and office keepers, 6 restaurant keepers, 5 barmen, and 5 per cent. waiters. They are relatively most numerous in London and certain residential counties, including Oxford and Cambridge, and least so in the industrial, mining, and agricultural counties. Compared with the general average of 24 per 1,000 males over 12 for England and Wales, the highest county ratios are:—London 48, Sussex East 58 (Brighton 59, Eastbourne 65, Hastings 55), Oxford 43, Berks. 38, Cambs. 37, Sussex West 36, and the Isle of Wight 34; and the lowest, Carmarthen 11, Durham and Monmouth 12, Glamorgan 13, and Anglesey, Cumberland, the Isle of Ely, Pembroke, and Stafford, each 15 per 1,000.

It is of interest to note that the number of gamekeepers and watchers, which can be but little affected by the recent change in classification, has fallen from 17,148 aged 12 and over in 1911 to 9,367 in 1921, a reduction by 45 per cent. in the ten years.

The proportionate number of indoor domestic servants (900) is naturally influenced to an exceptional extent by the class of area concerned, as may be seen from the following list of highest county proportions, which compares with the general average of 4 per 1,000:—Oxford 17, Cambs. 14, Berks. 14, Sussex East 13, London 12, Rutland and Sussex West 10. With these may be contrasted that for Durham—0.6 per 1,000. Of these men, 48 per cent. are shown by Table 2 of the Industry Tables to be employed in private domestic service (industry no. 760), 17 in hotels and public houses (774, 775), 10 in restaurants (772, 773), 3 in lodging and boarding houses (771) and 3 per cent. in clubs (776).

Order XXVIII. Clerks (not Civil Service or Local Authority).—The great bulk of the workers under this heading are classed simply as clerks, those distinguished as company secretaries, 2 per cent. of the whole, heads of clerical departments 3 per cent., draughtsmen, 5 per cent., and costing and estimating clerks 3 per cent., amounting in all to but 13 per cent. of the total. In the case of females, who form such a large proportion of clerks that it will be convenient to deal with them along with the males, the proportion not distinguished in any of the ways mentioned amounts to 98 per cent.

The distribution of clerks throughout England and Wales is, on the whole, very similar for both sexes. Its chief feature is great relative abundance in and around London. Thus Middlesex, with 91 male and 56 female clerks per 1,000 males and females over 12, comes first amongst the counties for both sexes, Essex (74 and 47) second for males and third for females, and London (64 and 50) second for females and fourth for males. For Greater London the proportions are 74 for males and 52 for females, as against 41 and 27 for England and Wales, 34.7 per cent. of all male, and 39.0 per cent. of all female clerks being enumerated in Greater London. At the opposite extreme for each sex we find the more purely agricultural industrial and mining counties, such as Rutland, the Isle of Ely, Suffolk West, Hunts., Lincs. Holland and Kesteven, Cornwall, Monmouth, and Durham, together with nearly all the Welsh counties.

In England and Wales as a whole 43 per cent. of the total number of clerks were females, this proportion being most departed from in Warwickshire, in which county alone, as also in its two chief towns, Birmingham and Coventry, female clerks were in excess (forming 55 per cent. of the total in the county, 57 in Birmingham and 53 in Coventry) and in Wales and Monmouth, where the proportion of females is exceptionally low (35 per cent. in Wales and 33 in Monmouth). Only four English counties—Ely 30, and Derby 33, Lincs. Lindsey 34, and Hunts. 34—return a lower proportion of females than Wales and Monmouth (34). Next to Warwick, females were relatively of most importance in London, Leicester, and Northants. (49), Sussex East (48), and Hants. and Worcs. (47 per cent. of the total). For Greater London the proportion was 46 per cent.

The proportion of female to total clerks varies to a remarkable extent with the industry or service in which they are employed, no doubt to some extent in accordance with its demand for typing, which is so largely in female hands. Thus Table 2 of the Industry Tables shows that of the rank and file of clerks (939) employed, females formed the great majority in the following industries—(615) retail meat trade 89 per cent. (613) retail dairy trade 87, (627) retail drug trade 86, (636) retail drapery 84, (617) retail fish and poultry 83, and (611) retail grocery and provisions 79 per cent. In typewriting and translation offices (682), where the bulk of the work no doubt is typing, the proportion of females is 89 per cent. But in most of the cases of retail trade quoted the work is probably more at the pay desk than the typewriter. At the opposite extreme to these trades come the railways, employing 72,045 rank and file clerks, of whom only 14 per cent. were females. In banking the female proportion was 30, and in insurance 49 per cent. If the higher grades of clerical workers were taken into consideration as well as the rank and file the proportions of females quoted would be slightly, but only slightly, reduced.

The figures already quoted on page 114 show that 30.3 per cent. of male and 39.7 per cent. of female clerks are employed in commerce and finance (industries 600-699) and amongst these 7.5 per cent. of males and 4.2 of females in banking and 4.5 per cent. of males and 5.8 of females in insurance.

940-2. Warehousemen and Storekeepers.—These workers most abound in London and the textile counties, the general average for England and Wales of 11 per 1,000 being most exceeded by Leicester 21, London 19, Lancs. 17, the West Riding 17, and Essex, Gloucester, Warwick and Middlesex each 14. It may be noted that the ratio for Greater London, 17, is less than that of 19 for the county. In this respect warehousemen resemble packers (944-949), whose ratio of 7 for Greater London compares with 9 in the County of London, and contrast with clerks (Greater London 74, London 64) and teachers (Greater London 6, London 5). Presumably the warehouseman or packer finds it necessary to live close to his place of work in London in a larger proportion of cases than the clerk or teacher.

Order XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, etc.—Of these men 23 per cent. are employed in coal mining, and they are consequently most numerous in mining counties, the general average of 11 per 1,000 being most exceeded by Monmouth 25, Glamorgan 25, Carmarthen 21, North Riding 21, Durham 19, Flint 19, Cumberland 18, the West Riding 17, and Staffs. 17.

970, 1. General and Undefined Labourers.—The difference in significance of this term as employed in 1921 and in 1911 has already been described on page 88. Of the total of 714,576 males so classified, 516,040, or 72 per cent., described themselves as "general labourers" in accordance with the instruction on the schedule that "unskilled workers" accustomed to employment in different kinds of work should

describe themselves as "general labourer." The remaining 28 per cent. returned themselves as "labourer," notwithstanding the instruction that "the term labourer must not be used alone." With certain exceptions (see Classification of Occupations, page 195), these men have been classed as "labourers not otherwise described" (971), and are here included with general labourers so described.

These workers are to be found to some extent in practically all industries and services, but especially large numbers are found in building and contracting, gas, water and electricity supply, iron and steel production, manufacture of chemicals, saw mills and timber dealing, brick making, coal dealing, tramways, electrical cable, etc., making, vegetable oil and oilcake making, and cement making, these industries accounting for about 27 per cent. of the total.

Local agrees with industrial distribution in being very widespread. On the whole the proportions per 1,000 males tend to be highest in counties containing important seaports, such as, especially, Cheshire, Lancashire, the East and North Ridings, Hampshire, and Essex, and lowest in some of the most exclusively rural counties.

Order XXXII. The Unoccupied and Retired form 129 per 1,000 males over 12 in England and Wales. As 53 per cent. of these are boys under 16 years of age chief interest attaches to the retired (992), who numbered 392,426, or 22 per cent. of the whole. For these the general average of 28 per 1,000 is most exceeded in the following counties:—the Isle of Wight 66, Cornwall 51, Westmorland 51, Sussex West 50, Devon 49, Sussex East 48, Cardigan 47, and Radnor 47. At the opposite extreme come Glamorgan 16, Monmouth 18, Warwick 20, and Staffs. 21. The proportion is low in all six industrial areas, ranging from 16 in South Wales to 24 in Greater London. The tendency to retire to the country is shown both by these lists of counties and by the proportion of retired in the different classes of area. For London this is 20 per 1,000, for the county boroughs 22, smaller towns, 31, and rural districts, in the aggregate, 38. To some extent these differences are accounted for by location in the smaller urban and rural districts of lunatic asylums, whose inmates formed 14 per cent. of the total classified as retired.

5. Occupations of Females.

These are very much less diversified than those of males. Though, as will be seen, the returns contain evidence that women are now finding their way into many occupations in which they were formerly unrepresented, still the great bulk of occupied females are found even now to be accounted for by a very limited number of occupational headings. These, with the percentage of the total occupied so employed in each case, are as follows:—Personal service 33, textile workers 12, makers of clothing (Order XIII) 11, shopkeepers and shop assistants (see page 113) 9, clerks 8, and teachers 4, leaving only 23 per cent. otherwise employed. These, and all other occupations employing any appreciable number of female workers, will now be considered in the order of tabulation, as for males. Those of chief importance are set forth in Table XLIX, which corresponds with the Table XLIV for males.

Order II. Agricultural Workers are relatively few in number, the total of females so employed being only 7 per cent. of that of males. Their occupations are similar, the proportion of the whole who are returned as farmers, 23 per cent., comparing with 21 for males, and of labourers, 39 per cent. with 47 for males. Farmers' relatives assisting in farm work are 19 per cent. for females, and only 7 for males.

It is of interest to inquire in what parts of the country females take most share in agricultural work, but the choice of a measure for doing so is a matter of some difficulty. If, for instance, we employ the proportion of agricultural workers to total females of working age (12 and over) we obtain the anomalous result that in Durham, where, as will be seen, females take an exceptionally large share in agricultural work, this proportion is no higher than in England and Wales, and in the rural districts of the county is much lower than the rural average, agriculture being relatively of little importance in this county. It has seemed best, on the whole, to compare the numbers of female to male agricultural labourers in each county. In this way we can compare the extent to which females elect to participate in the actual manual work of agriculture in the various counties, uninfluenced by the extent to which they may be involved in its superintendence by family circumstances—widowhood or parentage.

TABLE XLIX.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, IN THE AGGREGATES OF COUNTY INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY

(1) OCCUPATIONAL ORDERS.

(2) LOCALLY IMPORTANT SINGLE

(1) Occupational

	I. Fishermen.	II. Agricultural Occupations.	III. Mining and Quarrying Occupations.	IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metallic Mineral Products.	V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass.	VI. Chemical Workers, Makers of Paints, Oils, &c.	VII. Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals).	VIII. Workers in Electro Plate and Precious Metals.	IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, Electricians.	X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	XI. Furriers, Leather Dressers, Makers of Leather Goods.	XII. Textile Workers.	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.	XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco.	XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture.	XVI. Makers of Paper, Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers.
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	0	5	0	0	3	1	7	1	1	0	1	39	35	6	2	7
London (including the City of London) ..	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	2	0	4	2	58	10	4	16
Aggregate of County Boroughs ..	0	1	0	0	5	1	13	3	1	0	2	53	42	10	2	9
Aggregate of other Urban Areas (excluding London) ..	0	3	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	53	30	5	1	5
Aggregate of Rural Districts ..	0	20	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	13	18	2	1	2
Industrial Areas:—																
*Greater London ..	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	3	0	3	2	47	8	3	13
*Lancashire, etc. ..	0	2	1	0	1	2	4	0	2	0	1	145	37	10	2	8
*Yorks, West Riding and York City ..	0	2	0	0	1	2	7	3	0	0	1	109	38	7	2	5
*North East Coast ..	0	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	6	1	3
*Birmingham and District ..	0	1	0	0	3	1	72	11	3	1	5	6	24	5	3	9
*South Wales ..	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	1
COUNTIES.																
Bedford ..	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	2	100	4	1	13
Berkshire ..	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	24	5	1	4
Buckingham ..	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	20	2	8	13
Cambridge ..	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	22	16	1	3
Cheshire ..	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	73	34	7	1	6
Cornwall ..	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	1	0	1
Cumberland ..	0	14	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	20	12	1	4
Derby ..	0	5	0	0	6	1	4	0	2	0	0	63	25	3	2	7
Devon ..	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	2	1	3
Dorset ..	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	2	1	1
Durham ..	0	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	14	6	1	3
Ely, Isle of ..	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	4	1	3
Essex ..	0	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	1	1	4	35	6	2	8
Gloucester ..	0	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	44	21	2	18
Hertford ..	0	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	1
Hertford ..	0	7	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	39	4	1	10
Huntingdon ..	0	20	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	26	3	0	5
Kent ..	0	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	17	3	1	6
Lancashire ..	0	2	1	0	1	1	4	0	2	0	1	153	38	10	2	8
Leicester ..	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	120	107	5	1	8
Lincoln. The parts of Holland ..	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	14	1	4
" " " Kesteven ..	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	13	4	2	1
" " " Lindsey ..	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	15	7	1	2
Middlesex ..	0	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	3	0	1	2	30	6	2	8
Monmouth ..	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	2
Norfolk ..	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	40	5	1	6
Northampton ..	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	152	1	1	8
Northumberland ..	0	20	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	17	5	1	2
Nottingham ..	0	3	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	1	82	40	8	2	8
Oxford ..	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	26	2	1	5
Peterborough, Soke of ..	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	41	3	0	2
Rutland ..	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	1	0	1
Shropshire ..	0	19	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	15	3	1	1
Somerset ..	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	51	3	1	6
Southampton ..	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	1	3
Stafford ..	0	1	0	0	57	1	39	2	1	0	5	13	24	3	2	5
Suffolk, East ..	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	25	6	1	4
" West ..	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	32	1	0	1
Surrey ..	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	19	3	1	4
Sussex, East ..	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	2	1	2
Sussex, West ..	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	1
Warwickshire ..	0	2	0	0	1	1	59	13	4	1	3	12	25	6	4	10
Westmorland ..	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	27	6	1	6
Wight, Isle of ..	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	1	1	2
Wiltshire ..	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	24	9	1	1
Worcester ..	0	14	0	0	6	0	38	1	1	0	2	25	31	4	2	5
Yorkshire, East Riding ..	0	4	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	4	20	10	1	6
" North Riding ..	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	18	5	1	2
" West Riding ..	0	2	0	0	1	1	7	4	0	0	1	112	38	5	2	5
York, City and County of, C.B. ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	19	51	1	15
Anglesey ..	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	2	0	0
Brecknock ..	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0
Cardigan ..	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	1	0	1
Carmarthen ..	0	35	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	4	28	1	0	0
Carmarvon ..	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	18	3	0	1
Denbigh ..	0	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	3	1	1
Flint ..	0	73	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	15	2	0	2
Glamorgan ..	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	2
Merioneth ..	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	0	1
Montgomery ..	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	24	1	0	0
Pembroke ..	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	0	1
Rathfriland ..	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1

* For the constitution of these

BOROUGH, OF OTHER URBAN AREAS (EXCLUDING LONDON), AND OF RURAL DISTRICTS, IN THE SIX BOROUGH). PROPORTION PER THOUSAND AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER IN:—

OCCUPATIONS OR RELATED GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS COMPRISED IN (1).

Orders.

XVII. Builders, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors.	XVIII. Painters and Decorators (not Pottery).	XIX. Workers in Other Materials.	XX. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials.	XXI. Gas, Water, Electricity Workers.	XXII. Workers in Transport and Communication.	XXIII. Commerce, Finance, Insurance (not Clerks).	XXIV. Public Administration and Defence.	XXV. Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff).	XXVI. Persons employed in Entertainment and Sport.	XXVII. Personal Service (including Institutions, Hotels).	XXVIII. Clerks, &c. (not Civil Service or Local Authority).	XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers.	XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo, &c., Attendants.	XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers (mainly Labourers).	XXXII. Unoccupied and Retired.	
0	0	2	2	0	4	32	5	23	2	107	27	8	0	3	677	ENGLAND AND WALES
0	0	3	5	0	7	32	9	26	4	143	50	13	0	5	599	London (including the City of London).
0	0	2	1	0	5	38	3	21	2	89	31	13	—	5	648	Aggregate of County Boroughs
0	0	1	1	0	3	33	4	24	2	104	26	5	—	2	688	Aggregate of other Urban Areas (excluding London).
0	0	1	0	0	2	18	4	24	1	119	10	2	—	2	757	Aggregate of Rural Districts
0	0	3	4	0	6	32	9	27	3	131	52	11	0	6	629	Industrial Areas:—
0	0	2	1	0	5	35	3	19	2	77	26	11	—	2	602	*Greater London
0	0	1	1	0	4	28	3	18	1	71	20	8	—	4	665	*Lancashire, etc.
0	0	0	0	0	4	38	3	18	2	82	19	4	—	1	791	*York, West Riding and York City
0	1	5	5	0	4	33	4	18	1	72	41	20	—	7	645	*North East Coast
0	0	0	0	0	3	34	3	21	1	74	14	2	—	2	811	*Birmingham and District
																*South Wales
0	0	0	0	0	2	28	3	22	1	99	19	5	—	3	685	COUNTIES.
0	0	0	0	0	3	29	4	30	1	160	19	8	—	2	700	Bedford
0	0	3	2	—	3	24	5	25	1	137	17	3	—	4	723	Berkshire
0	0	1	0	—	3	25	4	33	1	140	16	4	—	2	715	Buckingham
0	0	1	1	0	4	35	3	22	1	102	20	0	—	3	655	Cambridge
0	0	0	0	—	3	34	4	22	1	112	10	0	—	0	770	Cheshire
0	0	0	1	—	3	33	4	23	1	104	15	7	—	3	734	Cornwall
0	0	0	1	—	3	26	3	19	1	75	16	6	—	1	731	Cumberland
0	0	1	0	—	3	35	4	25	1	143	16	2	—	4	716	Derby
0	0	0	0	—	3	30	4	28	1	148	13	1	—	3	726	Devon
0	0	0	0	0	3	26	2	18	2	74	15	4	—	3	807	Dorset
0	0	0	0	—	2	26	1	17	0	91	7	1	—	4	741	Durham
0	0	4	2	—	3	30	6	23	1	90	47	10	—	6	706	Ely, Isle of
0	0	1	1	—	3	31	4	26	1	111	22	17	—	4	677	Essex
0	0	0	0	—	3	26	4	30	0	151	11	2	—	3	722	Gloucester
0	0	3	3	0	3	25	5	31	1	132	30	7	—	6	688	Hereford
0	0	—	0	—	2	24	4	26	1	110	8	2	—	2	761	Hertford
0	0	1	1	0	3	32	5	28	2	140	25	4	—	2	761	Huntingdon
0	0	3	1	0	5	35	3	18	2	74	24	12	—	3	597	Kent
0	0	2	1	0	3	23	3	18	1	66	26	16	—	1	590	Lancashire
—	0	0	0	—	2	27	2	20	1	95	9	4	—	3	734	Leicester
0	0	0	0	—	2	25	3	24	1	116	10	1	—	3	780	Lincoln. The parts of Holland
0	0	0	0	0	3	34	3	21	2	108	14	2	—	2	769	" " " Kesteven
0	0	2	3	0	6	32	12	29	2	116	56	7	—	4	665	" " " Lindsey
0	0	0	0	—	2	32	3	21	1	77	11	2	—	3	822	Middlesex
0	0	1	0	0	3	30	4	24	1	120	16	6	—	5	715	Monmouth
0	0	1	0	0	3	23	3	20	1	81	20	6	—	2	667	Norfolk
0	0	0	1	0	6	39	3	19	2	102	26	4	—	3	754	Northampton
0	0	0	1	0	5	27	3	18	1	75	23	12	—	5	669	Northumberland
0	0	0	0	0	3	28	4	32	1	167	14	1	—	4	695	Nottingham
0	0	1	1	0	3	37	2	20	2	100	22	2	—	4	739	Oxford
0	0	0	0	—	3	24	5	26	0	164	8	1	—	1	728	Peterborough, Soke of
0	0	0	1	—	3	29	4	24	1	140	11	1	—	2	717	Rutland
0	0	1	0	0	2	31	4	29	1	142	16	2	—	2	686	Shropshire
0	0	0	0	0	3	34	4	26	2	143	19	2	—	4	724	Somerset
0	1	1	1	0	3	30	3	18	1	67	22	17	—	4	677	Southampton
0	0	0	0	0	2	31	3	25	1	127	16	2	—	4	716	Stafford
0	0	0	0	0	2	25	4	26	1	180	0	1	—	3	729	Suffolk, East
0	0	1	2	0	4	30	9	31	2	168	38	3	—	3	674	" West
0	0	0	0	0	3	34	4	36	3	202	23	2	—	5	657	Surrey
0	0	0	0	0	2	28	4	33	2	186	17	1	—	4	697	Sussex, East
0	1	6	5	0	4	32	4	20	1	84	45	19	—	6	612	Sussex, West
0	0	1	0	—	3	24	4	30	1	164	13	6	—	1	676	Warwick
0	0	0	0	—	4	26	6	30	2	174	28	1	—	1	689	Westmorland
0	0	4	0	—	2	26	4	25	1	116	14	2	—	5	746	Wight, Isle of
0	1	3	7	0	3	30	3	24	1	100	22	11	—	4	662	Wiltshire
0	0	1	0	0	5	34	2	21	2	109	21	12	—	4	662	Worcester
0	0	0	0	0	4	34	4	23	2	121	15	1	—	2	757	Yorkshire, East Riding
0	0	1	1	0	4	28	3	18	1	70	20	7	—	4	665	" North Riding
0	0	0	0	0	3	33	3	26	3	105	34	31	—	6	667	" West Riding
																York, City and County of, C.B.
0	0	0	—	—	3	26	3	23	1	126	5	1	—	2	760	Angelsey
0	0	—	0	0	2	28	4	28	0	111	5	0	—	3	781	Brecknock
0	0	—	0	0	4	26	4	21	1	131	8	0	—	2	727	Cardigan
0	0	—	0	0	2	28	2	18	1	77	6	1	—	4	774	Carmarthen
0	0	0	0	0	3	32	4	27	2	139	16	1	—	2	736	Carnarvon
0	0	0	0	0	2	29	3	26	1	125	11	0	—	1	762	Denbigh
0	0	0	0	0	3	31	3	24	2	115	11	1	—	2	758	Flint
0	0	0	0	0	3	35	3	22	2	77	15	2	—	3	804	Glamorgan
0	—	—	—	—	4	26	5	24	1	148	11	0	—	2	715	Merioneth
0	—	—	—	—	2	22	4	22	0	125	7	1	—	2	746	Montgomery
0	—	0	0	—	5	30	4	22	1	105	6	0	—	1	762	Pembroke
0	—	—	0	0	3	25	3	25	1	178	9	0	—	0	722	Radnor

areas see Appendix D.

(21811)

TABLE XLIX *continued*.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, IN THE AGGREGATES THE SIX INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY (WITH
(1) OCCUPATIONAL ORDERS. (2) LOCALLY IMPORTANT SINGLE
(2) *Locally Important Single Occupations*

	011. Farmers.	012. Farmers' Daughters, etc.	022-4. Agricultural Labourers.	025. Gardeners' Labourers.	038. Pea and Fruit Pickers.	100-110. Makers of Bricks and Pottery.	150-9. Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	200. Machine Tool Workers.	237-8. Metal Grinders and Polishers.	241. Japanners, Enamellers, etc.	254. Press Workers and Stampers.	285. Polishers and Scratch Bruchers (Plate).	330-9. Purriers and Leather Dressers.	340-9. Makers of Leather Goods.	363. Cart, etc., Frame Tenters.	365. Splainers and Placers.	366. Doublers.	367. Winders, etc.	370. Weavers.	371. Silk Winders.	374. Hosiery Frame Tenters.	376. Lace Machine Tenters.	379. Examiners and Menders.	385. Lace Warehouse Hands, etc.	402-3. Cutters (Dress, etc.).	404. Tailorers.	405. Dress and Blouse Makers.	406. Corset Makers.	408. Milliners.
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	3	1	6	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	9	1	5
London (including the City of London) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	-	5
Aggregate of County Boroughs ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	-	-
Aggregate of other Urban Areas (excluding London) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	3
Aggregate of Rural Districts ..	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-
Industrial Areas:—																													
*Greater London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	26	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	-	4
*Lancashire, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Yorks: West Riding and York City ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	6	12	41	-	-	-	12	-	-	18	7	-	-
*North East Coast	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	2
*Birmingham and District ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	4	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-
*South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	3
COUNTIES.																													
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-
Cumberland	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-
Derby	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	-	9	-	2	-	-	5	6	-	-
Devon	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	3
Dorset	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-
Ely, Isle of	3	5	3	7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	3
Essex	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	3
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	-	-
Hereford	8	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-
Hertford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-
Huntingdon	-	3	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	7
Kent	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	27	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	-
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	15	-	-	54	-	26	-	5	8	6	5	-
Lincoln, The Parts of ..	3	4	42	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " Kesteven ..	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Lindsey ..	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	2
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3
Mosmouth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	2
Norfolk	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9	-	4
Northumberland	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	3
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-
Oxford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	15	3	14	27	-	3	10	-	-
Peterborough, Soke of ..	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	10	3
Rutland	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Shropshire	2	5	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Somerset	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	9	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-
Suffolk, East	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	3
Do. West	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Sussex, East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Do. West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-
Westmorland	7	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Wight, Isle of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-
Worcester	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-
Yorkshire, East Riding ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	3
Do. North Riding ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-
Do. West Riding ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	7	13	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	-
York, City and County of ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5
Anglesey	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2
Brecknock	-	9	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2
Cardigan	21	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	5
Cardmarthen	13	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3
Carmarvon	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3
Denbigh	-	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2
Flint	-	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3
Merioneth	-																												

OF COUNTY BOROUGH, OF OTHER URBAN AREAS (EXCLUDING LONDON), AND OF RURAL DISTRICTS, IN ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH). PROPORTION PER THOUSAND AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER IN:—
OCCUPATIONS OR RELATED GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS COMPRISED IN (1).
or Related Groups of Occupations.

409-410. Hat Makers, Sewers, etc.	411. Glove Makers.	412-4. Boot and Shoe Makers.	419. Sewers, Silters, etc.	430-449. Makers of Foods.	460-9. Makers of Tobacco.	510-9. Makers of Paper, etc.	530-549. Printers, Bookbinders, etc.	550-9. Makers of Stationery, etc.	600-9. India Rubber Workers.	756. Telephone Operators.	758. Messengers.	770. Proprietors, etc., of Dealing Businesses.	775. Shop Assistants.	800. Civil Service Officials.	821. Nuns.	844. Sick Nurses.	845. Mental Attendants.	859-1. Teachers.	868. Professional Students.	900. Domestic Servants.	917. Lodging House Keepers.	914. Inn, Hotel Keepers.	915. Barmaids.	916. Waitresses.	918. Laundry Workers.	921. Charwomen.	940-4. Warehousewomen, etc.	944-9. Packers.			
1	0	2	7	5	1	0	4	3	1	1	1	8	22	4	0	6	1	13	1	73	2	2	2	3	7	8	2	6	ENGLAND AND WALES.		
-	-	-	13	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	24	8	-	9	-	10	-	89	-	-	-	8	11	17	-	11	London (including the City of London).		
-	-	3	8	6	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	10	26	-	-	6	-	12	-	53	8	-	-	4	6	10	-	8	Aggregate of County Boroughs.		
-	-	2	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	24	3	-	6	-	14	-	72	9	2	-	3	7	5	-	3	Aggregate of other Urban Areas (excluding London).		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	3	-	5	-	15	-	99	4	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	Aggregate of Rural Districts.		
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	8	-	8	-	12	-	86	-	-	-	6	11	13	-	9	Industrial Areas:—		
-	-	-	9	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	11	22	-	-	5	-	11	-	44	7	-	-	-	5	9	-	7	*Greater London.		
-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	-	-	4	-	11	-	46	5	-	-	-	4	7	-	5	*Lancashire and parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire.		
-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	28	-	-	4	-	12	-	56	6	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	*Yorkshire, West Riding, and the City of York.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	-	-	5	-	11	-	43	5	-	-	-	4	8	11	9	*North East Coast.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	2	-	4	-	15	-	54	4	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	*Birmingham and District.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*South Wales.	
64	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	6	20	-	-	5	-	14	-	72	7	-	-	-	7	5	-	5	COUNTIES.		
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	22	3	-	2	-	13	-	123	7	-	-	-	13	5	-	5	Bedford.		
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	5	-	2	-	16	-	113	3	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	Berkshire.		
-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	3	-	6	-	18	-	102	10	-	-	-	9	5	-	3	Buckingham.		
3	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	23	-	-	5	-	13	-	74	5	-	-	-	6	6	-	2	Cambridge.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	3	-	5	-	13	-	84	11	2	-	-	3	6	-	-	Cheshire.		
-	-	-	3	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10	22	3	-	4	-	16	-	73	11	4	-	-	4	5	-	6	Cornwall.		
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	-	-	5	-	13	-	54	5	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	Cumberland.		
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	3	-	2	-	14	-	101	16	3	-	3	8	6	-	-	Derby.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	2	-	7	-	18	-	112	12	3	-	-	10	4	-	-	Devon.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	-	-	3	-	12	-	52	4	-	2	-	3	5	-	4	Dorset.		
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	4	-	12	-	70	7	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	Durham.		
-	-	-	11	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	22	5	-	6	-	14	-	61	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	Ely, Isle of.		
-	-	5	4	-	12	-	4	13	-	-	-	8	22	-	-	7	-	14	-	79	5	-	-	-	8	7	-	16	Essex.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	3	-	6	-	10	-	119	8	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	Gloucester.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	5	-	6	3	16	-	105	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	6	Hereford.		
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	16	3	-	9	-	19	-	89	5	4	-	-	5	5	-	-	Hertford.		
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	4	-	9	-	14	-	103	11	-	-	-	3	10	4	-	3	Huntingdon.	
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	11	22	-	-	5	-	11	-	39	7	-	-	-	5	9	-	7	Kent.		
-	-	42	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	4	-	12	-	46	4	-	-	-	-	6	10	5	-	Lancashire.	
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	-	-	4	-	15	-	72	7	4	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	Leicester.	
-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	2	-	5	-	15	-	94	5	3	-	-	5	4	-	-	Lincoln, The Parts of Holland.		
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	-	-	5	-	14	-	79	12	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	" " " Kesteven.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	10	-	2	-	16	-	81	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	6	" " " Lindsey.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	2	-	4	-	15	-	58	3	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	Middlesex.		
-	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	-	6	-	15	-	87	11	3	-	-	6	6	-	5	Mommouth.		
-	-	-	84	9	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	7	15	-	-	4	-	13	-	61	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	5	Norfolk.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	1	-	5	-	11	-	70	8	-	3	3	5	2	-	5	Northampton.		
-	-	5	-	22	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	17	-	-	4	-	12	-	52	5	-	-	-	4	6	-	10	Northumberland.		
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	3	-	7	-	20	-	127	12	4	-	-	11	5	-	-	Nottingham.		
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	5	-	4	-	15	-	71	9	3	-	-	5	5	-	-	Oxford.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	2	-	3	-	19	-	133	7	4	-	-	10	5	-	-	Peterborough, Soke of.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	-	-	8	-	15	-	111	7	5	-	-	6	5	-	-	Rutland.		
-	-	11	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	-	6	-	17	-	104	13	3	-	-	9	5	-	-	Shropshire.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	3	-	8	-	14	-	103	12	3	-	4	10	5	-	-	Somerset.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19	-	-	4	-	12	-	46	4	-	-	-	3	6	12	5	-	Southampton.	
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	7	-	16	-	95	11	3	-	-	5	6	-	-	Stafford.		
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	3	-	6	-	19	-	106	5	4	-	-	6	4	-	-	Suffolk, East.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	1	-	9	3	15	-	135	4	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	Do. West.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	-	-	11	-	17	-	141	25	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	Surrey.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	3	-	11	-	17	-	138	23	3	-	-	10	3	-	-	Sussex, East.		
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	-	-	6	-	12	-	53	6	-	-	-	5	9	11	8	Do. West.		
-	-	-	6	3	3	-	3	4	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	8	-	18	-	120	17	5	-	-	5	7	3	-	5	Warwick.	
-	-	3	-	3	4	5	-	-	3	-	-	6	19	3	-	5	-	15	-	114	33	4	-	4	10	4	-	-	Westmorland.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19	-	-	5	-	15	-	70	6	3	-	-	6	2	-	-	8	Wight, Isle of.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	23	-	-	5	-	15	-	74	12	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	12	Wiltshire.	
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	2	-	5	-	15	-	84	15	3	-	-	3	4	5	-	-	Worcester.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	-	-	4	-	11	-	46	5	-	-	-	4	7	-	4	-	Yorkshire, East Riding.	
-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	-	-	6	-	13	-	64	9	-	-	-	9	9	-	30	-	Do. North Riding.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	3	-	5	-	16	-	101	10	4	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	Do. West Riding.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	3	-	5	-	19	-	87	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	York, City and County of.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	4	-	4	-	15	-	91	25	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	Anglesey.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	-	-	2	-	14	-	61	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	Brecknock.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	3	-	8	-	14	-	97	20	3	-	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	Cardigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	-	-	7	-	16	-	91	15	3	-	-	3	5	3				

In the country as a whole the number of female agricultural labourers is 5·9 per cent. of that of males, but this proportion is very largely exceeded in a small number of counties. These are :—Northumberland 36·6 per cent., Durham 33·0, Carmarthen 24·8, Middlesex 17·0, Lincs. Holland 14·8, the Isle of Ely 14·3, Pembroke 12·4, Kent 10·8, and Cardigan 10·7. These counties seem to comprise three foci of female employment: (1) Northumberland and Durham, two contiguous counties in the extreme north, surrounded by three counties of very moderate female employment—Cumberland 5·3, Westmorland 5·8, and the North Riding 2·9; (2) Carmarthen 24·8, Pembroke 12·4, and Cardigan 10·7, three contiguous counties in the south-west angle of Wales, immediately to the north of which the female proportion falls to 2·8 in Montgomery and 3·0 in Merioneth; and (3) the Holland Division of Lincolnshire 14·8 and the Isle of Ely 14·3, again two contiguous counties surrounded by others by no means remarkable in this respect. In Middlesex and Kent the high proportions for females may be due to provision of work suited to them by market gardening. In Middlesex a relatively very large number of females were returned as gardeners' labourers, and in Kent there were many pea and fruit pickers. The latter statement applies also to the Isle of Ely and to Lincs. Holland, especially the former, in the rural districts of which the proportion of females over 12 years of age employed in agriculture is higher (at 110 per 1,000) than in those of any other county, Lincs. Holland coming next with 72, followed by Pembroke 68, Cardigan 67, and Carmarthen 58 per 1,000. This ratio is fairly high in Northumberland (48), but low in Durham (11), that for the rural districts of England and Wales being 20. In the rural districts of Wales as a whole it is 32 per 1,000.

049. Workers above Ground in Coal Mines.—Of 3,023 females so employed in England and Wales, 2,324, or 77 per cent., were returned from Lancashire, where 11 per cent. of male coal miners were found.

100-119. Makers of Bricks and Pottery.—These are almost entirely pottery workers, makers of bricks and unglazed tiles (102) forming less than 5 per cent. of the whole. The remainder are mainly potters (105), 26 per cent. of the whole, painters and decorators, 35 per cent., and kiln and oven workers, 2 per cent. of the total, those classified merely as "other workers" forming 29 per cent. Of these women no less than 79 per cent. were enumerated in Staffordshire alone (66 in Stoke C.B.), where 55 females per 1,000 aged 12 and over were so employed. In this county brick and pottery making are chiefly in the hands of females, whereas elsewhere male workers are in large excess. For the whole group 100-119 the sex proportions are :—England and Wales 37 per cent. females, Staffordshire 55. For brick and unglazed tile makers (102) the contrast is still sharper—England and Wales 16 and Staffordshire again 55 per cent. females. In England and Wales 88 per cent. of all pottery painters are females, 53 per cent. of potters (105), 50 per cent. of dippers and glazers, and 6 per cent. of kiln and oven workers.

The only counties besides Stafford where the general average of 2 per 1,000 females is exceeded are Derby 6, Worcester 5, and Shropshire 3.

150-9. Makers of Paints and Oils are not of numerical importance except in the East Riding, where their proportion is 5 per 1,000 females over 12 (7 in Hull C.B.).

Order VII. Metal Workers (not precious metals).—The 109,074 females so employed in England and Wales form 7 per 1,000 females aged 12 and over, or 2·2 per cent. of the total occupied—a very different proportion from that for males. The chief metal working occupations in female hands, with the percentages of total female metal workers employed in each, are as follows :—Press workers and stampers 20·6, machine tool workers 15·8, glazers, polishers, &c., 4·3, solderers 4·1, japanners 4·0, moulders, mainly core makers, 2·6, tinsmiths 2·6, grinders 1·6, smiths 1·5, other distinguished occupations of less numerical importance 12·2, and miscellaneous undistinguished occupations (278, 279) 30·7. The only item in this list calling for comment is that of smiths. Of the 1,665 females so returned, 641, or 38 per cent., were in the Urban District of Rowley Regis, in Staffordshire, which includes the locality of Cradley Heath, long noted for the forging of chains and anchors, largely by female labour. Industry Table No. 4 shows that of 1,404 females engaged in this industry 775 were in Rowley Regis, where also nearly 40 per cent. of the 5,573 males were found. The metal working occupations in which females take the largest share are as follows, the code number and percentage of female to total workers

being stated in each case:—254 pressworkers and stampers 81, 262 solderers 75, 241 japanners 64, 225 card clothiers, etc., 40, 232 file cutters 38, 269 wire workers 34, 238 polishers, etc., 30, 250 picklers 24, 228 cutlers (so returned) 14, 200 machine tool workers 10, 249 welders 10, 237 grinders 10, 263 tinnerns 10, 267 typewriter repairers 9, 259 sand blasters 8, 233 filers 8, 243 lock makers 8, 264 tinsmiths 8, and 224 brass finishers and turners 7 per cent.

The metal working occupations are very concentrated for females in the Birmingham industrial area, where 53 per cent. of the total so employed in England and Wales were enumerated. Their proportion per 1,000 females, 7 in England and Wales, is here 72, with an additional 11 employed as precious metal workers, 56 per cent. of the total of these being found in this area. The ratios are very much higher for each of the three counties concerned—Warwick 59, Stafford 39, and Worcester 38—than for any others, Carmarthen 18 (due to employment of women in the tinplate industry) being the only other county with a proportion in excess of the general average.

Order VIII. Workers in Precious Metals.—Of these nearly half are polishers and scratch brushers, most of this work being done by females. Most of these workers have already been seen to live in and around Birmingham, but over 30 per cent. were found in the West Riding, nearly all in Sheffield.

Order IX. Electrical Workers.—Scrutiny of the occupations, comprised in this order, in which females are most employed shows that they are concerned with the manufacture rather than with the installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus. Taking code nos. 301–304, 308 and 309 as of the former nature, and nos. 305–307, 310 and 311 as of the latter, we find that in the former group 29 per cent. of the personnel are females, and in the latter less than 1 per cent. Their share is still higher, 34 per cent., in the miscellaneous unspecified occupations (318, 319), which cover many of the lamp making processes, mainly in female hands—see Table 2 of the Industry Tables, which shows that almost one-third of these miscellaneous workers (318, 319) are engaged in lamp making. Table 4 of the same volume shows that 77 per cent. of all females employed in the incandescent lamp making industry in England and Wales were employed in London and Middlesex.

Order XI.1. Furriers, Tanners, etc.—Over half of these workers are furriers (332), an occupation in which females outnumber males by 73 per cent., although few are employed in the other occupations comprised in this group. London returns 65 per cent. of the furriers, who are there in the ratio of 2 per 1,000 females over 12.

Order XI.2. Makers of Leather Goods are found especially in the Birmingham industrial area and in Greater London, which together return 71 per cent. of the total. Their proportion is 5 per 1,000 in the Birmingham area (54 in Walsall, 3 in Birmingham and 5 in Staffordshire). In London it is 2 per 1,000.

Orders XII and XIII.—Females employed in making textiles, textile goods, and articles of dress have been dealt with already, along with males in the same occupations.

430–49. Makers of Foods.—Of these workers 33 per cent. were females, the occupations employing most females being bakers, who formed 28 per cent. of female food makers, and confectionery makers (435), 20 per cent. The latter occupation alone in this group is mainly (75 per cent.) in female hands. The proportion of female to total bakers in England and Wales was 24 per cent., but in most of the northern counties, as noted on page 110, females were in excess. In both Cumberland and Durham they formed 64 per cent. of the total, in the North Riding 57, in the West Riding 52, in Lancashire 51, and in Westmorland 50 per cent. of the total. In the Midlands and South the proportion of females in this occupation is quite small.

460–469. Makers of Tobacco, etc.—This work is mainly in the hands of females, who form 73 per cent. of the total so occupied. The particular occupations concerned are not distinguished in the tabulation. The same four towns, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Nottingham, which return 72 per cent. of the males so employed, return 70 per cent. of the females, their proportions per 1,000 being in London 3, Bristol 24, Liverpool 11, and Nottingham 10. The proportion of females to total workers reaches a maximum, for these four towns, of 84 per cent. in Liverpool.

Order XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture.—These occupations are not of much importance for females, who form only 5 per cent. of the total so employed. The occupations chiefly concerned, and the proportion of the total female workers in this order so employed, are :—Upholsterers 30 per cent., french polishers 19, basket makers 6, packing-case makers 6, and wood turners and machinists 5 per cent. As with males, these occupations are of special importance in London (4 per 1,000) and Buckinghamshire (8 per 1,000 females). Fifteen per cent. of the basket-makers were returned from Bucks.

510-9. Makers of Paper, etc.—Females take an important share in these occupations, forming 29 per cent. of the total workers so employed. They are of chief local importance in the same four counties as males, Bucks, Herts., Kent, and Westmorland each returning 3 per 1,000.

520-49. Printers, Bookbinders, etc.—The proportion of females in these occupations is considerable—30 per cent. of the total. It is highest for machine assistants (56 per cent., as against machine minders 6 per cent.), bookbinders (52 per cent.), photographers (44 per cent.) and miscellaneous unspecified occupations ("others") (59 per cent.). These four groups form 83 per cent. of the female total. As with males, the highest county proportion is that for London, 9 per 1,000 females, Herts. and Bucks. 8 and Beds. 7 coming next. Indeed, the Greater London ratio of 7 per 1,000 is not equalled in Table XLIX by that of any county remote from London.

Order XVI.3. Makers of Stationery and Cardboard Boxes, and other Workers in Paper.—The great majority—81 per cent.—of these workers are females, the two chief occupations concerned, cardboard box making and envelope and paper bag making, being almost entirely in their hands, though 77 per cent. of the directing staff—employers, managers and foremen—of the sub-order as a whole are males. Cardboard box makers, who form 54 per cent. of the female total, are of chief local importance in the counties of Gloucester 8 per 1,000 (Bristol 15), London 4, and Northants. 4 per 1,000.

Orders XVII and XVIII. Builders and Painters.—There are practically no females engaged in these occupations.

600-9. Rubber Workers.—Of these 39 per cent. are females. Like the males, they are of special importance in Manchester, 7 per 1,000 females, and Birmingham, 6 per 1,000, in each of which almost 20 per cent. of the total were enumerated.

Order XXII. Transport and Communication.—The only occupations under this heading of any importance for females are those of telegraph and telephone operators and messengers, 27 per cent. of the first, 83 of the second, and 13 per cent. of the third being females. Together, these three occupations account for 73 per cent. of all females employed in transport and communication.

Order XXIII. Commerce, Finance and Insurance.—In this order there are only two occupations distinguished which are of much importance for females. These are Nos. 770, proprietors and managers of wholesale and retail businesses, and 775, saleswomen and shop assistants, which together account for 94 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of shop-keepers in the former group can be shown to be about 92 per cent. for females in the same way in which it was shown to be 80 for males. It follows that about 92 per cent. of all females employed in business (other than clerks) are saleswomen or retail shop keepers, similarly the proportion of the total engaged in retail trade can be shown to be 84 per cent. The ratio of female to male shop assistants and of both to total population in different parts of the country, and the numbers of female clerks employed in connexion with commerce and finance, have already been considered in the corresponding section for males.

800-9. Public Administration.—Civil servants form 77 per cent. of these workers, nearly all the remainder being local authority officials and clerks. A new feature of this census is the entry for female police, who numbered 278 in England and Wales, 130 of these being in Greater London. Civil servants are also of special importance in the London area, where alone the general average of 4 per 1,000 over 12 is considerably exceeded. For Middlesex this ratio is 10, and for Greater London, London, and Surrey 8 each.

Order XXV. Professional Occupations.—In this order females are in considerable excess, their total of 359,982 comparing with 306,830 for males. This is mainly due to the large numbers of females in the teaching and nursing professions, these jointly accounting for 86 per cent. (teachers 57, sick nurses and mental attendants 29) of the total. For the rest, professional students, mainly no doubt of teaching and nursing, make up 3 per cent. of the total, nuns, scripture readers and other religious workers (code Nos. 821, 827) over 3, midwives 1½, and painters and other artists over 1 per cent. of the total.

But though teachers and nurses still constitute the great bulk of female professional workers, increase of the numbers returned under the more learned professions, which till recently included no females amongst their members, is a remarkable feature of this census. For most of these professions comparison can be made with the records of previous censuses, for inclusion in the occupation depends, not on the method of classification followed in the Census Office, but on admission to a roll of professional practitioners maintained by the profession itself. Even this, however, is only true in the main, for in 1911 medical officers, e.g., of the army and navy, were classed as army and navy officers, but in 1921 as members of the medical profession. And so for chaplains, etc. But ignoring slight sources of discrepancy such as this we may compare the members of the medical profession, with which the admission of women commenced first and has proceeded furthest, in 1911 and 1921, as follows:—

		1911.	1921.
Males	.. .. .	22,992	22,965
Females	.. .. .	477	1,253

While the number of males remained stationary, as a consequence of the war, that of females increased by 163 per cent., and their proportion of the total rose from 2 to 5 per cent. The only professional occupations distinguished in the census tabulation in which women are not now represented are the Established and Roman Catholic churches, whereas in 1911 barristers, solicitors and engineers also were exclusively males. Now we have to note 46 females as consultant engineers, 20 as barristers, and 17 as solicitors, while female Nonconformist ministers (826) have increased from 3 to 147, veterinary surgeons from 2 to 24, and architects from 7 to 49.

As regards local distribution, the counties returning most and fewest female professional workers in proportion to the population served are much the same as those already noted for professional men, Berks., Cambs., Middlesex, Oxford, and East Sussex returning some of the highest, and Durham, Northumberland, the Isle of Ely, Notts., Staffs., and the West Riding some of the lowest proportions for both sexes. Generally, as for males, proportions are higher in the residential than in the industrial counties. The range of variation for sick nurses is great, Carmarthen, with 0·9 per 1,000 population, and East Sussex, with 5·5, forming the extremes. Other ratios notably exceeding the general average of 2·5 are Sussex West 4·8, the Isle of Wight 4·5, London 4·0 (Greater London 3·6), Surrey 3·9, Kent 3·7, Somerset 3·7, Westmorland 3·6, and Carnarvon 3·6. At the other extreme we get, next to Carmarthen, Durham 1·1, Glamorgan 1·4, Monmouth 1·4, Staffs. 1·5, the Isle of Ely 1·5, Derby 1·6 and Lincs. Holland 1·6. Broadly speaking, nurses are most abundant in the large towns and progressively less so till a minimum is reached in the rural districts, while for teachers the reverse applies, proportions being high in the rural districts (for female teachers only—see page 115) and much lower in London and the county boroughs. Doubtless more nurses are required in the towns to staff hospitals, which serve also the rural districts, and more teachers in the rural districts because classes are necessarily smaller. The proportion of teachers might perhaps be expected to vary but little as between the residential and industrial type of county, being determined, so far as the state schools are concerned, chiefly by legal requirements. But the following lists seem to show that the type of county does influence the provision of teachers. Comparing with the general average of 5·4 per 1,000 population we have, on the one hand, Berks., Cambs., Hunts., Oxford, Rutland, Suffolk West, Sussex East and West, and Westmorland all with 8 per 1,000, and, on the other, Durham, Northumberland, the West Riding, Derby, the Isle of Ely, Lancs., Leicester, London, Notts., Staffs., and Warwick all with 4·5–5·0. The second list is indeed of a much more urban type than the first, but it may be doubted whether so wide a discrepancy is to be explained entirely as a consequence of this.

Order XXVII. Personal Service.—Attention has already been directed to the very large proportion, almost one-third, of all female workers so employed. As this proportion refers only to the gainfully occupied, it would, of course, be immensely increased if account could also be taken of those females occupied with the domestic duties of the home, although classified as unoccupied because not working for payment or profit. Even the workers for payment or profit in personal service, however, form 33 per cent. of all females returned as occupied, and over 10 per cent. of all females aged 12 and upwards. Of these workers in personal service, 69 per cent. are indoor domestic servants, 7 per cent. charwomen, 7 per cent. lodging house keepers, 6 per cent. laundry workers, 3 per cent. waitresses, 2 per cent. publicans, etc. (914), and 1 per cent. each, barmaids, restaurant keepers, and caretakers and office keepers, leaving only 3 per cent. in all other forms of personal service.

900. Indoor Domestic Service thus remains by far the most important, in the numerical sense, of the occupations pursued by females. In it they outnumber males by 19 to 1, forming 95 per cent. of the total so employed.

The local distribution of these workers, who form 23 per cent. of all occupied females, has already been considered in connexion with Table XLV. Their numbers are there related to the total population of each county, but the result is practically the same if they are stated in proportion to females over 12, as in Table XLIX, or indeed if workers in personal service generally are stated in either of these ways. By any one of these four methods of statement Sussex East, Sussex West and Surrey occupy positions amongst the first four in the list, in the order named, and by each of them Stafford, Warwick, and the chief textile and mining counties are grouped together at the bottom of the list. For the details of this distribution reference may accordingly be made to Table XLV.

912. Lodging and Boarding House Keepers.—Females in this occupation form 94 per cent. of the total for both sexes, and, as already noted, 7 per cent. of all females engaged in personal service. Their local distribution is of interest as an indication (except in the cases of Oxford and Cambridge) of the importance to the various areas of tourist traffic. The highest county proportions per 1,000 females are as follows:—The Isle of Wight 33, Sussex East and Cardigan 25 each, Sussex West 23, Merioneth 22, Carnarvon 20, Radnor 19, Westmorland 17, Flint 17, Devon 16, the North Riding and Denbigh 15 each, Somerset 13, Dorset, Lincs. Lindsey, Oxford, Hants. and the East Riding 12 each, Cornwall, Cumberland, Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk East 11 each, Anglesey and Cambridge 10 each. The numbers so employed are relatively larger in the small towns than elsewhere, the proportion per 1,000 females, 7 in England and Wales, being 4 in London, 8 in the county boroughs, 9 in the smaller towns, and 4 in the rural districts.

916. Waitresses.—These workers, in contrast to the last mentioned, are relatively numerous in London, where their ratio of 8 per 1,000 is exceeded by Radnor, 10, alone amongst the counties, Carnarvon, 7, and Sussex East and Westmorland, 5 each, coming next. The numbers so employed diminish with decreasing urbanisation, being 4 per 1,000 in the county boroughs, 2 in the smaller towns, and 1 in the rural districts. The ratio of 8 for London considerably exceeds that of 6 for Greater London, thereby probably indicating that these workers on the whole have to live near their work. Excess for London is the general rule for manual workers (makers of clothing and foods, workers in wood and paper, packers, etc.) unless, as with laundries, the places of employment are largely suburban. For teachers and clerks, on the other hand, the Greater London ratio is the larger, so it seems probable that non-manual workers tend to live farther from their work. Similar facts for males are quoted on page 116.

918. Laundry Workers.—Females form 92 per cent. of the total in this occupation, the majority of males serving the laundry industry being employed in other capacities. Their local distribution is very similar to that of domestic servants and of workers in personal service generally, ratios being highest for those counties where there is sufficient wealth to pay for personal service. That for Middlesex, 15 per 1,000, is highest of all, but this is largely due to concentration of the London laundry industry in Acton and Willesden, over 9 per cent. of all the female laundry workers in Greater London being returned by these two Middlesex areas. (In Acton their ratio was 69, and in Willesden 21 per 1,000.) Middlesex apart, East Sussex heads the county list, as also for domestic servants and personal service generally, its proportion being 14 per 1,000. Next come Surrey and Berks., each 13, Oxford,

Herts. and London, each 11, and Dorset, Kent, Rutland, Hants., and the Isle of Wight, each 10 (Greater London 11). At the other extreme we have such counties as Staffs., Derby, Durham, and Glamorgan, each 3, the proportions in Wales being generally low, in no case exceeding, and only in that of Radnor equalling, the general average of 7 for England and Wales.

922. Charwomen, Office Cleaners.—This occupation ranks next to domestic service, as regards numbers employed, in the personal service group. It is associated to a remarkable extent with city life, the proportion per 1,000 females being 17 in London, 9 in the county boroughs, 5 in the smaller towns, and 3 in the rural districts. In Greater London the ratio is 13, and the only counties besides London where the general average of 8 is exceeded are Lancs. and Warwick, 9 each. The low position of these counties, as regards domestic servants, in Table XLV, is thus to some slight extent explained and compensated.

930-39. Clerks.—The females so employed have already been dealt with, along with the males.

940-2. Warehousewomen and Storekeepers.—The large majority, 74 per cent., of females in these occupations are classed as assistants, whereas for males the proportion of assistants is only 17 per cent. This is, however, only an illustration of the general rule that the average age of occupied females is much less than that of occupied males. In this case 61 per cent. of the females, but only 25 per cent. of the males, are under the age of 25. There are three counties in which this occupation is of special importance for females. Against a ratio of only 2 per 1,000 for England and Wales, Stafford returns 12, Warwick 11, and Leicester 10. This is largely because the occupation is much more in female hands in these counties than elsewhere. The three counties named return 43 per cent. of all the females, but only 10 per cent. of the males, in this occupation in England and Wales. In the country generally 18 per cent. of these workers are females, but in this group of counties 49 per cent., and in Staffs. 57 per cent., are females.

944-9. Packers (other than textile packers).—This is mainly a women's occupation, 61 per cent. of all so classified being females. The general average of 6 per 1,000 females is most exceeded by Gloucester 16 (the proportion of female packers in this county being 77, and in the tobacco industry 89, per cent.), the East Riding 12, London 11, Notts. 10, and Essex, Warwick and Worcester 8 each. For Greater London, in accordance with the rule pointed out on pages 116 and 126 for manual workers generally, the proportion is 9.

6. Age Distribution in Occupations.—Males.

The proportion, per 1,000 at all ages, of males of each of the 12 age groups distinguished in the occupational tables is shown in Table L for the most important occupations and groups of occupations, and for those of chief interest from this point of view.

The facts having been thus made available for reference, it must suffice here merely to call attention to a few of their most striking features. To avoid repetition, the words "excess" and "deficiency" will be used to imply relative excess or deficiency in the proportion at any age per 1,000 at all ages for any occupation as compared with the same proportion for all occupied males. Thus, this latter proportion for ages (last birthday) 20-24 being 116, a proportion of 174 at this age for any occupation would represent 50 per cent. excess.

Order II. Agricultural Workers.—The average age is high, excess being recorded at each age over 45. But at each of the first three ages distinguished, the proportion of youths is also in excess. This is due entirely to high figures for agricultural labourers at these ages, whereas excess in later life is the rule for all the types of agricultural workers distinguished in the table. It would appear that youths in agricultural districts commonly undertake at least temporary work for a time on the land, then at about 15-20 migration to the cities and recruitment for the services lessen the proportions for those remaining. But about middle life this tendency exhausts itself, and partly perhaps as a result of change from other pursuits to agriculture, but certainly also as a consequence of the low mortality of these workers, they become progressively more numerous again as life advances, large excess being attained in old age. This movement sets in later in life, and does not progress so far, in the case of agricultural labourers as of the other agricultural occupations distinguished. The excesses at the highest ages are particularly large for gardeners.

TABLE L.—MALES. PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN EACH OCCUPATION AT 12 AGE GROUPS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Code No.	Occupation.	Total over 12	12-	14-	16-	18-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 & over.
	All Males	1,000	54	52	50	48	104	190	180	153	56	43	32	38
	All Occupied Males	1,000	4	39	53	53	116	211	202	170	61	44	29	17
	Unoccupied and Retired Males	1,000	393	140	34	13	25	32	31	39	26	38	52	177
	I. Fishermen	1,000	0	12	34	52	130	216	201	183	68	54	30	21
	II. Agricultural Occupations	1,000	5	49	61	53	97	164	168	171	76	61	50	41
010	Farmers	1,000	0	1	2	4	30	153	134	152	107	87	64	66
011	Gardeners	1,000	0	24	39	36	67	142	167	202	96	84	71	68
015	Farm Bailiffs	1,000	0	1	2	5	37	176	270	279	101	68	39	22
020	Shepherds	1,000	1	20	28	24	34	152	206	230	107	82	62	34
021-4	Agricultural Labourers	1,000	8	69	83	71	118	166	148	142	65	54	44	32
	III. 1. Coal Miners	1,000	2	48	68	68	140	211	192	148	45	31	19	7
041	Subordinate Superintending Staff	1,000	—	1	2	6	34	197	317	275	82	52	25	9
042	Hewers and Getters	1,000	0	21	35	44	141	290	320	160	41	24	12	3
043	Persons conveying material to the Shaft	1,000	1	132	217	188	211	128	66	38	9	6	3	1
044	Persons making and repairing Roads	1,000	0	8	20	33	106	202	204	201	85	75	50	16
047	Other Workers below Ground	1,000	1	37	51	58	121	199	185	178	70	54	34	12
049	Other Workers above Ground	1,000	14	103	87	63	106	171	150	143	59	48	38	18
	2. Metalliferous Miners	1,000	0	15	38	46	111	231	226	177	60	49	34	13
	3 & 4. Other Miners and Quarriers	1,000	1	19	30	38	103	196	222	203	76	56	38	18
	IV. 1. Coke Oven Workers	1,000	1	8	22	48	96	229	265	214	55	33	21	8
	2. Makers of Lime, Cement, Patent Fuel, &c.	1,000	1	21	37	47	122	220	218	184	61	45	29	15
	V. 1. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware	1,000	12	67	60	50	102	193	202	179	59	39	25	12
102	Brick, &c., Makers	1,000	4	51	59	56	116	221	209	158	50	39	24	13
105	Potters, &c.	1,000	9	43	42	36	89	200	224	214	69	40	26	8
109	Kiln and Oven Men	1,000	2	12	23	35	91	229	262	216	63	35	24	8
	2. Makers of Glass and Glass Ware	1,000	6	97	108	73	123	188	166	142	43	26	18	10
124	Blowers and Finishers	1,000	1	55	123	96	141	199	161	133	42	27	14	8
	VI. 1. Workers in Chemical Processes	1,000	1	15	26	30	86	221	251	217	70	44	27	12
	2. Makers of Paints, Oils, Grease, Soap, &c.	1,000	1	18	36	53	125	227	223	184	59	44	26	14
	VII. Metal Workers	1,000	1	37	69	69	136	231	196	140	48	33	21	10
160-9	Employers, Managers, Foremen	1,000	—	0	1	2	24	103	318	267	84	56	32	23
170-8	Furnacemen, Puddlers and Rollers	1,000	0	11	23	30	107	259	251	192	59	37	23	8
180-9	Foundry Workers	1,000	3	48	67	50	119	228	207	160	51	35	23	9
180	Metal Moulders	1,000	3	56	81	58	128	241	199	138	41	29	18	8
190	Smiths	1,000	1	22	47	49	101	201	209	188	70	54	39	16
200	Machine Tool Workers	1,000	1	34	77	86	177	244	179	124	36	21	14	5
210-3	Fitters, &c., and their Labourers	1,000	1	22	64	80	174	251	184	132	41	28	17	6
222	Boiler Makers, Platers, &c.	1,000	0	20	71	88	161	237	187	138	52	28	17	6
223	Boiler Makers' and Platers' Labourers	1,000	0	24	35	36	126	246	219	189	61	37	21	6
224	Brass Finishers	1,000	2	48	86	77	130	208	178	143	52	39	26	11
235, 237-2	Gasfitters, Pipe Fitters and Plumbers	1,000	1	40	64	50	101	232	231	162	54	34	21	10
236, 253	Gasfitters' and Plumbers' Labourers	1,000	2	99	171	144	168	171	106	84	26	17	9	3
237, 238	Grinders, Glaziers, Polishers, &c.	1,000	2	34	59	56	130	257	228	154	39	22	12	7
244, 245	Mechanical Engineers and Mechanics	1,000	1	44	113	122	146	207	161	117	37	27	16	9
248	Motor Mechanics	1,000	1	54	117	110	218	312	136	41	6	3	1	1
255	Riveters	1,000	0	13	36	63	159	262	235	154	51	28	14	3
264	Sheet Metal Workers	1,000	1	39	71	64	129	223	181	140	58	43	27	18
265	Tool Makers	1,000	0	32	81	104	180	267	165	103	28	19	13	8
	VIII. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate	1,000	0	41	67	49	91	222	220	157	56	45	29	23
	IX. Electrical Apparatus, Makers and Fitters	1,000	1	36	88	89	177	268	196	103	23	12	5	2
305-7, 311	Electrical Engineers, Electricians, Wiremen	1,000	0	31	88	95	188	274	193	95	20	10	4	2
	X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	1,000	0	32	60	52	118	217	179	135	63	54	37	33
	XI. 1. Furriers, Skinners, Leather Dressers, &c.	1,000	1	23	52	59	109	202	189	184	69	52	38	22
344	2. Leather Goods Makers	1,000	2	25	40	35	78	180	214	214	77	60	42	33
	Saddlers	1,000	1	15	27	21	54	149	223	234	98	76	56	46
350-9	XII. Textile Workers	1,000	36	74	66	57	106	185	170	163	61	43	27	12
	Employers, Managers, Overlookers	1,000	—	1	5	12	47	197	276	272	87	55	31	17
363	Card, &c., Frame Tenters	1,000	8	37	61	78	130	169	167	164	72	55	41	18
365	Spinners and Piecers	1,000	30	88	110	104	138	188	146	113	42	25	12	4
	Do.—Cotton	1,000	26	72	100	102	130	197	156	111	45	27	12	3
	Do.—Wool and Worsted	1,000	53	168	167	119	128	127	95	74	32	20	12	5
370	Weavers	1,000	36	57	51	51	134	206	157	157	57	46	33	14
	Do.—Cotton	1,000	44	67	58	54	143	209	157	150	49	37	24	8
	Do.—Wool and Worsted	1,000	2	14	23	37	94	194	151	154	98	90	80	33
381	Dye Mixers and Dyers	1,000	1	16	42	49	114	220	202	193	73	49	29	12
384	Sourcers, Calenderers and Finishers	1,000	3	36	55	64	135	207	180	171	64	47	26	12
	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	1,000	3	33	47	43	98	195	197	194	69	53	37	31
402-3	Cutters	1,000	1	14	38	57	133	255	213	174	53	33	21	8
404	Tailors, Tailors' Pressers and Machinists	1,000	1	32	48	41	111	206	183	186	67	53	39	33
412	Boot and Shoe Makers (not Factory)	1,000	1	25	41	37	88	190	181	180	76	65	54	62
413	Clickers and Cutters	1,000	4	51	73	72	141	241	183	142	49	34	22	8
414	Other Skilled Boot and Shoe Operatives	1,000	4	47	62	66	127	189	178	183	61	44	26	13
	XIV. 1. Makers of Foods	1,000	2	31	52	54	101	215	212	186	62	43	26	14
433	Bakers	1,000	2	38	65	64	114	226	197	163	56	38	25	12
	2. Makers of Drinks	1,000	1	24	42	41	87	183	212	216	81	55	35	18
	3. Makers of Tobacco	1,000	0	18	82	61	140	214	196	137	54	42	29	17
	XV. 1. Workers in Wood	1,000	2	41	59	42	90	183	222	164	69	56	40	27
473	Cabinet Makers	1,000	1	59	77	49	109	194	195	143	57	50	39	27
474	Carpenters	1,000	2	38	53	34	78	180	231	162	76	65	48	33
478	French Polishers	1,000	1	39	59	37	106	218	246	167	48	30	25	15
480	Pattern Makers	1,000	1	48	106	74	149	235	170	111	39	35	21	11
486	Wood Turners, &c.	1,000	1	29	61	64	119	236	221	148	50	37	22	12
	2. Upholsterers, &c.	1,000	1	41	63	43	114	221	206	160	58	43	29	19
	XVI. 1. Makers of Paper, &c.	1,000	2	55	84	79	144	209	169	140	51	35	22	10
	2. Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers	1,000	1	48	56	41	94	212	206	197	64	42	25	14
522-3	Compositors	1,000	0	21	29	24	87	236	211	227	75	50	28	12
522	Do.—Hand	1,000	0	24	33	24	87	226	198	226	80	56	32	14
523	Do.—Machine	1,000	0	9	14	22	86	281	274	232	53	19	9	1
	3. Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, &c.	1,000	4	63	78	54	106	206	208	161	50	36	22	12

TABLE L continued.—MALES. PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN EACH OCCUPATION AT 12 AGE GROUPS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Code No.	Occupation.	Total over 12	12-	14-	16-	18-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 & over.
	XVII. Builders, Bricklayers, Contractors, &c.	1,000	1	12	21	23	72	172	250	222	86	69	47	25
564	Builders' Labourers ..	1,000	0	11	25	34	99	205	255	230	73	49	30	9
565	Bricklayers ..	1,000	1	20	32	25	50	134	288	213	84	74	52	27
566	Bricklayers' Labourers ..	1,000	1	11	25	30	117	225	227	205	67	46	28	9
567	Plasterers ..	1,000	1	26	33	21	56	141	297	180	87	74	52	30
572	Masons ..	1,000	1	16	21	16	36	124	261	225	102	90	70	36
577	Platelayers ..	1,000	0	0	1	9	75	241	264	222	83	62	35	9
581	Contractors' Labourers, Navvies	1,000	0	3	8	17	82	174	240	210	80	55	37	17
	XVIII. Painters and Decorators ..	1,000	1	24	31	27	74	204	195	200	98	84	71	48
	XIX. 1. Rubber Workers ..	1,000	1	28	48	55	136	265	215	190	46	30	19	7
633	Drafters and Brush Makers ..	1,000	3	45	74	51	91	181	164	170	75	66	46	34
662	Shipwrights ..	1,000	0	28	96	169	196	166	122	43	41	25	24	24
	XXII. Persons employed in Transport and Communication.	1,000	7	74	50	47	116	220	206	164	53	35	20	8
	1. Railway Transport Workers ..	1,000	0	6	33	66	157	247	203	167	57	40	19	5
701	Locomotive Drivers, Firemen, Cleaners.	1,000	0	3	41	113	221	215	176	138	45	30	15	3
702	Railway Guards ..	1,000	—	0	1	5	71	242	265	241	84	59	26	6
703	Signalmen ..	1,000	—	7	13	11	80	253	238	218	79	65	29	7
704	Shunters and Pointsmen ..	1,000	0	1	6	25	159	369	238	125	32	21	10	6
706	Railway Porters ..	1,000	0	9	47	81	176	278	186	133	43	29	15	3
	2. Road Transport Workers ..	1,000	1	21	42	49	121	255	234	165	50	33	20	9
718-9	Horse Drivers ..	1,000	1	12	40	61	116	195	221	199	68	47	29	11
720-1	Motor Vehicle Drivers ..	1,000	0	2	17	51	165	355	256	115	23	10	5	1
723	Van Boys and Van Guards ..	1,000	8	321	399	118	45	44	33	20	5	3	2	1
745	Grooms and Horsekeepers ..	1,000	1	23	40	39	85	188	212	200	82	61	46	21
	3. Water Transport Workers ..	1,000	0	7	22	38	114	234	230	201	68	46	28	12
733-4	Navigating and Engineering Officers and Pilots.	1,000	0	2	7	14	104	270	252	206	70	44	21	10
735	Seamen and Deck Hands ..	1,000	1	15	55	82	185	261	176	124	43	30	19	9
736	Firemen, Trimmers, Greasers, &c.	1,000	0	2	9	39	185	359	223	122	31	18	9	3
738	Boatmen and Bargemen ..	1,000	1	17	36	37	85	179	220	211	79	64	46	25
741-5	Dock Labourers ..	1,000	0	3	11	22	72	188	253	256	87	59	37	12
751	Postmen and Post Office Sorters	1,000	0	1	2	9	111	257	317	224	55	14	7	3
758	Messengers ..	1,000	70	621	184	23	10	18	23	27	10	7	4	3
759	Porters ..	1,000	1	25	67	62	92	163	197	204	77	56	39	17
	XXIII. Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks).	1,000	2	30	42	39	83	207	229	201	67	47	31	22
770	Proprietors and Managers of Dealing Businesses.	1,000	0	1	3	6	33	182	281	164	90	64	43	33
773	Commercial Travellers ..	1,000	0	1	5	14	79	257	259	221	72	46	29	17
775	Salesmen and Shop Assistants	1,000	5	81	115	99	164	241	139	92	27	18	11	6
777	Costermongers ..	1,000	1	20	36	35	77	189	215	198	70	62	57	40
778	Newspaper Sellers ..	1,000	43	237	100	80	69	120	104	80	36	29	27	15
	XXIV. 1. Persons employed in Public Administration.	1,000	0	4	13	18	149	316	242	162	48	27	12	9
800	Civil Service Officials and Clerks	1,000	0	2	9	18	172	318	220	162	56	26	10	7
805	Local Authority Officials and Clerks.	1,000	0	12	34	35	113	234	218	186	70	51	27	20
808-9	Police ..	1,000	—	0	0	3	139	391	310	140	9	4	1	1
	XXV. Professional Occupations ..	1,000	0	6	19	40	97	222	219	197	83	53	32	27
820-6	Clergymen and Ministers ..	1,000	—	0	0	1	6	127	235	261	123	103	73	71
820	Clergymen, Anglican Church ..	1,000	—	—	—	—	3	114	214	259	134	114	80	82
826	Nonconformist Ministers ..	1,000	—	—	0	1	8	129	271	276	107	91	66	51
830	Barristers ..	1,000	—	—	—	—	12	169	238	237	120	92	70	62
831	Solicitors ..	1,000	—	—	—	—	9	147	242	249	133	99	64	57
840	Registered Medical Practitioners	1,000	—	—	0	0	18	186	239	281	123	79	43	31
850	Teachers (not Music Teachers)	1,000	0	2	7	19	45	280	269	211	93	54	12	8
860-2	Consultant Engineers ..	1,000	—	0	3	10	52	235	280	227	81	55	31	26
863	Architects ..	1,000	—	2	10	18	61	223	281	199	80	60	35	31
866	Analytical Chemists ..	1,000	0	6	45	116	235	319	157	85	25	17	10	5
	XXVI. Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport.	1,000	2	31	43	45	105	245	225	177	56	36	23	12
	XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service.	1,000	2	35	39	35	73	172	216	224	81	58	39	26
900	Domestic Servants ..	1,000	4	93	86	59	105	193	174	151	53	41	26	15
914	Innkeepers, Publicans ..	1,000	0	3	5	5	10	103	255	333	120	80	48	32
915	Barmen ..	1,000	0	14	54	77	173	271	199	128	35	26	16	7
916	Waiters ..	1,000	0	19	58	69	149	278	187	137	45	30	20	8
920	Hairdressers ..	1,000	6	84	55	44	94	230	218	170	46	27	17	9
	XXVIII. Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority); Typists.	1,000	0	31	81	87	173	253	172	118	38	25	14	8
	XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers.	1,000	5	39	57	55	108	213	196	184	63	42	26	12
941	Warehouse and Storekeepers' Assistants.	1,000	31	183	162	77	93	145	117	106	37	25	16	8
	XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.	1,000	0	10	26	35	89	226	250	212	70	45	27	10
970-1	General & Undefined Labourers	1,000	1	18	35	41	113	198	194	196	77	60	45	22
979	"Out of Work" (not otherwise described)	1,000	6	142	114	95	194	156	94	86	34	30	31	18

Coal Miners are in excess at ages under 35, and in deficiency at all higher ages, the tendency of the proportions returned to relative decrease as life advances being very definite. As a result the proportion of coal miners under 35 years of age is 55.8 per cent., whereas that of all occupied males is only 47.6. This youthfulness is most pronounced in the case of workers conveying material to the shaft, 54 per cent. of whom are boys under 20 years of age, and less than 6 per cent. men over 45. Hewers and getters are mainly in the prime of life, being in excess only at ages 20-45, with very small proportions in old age. Workers making and repairing roads form the oldest class of miners distinguished, including comparatively few boys, and many old men. Their proportion under 35 is only 37 per cent. Workers above ground are in large excess at ages under 20, in some deficiency at each age 20-60, and again in some excess at 60-70. Few miners work in any capacity at ages over 70, but relatively more above ground than elsewhere.

Metal Workers as a whole are decidedly young, showing excess at all ages 16-34, and deficiency at all other ages. This feature, which is noted also in most of the county reports, may be a consequence of the large recruitment of these occupations during the war. It applies in greater or less degree to most of the separate occupations included in the table, smiths and, naturally, employers, managers and foremen, being the chief exceptions. Motor mechanics and men describing themselves merely as mechanics or mechanical engineers are particularly youthful.

Electrical Workers are still more youthful. They also show excess at each age 16-34 and deficiency at all others, but in considerably greater degree.

Leather Dressers, etc., and Leather Goods Makers are, on the whole, above the average age, the latter particularly so, showing excess at all ages over, and deficiency at all under, 35. They include the saddlers, whose ages are particularly high, presumably because of small demand for new entrants into this trade.

Textile Workers rule young on the whole, but not so young as metal workers. They show excess at all ages under 20, and at no others. These excesses are greatest for the earliest working ages, 31 per cent. of all occupied boys of 12 and 13 in England and Wales being textile workers (Table LII), but abolition of the half-time system* has, since the date of the census, put an end to this state of affairs. The figures for the separate occupations present some features of interest. Card frame tenters (363) show excess, generally speaking, at ages under 25 and over 55, with deficiency in middle life. Spinners and piecers are very young (showing excess at each age under, and deficiency at each age over 25), especially in the wool and worsted industry. Weavers are considerably older, approximating much more closely to the average age distribution, but in their case the position as between cotton and wool is reversed, cotton weavers being decidedly young, and wool and worsted weavers old.

Order XIII. Makers of Dress are, on the whole, old, showing in the mass excess at all ages over 45, and at no others. This applies to the two largest occupations in the order, tailors and non-factory bootmakers. Factory boot operatives are much younger men.

Workers in Wood are for the most part of or above average age. This applies particularly to carpenters, who share with other workers associated with the building industry the feature of large excesses at the latest age periods. Pattern makers, on the other hand, share the youthfulness of the metal workers, with whose industry they are associated.

Makers of Paper show excesses only at ages under 25, and

Printers and Bookbinders at those under 18 and over 25. In the case of the latter, it may be noted that while hand compositors include many elderly men, very few machine compositors are over 60.

Order XVII. Builders, etc.—These are of exceptionally advanced age, the order as a whole showing deficiency at each age under, and excess at each age over, 35. This applies alike to bricklayers, plasterers and masons, excess of age being highest for the latter, whose proportion over 65 is more than double the average. Builders' and bricklayers' labourers also include few young men, but their proportions at the highest ages are far below those of the skilled operatives. Navvies are particularly old, very few being under 20, and large excesses occurring at each age over 45.

Order XVIII. Painters resemble the building operatives, with whose work they are associated, in showing excess at ages 35 and under 70, while at all ages under 35 their numbers are comparatively low.

Railway Transport Workers resemble members of other services (civil service, police, postmen) in showing large excesses in the prime of working life, 18-44 in their case, and deficiency at all other ages. This concentration is at its maximum in the case of drivers firemen and cleaners and of porters, with excesses only between

* See Note * on p. 89.

the ages of 18 and 35, which include more than half the total in each case, and deficiencies at all other ages. These are also the youngest of the railway men, shunters and pointsmen showing excesses between 20 and 45, and signalmen and guards between 25 and 65, with deficiencies at other ages in each case.

Road Transport Workers as a whole show the same concentration on early adult life as railway men, but in even greater degree, only the three age periods between 20 and 35 showing excess. This applies chiefly to motor drivers, horse drivers being in excess at all ages between 35 and 65, and horse keepers at all ages over 35.

Van boys and guards are naturally very young, 73 per cent. being under 18, and 85 under 20, but men at all ages are so returned.

Water Transport Workers are on the whole considerably older than either railway or road men, their numbers being in excess at all ages between 25 and 65, and at no others. This is largely due to the high age of dock labourers, who may be compared in this respect with navvies. They are in excess at all ages between 35 and 70, and at no others. Seamen and deck hands are very much younger, their excesses being confined to ages between 16 and 35, as are those of firemen to ages between 20 and 45. Officers are somewhat older than the crews they command, but the oldest of the water transport occupations is that of boatmen and bargemen, with excesses at all age periods over 35, and at no others.

Messengers (758) are almost entirely boys, 62 per cent. being of ages 14 and 15, and only 10 per cent. over 20.

Porters (759) on the other hand are largely men of mature age, their numbers being in excess at all ages between 45 and 70, as also at 18 and 19.

Order XXIII. Workers in Commerce and Finance are on the whole of mature age, excesses being limited to ages over 35, which include 60 per cent. of the whole. This is mainly due to the shopkeepers, etc. (770), who form so large a part of these workers. Their excesses occur at the same ages, but are of larger extent, the proportion over 35 being 77 per cent. Shop assistants, on the other hand, are young, excess for them being limited to ages under 35, which include almost 71 per cent. of the whole. Costermongers are chiefly of mature age, returning excesses, like shopkeepers, at all ages over 35, but the proportion over this age, 64 per cent., is considerably less than for shopkeepers. Newspaper sellers are very young, excesses being limited to ages under 20, which include 52 per cent. of the whole.

Order XXV. Professional Workers are of particularly mature age, excesses being returned at all ages over 25, which include 84 per cent. of the whole. The chief cause of this is the longevity of many of these occupations. Another consideration, applying to the separate occupations but not to the order as a whole, is that youths in training are not, as in other cases, included with the occupation for which they are preparing, but form by themselves a separate occupation, "professional students" (868). The difference in treatment is due to the fact that the apprentice is already a worker at his craft, whereas the professional student is not.

This feature of maturity is most developed in the case of the clergy of the Established Church, whose excess at each age from 55-64 onwards is the highest in Table L, except at 65-69, where it is equalled by that of wool and worsted weavers. Diminished recruitment of the ranks of the clergy of late years must contribute to this result as well as their well-known longevity. Barristers and solicitors are also amongst the most mature of the workers dealt with, but not so much so as the clergy, their ages being broadly similar to those of farmers. Medical practitioners are not quite so old. Their proportions at the highest ages are decidedly less, but at 45-54 their excess is the greatest in Table L. Consultant engineers and architects are younger still, though they also are in excess at each age from 25 onwards, and at no others. Analytical chemists form an exception to the professional rule, being in excess at each age between 18 and 35, and at no others. They are believed to include many youths engaged in performing routine laboratory tests. Teachers resemble workers in various other services in showing excesses confined to the mid period of working life—between 25 and 65 in their case.

Order XXVIII. Clerks are chiefly youths and young men, being in excess at all ages 16-35, and no others. Their ages are similar to those of shop assistants, except that the latter include many, and clerks few, boys under 16.

General and Undefined Labourers (970-971) are, like dock labourers and navvies, men of over average age, showing excess at all ages over 45, and deficiency at all earlier ages. The proportion over 45 is 40 per cent., as compared with 32 for all occupied males, but for dock labourers it is 45, and for navvies 52 per cent. Navvies are indeed considerably the oldest of these three kindred groups of unskilled elderly labourers, who presumably tend rather to drift into these occupations as others fail than to choose them deliberately in early life.

Out of Work (979).—Notwithstanding the instruction on the schedule that the usual occupation should be stated whether the worker was in employment or not at the time of the census, 50,865 males (and 23,479 females) were returned simply as out of work. It is of interest to note that 55 per cent. of these were under 25 years of age. This may not be so much a case of inaccurate return of occupation by the younger men as of inability to return any occupation on the part of young men who had not obtained work after discharge from military service. The excess is greatest at the earliest ages, which can be little affected by this consideration, but which probably included many boys who had not yet succeeded in finding the job they wanted.

7. Age Distribution in Occupations.—Females.

Occupied females are naturally very much younger than occupied males, only 30·8 per cent. of the former, as against 52·4 per cent. of the latter, being more than 35 years old. This youthfulness applies most of all to the industrial employment of females, personal service, which covers 33 per cent. of the whole, showing excess over the general average for the occupied in Table LI at every age over 35, and deficiency at all earlier ages. Generally speaking, it is, as might be expected, the occupations longest in female hands which return excesses for the numbers employed in later life. These include, in addition to personal service, agriculture, some processes in dress manufacture, shopkeeping (770), and sick nursing.

The fact that agricultural workers return excesses at each age from 45 upwards is largely due to the very high ages of those returned as farmers, who form almost a quarter of the whole. Of these farmers 59 per cent. are widows, nearly always, no doubt, carrying on the farms of their late husbands. Farmers' relatives, also, who form over 18 per cent. of the total agricultural workers, are of high age, showing excess at each age from 35 on. Perhaps a better indication, therefore, of the ages of females taking to agricultural work as a means of livelihood rather than through force of family circumstances would be furnished by the figures for those returned as agricultural labourers, who form 39 per cent. of the whole. In their case excess is limited to the years between 16 and 25, and between 55 and 70. Under 25 these labourers are nearly all single; over 55 mainly married and widowed. It seems, therefore, that this is an occupation entered by girls on leaving school and given up on marriage, like industrial employments, but that some elderly married and widowed women also are forced, probably by adverse circumstances, to take it up. In view of these facts it may perhaps be more appropriate to associate agriculture with the factory occupations, as attracting chiefly young females before marriage, than with personal service, which draws its personnel so largely from later life.

The uniformity with which industrial occupations other than those connected with the textile and clothing industries return excesses in early life, ending at age 20-24, that of marriage in so many cases, is very noticeable in Table LI. The list includes potters, chemical workers, makers of paints, oils, soap, etc., metal and precious metal workers (of every occupation distinguished in the table), electrical workers, furriers and leather workers, makers of foods, drinks and tobacco, printers, and paper workers. For shop assistants, telephone operators, barmaids, waitresses, and clerks the distribution is of the same general type, but the period of excess includes ages 25-34.

Textile occupations are continued later in life by females than other factory work in association with a practice of continuing at work after marriage to a very

much greater extent than applies to female occupations generally. The proportions per cent. of married to total female workers at various ages in textile working and in all occupations are as follows:—

	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—64
Textile workers	15	41	51	43	28
All occupations	6	19	30	30	33

This fact no doubt accounts for the greater age of textile than of other factory workers.

Amongst the textile workers some occupations are continued considerably later in life than others, the former including card frame tenters and weavers, and the latter spinners and piecers, especially in wool and worsted, for whom no excess is recorded at any age over 20. For these workers as a whole there is large excess in childhood, which tends to disappear towards 20, with a second period of excess in many cases at 25–44. The ages of makers of dress vary considerably with the occupation. Where this is of the factory type (tailors, bootmakers), the age distribution approximates to that of other industrial occupations; but dress and blouse making, a traditionally female craft, occupies many elderly women. Although the great majority of the workers in commerce and finance are shop assistants, the ages of the much smaller number of shopkeepers (770) are so high that they dominate the whole order of commercial workers, which, like the shopkeepers, shows excess at every age from 35–44 onwards, whereas all the excesses for shop assistants occur earlier in life.

As with males, professional workers are chiefly of mature age. Over half are teachers and over a quarter sick nurses, the latter showing excess at all ages over 25 and under 70, whereas with teachers other than music teachers, 76 per cent. of whom were in the service of local authorities, the influence of pensioned service is probably seen in cessation of excess after age 60. This does not apply to music teachers, only 1·3 per cent. of whom were in similar service, and who return excesses for all ages over 25. Nurses are in the same position in this respect as music teachers. In the case of mental attendants, 84 per cent. of whom were employed by local authorities, we may note the tendency pointed out in the case of males to concentration of employment upon the prime of working life in the services, excesses being returned only at 20–24 and 25–34. Similar concentration may be noted also for females employed in public administration, for whom excesses are recorded only between 20 and 45.

The feature of excess at all ages over 35, already noted for workers in personal service generally, is not fully shared by domestic servants, who form 68 per cent. of the whole. They indeed return excess at all ages between 45 and 70, but they also resemble the factory occupations in presenting excess for juvenile workers between 14 and 20, after which age the influence of marriage may be seen in the form of slight deficiencies up to 45.

Other occupations in personal service fall into two distinct groups so far as the ages of the workers are concerned—those of elderly and those of young women. Domestic service is intermediate in type, departures from average being far less than in other cases. Thus whereas for all occupations jointly the proportion of workers over 45 years of age is 17·9 per cent., and for domestic servants 18·7, it is no less than 71·4 per cent. for lodging and boarding house keepers, next to whom come charwomen 58·7, innkeepers 53·3, restaurant keepers 40·3, and laundry workers 29·3 per cent. At the opposite extreme are barmaids with 7·5 per cent. and waitresses with 3·7 per cent. over 45.

Clerks and Typists are in excess at all ages 16 to 34, after which relatively few retain this occupation.

Tables LII and LIII deal with the ages of males and females in various occupations from another point of view than that of Tables L and LI. Instead of showing the proportions at different ages of the workers in each occupation dealt with they show how males and females of each age distinguished are occupied. We see, for instance, that of boys at work under the age of 14, 31 per cent. are textile workers and 22·7 per cent. messengers, while for girls of the same age the proportion engaged in textile processes is no less than 57·2 per cent. In accordance with what has already been pointed out in connexion with Table LI, the proportion of occupied females engaged in personal service reaches its maximum as late in life as 65–69. These tables are inserted for purposes of reference where this point of view is of interest, and do not call for comment, which would involve repetition of much of that already made on Tables L and LI.

TABLE LI.—PROPORTION OF FEMALES PER 1,000 IN EACH OCCUPATION AT 12 AGE GROUPS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Code Number	Occupation.	Total over 12.	12-	14-	16-	18-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over.
	All Females	1,000	47	46	45	45	108	201	182	146	54	43	34	49
	All Occupied Females	1,000	6	64	99	106	209	208	129	95	34	24	16	10
	Unoccupied and Retired Females	1,000	67	37	19	16	60	196	208	170	64	52	43	68
	II. Agricultural Occupations	1,000	4	45	77	84	157	152	129	139	64	55	45	49
011	Farmers	1,000	—	1	2	5	19	61	129	219	133	138	123	170
012	Farmers' Relatives	1,000	4	49	77	75	147	196	167	148	56	40	24	17
022-4	Agricultural Labourers	1,000	5	60	113	125	231	173	109	97	36	25	18	8
	V.1. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware	1,000	20	115	138	141	221	189	97	54	13	7	4	1
105	Potters, &c.	1,000	11	94	147	162	239	195	88	45	11	5	2	1
108	Painters, Printers, Decorators	1,000	30	138	112	99	195	209	116	69	16	9	5	2
	VI.1. Workers in Chemical Processes	1,000	4	87	168	170	264	170	73	40	12	7	3	2
	2. Makers of Paints, Oils, Grease, Soap, &c.	1,000	2	97	184	198	273	136	56	36	8	6	2	2
	VII. Metal Workers	1,000	3	84	146	163	283	171	78	43	13	8	5	3
200	Machine Tool Workers	1,000	2	70	130	171	340	187	63	26	6	3	1	1
237-8	Grinders, Glaziers, Polishers, &c.	1,000	1	66	135	152	266	187	111	54	14	8	5	1
241	Japanners, Enamellers, Stovers	1,000	1	64	122	128	229	191	123	88	28	15	9	2
254	Press Workers and Stampers	1,000	1	79	153	167	287	167	75	42	14	9	4	2
262	Solders and Brasers	1,000	—	53	112	170	334	182	90	43	9	3	3	1
	VIII. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate	1,000	1	98	145	129	235	201	104	51	16	12	6	2
	IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters	1,000	1	77	157	176	347	186	38	12	3	1	1	1
	XI.1. Furriers, Skinners, Leather Dressers, &c.	1,000	1	39	115	135	253	192	99	75	30	20	15	6
332	Furriers, Fur Sewers and Machinists	1,000	0	60	103	121	244	307	93	79	37	27	22	7
333-9	Others in Fur and Leather Dressing	1,000	2	61	134	153	271	173	98	67	19	11	7	4
	2. Leather Goods Makers	1,000	3	79	136	145	288	179	85	49	16	11	6	3
	XII. Textile Workers	1,000	27	88	102	103	209	226	129	73	21	13	7	2
363	Card, &c., Frame Tenters	1,000	14	49	83	104	223	237	145	82	21	13	6	1
	" " " Cotton	1,000	19	58	89	106	223	266	134	69	19	11	5	1
365	" " " Wool and Worsted	1,000	1	19	61	99	217	212	181	121	37	20	10	2
	Spinners and Piecers	1,000	34	124	170	154	321	183	72	27	8	4	2	1
	" " " Cotton	1,000	10	74	137	154	254	239	88	26	7	3	2	0
	" " " Wool and Worsted	1,000	66	207	223	152	192	100	47	25	9	5	3	1
366	Doublers	1,000	7	60	122	155	279	215	101	42	10	6	1	0
367	Winders, Reelers, Wappers, &c.	1,000	11	70	94	97	197	218	148	90	28	17	8	2
370	Weavers	1,000	22	62	75	86	213	259	155	84	22	14	7	1
	" " " Cotton	1,000	29	68	73	80	201	265	165	83	19	12	5	1
	" " " Wool and Worsted	1,000	2	12	66	93	242	260	144	93	31	23	12	2
374	Hosiery Frame Tenters	1,000	4	93	131	141	266	208	90	44	10	7	3	1
379	Examiners, Burlers and Menders	1,000	7	79	99	102	230	235	219	78	23	16	9	3
	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	1,000	4	81	111	93	215	217	123	85	28	21	14	8
404	Tailors; Tailors' Pressers and Machinists	1,000	3	82	120	105	261	213	100	67	20	15	10	4
405	Dress and Blouse Makers	1,000	3	81	92	64	162	232	156	113	39	28	19	11
408	Milliners	1,000	4	124	175	110	213	222	83	42	12	7	5	3
410	Hat Sewers, &c.	1,000	1	54	89	84	219	231	135	106	38	24	14	5
414	Skilled Boot and Shoe Operatives	1,000	6	74	116	122	258	218	216	57	16	10	5	2
419	Sewers and Machinists (not elsewhere enumerated)	1,000	4	72	109	106	216	201	104	76	30	26	22	14
	XIV.1. Makers of Foods	1,000	3	95	134	133	234	177	103	70	22	15	9	5
433	Bakers	1,000	5	63	104	109	208	197	139	97	33	24	13	8
435	Sugar Confectionery Makers, Moulders, &c.	1,000	3	134	196	156	268	164	53	20	3	2	1	0
	2. Makers of Drinks	1,000	1	40	127	195	321	171	87	39	9	5	3	2
478	3. Makers of Tobacco	1,000	2	134	179	146	238	166	83	33	9	6	3	1
504	French Polishers	1,000	0	60	131	138	252	205	122	57	18	10	5	2
	Upholsterers	1,000	2	82	119	99	198	189	116	92	35	33	23	12
	XVI.1. Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers	1,000	4	124	181	152	231	174	71	37	12	8	4	2
527	Photographers	1,000	1	68	149	169	259	204	88	42	9	6	3	2
530	Printing Machine Assistants	1,000	5	103	193	189	285	171	44	8	1	1	0	0
532	Bookbinders	1,000	5	170	221	141	197	152	56	31	8	6	3	2
	3. Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, &c.	1,000	5	131	167	131	227	175	85	47	14	10	6	2
553	Envelope and Paper Bag Makers	1,000	7	136	182	131	215	155	83	51	17	12	9	2
554	Cardboard Box Makers	1,000	4	123	164	132	217	175	86	46	15	10	6	2
600-9	Rubber Workers	1,000	2	72	133	160	325	179	77	37	7	4	3	1
633	Drafters and Brush Makers	1,000	2	73	160	161	236	147	81	63	32	21	17	7
	XXII. Persons employed in Transport and Communication	1,000	18	196	141	110	199	181	82	43	12	9	5	4
756	Telephone Operators	1,000	1	23	115	182	357	271	38	7	3	2	1	0
758	Messengers	1,000	56	565	257	61	28	14	9	5	2	1	1	1
	XXIII. Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks)	1,000	2	55	100	103	193	198	141	108	38	28	19	15
770	Proprietors and Managers of Dealing Businesses	1,000	0	1	4	8	38	138	240	261	109	87	62	52
775	Saleswomen and Shop Assistants	1,000	3	77	139	141	251	216	100	50	11	7	3	2
777	Costermongers and Hawkers	1,000	1	16	35	40	82	155	194	204	84	79	70	40
	XXIV.1. Persons employed in Public Administration	1,000	0	11	51	99	265	271	160	93	23	13	8	6
800	Civil Service Officials and Clerks	1,000	0	9	47	103	289	279	142	82	21	13	8	7
805	Local Authority Officials and Clerks	1,000	1	17	66	90	186	240	220	130	28	14	6	2
	XXV. Professional Occupations	1,000	0	5	16	50	173	303	220	140	44	28	13	8
843	Midwives	1,000	—	—	—	1	21	196	261	204	82	92	87	56
844	Sick Nurses	1,000	—	1	6	38	169	323	210	145	46	32	21	9
845	Mental Attendants	1,000	—	0	5	74	413	343	101	47	10	5	2	1
850	Teachers (not Music Teachers)	1,000	0	7	18	47	160	316	241	139	42	22	5	3
851	Music Teachers	1,000	—	4	17	35	151	273	216	165	57	38	26	18
	XXVI. Persons employed in Entertainment and Sport	1,000	2	26	71	97	234	313	157	68	16	8	5	3
	XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service	1,000	3	53	81	88	174	190	143	131	53	40	28	16
900	Domestic Servants	1,000	4	68	102	107	204	204	124	99	36	26	17	9
911	Restaurant Keepers	1,000	0	7	14	18	57	209	292	235	79	48	26	15
912	Lodging and Boarding House Keepers	1,000	0	3	5	6	21	84	167	257	140	125	98	94
914	Innkeepers, Publicans	1,000	0	6	15	18	44	134	250	272	100	72	47	42
915	Barnakids	1,000	0	7	49	109	206	310	145	55	10	5	3	2
916	Waitresses	1,000	1	24	80	137	334	292	98	28	5	2	1	1
918	Laundry Workers	1,000	2	56	76	79	161	183	150	138	58	47	35	15
922	Charwomen	1,000	0	3	7	11	37	122	233	283	122	96	67	19
	XXVIII. Clerks &c. (not Civil Service or Local Authority); Typists	1,000	0	42	141	182	321	219	66	21	4	2	1	0
	XXIX. Warehousewomen; Storekeepers and Packers	1,000	5	124	173	159	252	171	67	32	8	5	3	1
964	Rag, Bone, Bottle, &c., Sorters	1,000	1	33	67	74	159	204	182	157	56	39	24	4
979	Out of Work (not otherwise described)	1,000	5	142	165	162	240	141	61	42	15	12	10	5

TABLE LII.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES. PROPORTIONS PER THOUSAND OCCUPIED AT EACH AGE ENGAGED IN:—

(1) OCCUPATIONAL ORDERS OR SUB-ORDERS.

(2) IMPORTANT SINGLE OCCUPATIONS OR RELATED GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS COMPRISED IN (1).

ENGLAND AND WALES.

(1) Orders or Sub-Orders.

Order or Sub-Order.	Occupation.	Total over 12.	Ages last Birthday.																
			12 and 13.	14 and 15.	16 and 17.	18 and 19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70-74.	75 and over.	
I.	Fishermen	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
II.	Agricultural Occupations	97	144	122	111	96	81	74	76	78	83	91	104	121	139	165	210	260	
III.	Mining and Quarrying Occupations	55	43	102	111	108	104	99	92	87	82	81	74	68	65	59	41	22	
IV.	Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	
V.1.	Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware	5	18	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	
V.2.	Makers of Glass and Glass Ware	3	4	6	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
VI.	Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	5	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	
VII.	Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) ..	127	52	121	167	164	150	141	135	129	118	114	107	101	96	91	75	58	
VIII.	Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate ..	2	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	
IX.	Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters, Electricians	12	2	11	20	20	18	16	14	13	10	8	6	5	3	2	2	1	
X.	Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	
XI.1.	Furriers, Skinners, Tanners and Leather Dressers ..	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
XI.2.	Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	
XII.	Textile Workers	37	310	58	38	33	28	27	27	25	27	29	30	31	30	28	23	18	
XIII.	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ..	24	17	20	21	19	20	22	22	22	25	27	27	27	28	30	38	52	
XIV.1.	Makers of Foods	12	5	10	12	12	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	12	12	10	10	9	
XIV.2.	Makers of Drinks	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	
XIV.3.	Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff ..	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
XV.1.	Workers in Wood	39	18	41	44	30	30	33	38	44	41	37	38	44	50	53	61	55	
XV.2.	Upholsterers, etc.	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
XVI.1.	Makers of Paper, Pulp, Straw and Card Board ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
XVI.2.	Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers	12	4	14	12	9	9	11	12	11	12	13	13	12	11	10	9	8	
XVI.3.	Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, etc. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
XVII.	Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors.	42	7	13	16	18	26	31	37	48	55	54	54	59	65	67	61	50	
XVIII.	Painters and Decorators (not Pottery)	17	6	10	10	8	11	15	18	19	21	21	21	22	21	21	17	12	
XIX.	Workers in Other Materials	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	
XX.	Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials	8	3	8	11	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	
XXI.	Persons in Gas, Water, Electricity Undertakings ..	4	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	
XXII.1.	Railway Transport Workers	26	0	4	16	32	35	32	28	26	26	26	25	24	24	16	8	5	
XXII.2.	Road Transport Workers	44	9	23	35	41	46	51	55	53	49	44	41	37	33	30	24	17	
XXII.3.	Water Transport Workers	23	2	4	10	16	22	25	25	25	26	26	27	25	24	22	16	13	
XXII.4.	Other Transport Workers (not Rail, Road or Water) ..	25	228	190	51	15	14	15	15	18	17	18	18	16	12	11	10	7	
XXIII.	Commerce, Finance and Insurance (excluding Clerical Staff).	88	45	67	70	64	63	81	91	95	103	104	103	97	94	93	106	122	
XXIV.1.	Public Administration	20	0	2	5	7	25	32	27	24	23	20	17	15	12	8	9	11	
XXIV.2.	Defence	17	1	6	17	50	46	27	18	16	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	
XXV.	Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) ..	25	1	4	9	19	21	24	28	27	28	28	31	35	33	28	35	48	
XXVI.	Persons employed in Entertainments and Sport ..	6	3	4	5	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	
XXVII.	Personal Service (including Institutions, Hotels, etc.) ..	28	14	25	21	18	18	21	25	28	33	36	38	37	37	37	40	42	
XXVIII.	Clerks, etc. (not Civil Service or Local Authority) ..	47	5	38	72	77	70	60	51	43	37	33	31	30	27	22	23	20	
XXIX.	Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers	18	28	18	20	19	17	19	18	17	18	19	20	19	17	16	14	10	
XXX.	Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.	13	1	3	6	9	10	13	15	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	9	5	
XXXI.	Other and Undefined Workers	72	22	46	51	64	75	66	65	68	71	78	85	90	99	115	98	85	

(2) Important Single Occupations or Related Groups of Occupations.

011	Farmers	20	—	—	—	—	12	18	22	25	28	32	36	40	44	62	101
012	Farmers' Sons, etc.	7	20	19	17	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
013	Gardeners	16	—	—	12	11	—	11	12	14	17	21	25	30	39	56	71
023-4	Agricultural Labourers	45	104	80	73	60	46	36	34	33	33	36	40	48	56	68	89
040-9	Coal Miners	82	42	100	107	104	99	93	86	81	76	74	67	61	57	52	18
180-9	Foundry Workers	11	—	13	14	10	11	12	11	11	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
190	Smiths and Skilled Forge Workers	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	—
200	Machine Tool Workers	12	—	11	18	20	19	15	13	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
210	Fitters	16	—	10	22	27	26	20	18	15	13	12	11	—	—	—	—
244-5	Mechanical Engineers and Mechanics	9	—	—	19	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
248	Motor Mechanics	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
365	Spinners and Piecers	5	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
370	Weavers	5	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
404	Tailors	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
412-4	Boot and Shoe Makers	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	12	13	18	27
474	Carpenters	17	—	16	17	11	11	13	16	20	19	16	11	25	28	33	28
565	Bricklayers	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	20	12	13	12	—
581	Contractors' Labourers; Navvies	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	16	18	17
701	Locomotive Engine Drivers, Firemen, Cleaners	8	—	—	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
706	Railway Porters	7	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
719	Drivers of Lorries, Wagons, Vans, etc. (Horse)	15	—	—	12	18	16	14	15	16	18	17	17	16	14	12	—
720	Drivers of Cars, Omnibuses, Vans, etc. (Motor)	12	—	—	11	17	19	21	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
723	Van Boys and Van Guards	2	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
733-7	Seamen, etc.	10	—	—	11	15	15	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
743-5	Dock Labourers	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	13	12	11	11	—	—
758	Messengers	12	227	184	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
770	Proprietors and Managers of Dealing Businesses	35	—	—	—	10	34	36	45	53	54	54	52	51	51	61	75
775	Salesmen and Shop Assistants	26	33	55	57	48	37	33	26	19	16	14	13	12	11	—	—
800	Civil Service Officials and Clerks	10	—	—	—	14	17	13	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
810-1	Navy, Officers and Men	7	—	—	11	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
812-3	Army, Officers and Men	8	—	—	31	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
868	Articled Clerks and Professional Students	3	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
900	Domestic Servants	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
914	Inn, Hotel Keepers, Publicans	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	12	11	—	—	10	11
940-2	Warehousemen, Storekeepers and their Assistants	13	20	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	14	13	12	11	—
963	Watchmen	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—
970-1	General and Undefined Labourers	59	12	27	39	45	58	56	54	54	60	65	71	75	80	90	64

8.—Occupations of Foreigners.

The occupations of the resident foreign-born population of alien nationality are given in Table 7 of the Occupation Tables. Foreigners engaged in occupations numbered 101,638 males and 30,694 females, and formed 8 per 1,000 of the male occupied population of the country, and 6 per 1,000 of the female.

Of the male occupied foreigners, 22 per cent. were born in Russia, 16 in Poland, 11 in Italy, 7 in France and 6 in Germany. Of the females, 25 per cent. were born in France, 18 in Russia, 12 in Poland, 7 in Italy and 6 in Belgium.

It is not proposed to attempt any detailed analysis of the table, but merely to note the more important points which it discloses. Among the males, makers of textile goods and articles of dress were 216 per 1,000 occupied, two-thirds of whom were tailors. Forty-four per cent. of the tailors were born in Russia and 42 per cent. in Poland. Persons engaged in commerce and finance (not clerks) amounted to 174 per 1,000, of whom nearly two-thirds were shopkeepers, but less than one-eighth shop assistants. Of the shopkeepers, 29 per cent. were Russians, 21 Poles, and 14 Italians. Personal service employed 142 per 1,000, 33 per cent. of whom were Italians, 14 Swiss, and 13 French. Domestic servants (45 per 1,000), waiters (35), hair dressers (23) and restaurant keepers (13 per 1,000 occupied foreigners) formed the majority of those included in this group. Of the domestic servants, 32 per cent. were Italians, 27 French and 17 Swiss. The foreign waiters, who formed nearly a quarter of all the waiters in the country, were 44 per cent. Italians and 18 per cent. Swiss, but only 6 per cent. were returned as born in Germany. Hair-dressers were 26 per cent. Poles, 15 per cent. Italians, and 15 per cent. Germans, while nearly two-thirds of the foreign restaurant keepers were Italians. There were 598 foreign male laundry workers in the country, of whom 547 were Chinese.

Other workers returned in appreciable numbers were officers and crews of merchant vessels (78 per 1,000), 24 per cent. of whom were Scandinavians and 12 Asiatics; workers in wood and furniture, 49 per 1,000 (44 per cent. Russians, 17 per cent. Poles), professional men, 43 per 1,000, and clerks, 39 per 1,000. There were 296 foreign tile layers and mosaic workers and 170 paviours and asphalters, of whom 284 and 162 respectively were Italians.

Nearly one-quarter of the females were makers of textile goods and articles of dress, including tailoresses 105 per 1,000, and dressmakers 60 per 1,000: of the tailoresses 46 per cent. were Russians and 35 per cent. Poles; and of the dressmakers 34 per cent. were born in France, 20 per cent. in Russia, and 15 in Poland. Workers in commerce and finance (not clerks) were 116 per 1,000, but whereas amongst the males shopkeepers were nearly five times as numerous as shop assistants, female shop assistants (53 per 1,000) were in excess of the shopkeepers (46 per 1,000). Professional workers (168 per 1,000) were mainly teachers (86 per 1,000) or nuns (33 per 1,000); 72 per cent. of the nuns and 63 per cent. of the teachers were French. Those engaged in personal service numbered 330 per 1,000 and were mainly domestic servants (243 per 1,000). Of these latter 28 per cent. were French, 13 Swiss and 9 per cent. were born in Belgium. Clerks numbered 63 per 1,000, nearly a quarter of whom were French and nearly one-fifth Russian.

9.—Industries.

Information on this subject was obtained from the column on the census schedule headed "Employment" (see page 85) the nature of the employer's business being regarded as the industry of all the employees engaged for the purposes of that business, no matter what their individual occupations might be. In the case of persons who were "employers" or who were working "on own account," their personal occupation was also their industry.

The number of persons of both sexes, so tabulated under each of the industrial headings used, is stated in Table 1 of the Industry Tables, together with a summarised statement of their occupational distribution in each case.

A further tabulation in Tables 2 and 3 of the Industry Tables of those engaged in each industry by their occupations furnishes a fairly complete survey of the occupational distribution of the man power of the different industries of the country.

Full details of the industrial classification, together with the instructions issued to the clerks who were employed upon coding, are published in the Classification of Industries. These instructions embody the procedure adopted in respect of the various points of principle which arose, and it will be as well to note here some of the more important of these rulings.

In the case of Government factories and shipyards, the employees were not classed in Order XVIII (public administration and defence), but were included in a special section under the industry to which the establishment would have been classed, if not a government undertaking.

Employees of public utility undertakings (gas, water, electricity, trams, etc.) were similarly dealt with, those employed by the central government, local (municipal) authorities, railways, and tramway companies being separately distinguished in appropriate cases.

Railway-owned engineering works, docks, shipping services, hotels, etc., were not included under railway transport, but special provision was made for them under their appropriate sections.

These rulings need little explanation, since, e.g., to quote an industrial figure for steam locomotives and railway plant (code nos. 151 and 152) which disregarded the personnel of the works at Swindon, Crewe, Doncaster, Stratford, etc., would be to omit two-thirds of the workers in the industry. In all cases, however, the information regarding the activities of such public authorities has been brought together so that the grand total of their employees can be readily ascertained.

In cases where a firm or business was engaged in more than one industry (e.g. chains, and bolts and nuts) the employees have been classed, so far as the information on the schedule would permit, to the particular industry in which they were engaged, or, where that information was lacking, to the principal industry of the firm.

It will be noted that in a few instances industries which are assigned separate code numbers in the classification have been grouped. These cases are :—

- 061 Fire Clay Goods (including Fire Bricks), grouped with 062 Other Bricks and Tiles (not Glazed Tiles).
- 174-7 Self-propelled Vehicles (not steam), grouped with 178 Cycles.
- 190-3 Ship Building and Repairing, and 194-7 Marine Engineering, grouped with 198-201 Ship Building and Repairing and Marine Engineering.
- 223 Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, grouped with 238 Screws.
- 250 Jewellery, grouped with 252 Imitation Jewellery.
- 260 Cotton Carding and Spinning, grouped with 261 Cotton Doubling and Thread Mills.
- 320 Textile Bleaching, grouped with 321 Textile Printing, 322 Textile Dyeing, and 323 Textile Finishing.
- 400 Saw Mills and Joinery Works, grouped with 641 Dealing in Timber.
- 462 Bricklaying, 463 Masonry, 464 Slating and Tiling, 465 Painting, Decorating, Glazing, 466 Plastering, and 467 Plumbing and Gasfitting, grouped with 468 Building (so returned) and 469 Public Works Contracting.
- 602 Dealing in Grain and Forage Wholesale, grouped with 603 Dealing in Grain and Forage Retail.

These departures from the original classification are due to the grouped industries being, in many cases, carried on by the same firms, and to the consequent impossibility of ascertaining from the information on the schedules in which of them the employees were engaged.

It has been mentioned previously that the statement of the employer's name as well as the nature of his business is essential for any detailed tabulation of industry from an enumeration of the population (page 86). In answering this question many people stated the name of their employer but omitted the nature of his business. Where the employer was a large and well-known firm, this omission was of no account,

but in the cases of the smaller firms it caused serious delay and expense. For Greater London alone a staff of over a dozen clerks was employed for many weeks in rectifying these omissions by reference to directories, and although for the rest of the country the matter was less serious, by reason of the lists of the larger employers of labour already referred to (page 86), it was still necessary to keep a few clerks on this work until the assignment of industry code numbers was completed.

The amount of information contained in the Industry Tables is so great as to preclude anything like a detailed examination of the figures, and it is only possible to deal with it on very general lines.

In examining the results of this tabulation it must not be overlooked that of the 17,178,050 occupied persons, no less than 378,598, or a little over 2 per cent., could not be assigned to any industry. Table 2 shows that of 312,617 males not classed to any industry, nearly 90,000 were general or undefined labourers and over 35,000 were members of the Defence Force. Of the 65,981 females, 8,622 were domestic servants and 9,540 were clerks. In pleasure resorts and in areas which contain numbers of hotels and boarding houses it is not safe to assume that domestic servants who omitted to answer the question regarding employment were in private service.

The industrial distribution of the occupied population into certain main industrial groupings is as follows:—

	<i>Persons.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Proportion per 1,000 occupied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Proportion per 1,000 occupied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Proportion per 1,000 occupied.</i>
I.—Fishing	40,246	2	38,616	3	1,630	0
II.—Agriculture	1,123,962	65	1,038,490	86	85,472	17
III. (1)—Mining and Quarrying	1,231,730	72	1,222,933	101	8,797	2
III. (2)—XIV.—Manufacturing Industries (including Building).	6,732,981	392	4,777,066	394	1,955,915	386
XV.—Gas, Water, Electricity..	162,767	9	158,172	13	4,595	1
XVI.—Transport and Communication.	1,203,566	70	1,164,459	96	39,107	8
XVII.—Commerce and Finance..	2,275,148	132	1,533,404	127	741,744	146
XVIII.—Public Administration and Defence.	1,335,879	78	981,144	81	354,735	70
XIX.—Professions	514,776	30	272,267	22	242,509	48
XX.—Entertainments and Sport	122,004	7	81,081	7	40,923	8
XXI.—Personal Service ..	2,046,825	119	523,946	43	1,522,879	301
XXII.—Other Industries or Industry not stated.	388,166	24	321,140	27	67,026	13
Total	17,178,050	1,000	12,112,718	1,000	5,065,332	1,000

From this it will be seen that 39 per cent. of the working population are directly dependent for their livelihood upon the manufacturing industries (using that term in its widest sense), 13 per cent. are employed in the wholesale and retail distributive trades, and in banking, insurance or other commerce or finance, and 12 per cent. in personal service, the latter including hotels, restaurants, hairdressing, etc., in addition to private personal service.

The males in the manufacturing industries outnumber the females by about 2½ to 1. In personal service, on the other hand, there are nearly three times as many females as males; and in the professions the males are only slightly in excess of the females, who greatly outnumber males in education and sick nursing.

It may be noted that the excess of males (272,267 as against 242,509 females) in the professional industries, Order XIX, contrasts with an excess of females of similar degree in the professional occupations (see page 125). This contrast is entirely due to the fact that the industrial tabulation assigns 46,189 male and 142,763 female teachers employed by the Local Education Authorities to Public

Administration and Defence, whereas the occupational tabulation assigns them to the professions. The excess of females amongst these council school teachers is so great that without them the professional industries show a male excess and with them the professional occupations a female excess.

If the industries are roughly grouped according to the needs which they meet, regarding agriculture as principally concerned with food production, and including the appropriate distributive industries with the manufacturing industries, we find that 33 per cent. of the occupied population are engaged in connection with the supply of coal, food, and clothing (coal 7 per cent. ; food 12 per cent. ; clothing 14 per cent.). A further 13 per cent. are concerned with the production or sale of metals, metal goods and vehicles ; while 6 per cent. are in the building, woodworking and furnishing industries.

Turning now to the individual industries or groups of allied industries which afford employment to the largest numbers of persons, the following 20 industries, each of which employs over 180,000 persons, embrace 58 per cent. of the working population, 59 per cent. of the males and 55 per cent. of the females.

Code No.	Industry.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females per cent. of total in the industry
760	Private Personal Service	1,232,046	227,380	1,004,666	81
030	Coal Mining	1,132,668	1,126,258	6,410	1
010-019	Agriculture	1,123,962	1,038,490	85,472	8
462-469	Building and Contracting	720,670	711,842	8,828	1
720-729	Local Government	688,938	445,058	243,880	35
700-719	Central Civil Government and Defence	646,941	536,086	110,855	17
260-269	Cotton Manufacture	595,555	227,558	367,997	62
530	Railway Transport	548,673	531,491	17,182	3
150-159	Engineering (not Marine or Electric) ..	529,826	497,312	32,514	6
635-636	Dealing in Textiles, Drapery and Clothing.	342,613	157,786	184,827	54
340-341	Tailoring	288,200	126,451	161,749	56
190-201	Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding	283,443	278,348	5,095	2
609-611	Dealing in Grocery and Provisions ..	272,470	180,865	91,605	34
774-775	Hotels, Inns, Public Houses	240,620	127,285	113,335	47
270-275	Wool and Worsted Manufacture	237,335	106,005	131,330	55
440-447	Printing and Bookbinding	225,948	160,795	65,153	29
459					
110-114	Iron and Steel Manufacture	216,056	211,198	4,858	2
174-178	Manufacture of Cycles and Motors ..	199,086	183,119	15,967	8
353	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.	195,237	143,159	52,078	27
652	Departmental Stores, General Shops, etc.	189,924	116,711	73,213	39
Total of the above Industries.. ..		9,910,211	7,133,197	2,777,014	28

Out of the 20 industries in the list 9 have over 33 per cent. and 11 have over 25 per cent. of their staff females.

The total numbers of persons employed by Government departments, by local authorities, and by railway companies in any capacity whatsoever (differing from the figures given in the preceding statement for the reasons stated on page 138) are as follows :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Local Government	862,746	614,771	247,975
Central Civil Government and Defence	733,982	618,765	115,217
Railway Companies	682,139	658,323	23,816

The number of persons employed by local authorities includes the staff in their schools and colleges, the personnel of privately owned educational establishments alone being shown under " Education—not government or local authority " (code No. 735). The total number of persons engaged in schools (not poor law schools) and colleges, or employed by Education Authorities was 353,503—105,810 males and 247,693 females.

The twelve industries which employ the largest numbers of males and females respectively are stated below :—

<i>Industries employing the largest numbers of males.</i>				<i>Industries employing the largest numbers of females.</i>			
Code No.	Industry.	Number of males.	Number of females per cent. of total.	Code No.	Industry.	Number of females	Number of females per cent. of total.
030	Coal Mining	1,126,258	1	760	Private Personal Service ..	1,004,666	81
010-019	Agriculture	1,038,490	8	260-269	Cotton Manufacture ..	367,997	62
462-469	Building and Contracting ..	711,842	1	720-729	Local Government ..	243,880	35
700-719	Central Civil Government and Defence.	536,086	17	635-636	Dealing in Textiles, Drapery and Clothing.	184,827	54
530	Railway Transport	531,491	3	340-341	Tailoring	161,749	56
150-159	Engineering (not Marine or Electric).	497,312	6	342	Dress and Blouse Making ..	146,330	97
720-729	Local Government	445,058	35	771	Lodging and Boarding Houses	136,258	91
190-201	Marine Engineering and Ship-building.	278,348	2	270-275	Wool and Worsted Manufacture.	131,330	55
260-269	Cotton Manufacture	227,558	62	774-775	Hotels, Inns, Public Houses	113,335	47
760	Private Personal Service ..	227,380	81	700-719	Central Civil Government and Defence.	110,855	17
110-114	Iron and Steel Manufacture	211,198	2	777	Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.	103,224	83
174-178	Manufacture of Cycles and Motors.	183,119	8	732	Medicine and Care of the Sick and Infirm (not Government or Local Authority)	97,628	70
Total of the above ..		6,014,140		Total of the above ..		2,802,079	

The industries in the list for males account for 50 per cent. of the occupied male population, and those for females for 55 per cent. of all occupied females. Four industries appear in both lists, viz., private personal service, central civil government and defence, local government and cotton manufacture. With these exceptions no industry in the male list has more than 8 per cent. of its staff females, and no industry in the female list has much more than half its staff males.

It has been noted for the manufacturing industries that less than one-third of the personnel are females, considerably more than half of whom are engaged in the textile and clothing trades. In most of the industries included in these sections the female employees outnumber the male. In the other manufacturing industries females are, generally speaking, much in the minority. A few exceptions may, however, be noted—button making with 70 per cent. of the staff females, tin boxes, canisters and containers 68, tobacco 67, sugar confectionery 66, paper and cardboard goods and stationery 65, incandescent lamps 64, matches 64, needles and pins 60, cocoa and chocolate 58, blue and polishes 57, photographic plates, films and papers 52, and earthenware and china 51 per cent. females.

The occupational distribution of the workers in the different industries is fully set out in Tables 2 and 3 of the "Industry Tables," and this information is also given in summary form in Table I, which divides the occupations into nine groups and shows the proportions in each group per 1,000 engaged in the industry. The last column of the table shows the extent to which the various industries utilise unskilled labour, which may be regarded as transferable from one industry to another.

The proportions employed in the groups vary, of course, in accordance with the nature of the industry. In cases where the product of a factory is turned out in small packages for sale, the proportion of warehouse and packing staff is naturally high. Instances are blue and polishes, with 25 per cent. of the staff warehouse hands or packers; drugs and fine chemicals 35, pins 25, and cereal foods and starches 27. In the chemical industries the proportion of professional staff is high, and in the distributive industries the proportion of clerical staff is higher in the wholesale than in the retail branches. The explanation of these differences is generally obvious, but in some cases the reasons for the varying proportions are not so apparent, for example, in cotton manufacture the clerical staff is 2 per cent. of the total, but in asbestos manufacture it is no less than 13 per cent.

The age distribution by occupations in the various industries is given in Table 3 of the Industry Tables. The age constitution of the various occupations without reference to industry has been dealt with on pages 127-136, and the statements made there apply, broadly speaking, to the occupations in the various industries.

In government factories and shipbuilding yards and in railway factories a tendency may be noticed for the average age of the employees to be higher than those in other similar works.

In dealing with occupations, some reference has been made in a few cases to the concentration of industries in certain areas. Table 2 of the Industry Tables shows the distribution of industry over six of the large industrial areas of the country, and Table 4 affords the same information, in somewhat less detail, for the counties and certain towns. In this latter table no information is given as to the distribution of the coal-mining industry, which it was decided, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, to omit. As some curtailment of the full tabulation had proved to be necessary, it appeared that this information could be dispensed with to least disadvantage in the case of coal mines. In this case the industrial classification coincides so closely with the occupational (over 87 per cent. of those in the industry being coal miners) that the local distribution shown in the occupation tables (*see* Table XLV, and Tables 16 and 17 in the County Volumes) should meet all practical purposes.

The numbers given in the Industry Tables refer to those who were definitely returned as *working* in the several areas, not as in the occupation tables to those who were *enumerated* therein.

It is not possible to do more than quote a few examples of the local concentration of industries in addition to those already mentioned. Almost one half of the workers in mineral oil refining were returned as working in Glamorganshire. The glass bottle making industry is chiefly centred in the West Riding, Lancashire, London, Durham and Essex, which counties include 87 per cent. of the total in the industry, the West Riding alone accounting for 45 per cent. Other glass manufactures are carried on mainly in Lancashire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which counties included 64 per cent. of the workers; over one third of the males in the industry were at work in St. Helens. Of the 24,810 persons in the tinsplate industry, 22,333 were in the South Wales area. Three-quarters of those in the iron and steel tube trade worked in the Birmingham area. In this area, which includes Coventry, 70 per cent. of those in the cycle and motor accessory trade were found to work. The manufacture of small brass goods (code Nos. 224-226) is practically confined to Birmingham, 17,611 out of the 24,056 employed in the industry working in that city. Sugar refining is not carried on to any large extent outside West Ham, Liverpool and London, which together returned 85 per cent. of the total, but the birth of the beet sugar industry in this country is reflected by the appreciable numbers returned for Norfolk and Nottinghamshire. Nearly 60 per cent. of those engaged in the manufacture of linoleum and leather cloth worked in Lancashire and over 80 per cent. of those in the gramophone and gramophone record industry in London and Middlesex.

The industry tabulation of 1921 differs to a certain extent from that of 1911 for two reasons. Firstly, in 1911 some discretion was left to employed persons, as already pointed out, as to whether they should or should not state the nature of their employer's business, whereas in 1921 new methods have been adopted for ascertaining this in all cases. Secondly, the industry tabulation of 1921 has been carried out independently of the occupation tabulation, and not as in 1911, when industry was largely inferred from occupation. Such inference can only be made with safety in certain cases, such as coal mining. For these reasons any comparison between the first two census industry tabulations must be made with considerable reserve, and without necessarily attributing significance to small variations. Nevertheless it is hoped that the following comparative statement of persons engaged in various industries as returned at each of the censuses 1881-1921 may be of some interest. This table was originally prepared at the request of the Committee on Industry and Trade, appointed in 1924 under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour, and, while it is not intended to serve as material for any close or detailed comparisons, it nevertheless affords a general indication of industrial movements during the period covered. Attention must be paid to the note at the head of the table.

It has been necessary in some cases to re-group industries in order to compare the 1921 figures with those of previous years; and any differences between the 1921 figures as given in this table and those quoted in the previous paragraphs or given in the Industry Tables must be ascribed to this cause.

TABLE LIV.

Number (in thousands) of Persons aged 10 years and over in England and Wales engaged in certain Industries, as returned at each Census, 1881-1921. Proportions per 10,000 Occupied so engaged, and Intercensal Increase or Decrease per cent.

NOTE.—This table has been constructed to indicate in a very general manner the fluctuations of the numbers engaged in each industry. In using the table the figures for the years 1881-1901 must be compared with those in the first column for the year 1911, and those in the second column of the year 1911 must be used for comparison with 1921. Owing to radical changes which have been made in the method of classification only very rough comparisons can be made. The figures for 1881-1911 (first column) exclude maintenance staff, clerks, carmen and certain other occupations common to all industries. The figures for 1911 (second column) and 1921 include all persons engaged in the industry. The proportions engaged and the intercensal increases and decreases have been calculated on the actual numbers.

Industry.	Numbers engaged in each Industry (in thousands).						Proportion engaged in each Industry per 10,000 Occupied.						Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881- 1891.	1891- 1901.	1901- 1911.	1911- 1921.
Total aged 10 years and over	19,306	22,054	25,324	28,519	28,519	31,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	13	9
Total occupied	11,162	12,752	14,329	16,284	16,284	17,178	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14	12	14	5
Fishing	30	25	24	25	29	40	27	20	17	15	18	23	-15	-5	6	37
Agriculture	1,353	1,285	1,198	1,297	1,230	1,124	1,212	1,008	836	797	755	654	-5	-7	8	-9
Mining and Quarrying and Treatment of Non-Metallic Mineral and Quarry Products, including:—	509	630	791	1,028	1,127	1,286	456	494	552	631	692	749	24	26	30	14
Coal Mines	382	517	644	877	971	1,133	342	406	449	539	596	659	55	24	36	17
Iron Ore Mines and Quarries	26	18	17	22	25	20	23	14	12	14	15	12	-30	-7	31	-18
Stone Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing ..	36	37	56	47	49	36	32	29	39	29	30	21	3	51	-16	-27
Slate Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing ..	16	14	16	13	15	11	14	11	11	8	9	6	-14	17	-17	-26
Coke Ovens and By-Product Plants	7	7	7	7	9	12	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	31
Manufacture of Lime, Cement, Concrete, &c.	7	8	13	12	19	28	6	6	9	8	12	16	17	55	-3	45
Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery and Glass, including:—	118	126	156	153	171	177	106	99	109	94	105	103	7	24	-2	3
Bricks and Pottery	97	100	126	122	136	129	87	79	88	75	84	75	4	26	-4	-5
Glass	22	26	30	31	35	48	19	21	21	19	21	26	21	15	3	28
Manufacture of Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., including:—	36	47	67	96	133	198	32	37	47	59	81	113	31	43	43	49
Chemicals (not Dyes)	17	22	29	44	61	77	16	18	20	27	38	45	29	29	53	25
Soap, Candles, Glycerine	6	7	9	14	20	32	5	5	7	8	12	19	18	43	45	59
Manufacture of Metals (not Precious Metals), Machines, Implements, Conveyances, including:—	796	941	1,232	1,506	1,516	2,126	713	738	860	925	931	1,337	18	31	22	40
Iron and Steel Manufacture (including Tubes)	7	7	7	7	166	239	7	7	7	7	102	139	7	7	7	44
Brass Founding and Finishing	7	7	7	7	41	48	7	7	7	7	25	28	7	7	7	19
Forging (a)	7	7	7	7	72	44	7	7	7	7	45	23	7	7	7	-40
Temple and Galvanized Sheet	7	7	7	7	31	38	7	7	7	7	19	22	7	7	7	23
Wire, Wire Netting and Wire Rope	9	11	15	22	24	23	8	9	11	14	15	14	21	38	45	-2
Ironfoundry, Engineering, Boiler Making and Shipbuilding	7	7	7	7	637	887	7	7	7	7	391	516	7	7	7	39
Electrical Apparatus and Installations ..	3	13	50	94	80	166	2	10	35	58	49	97	400	293	90	108
Vehicles	63	81	118	182	197	357	57	64	83	112	121	208	29	45	54	81
Cutlery and Tools (including Needles and Pins)	44	48	50	58	52	55	39	38	35	36	32	32	10	3	17	5
Manufacture of Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	7	7	71	64	69	70	7	7	50	39	43	41	7	7	-11	2
Manufacture of Textiles, including:—	997	1,058	995	1,123	1,174	1,142	894	830	694	689	721	665	6	-6	13	-3
Cotton	488	546	529	605	628	596	437	428	369	372	386	347	12	-3	14	-5
Wool and Worsted	222	242	210	223	233	237	199	190	146	137	143	138	9	-13	6	2
Silk	61	49	35	30	32	33	54	38	24	18	20	19	-19	-29	-15	5
Flax, Hemp, Rope, Twine, Canvas and Canvas Goods	35	30	29	31	30	27	31	24	20	19	18	15	-13	-4	7	-11
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	40	49	48	56	59	80	36	38	34	35	36	47	22	-1	17	37
Lace	44	35	36	41	44	24	40	27	25	25	27	14	-21	5	13	-46
Carpets and Rugs	14	17	15	15	18	17	13	13	10	9	11	10	16	-12	3	-5
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, &c.	45	47	60	84	90	102	40	37	42	52	55	59	4	28	40	13
Preparation of Skins and Leather, Manufacture of Leather Goods, including:—	61	74	79	84	87	80	57	58	55	51	53	47	16	8	5	-7
Furs, Skins, Leather	7	7	7	7	44	46	7	7	7	7	27	27	7	7	7	6
Manufacture of Leather Goods	7	7	7	7	43	34	7	7	7	7	26	20	7	7	7	-21
Manufacture of Textile Goods and Clothing, including:—(a)	7	7	1,025	1,044	1,050	815	7	7	715	641	645	474	7	7	2	-22
Tailoring	7	7	237	250	262	288	7	7	166	154	161	168	7	7	6	10
Dressmaking and Millinery (a)	7	7	391	410	401	191	7	7	273	252	246	111	7	7	5	-52
Hats and Caps	7	7	39	40	43	35	7	7	27	25	26	20	7	7	4	-19
Boots, Shoes, Clogs	7	7	229	214	218	198	7	7	160	131	134	115	7	7	-7	-9
Manufacture of Food (b)	7	7	217	295	337	378	7	7	151	181	207	220	7	7	36	12
Manufacture of Drinks	7	7	7	7	108	117	7	7	7	7	67	68	7	7	7	8
Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff	7	7	27	27	31	46	7	7	19	17	19	27	7	7	-1	50
Woodworking: Manufacture of Basket Ware, Furniture, &c.	7	7	210	245	242	228	7	7	160	151	149	133	7	7	7	-6
Paper Making: Manufacture of Stationery, &c.; Printing and Bookbinding, including:—	7	7	220	273	285	340	7	7	154	168	175	198	7	7	24	19
Paper Manufacture	7	7	24	25	31	43	7	7	17	15	19	25	7	7	3	39
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	7	7	194	245	249	290	7	7	135	150	153	169	7	7	26	16
Building, Decorating and Contracting ..	7	7	1,052	961	861	758	7	7	714	590	559	444	7	7	-9	-12
Other Manufacturing Industries, including:—	7	7	7	7	129	187	7	7	7	7	79	109	7	7	7	45
Rubber and Rubber Goods	7	7	7	7	24	46	7	7	7	7	14	27	7	7	7	96
Scientific and Surgical Instruments	7	7	10	18	20	29	7	7	7	11	13	17	7	7	76	44
Musical Instruments	7	7	14	16	19	22	7	7	10	10	12	13	7	7	7	17
Gas, Water, Electricity	21	35	56	78	109	163	19	27	39	48	67	95	64	61	40	50
Transport and Communication, including:—(a)	7	7	7	7	1,127	1,204	7	7	7	7	692	701	7	7	7	7
Railway	7	7	7	7	455	549	7	7	7	7	279	319	7	7	7	21
Road (a)	7	7	7	7	201	297	7	7	7	7	179	173	7	7	7	2
Water	7	7	7	7	284	330	7	7	7	7	174	192	7	7	7	16
Central Civil Government and Defence ..	7	7	7	7	414	647	7	7	7	7	254	377	7	7	7	56
Local Government	7	7	7	7	489	689	7	7	7	7	300	401	7	7	7	41
Personal Service (including Hotels, &c.) including:—	7	7	7	7	2,452	2,025	7	7	7	7	1,506	1,179	7	7	7	-17
Private Personal Service	7	7	7	7	1,527	1,232	7	7	7	7	937	717	7	7	7	-19

(a) Comparison of these groups for 1911 and 1921 is affected by changes in the method of classification.

(b) Including Dealing in Sugar Confectionery (Sweets) in 1911 and previous years, but not in 1921. The numbers so engaged in 1921 were 44,277 persons (14,967 males and 29,310 females).

TABLE LIV—continued.

Number (in thousands) of Males aged 10 years and over in England and Wales engaged in certain Industries, as returned at each Census 1881-1921. Proportions per 10,000 Occupied so engaged, and Intercensal Increase or Decrease per cent.

NOTE.—This table has been constructed to indicate in a very general manner the fluctuations of the numbers engaged in each industry. In using the table the figures for the years 1881-1901 must be compared with those in the first column for the year 1911, and those in the second column of the year 1911 must be used for comparison with 1921. Owing to radical changes which have been made in the method of classification only very rough comparisons can be made. The figures for 1881-1911 (first column) exclude maintenance staff, clerks, carmen and certain other occupations common to all industries. The figures for 1911 (second column) and 1921 include all persons engaged in the industry. The proportions engaged and the intercensal increases and decreases have been calculated on the actual numbers.

Industry.	Numbers engaged in each Industry (in thousands).						Proportion engaged in each Industry per 10,000 Occupied.						Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.
Total aged 10 years and over	9,314	10,592	12,134	13,662	13,662	14,627	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	13	7
Total occupied	7,759	8,806	10,157	11,454	11,454	12,113	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14	15	13	6
Fishing	29	25	24	25	29	39	38	28	23	22	25	32	-15	-5	6	33
Agriculture	1,288	1,234	1,139	1,259	1,135	1,038	1,660	1,401	1,141	1,099	991	857	-4	-6	9	-8
Mining and Quarrying and Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products, including:—	503	625	787	1,024	1,122	1,275	648	710	774	894	980	1,052	24	26	30	14
Coal Mines	379	514	641	874	968	1,126	488	583	631	761	845	930	36	25	36	26
Iron Ore Mines and Quarries	26	18	17	22	25	20	33	21	17	19	22	17	-30	-6	31	-19
Stone Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing ..	36	37	50	47	49	36	46	42	55	41	43	29	3	51	-16	-28
Slate Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing ..	16	14	16	13	14	11	21	16	16	12	13	9	-14	17	-18	-26
Coke Ovens and By-Product Plants	?	?	?	?	9	12	?	?	?	?	8	10	?	?	?	30
Manufacture of Lime, Cement, Concrete, &c.	7	8	13	12	19	27	9	9	12	11	16	22	18	54	-3	43
Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery and Glass, including:—	96	100	127	118	135	128	124	113	125	103	118	105	4	27	-7	-5
Bricks and Pottery	76	76	99	90	103	88	98	86	97	78	90	73	-6	30	-9	-15
Glass	20	24	28	28	32	38	26	27	27	25	28	31	21	15	2	19
Manufacture of Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., including:—	31	39	52	75	107	148	40	44	51	66	94	122	25	34	44	37
Chemicals (not Dyes)	16	21	25	37	53	60	21	23	25	32	46	50	27	21	48	15
Soap, Candles, Glycerine	5	5	7	10	15	21	7	6	7	9	13	17	7	24	45	37
Manufacture of Metals (not Precious Metals), Machines, Implements, Conveyances, including:—	760	898	1,176	1,421	1,415	1,904	979	1,020	1,158	1,241	1,235	1,572	18	31	21	35
Iron and Steel Manufacture (including Tubes)	?	?	?	?	165	232	?	?	?	?	144	192	?	?	?	41
Brass Founding and Finishing	?	?	?	?	34	35	?	?	?	?	30	29	?	?	?	3
Forging (a)	?	?	?	?	70	42	?	?	?	?	61	34	?	?	?	-41
Tinplate and Galvanised Sheet	?	?	?	?	28	34	?	?	?	?	24	28	?	?	?	23
Wire, Wire Netting and Wire Rope	9	10	14	20	21	21	11	12	13	17	18	17	7	34	44	-1
Ironfoundry, Engineering, Boiler Making and Shipbuilding	?	?	?	?	629	845	?	?	?	?	550	697	?	?	?	34
Electrical Apparatus and Installations ..	2	12	47	85	69	127	3	14	46	74	60	105	386	288	80	86
Vehicles	61	80	115	174	187	326	81	91	113	152	163	269	28	43	51	74
Cutlery and Tools (including Needles and Pins)	38	42	42	50	43	40	49	47	42	43	37	33	9	2	17	-5
Manufacture of Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	?	?	58	48	51	47	?	?	57	42	45	39	?	?	-17	-8
Manufacture of Textiles, including:—	414	446	402	460	517	489	534	506	396	409	452	401	8	-10	17	-6
Cotton	185	213	197	233	252	228	239	242	194	204	220	188	15	-8	19	-10
Wool and Worsted	98	107	88	96	106	106	126	122	86	83	92	88	10	-18	9	0
Silk	19	16	10	9	11	14	24	18	10	8	9	11	-13	-16	-12	-27
Flax, Hemp, Rope, Twine, Canvas and Canvas Goods	18	16	13	14	15	13	24	18	13	12	13	10	-4	-15	1	-14
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	19	18	14	15	17	20	24	21	14	13	14	17	-4	-24	7	24
Lace	11	13	13	15	17	10	15	15	12	13	15	9	15	-3	20	-30
Carpets and Rugs	9	9	7	7	9	8	12	11	7	6	8	6	2	-24	-2	-15
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, &c.	39	40	51	70	78	80	50	45	51	61	68	66	2	30	35	2
Preparation of Skins and Leather, Manufacture of Leather Goods, including:—	56	63	65	66	68	58	72	72	64	58	59	48	12	3	1	-15
Furs, Skins, Leather	?	?	?	?	37	36	?	?	?	?	32	30	?	?	?	-2
Manufacture of Leather Goods	?	?	?	?	32	22	?	?	?	?	28	18	?	?	?	-30
Manufacture of Textile Goods and Clothing, including:—	?	?	338	333	346	312	?	?	333	291	302	258	?	?	-1	-10
Tailoring	?	?	120	123	131	126	?	?	118	108	114	104	?	?	?	-3
Dressmaking and Millinery	?	?	1	4	6	7	?	?	1	3	5	5	?	?	155	16
Hats and Caps	?	?	16	18	19	15	?	?	16	10	17	12	?	?	12	-22
Boots, Shoes, Clogs	?	?	184	169	172	146	?	?	181	148	150	121	?	?	-8	-15
Manufacture of Food (a)	?	?	144	177	213	231	?	?	142	155	186	191	?	?	?	23
Manufacture of Drinks	?	?	?	?	102	95	?	?	?	?	89	78	?	?	?	-7
Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff	?	?	8	8	11	15	?	?	7	7	9	13	?	?	?	47
Woodworking: Manufacture of Basket Ware, Furniture, &c.	?	?	209	222	219	204	?	?	206	193	191	168	?	?	?	-7
Paper Making: Manufacture of Stationery, &c.; Printing and Bookbinding, including:—	?	?	145	175	189	221	?	?	143	153	165	183	?	?	21	17
Paper Manufacture	?	?	15	17	23	33	?	?	15	15	20	27	?	?	11	45
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	?	?	128	155	166	183	?	?	126	135	141	151	?	?	?	21
Building, Decorating and Contracting ..	?	?	1,050	956	858	749	?	?	1,034	835	749	619	?	?	-9	-13
Other Manufacturing Industries, including:—	?	?	?	?	90	115	?	?	?	?	79	95	?	?	?	28
Rubber and Rubber Goods	?	?	?	?	17	30	?	?	?	?	15	24	?	?	?	70
Scientific and Surgical Instruments	?	?	9	15	16	21	?	?	9	13	14	17	?	?	?	25
Musical Instruments	?	?	14	16	18	19	?	?	14	14	16	16	?	?	?	16
Gas, Water, Electricity	21	35	56	78	108	158	27	39	55	68	95	131	64	61	40	46
Transport and Communication, including:—(b)	?	?	?	?	1,108	1,164	?	?	?	?	967	961	?	?	?	5
Railway	?	?	?	?	451	531	?	?	?	?	394	439	?	?	?	18
Road (b)	?	?	?	?	288	287	?	?	?	?	251	237	?	?	?	-6
Water	?	?	?	?	282	320	?	?	?	?	246	264	?	?	?	14
Central Civil Government and Defence ..	?	?	?	?	380	536	?	?	?	?	332	443	?	?	?	41
Local Government	?	?	?	?	313	445	?	?	?	?	273	367	?	?	?	42
Personal Service (including Hotels, &c.) including:—	?	?	?	?	593	518	?	?	?	?	518	418	?	?	?	-13
Private Personal Service	?	?	?	?	266	227	?	?	?	?	232	188	?	?	?	-14

(a) Comparison of these groups for 1911 and 1921 is affected by changes in the method of classification.

(b) See note on page 143.

TABLE LIV.—continued.

Number (in thousands) of Females aged 10 years and over in England and Wales engaged in certain Industries, as returned at each Census 1881-1921. Proportions per 10,000 Occupied so engaged, and Intercensal Increase or Decrease per cent.

NOTE.—This table has been constructed to indicate in a very general manner the fluctuations of the numbers engaged in each industry. In using the table the figures for the years 1881-1901 must be compared with those in the first column for the year 1911, and those in the second column of the year 1911 must be used for comparison with 1921. Owing to radical changes which have been made in the method of classification only very rough comparisons can be made. The figures for 1881-1911 (first column) exclude maintenance staff, clerks, carmen and certain other occupations common to all industries. The figures for 1911 (second column) and 1921 include all persons engaged in the industry. The proportions engaged and the intercensal increases and decreases have been calculated on the actual numbers.

Industry.	Numbers engaged in each Industry (in thousands).						Proportion engaged in each Industry per 10,000 Occupied.						Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911. (1)	1911. (2)	1921.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.
Total aged 10 years and over	9,993	11,462	13,190	14,857	14,857	16,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	13	11
Total occupied	3,403	3,946	4,172	4,831	4,831	5,065	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	16	6	16	5
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	12	—	50	—
Agriculture	64	51	39	38	95	85	189	129	93	79	196	169	—	21	—	—
Mining and Quarrying and Treatment of Non-Metallic Mineral and Quarry Products, including:—	6	5	4	4	5	11	19	12	10	8	10	22	—	25	—	—
Coal Mines	3	3	3	3	3	6	9	8	6	6	7	13	—	5	—	—
Iron Ore Mines and Quarries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	68	—	—
Stone Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
Slate Quarrying, Cutting and Dressing	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Coke Ovens and By-Product Plants	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Manufacture of Lime, Cement, Concrete, &c.	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery and Glass, including:—	22	27	30	35	36	49	66	67	72	72	74	96	19	13	17	37
Bricks and Pottery	21	24	28	32	33	41	61	62	66	67	68	82	19	13	17	27
Glass	2	2	2	3	3	7	5	5	6	6	6	13	24	12	16	131
Manufacture of Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., including:—	5	8	15	21	25	50	14	20	36	43	52	99	67	93	39	98
Chemicals (not Dyes)	1	2	4	7	9	16	3	5	10	15	18	32	54	117	80	87
Soap, Candles, Glycerine	1	1	3	4	5	11	1	3	6	8	11	23	133	126	45	122
Manufacture of Metals (not Precious Metals), Machines, Implements, Conveyances, including:—	36	43	56	85	101	221	107	108	134	176	209	437	17	31	52	119
Iron and Steel Manufacture (including Tubes)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Brass Founding and Finishing	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Forging	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Temple and Galvanised Sheet	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Wire, Wire Netting and Wire Rope	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Ironfoundry, Engineering, Boiler Making and Shipbuilding	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Electrical Apparatus and Installations	0	0	2	9	11	39	0	1	6	19	23	76	1,704	431	272	247
Vehicles	0	1	3	8	11	31	1	3	8	16	22	62	169	182	190	192
Cutlery and Tools (including Needles and Pins)	6	7	7	9	10	14	17	17	18	18	20	29	16	13	17	52
Manufacture of Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	?	?	14	16	18	23	?	?	33	33	38	46	?	?	16	27
Manufacture of Textiles, including:—	583	612	593	654	656	654	1,714	1,552	1,421	1,354	1,359	1,291	5	—	3	—
Cotton	302	333	332	372	376	368	889	843	796	770	778	726	10	—	0	—
Wool and Worsted	125	135	122	127	128	131	367	342	293	263	264	259	8	—	10	—
Silk	42	33	24	21	21	20	121	83	59	43	43	39	—	22	—	—
Flax, Hemp, Rope, Twine, Canvas and Canvas Goods	16	14	15	17	15	14	48	36	37	35	31	28	—	13	—	—
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	22	31	34	41	42	60	61	78	83	86	87	118	44	12	20	43
Lace	33	22	24	26	27	13	96	55	57	53	56	26	—	34	—	—
Carpets and Rugs	5	7	8	8	9	9	15	19	18	17	18	18	42	3	0	—
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, &c.	6	7	9	14	12	22	17	18	21	30	24	43	20	20	67	87
Preparation of Skins and Leather, Manufacture of Leather Goods, including:—	8	11	14	18	18	22	22	27	35	37	38	44	40	37	24	21
Furs, Skins, Leather	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Manufacture of Leather Goods	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Manufacture of Textile Goods and Clothing, including:—(a)	?	?	687	711	703	503	?	?	1,647	1,472	1,456	992	?	?	3	—
Tailoring	?	?	118	127	131	162	?	?	282	263	271	319	?	?	8	—
Dressmaking and Millinery (a)	?	?	389	406	395	184	?	?	933	840	818	364	?	?	4	—
Hats and Caps	?	?	23	22	23	20	?	?	55	46	48	39	?	?	—	—
Boots, Shoes, Clogs	?	?	45	45	46	52	?	?	108	92	95	103	?	?	—	—
Manufacture of Food (b)	?	?	73	118	124	147	?	?	174	244	256	291	?	?	62	—
Manufacture of Drinks	?	?	?	?	6	22	?	?	?	?	13	43	?	?	?	—
Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff	?	?	20	19	20	31	?	?	48	40	42	61	?	?	—	—
Woodworking: Manufacture of Basket Ware, Furniture, &c.	?	?	21	24	23	24	?	?	51	49	48	48	?	?	12	—
Paper Making: Manufacture of Stationery, &c.; Printing and Bookbinding, including:—	?	?	75	98	97	119	?	?	180	203	200	235	?	?	31	—
Paper Manufacture	?	?	9	8	8	10	?	?	21	16	17	20	?	?	—	—
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	?	?	66	90	88	107	?	?	158	186	181	211	?	?	36	—
Building, Decorating and Contracting	?	?	2	5	3	9	?	?	6	10	6	18	?	?	99	—
Other Manufacturing Industries, including:—	?	?	?	?	39	72	?	?	?	?	81	142	?	?	?	—
Rubber and Rubber Goods	?	?	?	?	6	17	?	?	?	?	13	33	?	?	?	—
Scientific and Surgical Instruments	?	?	2	3	4	9	?	?	4	7	8	17	?	?	85	—
Musical Instruments	?	?	0	1	1	3	?	?	1	1	2	6	?	?	65	—
Gas, Water, Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	9	—	50	—	—
Transport and Communication, including:—	?	?	?	?	20	39	?	?	?	?	41	77	?	?	?	—
Railway	?	?	?	?	4	17	?	?	?	?	8	34	?	?	?	—
Road	?	?	?	?	3	10	?	?	?	?	7	19	?	?	?	—
Water	?	?	?	?	2	10	?	?	?	?	4	20	?	?	?	—
Central Civil Government and Defence	?	?	?	?	33	111	?	?	?	?	69	219	?	?	?	—
Local Government	?	?	?	?	176	244	?	?	?	?	364	481	?	?	?	—
Personal Service (including Hotels, &c.) including:—	?	?	?	?	1,859	1,507	?	?	?	?	3,848	2,976	?	?	?	—
Private Personal Service	?	?	?	?	1,261	1,005	?	?	?	?	2,610	1,983	?	?	?	—

(a) Comparison of these groups for 1911 and 1921 is affected by changes in the method of classification.

(b) See note on page 143.

PART VIII.—BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY.

Scope of Inquiry.—The columns of the census schedule appropriated to this enquiry were designed to shew for every person :—

- (a) if born in the United Kingdom, the county and town or parish of birth ;
- (b) if born outside the United Kingdom, the country and the state, province or district of birth ;
- (c) whether born at sea.

Persons born outside the United Kingdom were asked to state whether " visitor " to or " resident " in this country, and persons born in foreign countries were further asked to state their nationality, e.g. British born, Naturalized British Subject, French, German, Russian, etc.

The information thus required was similar in almost every way to that obtained at the Census of 1911, but in its subsequent treatment, the results of which have been published in Tables 21 and 22 of the County volumes, in Tables 45-53 of the General Tables Volume and Table 7 of the volume devoted to occupation statistics, two variations are to be observed. In the first place, with the view of reducing the cost of the census tabulation—a course which was imposed upon the census authorities after the census had been taken and which necessitated modifications in the previously arranged scheme of operations—it was decided not to carry the birthplace classification beyond the country of birth, that is to say to disregard all the degree of detail in the birthplace statement below that of the country. As a result natives of Great Britain or Ireland, who form a preponderatingly large majority (nearly 98 per cent.) of the total population, are classified in five divisions only instead of by individual counties or towns of birth. It has thus been necessary to forego all information regarding the trend of internal migration which would have been afforded by the more elaborate classification and which was one of the features discussed in the Census Report for 1911. On the other hand, information regarding aliens has been expanded by their classification not only by country of birth but also by country of nationality with the object of securing more reliable data in regard to the nationalities of aliens than has hitherto been available in the census returns.

Summary of Birthplaces.—From the summarised extract given below it will be seen, that of the total population of England and Wales, just over 96 per cent. were born in these two countries. Of the two countries separately, 95·1 per cent. of the enumerated population of England were born in England and 80·2 per cent. of the enumerated population of Wales were born in Wales. Very nearly 2 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales were born in the remainder of the British Islands (viz., in Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands), just over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in other British Dominions, Colonies, etc., $\frac{3}{4}$ ths per cent. in Foreign Countries or at sea. In rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the returns the statement of birthplace was omitted and these are shewn separately throughout the tables.

The number of females born outside England and Wales is slightly in excess of the corresponding number of males but in relation to the total populations of each sex the male proportion is rather higher. Of persons born in Scotland, Ireland, and in the British Dominions, Colonies, etc., females are, as a rule, the more numerous, Northern Ireland differs from the Irish Free State in this respect and is an exception to the rule, but not sufficiently so to give females a preponderance in relation to the total sex populations. Amongst natives of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands enumerated in this country the excess of females is greater than in the total population of England and Wales but in respect of the population born in foreign countries the converse holds good, males preponderating both in number and proportion.

The proportion of native born to total population shews a small increase over the corresponding figure of 1911, the significance of which lies not so much in its amount as in the fact that it has occurred in a section of the population which preponderates to the extent of forming more than 95 per cent. of the whole and in which therefore there is little room for further expansion. Comparison with years earlier than 1911 cannot be made exactly owing to the omission of a separate statement of the " not stated " cases in those years, but with some allowance for this difference in treatment, it would appear that the present proportion of native born is higher than any recorded in the tables. The considerable addition to the numbers and proportion of persons born in British Dominions, Colonies, etc., is also a feature of the recent enumeration, accelerating, as it does, the progressive increases recorded in this section for many preceding decades.

TABLE LV.—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, AND PROPORTIONS PER 100,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX, 1921.

	Enumerated Population.			Proportions per 100,000.			Ratio of Male Proportions per cent. of Female Proportions.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Total Population	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	100,000	100,000	100,000	—
Born in England and Wales	36,391,971	17,344,667	19,047,304	96,055	95,958	96,143	100
Born Elsewhere	1,275,884	630,955	644,929	3,368	3,491	3,255	107
Birthplace not stated ..	218,844	99,617	119,227	577	551	602	92
Born in Scotland	333,517	162,164	171,353	880	897	865	104
Born in Ireland	364,747	178,706	186,041	963	989	938	105
Six Northern Counties*	65,491	34,110	31,381	173	189	158	120
Irish Free State	281,190	135,129	146,061	742	748	737	101
Part not defined	18,066	9,467	8,599	48	52	43	121
Born in Islands in the British Seas	38,862	17,518	21,344	103	97	108	90
Born in British Colonies and India	204,466	98,352	106,114	540	544	536	101
Born in Foreign Countries	328,641	171,717	156,924	867	950	792	120
Born at Sea	5,651	2,498	3,153	15	14	16	87

* Viz., Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone.

The Scottish born are numerically greater but proportionately lower than they were in 1911, and the Irish born, who shewed a continuous diminution between 1861 and 1911, have declined still further in 1921 though they are still in excess of the Scottish born both in numbers and proportion. The proportion of persons born in foreign countries which had risen steadily up to 1901, and had not sensibly altered in 1911 when it was 1,036 per 100,000 total population, shews the greatest change in the table, the proportion having declined to 867 in the past 10 years. The several proportions are more fully set out in the following table:—

TABLE LVI.—BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, 1851-1921. PROPORTIONS PER 100,000 PERSONS. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Where Born.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Total Population	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
England and Wales	95,750	95,285	95,509	95,694	96,139	96,131	95,545	96,055
Elsewhere	4,250	4,715	4,491	4,306	3,861	3,869	3,538	3,368
Scotland	726	843	939	976	973	974	892	880
Ireland	2,899	2,999	2,493	2,165	1,580	1,311	1,041	963
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	77	92	114	113	105	110	102	103
Other British Dominions, Colonies, etc. . .	188	257	312	363	385	418	448	540
Foreign Countries:—								
British Subjects by Birth	64	88	171	217	120	239	185	139
British Subjects by Naturalisation ..						43	61	126
Alien or not stated Nationality ..						762	790	602
At Sea	15	17	19	18	15	12	19	15
Birthplace not stated†	—	—	—	—	—	—	917	577

* At each census (except those of 1891 and 1921), persons born abroad whose nationality was not stated were classed as British Subjects if they had distinctly British surnames and were not natives of the United States. In 1891 and 1921, such persons were included with those whose nationality was not stated.

† At censuses prior to 1911, persons whose birthplaces were not stated were included with those born in England and Wales.

Natives of Scotland and Ireland.—In the distribution of the Scottish and Irish born among the population enumerated in England and Wales, the counties adjacent to, or having direct communication with, the countries concerned usually return the highest proportions. Outside the influence due to geographical proximity, the social and commercial significance of the county of London appears to have attraction to the natives of each of these countries, for the proportions here are well above the average particularly in the western metropolitan boroughs. This condition extends, more in respect of the Scottish than the Irish born, to several of the large suburban areas outside the metropolitan boundary in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. Of other counties with a proportion of immigrants from Scotland and Ireland above the average, Hampshire is the most noteworthy. The Irish are the more prominent here and they are also proportionately numerous in the adjacent south-west counties of Dorset and Devon. The administrative countries and large towns which contained the largest numbers of persons of Scottish and Irish birth in proportion to their total populations in 1921 were as follows :—

TABLE LVII.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGHS) AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF NATIVES OF SCOTLAND.

Administrative Counties.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.		Large Towns.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
ENGLAND and WALES ..	90	86			
Cumberland	354	401	Carlisle	706	748
Northumberland	371	345	Barrow in Furness	405	352
Westmorland	166	195	Newcastle upon Tyne	405	344
Durham	156	138	Tynemouth	329	262
Middlesex	126	121	Hornsey	253	224
Yorks (North Riding)	119	113	Bootle	254	211
Southampton	121	107	Gateshead	240	215
Surrey	107	119	South Shields	249	204
London	108	114	Birkenhead	237	212
Cheshire	109	110	Wallasey	216	211
			Hendon	199	207

TABLE LVIII.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGHS) AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF NATIVES OF IRELAND.

Administrative Counties.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.		Large Towns.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
ENGLAND and WALES ..	99	94			
Lancashire	223	187	Bootle	656	501
Cheshire	162	147	Liverpool	410	371
Southampton	162	147	Barrow in Furness	392	319
Isle of Wight	148	128	Birkenhead	359	344
Anglesey	120	124	Wallasey	287	300
Devonshire	132	103	Salford	276	246
London	96	134	Manchester	239	221
Cumberland	120	101	St. Helens	316	134
Dorset	130	85	Plymouth	257	177
Yorks (North Riding)	137	71	Merthyr Tydfil	278	124
Surrey	86	116	Middlesbrough	256	111
Glamorganshire	126	72	Wimbledon	159	179
East Sussex	72	118			
Northumberland	113	73			
Middlesex	73	108			
Kent	87	94			

Persons Born in British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies.—The total number of persons born in British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies outside the British Islands and enumerated in England and Wales was 204,466 of whom 98,352 were males and 106,114 females. This represents an increase of 42,964 over the number returned in 1911. The proportion to the total population has risen steadily since 1851, when it was 18·8 per 10,000, to 44·8 in 1911 with a further increase to 54·0 in 1921. Of the 1921 total of 204,466, 16,036 described themselves as visitors to this country, an increase of more than 10,000 over the comparable figure of 6,032 in 1911.

The distribution of the colonial born by country of birth together with the variation in the several numbers since 1911 is as follows :—

TABLE LIX.—PERSONS BORN IN DOMINIONS, COLONIES, ETC.

Country of Birth.	Number, 1921.			Increase (or Decrease —), 1911–1921.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Europe :—				
Gibraltar	4,997	2,204	2,793	335
Malta and Gozo	6,736	3,346	3,390	1,033
Cyprus	334	211	123	126
Asia :—				
Indian Empire	74,219	35,085	39,134	11,245
Ceylon	3,880	1,863	2,017	523
Other Colonies in Asia	7,550	4,868	2,682	3,399*
Africa :—				
Union of South Africa	22,990	10,448	12,542	7,270
Egypt	3,474	1,925	1,549	Not separately returned in 1911; included in Africa (foreign).
West African Colonies	1,906	1,430	476	785
Other African Colonies	3,037	1,702	1,335	—389*
America :—				
Dominion of Canada	29,475	14,155	15,320	10,588
Newfoundland	1,145	486	659	—7
West Indies	9,054	4,622	4,432	—135
Other Colonies in America	1,851	829	1,022	170
Australasia :—				
Australian Commonwealth	26,348	11,783	14,565	3,186
New Zealand	7,257	3,319	3,938	1,291
Other Australasian Colonies	182	64	118	76*
Dominion, Colony, etc., not specified ..	31	12	19	—6

* The 1921 areas include mandated territories.

In regard to their distribution within this country, several types of concentration are observable in table 47 of the General Tables. In prominent port areas like Southampton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Cardiff, Gillingham, South Shields, Birkenhead and Wallasey, the proportions are high and it will be observed that the male element tends to predominate in these areas owing, no doubt, to the presence of seamen and others associated with the shipping industry. University centres, Oxford and Cambridge, and residential and health resorts like Bath, Canterbury, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, Hastings, Brighton rank high in the order of preference as do many of the better-to-do areas in London and the home counties. Other than these the table generally indicates that the Southern counties are more generally favoured than those of the Midlands or the North.

The counties and large towns with the highest proportions of colonial born are as follows :—

TABLE LX.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH) AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF COLONIAL BORN.

Administrative Counties.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.		Large Towns.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
East Sussex	132	164	Eastbourne	203	234
Southampton	128	142	Oxford	264	148
Isle of Wight	119	149	Ealing	168	228
West Sussex	121	144	Bournemouth	165	201
Surrey	105	123	Gillingham	168	170
Devonshire	96	112	Hastings	135	158
Oxfordshire	112	93	Portsmouth	139	152
Berkshire	107	97	Wimbledon	135	155
Dorsetshire	91	113	Bath	107	170
Kent	96	105	Hendon	129	140
Cornwall	94	98	Cardiff	228	33
London	94	92	Canterbury	137	102
			Cambridge	150	73

Persons Born in Foreign Countries or At Sea.—The foreign born population is analysed in detail in Table 22 of the county series of publications, and, for the country as a whole, in Table 46 of the General Tables Volume, while statistics of the ages and marital conditions of aliens are also given in the General Tables Volume and of their occupations in the Occupations Volume. In respect of a few county areas where the number of aliens was in excess of 5,000 (viz., Essex, Kent, Lancashire, London, Middlesex, Surrey, Yorkshire and Glamorgan) local statistics as to ages, marital conditions and occupations are also shewn in the appropriate county volumes.

The following table shews that, following a continuous increase from 1851 to 1911 in the number of persons born in foreign countries and enumerated in England and Wales, the number has declined in the past decennium by as much as 12·0 per cent., and now stands at 328,641 or 8·7 per thousand of the total population as compared with 10·4 per thousand in 1911 and 1901. The decrease in the total foreign born is compounded, as will be seen, of a comparatively large increase in the number of British subjects born abroad and a very much larger decrease both in the number and proportion of aliens.

TABLE LXI.—PERSONS BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING BRITISH SUBJECTS AND FOREIGNERS, AND ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT EACH CENSUS, 1851 TO 1921.

Census.	Persons born in Foreign Countries.			British Subjects born in Foreign Countries.			Foreigners.		
	Number Enumerated.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number Enumerated.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number Enumerated.	Increase or Decrease (—) per cent.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
1851	61,708	—	3·4	11,419	—	0·6	50,289	—	2·8
1861	101,832	65·0	5·1	17,742	55·4	0·9	84,090	67·2	4·2
1871	139,445	36·9	6·1	38,807	118·7	1·7	100,638	19·7	4·4
1881	174,372	25·0	6·7	56,373	45·3	2·2	117,999	17·3	4·5
1891	233,008	33·6	8·0	34,895	—38·1	1·2	198,113	67·9	6·8
1901	339,436	45·7	10·4	91,678	162·7	2·8	247,758	25·1	7·6
1911	373,516	10·0	10·4	88,686	—3·3	2·5	284,830	15·0	7·9
1921	328,641*	—12·0	8·7	100,375	13·2	2·6	228,266*	—19·9	6·0

* Including 46,283 persons with Nationality not stated.

(1) *British Subjects Born in Foreign Countries.*—The British Subjects born in foreign countries, more than 98 per cent. of whom were returned as residents in this country, numbered 100,375 in 1921 as compared with 88,686 in 1911 so that there has been an increase in this class of 11,689 or 13·2 per cent. during the ten years. The numbers claiming British nationality by birth and by naturalization respectively were 52,596, and 47,779, but in respect of these, separate intercensal comparisons are not possible owing to a change in the classification of women of foreign nationality who have married British husbands and have acquired a British status by marriage. These, in 1911, were treated as "British by parentage," whereas in 1921, in the absence of a separate category for the class, they have been regarded as more akin to those who, originally alien, have acquired British nationality as the result of a definite personal act, and have been included as such with those classified as British by naturalization.

In the distribution throughout this country of foreign born persons of British nationality, which is similar in some respects to the distribution of those born in the Dominions, Colonies, etc., London takes a prominent place with a proportion in relation to its total population more than double that of the country at large. In the City and in 20 out of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs the proportions are above normal and reach the exceptional figures of 246 and 174 per 10,000 males and females respectively in Hampstead. The Home Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Hertfordshire, the southern counties of Sussex, Cornwall and Hampshire, and also Berkshire and Oxfordshire are the only others where for the county as a whole the proportions are in excess of the general average. In individual administrative areas outside the County of London, the greatest concentrations are generally to be found within the suburban towns in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, in port areas, in some of the more popular seaside resorts particularly on the south coast, in the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge and in a limited number of inland industrial towns like Leeds, Manchester and Salford. The large towns with the highest proportions are given in the following table.

TABLE LXII.—LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Town.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.		Town.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
London	57	61	Hendon	95	105
Hampstead	246	174	Eastbourne	69	84
Stepney	150	148	Bournemouth	60	67
Kensington	121	129	Wimbledon	54	73
Westminster	117	120	Ealing	51	74
Holborn	108	110	Southend on Sea	63	59
St. Marylebone	111	106	Hornsey	64	58
City of London	112	104	Southport	65	56
Stoke Newington	117	91	Willesden	60	59
Hackney	108	86	Oxford	50	48
Paddington	92	96	Leeds	47	46
Chelsea	57	82	Brighton	45	46
St. Pancras	52	53	Wallasey	44	47
Bethnal Green	54	50			
Wandsworth	41	51			

(2) *British Subjects by Birth.*—Of the 52,596 persons returned as British by birth, 23,518 were males and 29,078 females, representing 0·13 and 0·15 per cent. of the total population of each sex in this country.

Foreign countries in America were returned as the birthplaces of 25,427 of the total, the United States accounting for by far the largest number contributed by any single country, viz. 18,441, or more than one-third of the whole. From Argentina, Brazil and Chile the numbers were 2,421, 1,466 and 1,295 respectively. The principal countries contributing to the 21,667 persons of European birth were in order France 6,841, Russia 3,244, Germany 2,772, Belgium 1,441, Italy 1,249 and Spain 1,126. Other than these China, 2,590, was the only country returning a total in excess of 1,000.

(3) *British Subjects by Naturalization.*—The 47,779 persons classified as naturalized British subjects include 19,718 males and 28,061 females representing 0·11 and 0·14 per cent. of the total population of each sex. The larger proportion of females in this group is due to the inclusion therein of women who have obtained British nationality by marriage, a class for which there is no parallel in the male section. Regarding their origin, the distribution according to country of birth resembles the corresponding distribution of aliens; a large majority—41,143 or 86·1 per cent. of the total—were born in Europe, the principal contributing countries being, in order, Russia (10,583), Germany (7,517) and Poland (6,745). From France and Belgium the numbers were 5,213 and 1,582, the women from these countries outnumbering the men in a ratio of more than 4 to 1, and from Switzerland 1,326 were returned, the female preponderance being high in this case also. The only country of origin outside Europe worthy of note is that of the United States of America which accounted for 5,319, the female to male ratio being again in the neighbourhood of 4 to 1.

(4) *Foreign Born Persons of Alien and Unstated Nationality.*—Of the 228,266 persons born in foreign countries who did not claim specifically to be of British nationality either by birth, by marriage (in the case of women) or by naturalization, 181,983 gave particulars of their actual nationalities and in 46,283 cases the information was omitted from the returns.

At previous censuses, with the exception of 1891, foreign born persons of unstated nationality with distinctly British surnames (natives of the United States excepted) were classified as British subjects. Too much significance, however, cannot be attached to the surname of an individual in this country, as it can be altered practically at will and it was felt that, in view of the excitement of public feeling regarding the status of aliens during and immediately after the war, the use of the surname as a criterion of nationality would be more than usually unreliable in 1921. It is quite possible that, instead of the naturalized British subjects being understated by the exclusion therefrom of a number of persons who failed to state their nationality, they may have been overstated in the claiming of British nationality by foreign born persons not entitled thereto. It is to be noted, however, that the present treatment departs in this connection from the more generally established census practice, though the loss of comparability occasioned thereby is believed not to be material.

As stated on an earlier page an attempt has been made on this occasion to provide two classifications of the alien population within this country, one by the country of birth and one by nationality, and these are shewn side by side in the principal tables dealing with this subject. The alternative distributions in respect of those for whom the full details are available are given for the whole country in Table LXIII and the distribution by country of birth of those who omitted the statement of nationality is also shewn in adjacent columns.

As might have been anticipated, the comparable distributions by birthplace and by nationality are very similar in general respects. Nationality as a rule follows that of the country in which birth takes place and for the bulk of the foreigners in this country birthplace and nationality are synonymous. Recent political changes appear to have made little difference in this respect, the territorial rearrangements having been accompanied apparently by corresponding changes in nationality, c.f.:—Austria, Hungary, Czecho Slovakia, etc. The largest differences between nationals and natives disclosed by the table occur in respect of Russia and Poland where a considerable excess of nationals in the former appears to be complemented by an almost equally large excess of natives in the latter. In respect of the United States of America there is an excess of nationals for which the cosmopolitan character of that population, derived by continuous and heavy immigration from other countries of the world, may offer an adequate explanation, and in respect of the European countries, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland the slight excess of nationals may perhaps be associated with the acquirement of neutral nationality by a number of aliens in this country during the late war. Except in regard to Russia and Poland, the differences are not important and though the provision of the nationality distribution may serve a useful purpose in shewing how far it differs from the corresponding birthplace distribution and to what extent therefore a tabulation by birthplace alone—as in 1911 and earlier censuses for example

—may be accepted as equivalent to a distribution by nationality, it is a little doubtful whether our statistical knowledge of aliens in the country has been greatly extended by the specific tabulation by nationality owing to the fact that so large a number of persons, who should have returned the information, failed to do so. It was anticipated that the nationality question would give rise to difficulty either in respect of interpretation or even of willingness to answer the question, and in the result it is found that the defections in this respect amount to between 14 and 15 per cent. of the total foreign born, whereas in respect of birthplace, a more definite and perhaps less compromising fact in each person's life history, the replies were tolerably complete—the number of returns omitted or insufficient for tabulation being considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total. In view of this it was deemed desirable to depart from the original intention of classifying the age and occupation statistics of aliens by nationality and to substitute therefor a distribution by the more complete and reliable statement of country of birth, persons of unstated nationality being included with those of foreign nationality.

TABLE LXIII.—ALIENS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NATIONALITY.

Country.	Distribution by Country of Birth of Aliens of known Nationality.		Distribution by Country of Nationality.		Distribution by Country of Birth of Foreign-born Persons of Unstated Nationality.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total	102,729	79,367	102,729	79,367	26,780	21,258
Europe	88,555	71,398	89,339	72,016	20,641	16,416
Austria	1,087	947	1,278	1,130	258	221
Belgium	3,939	3,795	3,816	3,544	1,027	920
Czecho Slovakia	928	400	1,000	499	171	68
Denmark	2,830	1,178	2,869	1,284	529	163
Finland	791	192	779	185	119	27
France	7,842	12,650	7,705	12,505	1,173	1,994
Germany	6,039	4,033	5,809	3,580	1,351	935
Greece	1,616	402	1,765	521	330	84
Hungary	386	374	386	362	71	59
Italy	9,815	4,891	10,032	5,179	2,924	1,468
Jugo-Slavia	336	107	350	114	73	13
Netherlands	4,066	2,171	4,201	2,362	733	456
Norway	1,775	959	1,769	971	606	194
Poland	14,488	13,168	11,492	10,396	4,111	3,769
Portugal	615	166	904	184	117	70
Roumania	1,709	1,462	1,571	1,414	508	441
Russia	20,323	18,833	23,785	22,236	4,600	4,475
Spain	1,843	850	2,019	928	414	185
Sweden	2,537	1,101	2,475	1,130	585	202
Switzerland	4,623	3,069	4,795	3,175	752	521
Turkey	486	306	324	202	56	51
Other Countries	481	344	215	115	133	100
Asia	4,815	883	4,447	711	925	307
Armenia	89	8	347	195	8	12
China	1,720	146	1,710	117	437	116
Japan	1,357	143	1,346	142	173	55
Other Countries	1,649	586	1,044	257	307	124
Africa	384	142	67	26	80	49
America	8,516	6,540	8,876	6,614	4,076	3,598
United States	7,056	5,487	7,525	5,617	3,476	3,152
Argentina	336	303	338	289	174	165
Brazil	233	184	233	195	89	82
Chile	262	163	272	184	155	67
Mexico	130	78	121	72	33	22
Other Countries	499	325	387	257	149	110
Unspecified Foreign Country	395	355	—	—	94	97
Born at Sea	64	49	—	—	964	791

Of the 181,983 foreign born persons who definitely returned a foreign nationality and 46,283 others in whose cases the nationality information was omitted, making a total of 228,266 for the two classes together exclusive of persons born at sea, 207,167

claimed to be residents in England and Wales and 21,099 were returned as visitors; 86.3 per cent. of the whole gave Europe as their birthplace, Russia, Poland and France heading the list of individual countries with totals between 50,000 and 20,000 each, and Italy and Germany with numbers in excess of 10,000. From the United States of America, the number, which contained a high proportion of visitors, was in the neighbourhood of 19,000. The numbers and the proportions per cent. of the total foreigners from the principal countries concerned are shewn in comparison with the figures of 1901 and 1911 in the following table:—

TABLE LXIV.—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY, 1901, 1911 AND 1921.

Where Born.	Number.			Per Cent. of Total Foreigners.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Russia (including Finland) ..	61,789	62,862	49,360	24.9	22.0	21.5
Poland*	21,055	32,679	35,536	8.5	11.5	15.5
France	20,467	28,827	23,659	8.3	10.1	10.4
United States	16,668	13,637	19,171	6.7	4.8	8.3
Italy	20,332	20,389	19,098	8.2	7.2	8.3
Germany	49,133	53,324	12,358	19.8	18.7	5.4
Belgium	4,314	4,657	9,681	1.7	1.6	4.2
Switzerland	8,357	10,267	8,965	3.4	3.6	3.9
Netherlands	6,851	7,643	7,426	2.8	2.7	3.2
Denmark	3,363	4,557	4,700	1.4	1.6	2.0
Sweden	5,515	5,953	4,425	2.2	2.1	1.9
Norway	6,207	5,697	3,534	2.5	2.0	1.5
Spain	2,781	3,635	3,292	1.1	1.3	1.4
Greece	1,045	1,278	2,432	0.4	0.4	1.1
China	387	1,319	2,419	0.2	0.5	1.1
Turkey (including Armenia) ..	1,589	2,651	1,016	0.6	0.9	0.4
Portugal	413	740	968	0.2	0.3	0.4
Europe (other Countries) ..	14,090	18,494	10,677	5.7	6.4	4.6
Africa	462	1,035	655	0.2	0.4	0.3
America (except United States)	1,643	3,223	3,559	0.7	1.1	1.5
Asia (except China and Armenia)	858	1,741	4,394	0.3	0.6	1.9
At Sea †	439 {	230	1,868†	0.2 {	0.1	0.8†
Not stated		222	941		0.1	0.4
TOTAL	247,758	285,060	230,134	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The figures for 1901 and 1911 refer to the area then described as Russian Poland.

† Of the 1,868 persons born at sea not specifically returned as British subjects, 113 described themselves as of foreign nationality while in 1,755 cases the nationality was omitted. The rule, treating foreign-born persons of unstated nationality as equivalent to aliens, cannot fairly be applied to persons born at sea and, in respect of this class, the 1921 figures shewn in the table undoubtedly overstate the facts by a large amount, the total number of aliens being probably but little in excess of the 113 specifically described as such.

Comparison of the distribution of aliens with the position 10 years ago and the continuity of movement during the past and preceding intercensal periods have been greatly disturbed as regards European countries, which contribute approximately six-sevenths of the immigrant aliens, by the many changes of boundary made as a result of the war. The birthplace returns of 1921 have been classified, so far as the information available rendered it possible to do so, according to the constitution of the areas of the several countries in 1921, with the consequence that persons whose birthplaces were in any of the transferred areas like Alsace and Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein (part), Eupen-Malmedy, the several portions of Poland, the Baltic countries, etc., may have been classified in one way in 1911 and in another in 1921. In a number of the replies where the country of birth was given but not the district or state, the assumption has had to be made that the actual place of birth was within the countries as now delimited.

With some exceptions the numbers born in the several foreign countries and tabulated as of other than British nationality are smaller than they were in 1911, the reductions being very considerable in the case of the late enemy countries. Thus foreigners born in Germany have been reduced to approximately one fourth of the corresponding 1911 figure, the numbers allotted to Austria are less than one sixth

of what they were 10 years ago, and in respect of Hungary and Turkey similar large scale reductions are recorded but in respect of much smaller communities. On the other hand from Russia the large numerical decrease is not of the same relative significance having regard to the magnitude of the total immigrant population from that country and in respect of Poland the numbers have increased. From France and Italy the numbers are reduced, but in relation to the total alien population their positions are slightly improved. Belgians and citizens of the United States of America on the other hand return numbers and proportions which are greatly in excess of those of 1911.

(5) *Local Distribution of Foreigners.*—With some variation in the actual proportions, it will be seen from the following table that the distribution of foreigners within this country is similar in general incidence to that of British immigrants whether of colonial or of foreign birth. More than half of the total were enumerated in the Administrative County of London, and the remainder were located principally in the more prominent sea ports, in the suburban areas surrounding the metropolis, in the watering places on the south coast, in the university centres of Oxford and Cambridge and in a small number of inland industrial centres like Leeds, Manchester and Salford.

TABLE LXV.—LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF FOREIGNERS (INCLUDING PERSONS BORN ABROAD WHOSE NATIONALITY WAS NOT STATED).

Town.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.		Town.	Proportion per 10,000 of Each Sex.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
London	309	231	Hendon	182	157
Stepney	1,530	1,456	Cardiff	248	62
Holborn	1,258	691	Manchester	149	109
Westminster	927	606	Tynemouth	208	30
Bethnal Green	553	515	Grimsby	181	42
St. Marylebone	579	388	Salford	135	86
City of London	586	275	Leeds	122	96
St. Pancras	471	286	Hornsey	136	81
Kensington	407	316	Oxford	118	96
Hampstead	412	280	Willesden	121	83
Stoke Newington	361	232	Liverpool	130	66
Paddington	325	233	Eastbourne	100	84
Hackney	310	245	Hastings	113	68
Finsbury	299	166	Kingston upon Hull	132	42
Chelsea	217	191	Wimbledon	84	88
Hammersmith	203	147	Southend on Sea	104	58
Shoreditch	157	123	Ealing	88	74
Lambeth	191	87	Bournemouth	93	69
Poplar	174	89	Brighton	96	64
Islington	149	89	South Shields	129	22
Fulham	124	92	Wallasey	120	27
Wandsworth	98	67	Newport (Mon.)	126	20
Southwark	97	49	Swansea	111	35
Bermondsey	103	25	Acton	82	59
Greenwich	59	49	Southport	79	53
			Tottenham	77	51
			West Ham	87	37
			Southampton	80	37
			Newcastle upon Tyne	71	38
			Croydon	58	43
			East Ham	72	28

Within the Administrative County of London 119,466 foreigners of alien or unstated nationality were enumerated, or 52·3 per cent. of the total in this class, and their distribution within the county suggests that the migration represented thereby is confined mainly to the two extreme types of social condition with but a sprinkling of the intermediate or middle-class element prevalent in the native population of this country.

The Borough of Stepney contained the largest number of aliens, both absolutely and relatively, with 37,260, representing over 30 per cent. of the aliens in the county and about 15 per cent. of the local population. Other Boroughs in which aliens were numerous are Westminster (10,555, or 7 per cent. of the Borough population), Holborn (4,161—10 per cent.), Bethnal Green (6,249—5 per cent.), St. Pancras (7,881—4 per cent.), Kensington (6,174—4 per cent.), St. Marylebone (4,822—5 per cent.), and Hackney (6,108—3 per cent.).

With so large a proportion of the total alien population enumerated in London, the numbers of the several individual nationalities will naturally be greatest as a rule in the metropolis; their representation throughout the remainder of England and Wales however varies considerably as will be seen from the following table which shews the localities in which the largest numbers of aliens from the principal foreign countries were enumerated, the total in England and Wales being shewn in antique type opposite the country of birth:—

TABLE LXVI.—LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Country of Birth and Place of Enumeration (Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs, and Large Towns).	Persons.	Country of Birth and Place of Enumeration (Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs, and Large Towns).	Persons.
<i>Belgium</i>	9,681	<i>Italy</i>	19,098
London	4,207	London	10,994
Middlesex	821	Lancashire	1,097
Lancashire	571	Manchester	463
Surrey	533	Liverpool	214
Yorks (W.R.)	368	Glamorgan	923
Essex	316	Rhondda	193
Kent	289	Middlesex	552
East Sussex	265	Durham	513
<i>Denmark</i>	4,700	Yorks (W.R.)	469
London	1,337	Essex	444
Lancashire	379	West Ham	180
Northumberland	346		
Middlesex	329	<i>Netherlands</i>	7,426
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	325	London	3,435
Grimsby	296	Middlesex	558
Yorks (E.R.)	222	Essex	369
Kingston upon Hull	211	Yorks (E.R.)	323
Durham	212	Kingston upon Hull	317
Essex	210	Lancashire	318
<i>France</i>	23,659	Kent	313
London	11,104	Surrey	284
Middlesex	1,454		
Willesden	224	<i>Norway</i>	3,534
Kent	1,283	London	686
East Sussex	1,048	Northumberland	380
Hastings	239	Lancashire	367
Brighton	219	Glamorgan	351
Surrey	1,042	Cardiff	201
Lancashire	829	Durham	283
Liverpool	278	Yorks (E.R.)	222
Manchester	234	Kingston upon Hull	212
Southampton	708		
Glamorganshire	547	<i>Poland</i>	35,536
Cardiff	214	London	26,923
Devon	488	Lancashire	3,218
Essex	453	Manchester	1,483
<i>Germany</i>	12,358	Liverpool	1,019
London	5,743	Salford	498
Middlesex	1,146	Yorks (W.R.)	1,155
Willesden	207	Leeds	945
Lancashire	924	Essex	710
Liverpool	314	Middlesex	636
Manchester	270	Warwickshire	478
Essex	866	Birmingham	462
West Ham	278	Glamorganshire	427
Yorks (W.R.)	516		
Surrey	384		

TABLE LXVI *continued*.—LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Country of Birth and Place of Enumeration (Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs, and Large Towns).	Persons.	Country of Birth and Place of Enumeration (Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs, and Large Towns).	Persons.
<i>Russia</i>	48,231	<i>China</i>	2,419
London	29,668	London	711
Lancashire	7,701	Lancashire	564
Manchester	4,141	Liverpool	435
Liverpool	2,093	Essex	204
Salford	907	West Ham	120
Yorks (W.R.)	3,574	Glamorganshire	143
Leeds	3,083	Cheshire	135
Sheffield	332	Birkenhead	92
Middlesex	1,013		
Glamorganshire	935	<i>Japan</i>	1,728
Cardiff	476	London	747
Essex	828	Yorks (N.R.)	124
West Ham	295	Middlesbrough	122
Durham	490	Glamorganshire	120
Northumberland	478	Cardiff	102
Newcastle upon Tyne	353	Lancashire	118
Warwickshire	474	Essex	111
Birmingham	431	West Ham	96
		<i>United States</i>	19,171
<i>Spain</i>	3,292	London	6,524
London	979	Lancashire	2,491
Glamorganshire	636	Liverpool	881
Lancashire	583	Manchester	400
Liverpool	345	Yorks (W.R.)	756
		Middlesex	687
<i>Sweden</i>	4,425	Surrey	616
London	1,430	Kent	588
Lancashire	357	Warwickshire	533
Liverpool	217	Birmingham	262
Glamorganshire	308	Glamorganshire	521
Durham	278		
Northumberland	233		
<i>Switzerland</i>	8,965		
London	4,484		
Middlesex	750		
Surrey	482		
Lancashire	400		
Kent	333		
East Sussex	312		

(6) *Sex, Age and Marital Condition of Foreigners*.—Of the 228,266 foreign born persons of alien and unstated nationality, 128,481 were males and 99,785 females, males forming 56·3 per cent. of the foreign, compared with 47·7 per cent. of the general population. The corresponding male proportions of 1911 were 58·9 per cent. in the foreign and 48·4 per cent. in the general population. The sex proportions of the several nationalities represented varies considerably, males predominating in every case but that of France; among the principal nationalities (those of which there were upward of 10,000 persons) the proportions of males were as follows:—

Italy	66·7 per cent.
Germany	59·8 "
United States	54·9 "
Poland	52·3 "
Russia	51·7 "
France	38·1 "

The sex, age and marital condition distributions of foreigners are given in Table 48 of the General Tables Volume. The age distribution is peculiar, owing to the inevitable smallness of the numbers recorded at ages under 20, where the maximum groups are expected in a normal population. The reasons are more or less self-evident; the presence of young children must always tend to retard the movement of families,

so that the bulk of immigrants will largely be restricted to adults ; while the children of alien parents born in this country will *ipso facto* be British subjects, and will not be scheduled with their parents in this classification. Of a total foreign population amounting to 6.1 per 1,000 of the general population the number at ages under 5 was only 0.6 per 1,000 of the general population at these ages ; between 5 and 15 the proportion rose to 1.6 while for the succeeding age groups 15-45, 45-65, 65 and over, the corresponding proportions were 9.4, 10.4 and 8.4 in respect of males and 6.3, 7.0 and 5.8 in respect of females. The following table shews the details of the sex, age and marital condition distribution for all foreigners and for the principal nationalities.

TABLE LXVII.—SEX, AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS—
ALL FOREIGNERS AND CERTAIN NATIONALITIES.

Country of Birth.					All Foreign Countries.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					2,051	1,761	3,347	2,048	229	564
0-4					44	44	—	—	—	—
5-14					254	245	—	—	—	—
15-44					1,537	1,212	1,808	1,284	37	104
45-64					179	200	1,312	688	98	267
65 and over					37	60	227	76	94	193

Country of Birth.					France.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					1,831	4,108	1,835	1,451	144	631
0-4					46	46	—	—	—	—
5-14					272	305	—	—	—	—
15-44					1,315	2,817	1,043	1,028	25	155
45-64					154	709	665	377	64	256
65 and over					44	231	127	46	55	220

Country of Birth.					Germany.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					983	1,337	4,348	1,616	649	1,067
0-4					19	11	—	—	—	—
5-14					116	106	—	—	—	—
15-44					530	506	1,136	575	28	77
45-64					200	504	2,344	866	224	539
65 and over					118	210	868	175	397	451

TABLE LXVII *continued*.—SEX, AGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS—
ALL FOREIGNERS AND CERTAIN NATIONALITIES.

Country of Birth.					Italy.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					2,446	1,079	3,976	1,945	249	305
0-4					38	44	—	—	—	—
5-14					193	185	—	—	—	—
15-44					1,905	749	2,350	1,394	48	86
45-64					260	80	1,443	505	113	134
65 and over					50	21	183	46	88	85

Country of Birth.					Poland.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					1,267	1,075	3,751	3,077	216	614
0-4					3	17	—	—	—	—
5-14					211	189	—	—	—	—
15-44					959	838	1,936	1,870	24	104
45-64					80	25	1,589	1,099	102	300
65 and over					14	6	226	108	90	210

Country of Birth.					Russia.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					1,304	1,022	3,664	3,125	200	685
0-4					10	7	—	—	—	—
5-14					136	116	—	—	—	—
15-44					1,049	863	1,793	1,887	29	126
45-64					98	27	1,662	1,134	99	356
65 and over					11	9	209	104	72	203

Country of Birth.					United States.					
Age Last Birthday.					Single.		Married.		Widowed and Divorced.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages					2,629	2,333	2,665	1,529	200	644
0-4					231	211	—	—	—	—
5-14					599	592	—	—	—	—
15-44					1,532	1,213	1,480	921	43	131
45-64					228	269	1,027	549	98	311
65 and over					39	48	158	59	59	202

(7) *Occupations of Foreigners.*—The occupations of foreign born persons of alien or unstated nationality resident in this country are dealt with in the section devoted to occupations (page 137).

(8) *Persons Born at Sea.*—Persons born at sea and enumerated in England and Wales numbered 5,651 or 15 per 100,000 of the total population, comparing with 6,805 or 19 per 100,000 in 1911. Of the total, of whom more than 99 per cent. were stated to be resident in this country, 57·6 per cent. were described as British by birth, 9·4 per cent. British by naturalization and in 2·0 per cent. of the cases a definite foreign nationality was returned. In the somewhat high proportion of 31·0 per cent. of the cases, the nationality statement was omitted and in view of the preponderance of British nationality amongst those who returned the information it may be inferred that a very large majority of the unstated nationalities were also those of British subjects.

PART IX.—DEPENDENCY, ORPHANHOOD AND FERTILITY.

Under the title "Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility" a volume has been issued as part of the series of 1921 Census publications introducing for the first time a series of statistics designed primarily with the object of providing data on a national scale for the service of the increasingly numerous and important problems relating to Pensions, Invalidity Allowances, Workmen's Compensation and such like matters in which a liability in respect of an individual is to some extent determined by and measurable in terms of the numbers and ages of the children or others dependent upon him. The absence of such records from all earlier official enquiries had been a matter of comment on more than one occasion, and when it was seen that the provision of widows' and orphans' pensions or allowances was likely to be a feature in the social legislation of the post-war period, and that much of the information necessary to envisage the scope of the scheme and for framing the requisite financial estimates, could only be obtained through the medium of the census, it was decided that the appropriate enquiries should be incorporated in the 1921 census questionnaire. Two separate and independent questions were accordingly inserted in the householders' schedule, one relating to orphanhood to be answered in respect of each child under 15 years of age enumerated on the schedule, and the other relating to dependency, to be answered in respect of each married man, widower or widow enumerated on the schedule giving particulars of his or her children under 16 years of age. They are dealt with more fully in the sections of the report which follow. The tabulation and classification of the replies to the two questions have been kept distinct throughout under the subject headings "Orphanhood" and "Dependency," and though, in a sense, the two sets of statistics may be regarded as complementary to one another—children with both parents living corresponding to dependents of married men or married women, orphans whose fathers have died to dependents of widows, and orphans whose mothers have died to dependents of widowers—no attempt has been made to reconcile the corresponding groups one with another, nor would it have been possible to do so owing to certain fundamental differences in the constitution of the populations brought under review.

The purpose of the enquiries was primarily an economic one—this is expressed in the use of the term "dependency"—and the classification of the data has been designed mainly with this object in mind. Its scope, however, was so wide and the circumstances of collection and tabulation so general in character that it will be found to embrace more than might be implied by a limited use of the term "dependency", and it should provide valuable information of a general sociological nature. It is from the "dependency" tabulation that such fertility statistics as it has been found possible to incorporate in the Census reports of 1921 have been derived.

I. Dependency.

The question dealing with the subject of dependency is a new one and it will be desirable, therefore, to set it out in full as it appeared on the Census schedule. A reply was asked for in respect of every married man, widower and widow enumerated on each schedule.

The immediate object of the enquiry was to obtain as complete a survey as possible of the sizes, constitution and distribution of the families which could be regarded as economically dependent upon the married or widowed sections of the population in England and Wales, and in the tables in which the results have been published, occupying 225 pages of closely printed figures, statistics will be found of the numbers of families of each size ranging from the childless family to families of 13 in number (below the age of 16), each group of families being separately analysed so as to show the number of children at each age (under 16) and the distribution by age of the children comprising the youngest of each family. The detailed family classification is given for a complete range of parents' ages and in respect of each separate type of parent (i.e. whether married man, married woman, widower or widow), and in subsidiary tables the statistics in a less intensive form have been extended to show the variations incident to locality (geographical regions and counties) and, in respect of the families of married men and widowers, to the personal occupation of the parent.

Information required only in respect of Married Men, Widowers and Widows.

Number and ages of all living children and step-children under 16 years of age, whether enumerated on this Schedule or not, i.e., whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere.

Total number under sixteen years of age. If none write "None."	For each child place a X in the column corresponding to its age. The number of crosses should be the same as the number shown in Column (n).															
(n)	(o)															
	Age last birthday. Under one 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15															

It will be observed that while the terms of the census question include step children with ordinary children, no reference is made to the presence of a condition of dependency as between child and parent. The condition may be normally implied as arising out of the natural relationship, and in a very large majority of the cases the rule will hold good, but there are bound to be some instances where parents have ceased to be responsible for some or all of the children properly returned by them in answer to the census enquiry. It must be borne in mind therefore that the statistics strictly represent those of families of defined limits and that they will fulfil the object for which they were primarily designed only to the extent to which the dependency relation may be ordinarily presumed under existing social conditions in respect of children under a certain age.

The use of the age limit—16—for this purpose does not imply that the condition of dependency is necessarily maintained up to the attainment of that age and thereafter abruptly ceases. For some purposes this age may be too low, but most of the uses to which the figures are likely to be applied will be sufficiently served by the range of age adopted and the analysis of the data by individual years of age will facilitate the modification which would be necessary if for any particular purpose it was desired to restrict the limit to a lower age than that of 16.

In regard to the data on which the present study is based, two factors, incident to the 1921 enumeration, must be referred to as detracting somewhat from the general application of the statistics as they stand. The first relates to the abnormality of the numbers and age distribution of the children included within the dependency age field. The children at ages below 16 in 1921 were the survivors

from births occurring between the middle of 1905 and the date of the census (19th June, 1921), a period embracing the whole of the war years during which the fluctuation in the birth rates was far greater than any recorded since the commencement of registration. Prior to the war the successive years' births were exhibiting a declining tendency and between 1905 and 1914 the numbers had dropped by irregular stages from 929,293 to 879,096. Thereafter the fall was at first suddenly accelerated, a minimum of 662,661 being registered in 1918 and then even more suddenly reversed, the numbers rising from 692,438 in 1919 to 957,782 in 1920, the latter being the highest figure for a single year hitherto recorded in this country. The survivors of these numbers shewn as "enumerated" in Table LXVIII. or their counterparts as "dependents" naturally follow these variations. The total numbers are undoubtedly smaller than they would have been but for the war, and the irregularity in the age series is one which is inconceivably likely to be present in any other set of circumstances.

The other reservation has regard to the quality of the data. The dependency question as framed and printed on the schedule was, in relation to census standards, undoubtedly a complex one. Experience shews that, in census taking, even the simplest and most direct personal enquiries are subject to an appreciable degree of error either through ignorance or carelessness, notwithstanding the forethought displayed to make their meaning clear and free from all possible ambiguity. The wider the scope of the question the less easy it is to ensure these conditions, and, in the present instance, the question, including consideration of family relationship and extending to persons not necessarily present at the time of enumeration, gave rise to an amount of difficulty which was bound to detract from the completeness and accuracy of the returns. In a number of cases a certain amount of editing was possible by reference to other information given on the schedule. Types of error so encountered were (1) the omission of the dependency return altogether when from the face of the schedule there were children who should have been so returned, (2) the inclusion of grandchildren or children other than those covered by the instructions, (3) the mis-statement of the dependents' ages through the placing of crosses in the wrong columns, and whenever it was possible to do so, corrections of obvious errors were freely made. Omissions and mis-statements not inconsistent with the rest of the information returned on the schedules must, however, have remained undetected, and the only evidence of them is such as can be obtained by comparison with other available data.

In the following table the "dependent" children are compared, age by age, with the total children enumerated in the country.

TABLE LXVIII.—COMPARISON OF "ENUMERATED" AND "DEPENDENT" CHILDREN.

Age (last birthday.)	Total number of children enumera- ted at the Census.	Total number of children returned as "dependents."	Excess of "enumerated" over "dependents."	
			Number.	Percentage of enumerated.
All ages under 16.	11,219,153	10,321,022	898,131	8.0
0	795,474	740,023	55,451	7.0
1	826,116	765,938	60,178	7.3
2	552,428	514,118	38,310	6.9
3	536,703	500,636	36,067	6.7
4	610,982	570,145	40,837	6.7
5	655,122	614,016	41,106	6.3
6	707,334	657,360	49,974	7.1
7	724,753	674,265	50,488	7.0
8	721,087	669,693	51,394	7.1
9	710,630	658,469	52,161	7.3
10	716,074	660,001	56,073	7.8
11	729,083	668,619	60,464	8.3
12	742,026	679,360	62,666	8.4
13	744,768	676,440	68,328	9.2
14	727,875	646,741	81,134	11.1
15	718,698	625,198	93,500	13.0

From the nature of the enquiry the "dependent" children should, as they broadly do in fact, correspond with the enumerated. The classes, however, are not identical, and it is for consideration whether the divergency of nearly 900,000 in the total, representing an apparent deficiency of 8 per cent. in the dependents, can be satisfactorily accounted for. In the first place, the dependency question was only asked of married men, widowers and widows. No reference was made to single men or women and illegitimate children were, unless their parents had subsequently married, excluded from the return of dependents though included in the total enumerated. Their numbers are not precisely known, but from the births in the sixteen years preceding the census they may probably be estimated at about 4 per cent. of the total, or about one-half of the apparent total discrepancy. Another source of difference exists in the presence among the enumerated of children both of whose parents had died. Their numbers may be estimated from the orphanhood statistics, and can be regarded as accounting for at least another $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the full difference of 8 per cent. Finally, though children outside the country of parents within the country should have appeared amongst the dependents and not in the enumerated, they will have been more than balanced by the children within the country of parents outside. That the balance in favour of the enumerated as compared with the dependents may be considerable is evidenced by the fact that 114,956 more married women were enumerated in the country than married men, and the difference in question may easily account for another 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total.

Altogether these and other minor sources of difference, though not wholly mutually exclusive, suffice to explain a large proportion of the 8 per cent. difference between enumerated and dependent children and to show that the unexplained portion which may be attributed to omission is more probably between 2 and 3 per cent.

If the comparisons are taken age by age a tendency will be seen for the percentage difference to decrease slightly down to about age 5 and thereafter to increase, slowly at first and rather more rapidly towards the upper limit of age. It has been suggested earlier in this report (see page 77) that the enumerated children at ages 0 and 1 last birthday are themselves deficient to the extent of about 3 per cent. and if this is so, the causes responsible for omissions in the enumerated at these ages would appear also to have operated in respect of the returns of dependents, such deficiency being additional to that which may be inferred from the discrepancy in the table. The increasing nature of the discrepancy at the later juvenile ages is occasioned mainly by the relatively greater defects in the dependency returns of widowers and widows (see Table LXIX), the proportion of dependent children in the widowed classes becoming greater and greater as the age of the child advances, but it also accords with the suggestion that part of the difference is due to the legitimate omission of orphans and of children whose parents are outside the country, for each of these classes will tend to grow with advancing age, particularly during school years. The marked increase at ages 14 and 15 would appear to suggest that a further factor enters into operation after the attainment of the maximum elementary school age. An increasing separation between parent and child no doubt occurs as the latter enters the economically independent stage, and from the point of view of a dependency study this feature may perhaps be regarded as favourable rather than otherwise.

Testing the three dependency classes against the "orphanhood" returns, and the comparison is now limited to children under 15 since that was the limit of age to which the orphanhood question applied, we have:

Children enumerated as having	Dependents under 15 of	Excess of enumerated.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Both parents alive 9,315,060	Married men 8,964,070	350,990	3·8
Mother dead 261,094	Widowers 182,384	78,710	30·2
Father dead 730,845	Widows 549,370	181,475	24·8
Both dead 55,245			
Not stated 138,211			
10,500,455			

By ages, the percentage differences shewn for each class as a whole in the last column above are distributed as follows:—

TABLE LXIX.—DISCREPANCY BETWEEN ENUMERATED CHILDREN AND DEPENDENTS OF MARRIED MEN, WIDOWERS, AND WIDOWS.

(The excess of enumerated is expressed as a percentage of the enumerated.)

Age (last birthday).	Dependent children of Married Men compared with children having both parents alive.	Dependent children of Widowers compared with children having mother dead.	Dependent children of Widows compared with children having father dead.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
All ages under 15.	3·8	30·2	24·8
0	5·9	9·4	—4·6
1	6·0	22·7	9·7
2	4·7	27·6	17·3
3	4·0	28·1	21·6
4	3·7	26·8	23·5
5	2·9	28·8	24·9
6	3·2	30·0	26·8
7	2·9	30·7	26·2
8	2·9	31·1	25·4
9	2·8	31·3	25·5
10	3·0	30·3	26·2
11	3·1	31·9	26·4
12	2·9	31·4	25·8
13	3·4	31·1	26·0
14	4·3	30·7	25·5

From the percentage differences thus shewn, it would appear that the returns in respect of married men, accounting as they do for more than 90 per cent. of the children, may be accepted with a good deal more confidence than those of widowers or widows. This is probably true, since there tends to be a greater degree of separation of child from parent among widowers and widows than amongst married couples, which is bound to be reflected in some omission of children from the widowed classes. But it must be remembered that, for all classes together, of a total discrepancy of 8 per cent., nearly 6 per cent. could be explained, leaving little more than 2 per cent. to be attributed to omission, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that the discrepancies shewn for the three parent classes separately can be similarly scaled down and the actual error regarded as nearer one quarter of the differences shewn. The comparison in respect of the widowed sections is probably affected very greatly by the inclusion of illegitimate children amongst the enumerated. The total number of illegitimates at these ages may be estimated in round numbers as 400,000, and, if, as is not unlikely, an undue proportion of them have been returned as having father or mother dead, the explanation will account for a large part of the discrepancy of 260,185 in the relative comparison.

Another feature of the returns which may occasion disquiet to a user of the figures is the apparently large number of married men, widowers and widows who failed to make a dependency return. They are identified throughout the tables and number 1,566,260 or 16·1 per cent of the total, the proportions for the separate classes being as follows:—

	Married Men.	Widowers.	Widows.
Total enumerated	7,475,051	642,311	1,621,758
Numbers not making the return	1,031,661	232,948	301,651
Percentage	13·8%	36·3%	18·6%

From other evidence on the schedules, particularly that of the age of the individuals concerned, it is apparent that in many instances the existence of children under 16 years of age was extremely improbable. This is generally confirmed by the foregoing examination as to the completeness of the total numbers of children, and in treating the absence of statement as merely indicative of a "nil" return there seems no reason to suppose that the resulting degree of error will be materially worse than that indicated by the deficiency of children estimated above at between 2 and 3 per cent. for the three classes together.

It is to be noted that the dependency question was put to married men, widowers and widows and not to married women. To have asked for a statement in respect of each married woman as well as each married man would have involved the duplication of a large proportion of the returns, and would have introduced a further element of confusion in an already complex question. Moreover, where the husband and wife were enumerated on the same schedule—a circumstance embracing nearly 92 per cent. of the total married women enumerated in the country—the husband's dependency return could be associated with his wife, and it has been possible by so doing to obtain dependency statistics in respect of married women. They have been made available as a fourth class in the published tables, and the only reservation to be made in respect of them is that they represent a sample only, though a very large one, of the total married women in the country.

The sizes of the various dependent families encountered in the enumeration, i.e., the numbers of children and step-children under 16 years of age, varied from 0 to a maximum of 13 and were distributed as follows:—

TABLE LXX.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE.

No. of children under 16 years of age in family.	Married Men.		Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		Widowers.		Widows.	
	No. of families.	Proportion per 1,000.	No. of families.	Proportion per 1,000.	No. of families.	Proportion per 1,000.	No. of families.	Proportion per 1,000.
Not stated ..	1,030,661	138	830,391	119	232,948	363	301,651	186
0 ..	2,196,439	294	2,055,334	294	304,274	474	1,013,597	625
1 ..	1,716,418	230	1,639,261	235	50,928	79	144,857	89
2 ..	1,139,226	152	1,095,512	157	27,694	43	80,907	50
3 ..	657,683	88	635,908	91	14,334	22	43,913	27
4 ..	371,484	50	360,566	52	7,282	11	22,208	14
5 ..	204,487	27	199,126	29	3,190	5	9,747	6
6 ..	100,883	13	98,646	14	1,173	2	3,536	2
7 ..	40,442	5	39,597	6	347		1,000	
8 ..	12,856	2	12,550	2	90		271	
9 ..	3,529		3,432		42	1	58	1
10 ..	750		727		8		13	
11 ..	158	1	151	1	1		—	—
12 ..	27		25		—	—	—	—
13 ..	8		8		—	—	—	—
Total ..	7,475,051	1,000	6,971,234	1,000	642,311	1,000	1,621,758	1,000
Average No. of children per family.	1.27		1.32		0.32		0.37	
Average age of parent.	44.8		42.5		62.4		60.5	
Average age of all children.	7.9		7.9		10.4		9.9	
Average age of youngest child.	5.7		5.7		9.3		8.7	

For each class of parent, families of no dependent children—with which may, for reasons suggested earlier, be included the cases where the return was omitted—are far more numerous than those of any other size identified. They comprise childless families and families in which the children have all passed out of the dependency age period and account for more than 40 per cent. of the total families of married men or married women and more than 80 per cent. in each of the widowed classes. Of the balance, viz.:—families in which dependent children were returned, the frequency is greatest in respect of the one-child family for each class of parent, and diminishes rapidly with every succeeding increase in size of family, the families of married men or women with 9 or more children and the families of widowers or widows with 7 or more children numbering less than 1 per 1,000 of their respective totals. The largest

families encountered were of 13 children, of which 8 were returned in respect of married men and married women. The largest widower's family was one of 11 children, while 13 widows returned families of 10 children each. The preponderance of childless families and families of very small dimensions is shown by the aggregate average sizes of families amounting to 1.27 and 1.32 children in the case of married men and married women and 0.32 and 0.37 in the case of widowers and widows respectively.

As already explained, the married women's figures are derived from those of their husbands with whom they were enumerated, and the difference between the families of married men and married women is due solely to the inclusion amongst the former of a number of married men who were not enumerated with their wives. If the figures for this class be taken out separately it will be found that in 39.8 per cent. of the cases the return was omitted—a percentage greater than in either of the widowed classes—and that the families with no children (inclusive of the "no statement" cases) amount to 67.8 per cent. of the whole. These, in conjunction with the remaining 32.2 per cent. of families in which one or more children were returned result in an average size of family of 0.64 children, suggesting that, as a class, married men not enumerated with their wives are rather more akin to the "widower" group than to the married class in which they are incorporated.

The age distribution of the children in the several classes of families is given in detail in the published tables. Those of married parents—married men or married women—comprise more than 90 per cent. of the total children, and their distribution over the years 0 to 15 last birthday generally corresponds, as it must since it is so large a proportion of the whole, to the incidence of the total enumerated at these ages, with all the abnormality and irregularity introduced by the events of the war period. In the case of widowers and widows, the duration of widowhood has a limiting effect upon the ages of the children in each family. Only in respect of the most recent widowings will the ages of the children range over the whole field, while in others the dependent children will generally have been returned at ages between the age corresponding to the duration of widowhood and the limiting dependency age of 16, so that when the parents are aggregated irrespective of the date of widowhood the numbers of children ascend continuously from a minimum at age 0 to a maximum at age 15 last birthday. The influence of the war birth irregularities are, of course, inherent in the widowed classes just as they are in the children of the married, but they affect only the younger ages where the numbers are relatively fewer owing to the heaping up of the widower's and widow's children at the older dependency ages, and they are to a great extent obscured by the effect of the varied durations of widowhood attaching to the several parents.

A not unusual feature of schemes providing for the grant of allowances to children is the incorporation of a special benefit in respect of the single child or of the first child in a family containing more than one child. To meet the circumstances of such a provision, the youngest child in each family for whom one or more children were returned, was segregated and a complete analysis of the "youngest" children made as a separate section of the dependency tabulation (see Table 1 of the Dependency, Orphanhood, and Fertility Volume). Their ages as a class are naturally lower than those of all dependent children taken together the difference being more pronounced amongst dependents of married men and married women than in the relatively smaller families of widowers and widows.

The characteristic differences in the age distributions of all dependent children and of youngest dependent children for the several parent sections and for various ages of parents is expressed by the average ages shewn in the preceding Table LXX and in Table LXXI following.

From Table LXXI it will be seen that for each parent class, male or female, married or widowed, the average number of dependent children increases with the advancing age of the parent to a maximum which is reached between the ages of 35 and 40 after which the averages as consistently decline. As between male and female parents, both the initial rise and the subsequent decline is steeper in the case of females, the higher maxima of 2.31 and 1.80 children per family being reached at the age of 38 and 37 for married women and widows respectively as compared with the somewhat lower maxima of 2.18 and 1.53 children per family at the age of 39 in the case of married men and widowers.

TABLE LXXI.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF PARENT.

Age. (l.b.d.).	Families (including those with no children).		Average No. of Children.	Average age of all Children.	Average age of Youngest Child.	Age (l.b.d.).	Families (including those with no children).		Average No. of Children.	Average age of all Children.	Average age of Youngest Child.
	No.	Proportion per 1,000.					No.	Proportion per 1,000.			
Married Men.						Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).					
All ages.	7,475,051	1000	1.27	7.9	5.7	All ages.	6,971,234	1000	1.32	7.9	5.7
under 20	6,949	1	0.48	1.1	0.9	under 20	26,171	4	0.49	1.2	0.9
20-24	255,915	34	0.65	1.7	1.0	20-24	406,023	58	0.78	2.0	1.3
25-29	733,850	98	1.01	3.1	1.9	25-29	835,779	120	1.27	3.7	2.2
30-34	968,357	130	1.56	5.2	3.1	30-34	974,782	140	1.87	6.1	3.6
35-39	1,041,814	139	2.06	7.5	4.8	35-39	1,009,330	144	2.27	8.2	5.3
40-44	1,023,500	137	2.05	9.0	6.5	40-44	963,627	138	2.01	9.5	7.1
45-49	972,228	130	1.60	9.9	8.0	45-49	854,416	123	1.35	10.8	9.3
50-54	800,309	107	1.01	10.8	9.6	50-54	674,427	97	0.68	12.3	11.6
55-59	626,536	84	0.52	11.4	10.8	55-59	498,824	72	0.21	13.3	13.2
60-64	455,816	61	0.23	11.3	11.1	60-64	341,862	49	0.03	12.5	12.6
65-69	309,383	41	0.11	11.1	10.7	65-69	215,244	31	0.01	10.4	9.9
70 and up	280,394	38	0.05	10.9	10.4	70 and up	170,749	24	0.01	9.8	8.5
Widowers.						Widows.					
All ages.	642,311	1000	0.32	10.4	9.3	All ages.	1,621,758	1000	0.37	9.9	8.7
under 20	79	0	0.27	2.7	2.9	under 20	166	0	0.30	1.9	1.5
20-24	1,527	2	0.42	2.9	2.3	20-24	5,837	4	0.73	3.2	2.7
25-29	7,571	12	0.64	4.4	3.6	25-29	34,023	21	1.01	5.3	4.3
30-34	15,086	23	1.03	6.7	5.3	30-34	64,308	40	1.46	7.6	5.8
35-39	22,420	35	1.45	9.1	7.2	35-39	80,699	50	1.76	9.4	7.3
40-44	31,082	48	1.43	10.3	8.7	40-44	94,655	58	1.48	10.5	8.8
45-49	44,365	69	1.03	11.1	9.9	45-49	115,069	71	0.91	11.5	10.4
50-54	58,712	91	0.56	11.9	11.2	50-54	146,330	90	0.42	12.7	12.2
55-59	71,421	111	0.24	12.4	12.0	55-59	174,841	108	0.12	13.4	13.4
60-64	84,605	132	0.08	12.4	12.2	60-64	202,494	125	0.02	12.5	12.7
65-69	97,501	153	0.03	11.6	11.5	65-69	224,969	139	0.01	10.7	10.5
70 and up	207,951	324	0.01	10.9	10.6	70 and up	478,367	294	0.00	10.4	9.9

The age distribution of the children, whether of total children or youngest children, is naturally dependent upon the age of the parents. The gradual shifting of the weight from the younger to the older dependency ages with the increasing age of the parent is shown by the rise in the average ages of children in the above Table. It will be observed, however, that the rise is not continued throughout the whole range of parents' ages. A maximum occurs at about the age period of 55-65 in each parent category and thereafter the children appear to become slightly, but progressively younger. It is not clear why there should be a fall, but it is probably due to the inclusion of step-children (and possibly of adopted or other children who should not theoretically have been included) whose frequency would naturally be greater in comparison with the frequency of natural children at the later ages of life.

In Table LXXII the families of married men and married women enumerated on the same schedule are analysed according to the joint ages of the parents, arranged in quinquennial groups.

The relation between the ages of husbands and wives is dealt with more fully on page 174 and 175, but it will be observed from sections (a) and (b) of Table LXXII that the joint frequencies have a strongly marked maximum, at all but the extreme ages in the Table, when the age of husband and wife fall within the same quinquennial age group. The greatest number of families classified in this way occurs in the group of husbands and wives each of whose ages is from 35 to 39 years last birthday where they represent 6.7 per cent. of the total married couples. This is followed by the groups at the common age periods of 30-34 (6.6 per cent.), 40-44 (6.4 per cent.) and 45-49 (5.8 per cent.).

TABLE LXXII.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGES OF PARENTS IN COMBINATION OF FAMILIES OF MARRIED MEN AND MARRIED WOMEN
ENUMERATED ON THE SAME SCHEDULE.

Age of Wife (l.b.d.)	AGE OF HUSBAND (l.b.d.)															
	All Ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 & up
<i>(a) Number of families.</i>																
All Ages	6,971,234	5,460	230,506	677,073	906,266	977,569	963,552	914,326	748,895	583,516	421,564	284,992	155,323	73,050	23,317	5,121
Under 20	26,171	2,393	16,901	5,114	985	324	153	121	83	34	30	16	2	5	1	—
20-24	406,023	2,738	160,745	177,159	46,097	12,014	3,804	1,814	889	414	224	84	22	14	4	—
25-29	835,779	264	46,723	393,044	282,416	76,944	21,651	8,608	3,382	1,561	690	338	107	36	11	—
30-34	974,782	34	5,071	88,269	457,714	294,376	84,260	27,605	10,398	3,983	1,759	860	288	118	28	—
35-39	1,009,330	8	781	11,077	101,304	470,403	291,023	91,259	26,668	9,927	3,912	1,951	665	256	68	—
40-44	963,627	8	162	1,735	14,051	103,615	444,908	277,676	80,671	25,060	9,634	3,862	1,496	545	147	—
45-49	854,416	10	63	432	2,580	15,884	98,537	403,729	230,290	69,334	21,000	8,149	2,995	1,134	289	—
50-54	674,427	4	30	109	663	2,733	15,107	85,647	315,032	176,795	53,347	16,648	5,760	1,864	543	—
55-59	498,824	1	12	74	237	769	2,967	14,183	66,972	234,482	125,803	38,310	10,413	3,493	898	—
60-64	341,862	—	10	33	114	268	771	2,689	11,475	50,918	162,594	83,662	21,642	5,777	1,532	—
65-69	215,244	—	5	19	71	147	258	701	2,240	8,827	35,241	103,169	48,992	12,331	2,659	—
70-74	111,158	—	—	4	18	50	72	188	610	1,759	6,180	23,495	50,372	22,068	4,579	—
75-79	44,588	—	1	3	15	18	22	83	146	350	964	3,792	10,949	20,277	6,769	—
80-84	12,561	—	1	—	5	4	11	15	23	61	163	585	1,453	3,824	4,992	—
85 and upwards	2,442	—	1	1	2	—	8	6	16	11	14	71	257	408	803	—
<i>(b) Proportion of families per million total.</i>																
All Ages	1,000,000	783	33,063	97,126	130,001	140,229	138,218	131,159	107,426	83,704	60,470	40,879	22,280	10,481	3,346	811
Under 20	3,753	343	2,424	734	141	46	22	17	12	5	6	2	0	1	0	—
20-24	58,242	393	23,058	25,413	6,612	1,723	546	260	128	59	32	12	3	2	1	—
25-29	119,890	38	6,702	56,381	40,512	11,037	3,106	1,235	485	224	99	48	15	5	2	—
30-34	139,829	5	727	12,662	65,058	42,228	12,086	3,960	1,492	571	252	123	41	17	4	—
35-39	144,785	1	112	1,589	14,532	67,478	41,746	13,091	3,825	1,424	561	280	95	37	10	—
40-44	138,229	1	23	249	2,016	14,866	63,820	39,832	11,572	3,595	1,382	554	215	78	20	—
45-49	122,593	1	9	62	370	2,279	14,135	57,914	33,034	9,946	3,012	1,269	417	163	41	—
50-54	96,744	1	4	16	95	392	2,167	12,286	45,190	25,361	7,652	2,388	826	267	78	—
55-59	71,556	0	2	11	33	110	426	2,035	9,607	33,616	18,046	5,495	1,494	501	129	—
60-64	49,039	—	1	5	16	38	111	386	1,646	7,304	23,324	12,001	3,104	829	220	—
65-69	30,875	—	1	3	10	21	37	101	321	1,266	5,055	14,799	7,028	1,769	381	—
70-74	15,946	—	—	1	3	7	10	27	88	252	886	3,370	7,226	3,295	657	—
75-79	6,397	—	0	0	2	3	3	12	21	50	138	544	1,571	2,909	972	—
80-84	1,802	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	9	23	84	208	549	716	—
85 and upwards	359	—	0	0	0	—	1	1	2	2	2	10	37	59	115	—
<i>(c) Average number of children under 16 per family.</i>																
All Ages	1.32	0.55	0.68	1.04	1.61	2.12	2.11	1.65	1.04	0.54	0.24	0.11	—	0.05	—	—
Under 20	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.72	1.09	0.88	0.80	0.41	0.11	0.06	—	0.13	—	—
20-24	0.78	0.58	0.66	0.82	0.94	1.09	1.24	1.26	1.07	0.76	0.63	0.35	—	0.49	—	—
25-29	1.27	0.73	0.74	1.11	1.45	1.59	1.67	1.71	1.51	1.27	0.96	0.90	—	0.95	—	—
30-34	1.87	1.12	1.02	1.19	1.77	2.13	2.21	2.14	1.97	1.70	1.25	1.15	—	1.11	—	—
35-39	2.27	1.88	1.30	1.28	1.70	2.31	2.45	2.40	2.15	1.87	1.51	1.19	—	1.06	—	—
40-44	2.01	0.63	1.32	1.15	1.37	1.94	2.11	2.03	1.89	1.63	1.42	1.20	—	0.87	—	—
45-49	1.35	1.20	0.95	0.77	0.95	1.29	1.47	1.43	1.30	1.17	0.98	0.86	—	0.62	—	—
50-54	0.68	1.00	0.47	0.41	0.61	0.69	0.79	0.77	0.73	0.62	0.54	0.44	—	0.32	—	—
55-59	0.21	0.00	0.08	0.59	0.34	0.43	0.39	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.16	—	0.11	—	—
60-64	0.03	—	0.40	0.61	0.50	0.40	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	—
65-69	0.01	—	0.00	0.32	0.55	0.64	0.34	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	—
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80-84	0.01	—	0.33	0.38	0.73	0.43	0.53	0.33	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	—	0.00	—	—
85 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The variations in the size of their respective families shewn in section (c) of the above table follow much the same course as that shewn in Table LXXI in respect of married men and married women in the aggregate. The range is more restricted when the wife's age is the variable. The initial rise and subsequent fall are both steeper and the peak attained is higher for a fixed husband's age than it is for the corresponding wife's age, the husband's age in the latter case being the variable. The maximum family shown in the table is that of 2.45 children in respect of the combination of husbands aged 40-44 and wives aged 35-39 and this is followed by 2.40 (for husbands 45-49 and wives 35-39), 2.31 (for husbands 35-39 and wives 35-39) and 2.15 (for the two groups, husbands 50-54, wives 35-39 and husbands 35-39, wives 30-34).

Among the broad geographical sections of the country shewn in Table LXXIII. Wales (including Monmouth) returns the highest average families. At all except the extreme parent ages where the numbers of families are relatively small, the average family is considerably larger than elsewhere and this advantage is accentuated in the married men and widower sections by an age distribution of the parents unduly favourable to the larger families so that the aggregate average in the case of married men is 1.48 children per family or more than 16 per cent. in excess of the corresponding figure for the country at large, while in the case of widowers it is 25 per cent. in excess. Widows are not so favourably disposed in the matter of their ages and their average family is shown as 0.41, just over 10 per cent. above the normal. Following Wales, the Central and Northern sections rank next, both being above normal in respect of their average families. At individual age groups the families of the Central Counties are more frequently the larger, but here again, the aggregate averages of Table LXXIII.

fail to reveal the whole story owing to differences in the relative numbers of parents at each age and reference must be made to the detailed tables for a more exact statement of the relative positions. In a similar way the Eastern Counties, where the families at comparable parents' ages are generally above the general averages in point of size, are shewn in the Table not only as subnormal in relation to England and Wales as a whole, but as ranking below the London region where the individual families are distinctly lower on the whole in each of the parent categories. The smallest families are returned by the Southern region where the average sizes in the aggregate are approximately 13, 25, and 19 per cent. respectively below those in respect of married men, widowers and widows in the country at large.

With a reduction in the size of the areal unit the range of average families widens.

TABLE LXXIII.—DEPENDENCY BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.

N.B. For constitution of geographical areas see TABLE VII.

The average number of children under 16 per family is based on all families, including childless families.

Region.	Married Men.			Widowers.			Widows.		
	Average age of married men.	Average No. of children.	Average age of children.	Average age of widowers.	Average No. of children.	Average age of children.	Average age of Widows.	Average No. of children.	Average age of children.
England and Wales	44.8	1.27	7.9	62.4	0.32	10.4	60.5	0.37	9.9
Wales (including Monmouth) ..	44.2	1.48	7.7	61.1	0.40	10.3	60.9	0.41	10.1
Central Counties	44.7	1.30	7.9	62.9	0.32	10.4	61.1	0.38	9.9
Northern Counties	44.0	1.30	7.8	60.9	0.35	10.4	59.3	0.41	10.0
London and surrounding Counties	45.0	1.24	7.9	62.6	0.30	10.4	60.2	0.35	10.0
Southern Counties	46.6	1.11	8.0	65.2	0.24	10.4	62.3	0.30	9.9
Eastern Counties	46.6	1.22	7.9	65.4	0.26	10.2	63.1	0.34	9.6

TABLE LXXIV.—DEPENDENCY BY COUNTIES: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 PER FAMILY (INCLUDING CHILDLESS FAMILIES).

County.	Average number of children of			County.	Average number of children of		
	Married Men.	Widowers.	Widows.		Married Men.	Widowers.	Widows.
England and Wales	1.27	0.32	0.37	Nottingham ..	1.29	0.33	0.40
Bedford ..	1.15	0.22	0.34	Oxford ..	1.16	0.24	0.32
Berkshire ..	1.14	0.21	0.33	Rutland ..	1.20	0.26	0.31
Buckingham ..	1.13	0.22	0.33	Shropshire ..	1.32	0.29	0.31
Cambridge ..	1.16	0.23	0.33	Somerset ..	1.14	0.23	0.28
Cheshire ..	1.22	0.31	0.35	Southampton ..	1.15	0.27	0.33
Cornwall ..	1.10	0.24	0.29	Stafford ..	1.47	0.39	0.46
Cumberland ..	1.40	0.35	0.38	Suffolk ..	1.24	0.26	0.34
Derby ..	1.36	0.35	0.39	Surrey ..	1.13	0.26	0.30
Devon ..	1.05	0.24	0.29	Sussex ..	1.03	0.20	0.28
Dorset ..	1.12	0.23	0.30	Warwick ..	1.31	0.32	0.40
Durham ..	1.59	0.46	0.55	Westmorland ..	1.09	0.21	0.27
Essex ..	1.30	0.31	0.40	Wiltshire ..	1.18	0.27	0.31
Gloucester ..	1.21	0.28	0.34	Worcester ..	1.27	0.29	0.35
Hereford ..	1.23	0.27	0.32	Yorkshire ..	1.25	0.49	0.38
Hertford ..	1.18	0.24	0.34	Anglesey ..	1.23	0.27	0.28
Huntingdon ..	1.21	0.29	0.33	Brecknock ..	1.48	0.38	0.36
Kent ..	1.18	0.26	0.33	Cardigan ..	1.13	0.26	0.23
Lancashire ..	1.26	0.34	0.41	Carmarthen ..	1.52	0.38	0.39
Leicester ..	1.19	0.31	0.38	Carnarvon ..	1.07	0.29	0.28
Lincoln ..	1.26	0.29	0.34	Denbigh ..	1.34	0.35	0.34
London ..	1.27	0.30	0.36	Flint ..	1.40	0.32	0.37
Middlesex ..	1.23	0.33	0.34	Glamorgan ..	1.56	0.44	0.48
Monmouth ..	1.60	0.46	0.49	Merioneth ..	1.12	0.29	0.25
Norfolk ..	1.18	0.24	0.34	Montgomery ..	1.35	0.27	0.32
Northampton ..	1.11	0.23	0.34	Pembroke ..	1.34	0.31	0.32
Northumberland	1.47	0.40	0.48	Radnor ..	1.32	0.32	0.28

From the summary of individual county records given in Table LXXIV, it will be seen that the families of married men are highest in Monmouth where they reach an average figure of 1.60 children and are accordingly nearly 26 per cent. in excess of the general average. Durham comes next with 1.59 children per family followed by Glamorgan (1.56), Carmarthen (1.52), Brecknock (1.48), Northumberland (1.47), and Stafford (1.47); the lowest averages are returned by Sussex (1.03), Devon (1.05), Carnarvon (1.07), Westmorland (1.09), Cornwall (1.10), Northampton (1.11), Dorset (1.12) and Merioneth (1.12). Widowers' families range from an average of 0.49 in Yorkshire to 0.20 in Sussex and those of widows from 0.55 in Durham to 0.23 in Cardigan.

The occupational association vaguely suggested by the order of the county averages is more clearly brought out in Table LXXV, which shows the average age of the married men and the size of their families in each of the principal divisions of the occupational classification. The unoccupied and retired class is also included in this Table for the sake of completeness. By its very nature, however, it must be composed preponderantly of men with no dependent children and the very low average of 0.39 children per family is, accordingly, well below the range of families in the "occupied" groups and is less than 30 per cent. of the average of 1.32 children per family returned in respect of the occupied in the aggregate.

TABLE LXXV.—DEPENDENCY BY OCCUPATION, MARRIED MEN. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN FAMILY (INCLUDING CHILDLESS FAMILIES).

Occupational Group.	Average age of Married Men.	Average No. of Children.	Occupational Group.	Average age of Married Men.	Average No. of Children.
All married men ..	44.8	1.27	XVI.—Paper workers, printers, etc. ..	44.1	1.13
All occupied (Orders I—XXXI) ..	43.8	1.32	XVII.—Builders, Bricklayers, etc. ..	46.0	1.44
Unoccupied and Retired (Order XXXII)	62.5	0.39	XVIII.—Painters and Decorators ..	44.8	1.37
I.—Fishermen ..	43.8	1.56	XIX.—Workers in other defined materials ..	42.8	1.31
II.—Agricultural Occupations ..	48.0	1.25	XX.—Workers in mixed and undefined materials	43.2	1.36
III.—Mining and Quarrying	40.9	1.82	XXI.—Gas, water, electricity supply, workers ..	44.9	1.52
IV.—Workers—Non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	42.7	1.69	XXII.—Transport workers ..	42.2	1.42
V.—Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	42.9	1.54	XXIII.—Commercial and Financial occupations	45.0	1.10
VI.—Workers in Chemical processes ..	43.2	1.51	XXIV.—Public Administration and Defence ..	38.9	1.15
VII.—Metal workers ..	41.8	1.41	XXV.—Professional occupations ..	46.5	0.90
VIII.—Workers in Precious Metals, etc. ..	43.7	1.23	XXVI.—Persons employed in Entertainment, Sport, etc. ..	42.9	1.07
IX.—Electrical apparatus makers, fitters, etc. ..	38.6	1.36	XXVII.—Persons employed in Personal Service ..	46.5	1.05
X.—Makers of Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	45.2	1.04	XXVIII.—Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc. ..	41.8	0.94
XI.—Workers in Skins, Leather goods mkr. ..	45.5	1.23	XXIX.—Warehousemen, Packers, etc. ..	43.8	1.17
XII.—Textile workers ..	44.1	1.01	XXX.—Stationary Engine Drivers, etc. ..	43.1	1.59
XIII.—Makers of Textile goods and articles of dress ..	45.5	1.24	XXXI.—All other occupations	45.2	1.44
XIV.—Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	44.0	1.30	XXXII.—Unoccupied, including retired ..	62.5	0.39
XV.—Workers in Wood and Furniture ..	45.2	1.23			

Of the occupied, the largest families are found amongst miners and quarry workers where the average reaches 1.82 dependent children per family, nearly 38 per cent. in excess of the average for all occupied married men. Workers in non-metalliferous mines and quarry products, lime, coke, cement, etc., come next (1.69 children per family), and following these in order are stationary engine drivers (1.59), fishermen (1.56), makers of bricks, pottery and glass (1.54), gas, water and electricity supply workers (1.52) and chemical workers (1.51), in respect of all of whom the families are more than 10 per cent. above normal. The smallest families, those of professional men, viz., 0.90 per family, are 32 per cent. below the average for all occupations and are rather less than half of the maximum figure returned for miners and quarry workers, while clerks, draughtsmen, typists, etc., at 0.94, textile

workers (1·01), makers of watches, clocks, etc. (1·04), persons employed in personal service (1·05), persons employed in entertainment, sport, etc. (1·07), commercial and financial occupations (1·10), return families more than 15 per cent. below the general average. Not included in either of the extreme groups, but important from the fact that they involve large numbers of workers are, on the one hand, builders, bricklayers, etc., with 1·44 children per family, transport workers (1·42) and metal workers (1·41), with which may be contrasted agricultural occupations (1·25), workers in wood and furniture (1·23), and persons employed in public administration and defence (1·15).

2. Orphanhood.

The "Orphanhood" question of the 1921 census, asked in respect of each child under 15 years of age enumerated on the schedule, was as follows:—

For children aged under 15 write "Both alive" if both parents be alive;
 "Father dead" if father be dead; "Mother dead" if mother be dead; or
 "Both dead" if both parents be dead.

The only cases where it was thought that some difficulty might be experienced in securing the desired information were those of illegitimate children. The question was framed in such a way as not to require special interpretation in their case and enumerators were instructed that the answers in respect of illegitimate, as of legitimate, children should be determined solely by the known facts in regard to the existence of the father or mother, i.e., according to whether he or she was known to be alive or dead.

Statistics dealing with this subject are presented in tables 8 and 9 of the Dependency volume and in table 24 of the county series of publications.

The total children enumerated under 15 years of age in England and Wales numbered 10,500,455, and in respect of 10,362,244 of these or 98·7 per cent. of the whole, the answers were such as to enable them to be classified within the four categories, the information being omitted or not known in only 138,211 or 1·3 per cent. of the cases.

Of the total children, 9,315,060 or 88·7 per cent. were returned as having both parents alive, 730,845 or 7·0 per cent. as having lost their fathers, 261,094 or 2·5 per cent. as having lost their mothers, and 55,245 or 0·5 per cent. as having lost both parents.

The most striking feature of these proportions is the large excess of fatherless as compared with motherless children, the former outnumbering the latter in a ratio of nearly 3 to 1. Male mortality is markedly higher than the corresponding female mortality at all adult ages, and to this, aggravated in general by the higher average age of the fathers and in respect of this particular experience by the loss of men during the war, part of the excess must be due. Part is possibly connected with the returns in respect of illegitimate children whose numbers, though not known precisely, may be put in the neighbourhood of 400,000 under age 15, and in a number of these cases where the parents were not living together, the absent one, commonly the father, may in ignorance of the facts have been described as dead.

The frequency of each type of orphan increases with the advancing age of the child as shown in the Table LXXVI.

For each class the increases are continuous, rising from an approximate zero point at the youngest possible age to a maximum at age 14. This is necessarily so since the rate of orphanhood is an expression, in terms of the children, of the mortality affecting their parents, from the date of birth in the case of the mother and from a date on the average nine months earlier in the case of the father, with a cumulative effect, therefore, as the age of the child increases and the date of birth becomes more remote.

Thus the proportion of fatherless children commences at about 9 per 1,000 at age 0; representing the father's mortality during an average period of 15 months, 9 months prior to and 6 months subsequent to date of birth. The proportion is nearly doubled for children aged 1 last birthday, where the period of mortality exposure is 27 months. At succeeding ages the effect of war mortality amongst male parents is seen in an increasing rise in proportions for a few years and the maintenance of the

higher scale up to the final age of 14 where it reaches 104 per thousand children. In respect of motherless children the commencing proportion at age 0 is 4 per 1,000, and though at this age it represents only 6 months' mortality exposure to the mother, it must be remembered that the period is a special one in that it includes losses due to the risk of maternity itself. At age 1, where the mother's mortality exposure is 18 months on the average, the proportion only increases to 6 per 1,000 and thereafter the rise is more or less steady up to 44 per 1,000 at age 14. The loss of both parents is characterised by an extremely low initial proportion of 0.4 per 1,000 and a much steeper rise to 11.5 per 1,000 at the age of 14.

TABLE LXXVI.—ORPHANHOOD BY AGE. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last birthday.	Total.	Both parents alive.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.	No statement.	Per 1,000 at each age.			
							Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.	No statement.
0-14	10,500,455	9,315,060	730,845	261,094	55,245	138,211	70	25	5.3	13
0 ..	795,474	775,261	7,209	3,050	332	9,622	9	4	0.4	12
1 ..	826,116	798,152	12,975	4,846	533	9,610	16	6	0.6	12
2 ..	552,428	518,220	18,943	6,211	837	8,217	34	11	1.5	15
3 ..	536,703	496,309	23,830	7,918	1,170	7,476	44	15	2.2	14
4 ..	610,982	556,825	34,517	10,361	1,607	7,672	56	17	2.6	13
5 ..	655,122	589,328	43,486	12,674	2,091	7,543	66	19	3.2	12
6 ..	707,334	626,734	54,351	15,558	2,915	7,776	77	22	4.1	11
7 ..	724,753	636,788	58,502	18,089	3,430	7,944	81	25	4.7	11
8 ..	721,087	629,399	59,959	19,820	3,874	8,035	83	27	5.4	11
9 ..	710,630	615,012	61,377	21,495	4,543	8,203	86	30	6.4	12
10 ..	716,074	614,739	64,330	23,301	5,093	8,611	90	33	7.1	12
11 ..	729,083	620,202	68,074	25,962	5,840	9,005	93	36	8.0	12
12 ..	742,026	624,296	72,029	29,079	6,925	9,697	97	39	9.3	13
13 ..	744,768	620,395	75,173	30,832	7,655	10,713	101	41	10.3	14
14 ..	727,875	593,400	76,090	31,898	8,400	18,087	104	44	11.5	25

In regard to sex distribution, orphanhood appears to be rather more frequent in the case of girls than boys. The ratio of boys to girls in the total enumerated under 14 years of age is 1,013 per 1,000, the corresponding ratio in the case of children having both parents alive is 1,016 while, for the several classes of orphan, the ratios are "father dead" 1,002, "mother dead" 999, "Both dead," 984.

TABLE LXXVII.—NUMBER OF MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES IN THE SEVERAL ORPHAN CATEGORIES.

—				Both parents alive.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.	Not known or no statement.
England and Wales	..	..	..	1,016	1,002	999	984	933
Ages								
0-4..				1,026	1,011	1,007	1,024	1,014
5-9..				1,010	995	992	994	981
10-14..				1,012	1,005	1,002	975	844
Geographical Divisions.*								
Wales (including Monmouth)				1,018	1,001	993	915	859
Central Counties				1,016	1,002	1,008	1,000	901
Northern Counties				1,012	995	984	977	947
London and Surrounding Counties				1,017	999	1,000	1,018	950
Southern Counties				1,026	1,023	1,015	936	943
Eastern Counties				1,020	1,017	1,058	1,023	946

* For constitution of geographical divisions, see p. 19.

It is difficult to assign a reason for this slight sex differentiation, but it appears to be generally characteristic of orphanhood whatever the age of the child (up to 14) and in the several portions of the country as well as for the country as a whole. It

might be read as evidence of the association of the sex ratio at birth—in the production of an abnormal proportion of females—with conditions predisposing either of the parents to the risk of early mortality, in which case the conditions would appear to be of a general rather than specific nature, since, in the case of the oldest children in the study, the birth of the child and the death of the parent may have been separated by as long an interval as 15 years. On the other hand such tendency as there may be for orphans to be brought up in institutions or with families other than their own may operate more strongly in the case of boys than of girls, conditions leading possibly to some mis-statement of facts in the understatement of the proportion of boys in the orphan categories. This suggestion, however, is not supported by the evidence in the case of children for whom no information as to orphanhood was forthcoming, for in this class the preponderance of females is greater than in either of the orphan classes, viz. :—933 males to 1,000 females.

The incidence of orphanhood may be expected to vary throughout the country according to the relative ages of parents and the mortality affecting them, while the presence of resident institutions provided for orphan and destitute children will tend to inflate the orphanhood proportions in the areas in which they are situated. The distribution of the several classes by age in six broad geographical regions are given in the following table.

TABLE LXXVIII.—ORPHANHOOD IN GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

*Division.	Numbers of children.						Proportion per 1,000 children.				
	Total.	Both parents alive.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.	Not known or no statement.	Both parents alive.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.	Not known or no statement.
England and Wales.											
0-14	10,500,455	9,315,060	730,845	261,094	55,245	138,211	887	70	25	5·3	13
0-4	3,321,703	3,144,767	97,474	32,386	4,479	42,597	947	29	10	1·3	13
5-9	3,518,926	3,097,261	277,675	87,636	16,853	39,501	880	79	25	4·8	11
10-14	3,659,826	3,073,032	355,696	141,072	33,913	56,113	840	97	39	9·3	15
Wales (including Monmouth).											
0-14	809,805	726,817	46,096	23,354	3,856	9,682	898	57	29	4·8	12
0-4	265,165	253,419	5,927	2,910	315	2,594	956	22	11	1·2	10
5-9	271,387	242,611	16,955	7,883	1,177	2,761	894	62	29	4·3	10
10-14	273,253	230,787	23,214	12,561	2,364	4,327	845	85	46	8·7	16
Central Counties.											
0-14	2,013,963	1,794,691	134,860	49,841	9,973	24,598	891	67	25	5·0	12
0-4	642,632	610,077	18,058	6,224	755	7,518	949	28	10	1·2	12
5-9	673,218	594,740	51,805	16,741	3,059	6,873	883	77	25	4·5	10
10-14	698,113	589,874	64,997	26,876	6,159	10,207	845	93	38	8·8	15
Northern Counties.											
0-14	3,588,303	3,181,046	255,795	94,259	20,070	37,133	887	71	26	5·6	10
0-4	1,146,686	1,088,085	33,638	11,982	1,496	11,485	949	29	10	1·3	10
5-9	1,198,025	1,052,966	96,929	31,577	6,130	10,423	879	81	26	5·1	9
10-14	1,243,592	1,039,995	125,228	50,700	12,444	15,225	836	101	41	10·0	12
London and Surrounding Counties.											
0-14	2,573,871	2,279,843	186,266	56,096	13,343	38,323	886	72	22	5·2	15
0-4	794,985	750,548	24,576	6,654	1,170	12,037	944	31	8	1·5	15
5-9	870,054	765,493	70,217	18,834	3,973	11,537	880	81	22	4·6	13
10-14	908,832	763,802	91,473	30,608	8,200	14,749	840	101	34	9·0	16
Southern Counties.											
0-14	1,020,762	897,345	73,986	25,015	5,440	18,976	879	72	25	5·3	19
0-4	315,490	295,946	10,108	3,014	502	5,920	938	32	10	1·6	19
5-9	340,421	296,965	28,242	8,296	1,672	5,246	872	83	24	4·9	15
10-14	364,851	304,434	35,636	13,705	3,266	7,810	834	98	38	9·0	21
Eastern Counties.											
0-14	493,751	435,318	33,842	12,529	2,563	9,499	882	69	25	5·2	19
0-4	156,745	146,692	5,167	1,602	241	3,043	936	33	10	1·5	19
5-9	165,821	144,486	13,527	4,305	842	2,661	871	82	26	5·1	16
10-14	171,185	144,140	15,148	6,622	1,480	3,795	842	88	39	8·6	22

* For constitution of geographical divisions, see p. 19.

Census Ages of Husbands and Wives.

The ages of the 6,971,234 married couples who were enumerated on the same Schedule have been published by individual ages of husband and wife in combination in Table 5 of the Dependency volume. Tables 6 and 7 give a summary of the same facts under a quinquennial grouping of ages, and these have been repeated as sections (a) and (b) of Table LXXII in this volume. Tables similar to the latter were published in the reports on the censuses of 1871, 1901 and 1911, but 1911 was the first occasion on which it was possible to publish the facts in detail for each year of age separately (Table 9 of the Fertility Report, Part I, of the 1911 Census).

The relation between the ages of husbands and their wives as returned in 1921 is, on the whole, very similar to that recorded in 1911, and as the analysis by single years of age which was introduced on that occasion led to its fairly exhaustive treatment in the report (pp. xi-xiv, Fertility Report, Part II, 1911) the following observations should be supplemented by a reference thereto for a full examination of the subject.

From the subjoined statement it will be observed that husbands are of the same integral ages as their respective wives in one eighth of the total couples examined. In one third of the total cases the difference is not greater than 1 year and in more than a half of the total their ages do not differ by more than 2 years. As the difference in age increases, the number of couples diminishes, the drop being very much steeper on the side representing the cases in which the wife is the older partner. Of the couples whose respective ages differed by 5 years or more, the proportions representing "husband older" and "wife older" cases amount to 23·74 per cent. and 4·78 per cent. of the total couples enumerated.

<i>Difference between Age (last birthday) of Husband and Age (last birthday) of Wife.</i>						<i>Proportion of Total Couples.</i>	
						1921. %	1911. %
Husband older.	{ 5 or more years					23·74	22·75
	{ 4 years					6·83	6·86
	{ 3 "					8·68	8·65
	{ 2 "					11·24	11·72
	{ 1 "					12·98	12·95
	{ 0 "					12·51	13·09
Wife older.	{ 1 "					8·75	8·50
	{ 2 "					5·17	5·40
	{ 3 "					3·18	3·17
	{ 4 "					2·15	2·17
	{ 5 or more years					4·77	4·74
						100·00	100·00

Altogether in 63·47 per cent. of the total, the husbands of 1921 are of higher integral ages than their wives and in 24·02 per cent. the wives are the older, whereas in 1911 the corresponding proportions were 62·93 per cent. and 23·98 per cent. These changes combined with the somewhat flatter difference distribution now shewn suggest that the average excess of husband's over wife's age in the general population is slightly greater than it was in 1911. A similar inference might have been deduced from a study of the changes in the married section of the community which have taken place during the decennium. The addition to the class in the shape of new marriages has been characterized by an increasing difference between the age of bridegroom and bride, particularly during the later portion of the period, while among the marriages terminated during the decennium the reduction due to war losses in respect of comparatively young married men has occurred among a section in which the difference in age between husband and wife is less than the normal, thus tending to widen the corresponding difference in respect of surviving couples.

Comparing the proportions for 1911 and 1921 in respect of the several age differences shewn in the above statement, it will be observed that the most frequent combination in 1921 is the one in which the husband is one year older than the wife and that the position in this respect appears to have changed since 1911 when the greatest frequency was recorded for couples of the same integral age. At neither

date are the frequencies of these two combinations very different from one another, and any significance in the reversal of their respective positions is diminished by the possibility that it is due, in part, at any rate, to the improvement in age statement which is recorded in 1921. This has been more fully referred to on page 72. With this improvement there has been, as one would expect, a corresponding modification of the tendency, clearly observable from the 1911 returns, for the age of one partner to be fixed by reference to that of the other with its consequent opportunity for the preference of a difference in round numbers. The tendency may still be seen in the 1921 figures, but it is less than it was 10 years ago, and to this change may probably be ascribed the consistency of the increases in the frequencies at odd differences of age in the above statement and the equally consistent decreases in the frequencies at the even differences.

The following table shows how the relative age position of husband and wife varies with the attained ages of either party to the marriage.

TABLE LXXIX.—RELATION OF HUSBANDS' AND WIVES' AGES.

Age of Husband.	Percentage of Husbands with			Age of Wife.	Percentage of Wives with		
	Wives Younger.	Wives of Same Age.	Wives Older.		Husbands Younger.	Husbands of Same Age.	Husbands Older.
All Ages ..	63.5	12.5	24.0	All Ages ..	24.0	12.5	63.5
Under 20 ..	16.2	22.6	61.2	Under 20 ..	1.1	4.7	94.2
20-24 ..	42.6	19.3	38.1	20-24 ..	9.3	10.9	79.8
25-29 ..	55.9	15.5	28.6	25-29 ..	16.6	12.5	70.9
30-34 ..	60.4	13.6	26.0	30-34 ..	21.5	12.7	65.8
35-39 ..	62.0	13.0	25.0	35-39 ..	23.2	12.5	64.3
40-44 ..	63.4	12.5	24.1	40-44 ..	24.3	12.5	63.2
45-49 ..	65.4	11.9	22.7	45-49 ..	26.0	12.8	61.2
50-54 ..	66.7	11.4	21.9	50-54 ..	27.7	12.7	59.6
55-59 ..	67.7	11.0	21.3	55-59 ..	29.5	12.9	57.6
60-64 ..	69.0	10.6	20.4	60-64 ..	32.1	13.1	54.8
65-69 ..	70.6	9.8	19.6	65-69 ..	35.0	13.0	52.0
70-74 ..	74.3	8.4	17.3	70-74 ..	42.0	11.7	46.3
75-79 ..	79.3	6.9	13.8	75-79 ..	49.8	11.3	38.9
80-84 ..	84.8	5.4	9.8	80-84 ..	60.7	10.1	29.2
85 and over	92.6	2.9	4.5	85 and over	76.1	6.9	17.0

The earlier ages are representative of the shorter duration marriages and the proportions are influenced primarily by the ages at marriage. At the youngest age period identified in the table both husbands and wives are more frequently found married to partners older than themselves, but even here the proportion of young husbands married to younger partners is very much greater than the proportion of young wives married to still younger husbands, so that the tendency for the difference in age to be in favour of an older husband may be said to be manifested from the earliest marrying ages. The early adult years following age 20, the period at which the majority of marriages takes place, are characterized by a large excess in the "husband older" proportions in both sections of the table, but later in life mortality becomes an increasingly important factor, so that at the advanced ages of wives as well as husbands their partners are predominantly younger than themselves, the surviving marriages having been exposed to less risk of dissolution by the death of the partner the lower the partner's age. Re-marriages, so far as their conditions differ from those of first marriages, may also influence the proportions at the later ages but their effect must be small compared with that of mortality.

3. Fertility.

The subject of fertility has been included with Dependency and Orphanhood in the volume devoted to those subjects, not because it bears any necessary relationship to that of dependency or orphanhood, but because the statistics relating thereto and shown in Tables 10-13 of the volume have all been derived from the dependency returns.

The express fertility enquiry of the 1911 Census was omitted in 1921, notwithstanding its importance, in view of the long range covered by the 1911 investigation and of the fact that the full examination of the material then collected was suspended during the war period and had not been completed when the 1921 Census questionnaire was prepared. Though it has not been possible, in any sense, to repeat the earlier investigation, the form of the dependency return was such as to provide within limits a series of comparative fertility ratios; and in view of the inadequacy of the records available under our present system of birth registration in regard to several aspects of fertility, it was felt that a contribution based upon the extensive data obtained at the census, even if subject to important limitations, cannot but form a useful addition to the meagre statistics available in respect of fertility in this country.

The function on which the tables have throughout been based is the ratio :—

$$\frac{\text{Number of children under one year of age at date of census}}{\text{Number of married men (or married women) at date of census}}$$

as given by the dependency figures. This has been calculated and is shown in respect of various categories of married men and women differentiated according to age, size of existing family, place of enumeration, and, in the case of married men, occupation.

Comparing this function with the fertility ratio more commonly used in current vital statistics, viz., the ratio :—

$$\frac{\text{Number of children born in a year}}{\text{Average number of married men (or women) exposed to risk during the year}}$$

it will be seen that both the numerator and denominator of the former may be regarded as corresponding to the similar functions composing the latter fraction, but at a point of time six months later on the average. In each case the children under one year of age at the date of the census will all have been born within the preceding 12 months and will be approximately six months old on the average at the date of enumeration, but their numbers will be less than the full number born by the losses due to the comparatively heavy mortality in the first few months of life, and possibly to migration, though this factor cannot be of significance at this period of life. The parents, male and female, will similarly be six months older on the average than they were at the births of their children and will similarly have been reduced in numbers by mortality and migration. Against these reductions, however, in the parent classes must be placed the gains by reinforcement in the shape of new marriages and since the balance of losses and gains tends in general to be towards a steady increase in the numbers of married men and women, the denominator of the fertility ratio now in question will tend to be overstated though not to the same relative extent as the understatement in the numerator caused by infant mortality in the case of the children. So far as the resulting fertility ratio is concerned, the two defects, a deficiency in the numerator and an excess in the denominator, operate in the same direction and lead to an understatement of the fertility rate throughout.

Further, since the fertility tables are by the nature of their origin conditioned by the form of the dependency return, not only are they subject to the errors of the data, but they contain an element foreign to their subject owing to the fact that parents were asked to include step-children among their dependent children. These will accordingly be shown in association with parents possibly exhibiting different characteristics (e.g. regarding age, occupation, etc.) from those which were to be expected or had actually been present in the case of their natural parents. Evidence of this is forthcoming from the face of the tables themselves, where a number of children under one are credited to parents of ages quite outside the normal fertility period.

The extent to which the observations may be said to be biased by reason of the facts that they have been obtained as an indirect product of an enquiry directed to other purposes and that the number of children under one year of age is less than the full number which would have been enumerated had the returns been complete (as to which reference may be made to the dependency section of this report) may

be approximately measured by multiplying the fertility ratios shown in Table LXXX by the numbers of married men or married women of the appropriate ages in the total enumerated population and comparing the sum of the products so obtained with the number of legitimate births registered between the middle of 1920 and the middle of 1921. A test made in this way discloses a deficiency in the number of constructed births of about 14 per cent. of its number, about half of which may be ascribed to the infant mortality referred to above and the balance to other causes, the chief of which is the omission of infants from the census returns. The fertility rates presented are thus relative and not absolute; and even in their relative character they will tend to be affected by differences in the incidence of infant and parent mortality, migration, etc., in the various sections of the population distinguished, sometimes seriously but generally not to such an extent as to destroy their fundamental relativity or to impair it in a high degree. Moreover, the nature of the disturbing influences can be ascertained from other sources such as the Registrar General's Annual Review and compensation introduced, if necessary.

TABLE LXXX.—RELATIVE FERTILITY BY AGE OF PARENT.

Note.—The inclusion of step-children with natural children vitiates the comparative value of the rates at the older ages and the women's rates are therefore not carried beyond age 54.

Age (last birthday).	Married Men.	Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).	Age (last birthday).	Married Men.	Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).
All Ages	·098	·101	40	·102	·085
Under 20	·337	·359	41	·091	·071
20-24	·306	·310	42	·082	·056
25-29	·248	·241	43	·070	·043
30-34	·193	·181	44	·060	·030
35-39	·136	·123	45	·053	·019
40-44	·081	·058	46	·044	·012
45-49	·038	·009	47	·036	·007
50-54	·015	·001	48	·031	·005
55-59	·006	—	49	·025	·003
60-64	·003	—	50	·021	·002
65-69	·002	—	51	·016	·002
70 and up	·001	—	52	·014	·001
15	·022	·031	53	·011	·001
16	·083	·270	54	·010	·001
17	·188	·335	55	·008	
18	·315	·355	56	·007	
19	·356	·365	57	·006	
20	·339	·356	58	·006	
21	·324	·338	59	·004	
22	·319	·322	60	·004	
23	·303	·302	61	·003	
24	·288	·289	62	·003	
25	·275	·270	63	·003	
26	·261	·255	64	·003	
27	·250	·241	65	·002	
28	·240	·229	66	·002	
29	·227	·218	67	·002	
30	·214	·205	68	·002	
31	·204	·192	69	·002	
32	·194	·181	70	·001	
33	·183	·170	71	·001	
34	·170	·156	72	·001	
35	·158	·146	73	·001	
36	·147	·135	74	·001	
37	·137	·122			
38	·125	·112			
39	·115	·101			

The defects described, part of them inevitable in the adaptation of the material for fertility purposes, undoubtedly detract somewhat from the full value of the analysis, but it is believed nevertheless, that the tables will, with liberal and intelligent treatment, provide a useful study of the comparative incidence of fertility among various sections of the population of England and Wales during the year preceding the 1921 Census.

In Table LXXX the relation of fertility to the age of the parent is shown both for married men and married women, the experience of the former embracing the whole of the married men in the country and that of the latter, those married women—93 per cent. of the total in the country—who were enumerated on the same schedule as their husbands.

In respect of each sex the ratios rise sharply to a maximum which is recorded in the table at age 19, after which there is a decline, remarkably even and continuous to about age 45, at which age the figures have been reduced to comparatively unimportant dimensions for both males and females, but much more so in the case of females. After 45, female fertility rapidly becomes insignificant and disappears, but in the case of males the earlier decline in the ratios slackens somewhat and the figures, though of a small order, are sufficiently uniform to suggest that for men a degree of fertility is maintained even up to comparatively advanced ages. So large a proportion of the total births are provided by parents between the ages of 20 and 45 and so few outside that range of years (in the present experience, children associated with fathers below 20 or over 45 form 7·9 per cent. of the total and with mothers of similar ages 2·6 per cent. of the total) that particular interest lies in the progression of the ratios over the reproductive period 20–45. Within these ages the male figures, as recorded above, vary from ·339 to ·053 and the female within the slightly wider limits of ·356 and ·019 and it will be observed that the decline in each case is so regular that if the changes were expressed in diagram form, the curves would, apart from slight local irregularities, take the form of approximately straight lines, indicating a simple and close relation between the age of the parent and the fertility as expressed by the present experience of married men and women in this country.

No account has been or could have been taken, in this experience, of effect of the duration of marriage upon the incidence of reproduction, since the date of marriage was not asked for and the duration was not available directly or indirectly from the census schedules. Marriages of all durations are represented in the tables and such differentiation as exists in this respect must be inferred from the ages themselves or from the record of marriages published each year in the Statistical Review of the Registrar General. In a broad sense, the younger men and women will have been subject to a shorter duration of marriage on the average than those in older classes, and such selective effect in the matter of fertility as may be associated with the initiation of marriage will be more strongly represented in the former, so that the correspondence of the fertility actually recorded, and what may be termed the full physiological fertility, may be expected to be closest at the youngest ages, where marriages must of necessity be comparatively fresh, and to diminish as age advances, and, with it, an increase in the proportion of long duration marriages in which families have attained the desired dimensions and their further extension subjected to more definite restraint.

It may be noted that, in relation to the duration of marriage, fertility, as measured by births, accrues from a date later than the actual date of marriage, corresponding to the time necessarily absorbed in reproduction, and that the births, measured at annual intervals from the date of marriage, will be apparently deficient in the first year owing to the limitation of the opportunity of reproduction to the latter end of that year. Whatever its ultimate effect, the immediate result of the introduction of new marriages in a sample of population will, therefore, tend to check the ensuing fertility for a while. This effect is of importance in the rates shown in the table for the lowest parent ages for, from the following statement comparing the census returns of married men and women and the numbers of males and females married at corresponding ages in 1920 or 1921, it may be gathered that the bulk of the marriages at ages below 22 have subsisted for less than a year and that insufficient time has elapsed, therefore, for a full expression of the fertility characteristics.

Age.	Men.			Women.		
	Enumerated as married at the Census.	Married during		Enumerated as married at the Census.	Married during	
		1920.	1921.		1920.	1921.
Under 16 ..	46	1	—	77	34	29
16 ..	84	10	15	323	256	247
17 ..	240	207	173	1,867	1,801	1,737
18 ..	1,391	1,535	1,304	7,807	8,344	7,844
19 ..	5,188	5,067	4,307	21,071	17,547	15,880
20 ..	15,425	10,973	9,653	41,866	26,299	22,123
21 ..	31,644	25,853	22,650	67,547	38,772	33,785
22 ..	49,159	28,441	24,537	90,934	35,187	29,669
23 ..	69,080	32,327	27,017	117,609	35,156	28,995

The rise in the curves between the ages of 15 and 19 is at first sight suggestive of a gradual attainment of maturity in the case of the very young of both sexes, but it must be borne in mind that the section of population examined is the married section, amongst whom there must be a very strong degree of selection against immaturity, and it is probable, therefore, that the recorded fertility is influenced far more by the infusion of new marriages, which checks the curve without altering its direction at ages over 19, but below that age depresses the ratios below the maximum ultimately recorded.

Though Table LXXX discloses a close relation between the fertility experienced and the age of both male and female parent, it is not possible to determine therefrom the relative influence of these two factors separately, because of the strong tendency for marriage unions to be composed of partners of approximately similar age and for the resulting fertility records shown in relation to each of the parents singly to be subject to the mutual reflection arising from their common age association. The analysis is extended, therefore, in Table LXXXI, with restriction of the age detail to quinquennial periods of age, to show the variations in relation to each of the variables independently of the other, the ratios being shown in respect of each combination of husband's and wife's age. The experience of married men, as well as married women, in this instance is limited to that of husbands and wives enumerated together at the census.

TABLE LXXXI.—RELATIVE FERTILITY BY COMBINED AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Age of Husband.	Age of Wife.							
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.
Under 20 .. .. .	.394	.385	.341	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 .. .. .	.371	.331	.281	.262	.214	.136	—	—
25-29 .. .. .	.341	.297	.250	.222	.191	.126	.032	—
30-34 .. .. .	.324	.293	.227	.185	.150	.092	.016	.018
35-39 .. .. .	.256	.290	.230	.168	.126	.072	.013	.004
40-44 .. .. .	.124	.274	.234	.167	.112	.060	.012	.002
45-49 .. .. .	.099	.236	.228	.163	.114	.052	.010	.002
50-54	—	.195	.207	.160	.110	.048	.007	.001
55-59	—	.143	.173	.136	.098	.042	.007	.001
60-64	—	.103	.147	.118	.084	.037	.005	.001
65-69	—	—	.115	.084	.068	.032	.005	.001
70 and over	—	—	.089	.073	.044	.019	.004	.001

It is possible to observe from this table the effect of a change in either the age of the husband or wife irrespectively of the other, the figures when read vertically downward recording variations with increasing age of husband and when read horizontally from left to right, the corresponding variations due to changes in wife's age.

For a given age of wife, the frequencies in each column are invariably at a maximum for the youngest and at a minimum for the oldest group of husbands represented. The intermediate frequencies, however, do not exhibit the same regularity in decline as that shown for husbands tabulated irrespectively of the age of their wives in Table LXXX. Following an initial fall which is usually greater than at any subsequent

age, the decline exhibited in the several columns appears to be interrupted by a period of stability over which the ratios vary but slightly and even occasionally increase and only at a later period is the fall again resumed, this time with gradually increasing effect down to the oldest age. The married women's curves—reading the horizontal rows from left to right—show no such systematic interruption in the decline of the ratio with advancing age. In association with husbands between 20 and 30 years of age the fall in the wife's fertility with her advancing age is rather greater at the beginning and the end of the curves than it is over the middle of the range, but both here and in the curves associated with older husbands, the age variations, though not so uniform as they are in the aggregate curve of Table LXXX, are constant in direction, with a pronounced fall at each succeeding age interval after the first. The latter exception is associated with wives of the youngest ages in combination with husbands aged 35 and over, and as the marriages represented by this portion of the experience will be of the shortest durations, the explanation of the initial rise in fertility is probably similar to that suggested for the movement shewn for individual ages under 19 in Table LXXX.

Such conclusions, regarding the influence of the age of each parent upon ensuing fertility, as can be drawn from an experience which is based upon attained ages of married men and women and in which no account can be taken of the important factors of duration of marriage or ages at marriage, appear, so far as they go, to coincide with the different, but more detailed, investigation of 1911, in showing that, in respect of women, the association between age and fertility is well marked over the whole of the child-bearing period, and is of high significance throughout, whereas in the case of men, the fertility variation is slight over the period during which the bulk of the births are produced and exhibits a uniformity in significance only at the later years of life.

In Table LXXXII an attempt has been made to show, for parents of different ages, how fertility is influenced by the existence of earlier born children who may be regarded as not having attained the age of independence.

TABLE LXXXII.—RELATIVE FERTILITY IN RELATION TO SIZE OF EXISTING FAMILY (NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE).

Age last Birthday.	Number of Children under 15 Years of Age in existing Family.											
	All sizes (inc. not stated).	0 (inc. not stated).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
MARRIED MEN.												
All Ages ..	.098	.076	.103	.101	.121	.151	.179	.199	.210	.232	.238	.303
Under 20 ..	.337	.360	.187	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 ..	.306	.341	.221	.194	.207	.262	.255	*	*	—	*	—
25-29 ..	.248	.281	.217	.210	.225	.227	.228	.265	.293	*	—	*
30-34 ..	.193	.198	.184	.178	.203	.226	.241	.251	.264	.335	*	—
35-39 ..	.136	.103	.120	.119	.154	.193	.223	.235	.247	.257	.276	.388
40-44 ..	.081	.035	.054	.069	.102	.148	.181	.203	.211	.237	.244	.296
45-49 ..	.038	.010	.022	.036	.061	.094	.131	.162	.175	.196	.219	.283
50-54 ..	.015	.004	.011	.020	.035	.061	.096	.131	.154	.196	.188	*
55-59 ..	.006	.002	.007	.014	.031	.059	.092	.123	.153	.209	*	*
60-64 ..	.003	.001	.008	.019	.035	.061	.102	.162	.125	.204	*	*
65-69 ..	.002	.001	.011	.025	.037	.052	.075	.135	*	*	*	—
70 and up ..	.001	.000	.018	.019	.052	.075	.076	*	*	*	—	—
MARRIED WOMEN.												
All Ages ..	.101	.080	.104	.102	.122	.152	.180	.200	.211	.233	.239	.304
Under 20 ..	.359	.386	.164	.086	*	*	—	—	—	*	—	—
20-24 ..	.310	.357	.234	.209	.208	.260	.240	.232	*	*	—	—
25-29 ..	.241	.273	.219	.215	.231	.238	.242	.257	.296	.375	*	*
30-34 ..	.181	.178	.166	.162	.196	.228	.245	.251	.258	.298	.254	.429
35-39 ..	.123	.074	.094	.102	.139	.187	.222	.241	.248	.263	.273	.343
40-44 ..	.058	.017	.030	.046	.077	.118	.155	.176	.181	.211	.224	.263
45-49 ..	.009	.002	.005	.009	.017	.030	.049	.064	.081	.098	.097	*
50-54 ..	.001	.001	.001	.003	.004	.008	.011	.037	.102	*	—	—
55-59 ..	.001	.000	.002	.005	.014	.044	.137	.180	*	—	—	—
60-64 ..	.001	.000	.008	.031	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	—
65-69 ..	.001	.000	.027	.042	*	*	—	*	*	—	—	—
70 and up ..	.001	.000	.090	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—

* Rates are not shewn where the number of children under 1 year of age is less than 10.

The figures have been derived from the dependency returns by classifying the families according to the number of children between 1 and 16 years of age and obtaining the ratio of the number of children under 1 year of age to the total for each size identified, the assumption—sufficiently accurate for the purpose—being made, that the numbers between age 1 and age 16 at the date of the census were the same as the numbers under age 15 a year earlier.

The characteristic feature of this analysis is the somewhat surprising tendency for the ratios to increase as the families become larger. The rule is almost invariable among families of which the existing children number 2 or more, and applies to smaller families also in the case of married men and women at ages over 35, though the increases in the ratios for sizes of family 0 to 2 are less than they are for those of larger dimensions. For men and women of the younger ages—age groups up to 35—the fertility ratio declines until the 2-children families are reached, a decline which is greatest in respect of the youngest parents and which diminishes with the advancing age of the parent until, as already stated, the decline is ultimately converted to an increase at ages 35 and over. It may be that the analysis, by size of family, itself involves a grading in respect of past fertility, the 3-child families automatically securing the representation of a more fertile stock than that of 2-child families, and so on, and that the continuing fertility indicated by the probability of a further addition to the existing family does little more than express, in terms of the future, the relation inherent in the analysis by reason of its statement in relation to past fertility.

The size of the family in the case of married men and women is, however, influenced not only by the fertility of the parents, but also by the duration of marriage and where, as must be the case with parents of the youngest ages, the latter is the predominant factor in limiting the size of family, the curve expressing the relative probabilities of further additions to existing families may be expected to follow a different course from that based upon families where the effect of duration is small and the grading is more definitely influenced by fertility itself. This may afford an explanation of the gradual change in the curves from a steeply declining fertility with increasing size of family in respect of the youngest parents of each sex, first to a lesser decline and ultimately to an increase when the parents are aged 35 and over, the influence of the duration of marriage as a factor affecting the size of family, presumably diminishing with the increase in the ages of the parents examined.

But it is to be borne in mind that the size of family distinguished here, refers only to surviving children under the age of 15 and takes no account of the existence of older children who, if they could be brought into the picture, as they should be, if the grading by size is to be assumed to be indicative of past fertility, might be expected to modify materially the distribution of families on which the ratios of Table LXXXII are based. The families of younger parents will be least affected by the exclusion of the older children since, in their case, the number of children over 15 years of age must, in any event, be insignificant, but at the middle years of life the modification may be sensible, and in respect of the oldest parents the majority of the children will have been excluded by reason of their being beyond the limiting age, so that in their case the classification of families by the number of children under 15 may bear no resemblance whatever to the history of their past fertility and will not suffice, therefore, to explain the consistent rise in the current fertility ratios as the families become larger.

Another differentiating characteristic attending the grouping of families by the number of children under 15 will be found in the age constitution of children brought within the several groups. The material providing the necessary information will be found in Table 1 of the Dependency Volume from which it may be deduced that the average age of the youngest child in each family is highest in families comprising the smallest total number of children and that this average declines as the families become larger, reaching a minimum in respect of the largest families. At the same time, the disparity between the ages of the youngest in small and large families respectively increases with the age of the parent, the ultimate position in respect of the oldest parent being one in which the average age of the youngest child in 1-child families approaches the upper limit of the children's age field and in families of 10 or more children each, remains little above the lower limit. The grouping of families by size, therefore, introduces indirectly a grading by age of youngest child,

or, in other words, by the period elapsed since the birth of the last child, and since from this point of view fertility is relatively high when that period is short, and low when it is long, an alternative explanation of the trend of the curves appears to be forthcoming in the association of a progressive development of sterility with the continued non-exercise of the reproductive function.

The material on which the present study is based is not capable of the analysis necessary if definite conclusions are to be formed regarding the incidence of the several factors to which fertility may be regarded as subject and the above examination is mainly instrumental, therefore, in indicating the probable importance of some of them, among which may be placed, the age at marriage, the duration of marriage, and the interval between succeeding births, and in pointing the desirability, in future enquiries devoted to the subject, of obtaining information which will enable the facts to be classified in such a way as to permit of the isolation and separate examination of each of the several variables independently.

Tables 12 and 13 of the "Dependency" Volume showing the relative incidence of fertility in the case of each parent by area of enumeration (counties) and by occupation in respect of male parents are summarised in Tables LXXXIII and LXXXIV.

TABLE LXXXIII.—RELATIVE FERTILITY BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.

Area.*	Relative Fertility—Age of Adult being										Ratio of Fertility Rate (All Ages) to that of England and Wales.	Ratio of Actual Children to Standard Number obtained by Application of E. & W. Age Rates to Local Population.
	All Ages.	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	Over 55.		
Married Men.											%	%
England and Wales	·098	·337	·306	·248	·193	·136	·081	·038	·015	·004	100	100
Wales (including Monmouth).	·112	·310	·322	·262	·209	·154	·098	·048	·019	·005	114	111
Central Counties..	·101	·355	·309	·252	·196	·140	·084	·038	·015	·004	103	102
Northern Counties	·102	·329	·314	·250	·192	·135	·081	·038	·014	·004	104	100
London and Surrounding Counties	·093	·342	·292	·240	·189	·133	·078	·037	·015	·004	95	97
Southern Counties	·083	·331	·282	·239	·187	·129	·074	·036	·014	·003	85	95
Eastern Counties..	·091	·341	·309	·256	·198	·139	·083	·040	·015	·003	93	102
Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).											%	%
England and Wales	·101	·359	·310	·241	·181	·123	·058	·009	·001	·001	100	100
Wales (including Monmouth).	·116	·373	·328	·252	·192	·137	·067	·012	·002	·001	115	108
Central Counties..	·104	·365	·314	·245	·186	·129	·062	·010	·001	·001	103	103
Northern Counties	·105	·359	·317	·242	·181	·124	·057	·009	·002	·001	104	101
London and Surrounding Counties	·097	·351	·293	·235	·176	·117	·054	·009	·001	·001	96	96
Southern Counties	·084	·329	·290	·233	·172	·116	·054	·008	·001	·001	83	95
Eastern Counties..	·094	·384	·320	·249	·185	·126	·060	·010	·001	·001	93	103

* For constitution of areas, see p. 19.

The age rates in respect of the several sections of the population identified are supplemented in the last two columns of each table by percentages comparing in an integral form the local experience with that of total population in all sections combined. The first compares the crude fertility ratios, making no allowance for variations due to differences in the age constitution of the parents in the several groups, while in the second, this variable is eliminated by a method of standardisation, familiar to those acquainted with the publications of this Department, which consists of adopting, as a standard, the age rates in respect of the population as a whole, applying the standard rates, age by age, to the local population and so obtaining the number of births which would have occurred had the standard rates been operating and with which the actual recorded births can be and are compared. The occupation table, it will be observed, is arranged in the order given by the standardised comparison.

TABLE LXXXIV.—RELATIVE FERTILITY BY OCCUPATION—MARRIED MEN.

*Occupation of Married Men (Orders).	Relative Fertility Rate—Age of Married Men being									Ratio of Fertility Rate (All Ages) to that of All Married Men.	Ratio of Actual Num- ber of Children to Standard Number obtained by Appli- cation of Age Rates of All Married Men.
	All Ages.	Under 25.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55 and over.		
All Married Men	·098	·307	·248	·193	·136	·081	·038	·015	·004	% 100	% 100
XXXI. Miscellaneous Occupations (mainly Labourers).	·116	·343	·292	·230	·177	·111	·055	·021	·005	118	124
IV. Makers of Coke, Lime, Cement, etc.	·133	·341	·291	·223	·165	·118	·061	·027	·005	136	123
III. Mining and Quarrying Occupa- tions.	·147	·341	·277	·218	·171	·118	·059	·021	·006	150	120
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass	·123	·349	·271	·221	·160	·103	·045	·020	·004	126	116
XVII. Builders, Bricklayers, etc. . .	·098	·337	·285	·222	·157	·095	·046	·018	·004	100	115
VI. Workers in Chemicals, Paints, etc.	·119	·324	·270	·225	·156	·099	·048	·021	·006	121	115
II. Agricultural Occupations . . .	·088	·330	·276	·218	·154	·096	·047	·019	·005	90	114
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers . .	·115	·326	·270	·211	·153	·097	·044	·016	·005	117	111
I. Fishermen	·114	·296	·259	·218	·144	·101	·045	·018	·008	116	109
XXI. Workers in Gas, Water, Electric Supply.	·096	·299	·272	·198	·153	·093	·043	·013	·006	98	108
XVIII. Painters and Decorators . .	·097	·312	·263	·202	·141	·086	·042	·016	·004	99	105
XXII. Transport Workers	·115	·306	·257	·199	·143	·087	·039	·015	·004	117	104
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks, Tobacco.	·099	·317	·260	·201	·134	·075	·035	·012	·005	101	101
XIX. Workers in Miscellaneous Ma- terials (see classification).	·111	·328	·265	·188	·135	·077	·032	·016	·004	113	101
XX. Workers in Undefined Materials (see classification).	·107	·311	·246	·198	·137	·083	·038	·014	·004	109	101
XI. Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers.	·088	·321	·252	·197	·132	·070	·032	·014	·004	90	98
VII. Metal Workers	·112	·308	·243	·184	·132	·080	·036	·013	·004	114	97
VIII. Workers in Precious Metals . .	·098	·331	·236	·201	·126	·078	·026	·010	·003	100	96
XXIX. Warehousemen, etc.	·094	·290	·245	·189	·128	·070	·033	·012	·003	96	95
XV. Workers in Wood, etc.	·087	·292	·247	·187	·126	·072	·031	·012	·003	89	94
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.	·083	·301	·237	·186	·127	·072	·031	·012	·003	85	93
IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, etc.	·121	·286	·221	·167	·118	·070	·033	·014	·005	123	88
XXIV. Public Administration and Defence.	·121	·245	·223	·182	·120	·065	·028	·012	·004	123	88
XVI. Paper Workers, Printers, etc. . .	·083	·272	·229	·177	·117	·059	·025	·009	·004	85	86
XXIII. Commercial and Financial Occupations.	·076	·262	·218	·174	·111	·059	·027	·013	·004	78	84
XII. Textile Workers	·081	·296	·221	·165	·103	·054	·021	·008	·003	83	82
XXVII. Persons employed in Personal Service.	·065	·263	·209	·164	·112	·060	·028	·011	·004	66	82
X. Makers of Watches, Clocks, etc.	·076	·282	·218	·147	·108	·053	·033	·010	·003	78	80
XXV. Professional Occupations . .	·065	·206	·180	·165	·111	·061	·028	·014	·004	66	79
XXVI. Persons employed in Enter- tainments, etc.	·084	·232	·196	·144	·106	·062	·037	·019	·007	86	79
XXXII. Unoccupied and Retired . .	·023	·262	·198	·135	·112	·061	·034	·013	·002	23	76
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc.	·087	·225	·193	·158	·101	·052	·021	·009	·002	89	75

* For details of the occupations comprised in each of the groups (orders), reference should be made to the Classification of Occupations.

PART X.—WELSH LANGUAGE.

In addition to the census enquiries common to the whole of England and Wales, a statement was required in respect of every person, aged three years and over, enumerated in Wales and Monmouthshire as to whether he or she was "able to speak English only, Welsh only, or both English and Welsh." A similar enquiry with slight modification in the precise terms of the question has been made at each census from and including that of 1891. It is to be observed that the persons in respect of whom the information has been collected and tabulated are those who were enumerated in Wales and Monmouthshire on census night, and include, therefore, visitors and persons of other than Welsh domicile, while residents of Wales and Monmouthshire enumerated in England, or elsewhere, are excluded. No return was required with respect to children under three years of age. Census schedules printed in Welsh were available for such as required them in preference to the more commonly used English form.

As was the case in 1911, no definite rules for the guidance—either of the persons responsible for making the returns or of the local officers whose duty it was to collect and revise the schedules—were laid down as regards the degree of acquaintance with

either language which would justify a person to claim or disclaim ability to speak it. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to define within the limits of a question on the census schedule, a standard of proficiency capable of definite and general interpretation, and there will no doubt have been some lack of uniformity in this respect in the returns of different individuals. The replies may have varied, for example, according to the attitude taken with regard to the object of the enquiry, e.g., as to whether it was intended to elucidate the extent of the habitual use of either or both languages, or whether it was designed from a literary or an educational standpoint.

Language statistics for each Borough, Urban and Rural District by groups of ages, and for each civil parish without distinction of age, are given in the Welsh County series of volumes, and in summary form in tables 54-57 of the General Tables Volume. The civil parish statistics have been introduced for the first time on this occasion to meet the view which has been expressed with regard to the desirability of providing an extended classification showing the detailed geographical incidence of the prevalence of the Welsh language.

The tabulated returns show that of a total population of 2,486,740 persons in Wales and Monmouthshire, aged three years and over, 1,466,211 claimed to be able to speak English only, 155,989 Welsh only, and 766,103 both English and Welsh; in 98,437 cases the language statement was omitted. So that in a general population which has increased by 9·7 per cent. since 1911, English monoglots have increased by 21·3 per cent., while Welsh monoglots and bilinguals have decreased by 18·0 per cent. and 2·7 per cent. respectively. The increase of over 36,000 in the numbers of persons who failed to make the return may be held to disturb the intercensal comparisons slightly, but if, as is not unlikely, some of these were summer visitors who would not have been present if the census had been taken at the originally appointed date in April (see reference to census inflation in Appendix A), their exclusion will not be a disadvantage, and the disturbance will be reduced to correspondingly smaller proportions. It may be noted that children for whom no statement as to language spoken was made, but who were enumerated on schedules in which the head of the family was returned as able to speak English only, Welsh only, or both English and Welsh, have been distinguished separately in the tables. The first group (head of family speaking English only) amounted to 11,530, the second to 1,006, and the third to 6,085; each of them being very much lower than the corresponding figures of 1911.

The proportion per 1,000 of the population tabulated under the several headings at the present and at the three earlier censuses in which this enquiry has been included, are shown in the following table.

TABLE LXXXV.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS SPEAKING ENGLISH ONLY, WELSH ONLY, AND BOTH ENGLISH AND WELSH, 1891-1921.

Language spoken.	Per 1,000 aged 2 years and upwards.	Per 1,000 aged 3 years and upwards.		
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
English only	450	498	537	589
Welsh only	301	151	85	63
Both English and Welsh	239	348	350	308
Other Languages and no statement ..	10	3	28	40

Subject to the defects in the returns, the greatest of which appears from past reports to have been a tendency to an overstatement of the number of monoglot Welsh in 1891, the characteristic feature of this comparison, covering the past thirty years, is the steadily increasing predominance of the use of the English language and the equally continuous disuse of Welsh. Persons able to speak English now number 90 per cent. of the whole population aged 3 years and over, as compared with 69 per cent. in 1891, 85 per cent. in 1901, and 89 per cent. in 1911. Those able to speak Welsh, on the other hand, were 54 per cent. in 1891, 50 per cent. in 1901, 43½ per cent. in 1911, and are reduced to 37 per cent. at the present time. The decline in the latter class, it will be observed, is most marked in respect of those who speak Welsh only,

numbering in 1921 between 6 and 7 per cent. of the total population. This is, perhaps, inevitable in view of the greater fluidity of population which transport development has brought about and the general necessity, therefore, of a knowledge of English in even the remotest areas, and the more significant features of the decay of the national tongue are probably those relating to the numbers claiming to speak both languages. Even allowing for some understatement in their returns of 1891, the proportion of bilinguals appears to have increased between 1891 and 1901. During the next ten years it remained approximately constant at about 35 per cent. of the total, but this appears to have marked a maximum which has not been maintained, the latest figures showing that the proportion has now declined to 31 per cent.

Age distribution of the several classes. The returns, which have been tabulated in seven groups of ages, show that in proportion to the total number living in any of the specified age groups, the frequency of monoglot English speakers is highest at the youngest ages, that of bilinguals at 45 to 65, and of monoglot Welsh speakers at the two extremes of life. Generally speaking, the proportion of persons speaking English only decreases, while that of persons speaking both languages rises with advancing age. The age incidence of persons speaking Welsh only is entirely different from those of the other classes, commencing at a relatively high proportion at infancy, decreasing rapidly to a minimum at ages 15-25 and thereafter ascending until at the last group shown in the table it is far higher than at any earlier period of life. It will be observed that though the proportions of defective returns in 1921 are fairly evenly spread over the whole age field after age five, the increase since 1911 is greater at the later ages and will accordingly have affected the intercensal comparison more seriously here than at the earlier periods.

TABLE LXXXVI.—ENGLISH AND WELSH LANGUAGES: PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION AGED 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS RETURNED AS ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH ONLY, WELSH ONLY, AND BOTH ENGLISH AND WELSH. 1911 AND 1921.

Ages.	Language spoken.							
	English only.		Welsh only.		Both English and Welsh.		Other languages and no statement.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Total 3 years and upwards	537	589	85	63	350	308	28	40
3 and under 5	590	653	130	112	174	155	106	80
5 " " 10	590	659	97	78	265	216	48	47
10 " " 15	570	638	60	47	337	275	33	40
15 " " 25	571	617	46	36	360	309	23	38
25 " " 45	542	596	62	42	378	327	18	35
45 " " 65	457	515	126	83	403	366	14	36
65 and upwards	386	441	224	166	378	353	12	40

An alternative and perhaps more instructive way of examining the language tendency during the past decennium would be, if it were possible, to compare the numbers of each class at the several age periods in 1921 with the survivors of the corresponding numbers enumerated at ages ten years younger in 1911, and so to ascertain how the changes, indicated by the aggregate figures, appeared to be operating in each class and how they were disposed over the several periods of life. Any precise computation of this nature is, however, impossible owing to the lack of data necessary for making the survivorship calculation, inasmuch as the death records contain no reference to language spoken and the deaths cannot, therefore, be apportioned amongst the three classes with any certainty, while of migration there is no direct record at all. But where the language changes are large in relation to any likely defect in the survivorship estimates, some degree of approximation in the latter can be admitted, and in the following table the expected survivors from the numbers recorded at ages ten years younger in 1911 have been ascertained on the basis of survivorship—that is as regards mortality and migration—experienced by the whole population of England

and Wales in respect of similar age periods. Mortality is rather higher in Wales than in England, but on the other hand emigration is not so high, and this should afford some compensation for the difference in mortality at the earlier adult ages, so that if the Welsh survivors tend to be overstated in the comparison it will be mainly at the later ages where the effect of migration may be expected to be at a minimum.

TABLE LXXXVII.—POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS OF PERSONS) IN VARIOUS LANGUAGE AND AGE GROUPS COMPARED WITH EXPECTED SURVIVORS FROM CORRESPONDING GROUPS IN 1911 AT AGES 10 YEARS YOUNGER.

Age in 1921.	English Only.		
	Expected Survivors from 1911.	Actual.	Actual less Expected.
3-5	—	62	—
5-15	—	353	—
15-25	274	294	20
25-45	413	452	39
45-65	241	244	3
65 and over	59	61	2

Age in 1921.	Welsh Only.		
	Expected Survivors from 1911.	Actual.	Actual less Expected.
3-5	—	10.7	—
5-15	—	34.2	—
15-25	37.8	17.0	-20.8
25-45	37.1	32.1	-5.0
45-65	39.8	39.1	-0.7
65 and over	26.0	22.9	-3.1

Age in 1921.	English and Welsh.		
	Expected Survivors from 1911.	Actual.	Actual less Expected.
3-5	—	15	—
5-15	—	134	—
15-25	141	147	6
25-45	272	248	-24
45-65	186	173	-13
65 and over	53	49	-4

So far as concerns the youngest ages—the first two age periods of the table—the survivorship comparison is not possible since, in 1911, many of the children now under fifteen years of age were non-existent, or were too young to have been included in the language table. This period is, however, of particular importance in that it is chiefly at these ages that language is acquired. The trend of recruitment to the several classes at the school ages will probably have a greater influence on the language distribution of future years than any other factor, and it is interesting to note, therefore, that the numbers under fifteen years of age scheduled in the monoglot Welsh category, 45,000 approximately in 1921, are more than 10,000 less than they were in 1911, and that in the bilingual class the decrease is from 172,000 in 1911, to 149,000, a drop in the total Welsh speaking population at these ages of 33,000 or about 15 per cent. The number knowing, or acquiring, English only at this period of life, on the other hand, shows an increase from 363,000 to 415,000 in the ten years.

After age 15, when home and school influence tend to give place to individual choice and economic requirements, the survivorship comparison, even in the approximate form given in the above table, is instructive in showing to what extent the Welsh language is gradually being superseded by the increasing prevalence of English, and also, how far the language acquired in the earlier years, presumably as a result of the educational policy adopted in various areas in Wales, satisfactorily meets the requirements of later life. The period 15-25, immediately succeeding school years, is most interesting in this connection, for it will be seen that those speaking Welsh only at this period in 1921 are less than half of the survivors of those who were stated to be able to speak Welsh and Welsh only at ages 5-15 in 1911, the majority, about 21,000, having found it desirable, or necessary, to acquire the more commonly used English tongue in addition to their native Welsh. The excess in the bilinguals at ages 15-25 over the corresponding estimate of survivors, is, however, only 6,000, though they must have received the full transfer of the 21,000 odd deficiency in the monoglot Welsh, since emigration, the only other possible explanation of this loss, is inconceivable as a factor of any significance amongst people who are only able to speak Welsh. Concurrently with the increase of the bilinguals due to the acquirement of English by Welsh monoglots, there thus appears to be a compensatory movement from the group which might be attributable to migration, but which appears far more likely to be due to the dropping of the Welsh language in the case of many of those who were alleged to be able to speak both languages at the ages 5-15 in 1911. The 1921 return of bilinguals at ages 5-15, though not so numerous in relation to the returns at later ages, as is the case in either of the monoglot classes, is, nevertheless, so high as to suggest that the standard of linguistic proficiency thereby indicated is an academic one applicable to a school subject rather than to the conditions of everyday life, and in spite of such efforts as may have been directed to the preservation of the national characteristic, it is not surprising to find—by inference from the above figures—that a number in the region of 15,000 or about 10 per cent. of those returned as bilinguals in 1911, had lost that acquaintance with Welsh which would enable them to claim ability to speak it ten years later. The transference of this number to the English monoglot class is supported by the excess of the actual over the expected survivors in that class at the same ages. The excess is shown in the table as 20,000, a number somewhat in excess of the transferred bilinguals, and it possibly includes in addition, therefore, an increment from some other source, the most likely being that of immigration from England, since this form of population movement is most marked at the younger adult ages and would begin to be of significance before the age of 25 was reached.

In the next series of groups shown in the above table, that is, amongst the population now aged 25-45 or the survivors of their counterparts aged 15-35 in 1911, the movements are similar in direction but with slightly different resultant effects in the several language groups. The Welsh monoglots are 5,000 less than the expected number, a loss of 14 per cent. only as compared with 55 per cent. in the earlier age period, while the bilinguals, notwithstanding the addition due to the transfer of the majority of this number, also show a net deficiency of 24,000, so that the full loss amongst the bilinguals in this group must have been nearer 30,000 (11 per cent.), the dropping of the Welsh language in these cases and their consequent transfer to the English monoglot section again being supported by the excess of actual over survivors in the latter section.

After age 45, the effect of an unsuitable mortality rate in the survivorship calculation has an increasingly disturbing effect upon the comparisons, but the general inferences to be drawn from the figures in no way oppose the tendencies in the earlier years. Persons who have survived early adult ages knowing only Welsh tend to remain in that condition during the remainder of their lives, rarely acquiring a knowledge of English, while amongst those who know both languages, the gradual shedding of the Welsh element appears to be steadily maintained up to the latest years of life.

Local Distribution of the several language classes. In the following table the distribution of the several language classes, hitherto discussed for Wales and Monmouthshire as a whole, is extended to the individual counties and to the large towns. The comparable figures of 1911 are inserted with the 1921 proportions in each case, and to avoid the disturbance introduced by the increase in the numbers of persons who failed to return a language statement in 1921 and by the varying incidence of this

factor in the several areas, the "not stated" cases have been excluded, and the proportions calculated throughout per 1,000 of the total population aged three years and over from whom definite language returns were received. The areas are arranged in the order of the frequency of the total Welsh speaking element in the population.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND OVER IN RESPECT OF WHOM LANGUAGE STATEMENTS WERE RETURNED.

	Total Welsh Speakers.		Welsh only.		Both English and Welsh.		English only.		Total English speakers.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Wales and Monmouth ..	387	447	66	87	321	360	613	553	934	913
<i>Counties :—</i>										
Anglesey	878	913	321	373	557	540	122	87	679	627
Cardigan	868	912	276	348	592	564	132	88	724	652
Carmarthen	845	864	169	209	676	655	155	136	831	791
Merioneth	843	921	305	374	538	547	157	79	695	626
Carnarvon	765	875	267	364	498	511	235	125	733	636
Denbigh	510	576	90	103	420	473	490	424	910	897
Montgomery	433	453	91	108	342	345	567	547	909	892
Brecknock	399	421	48	57	351	364	601	579	952	943
Flint	350	432	25	35	325	397	650	568	975	965
Glamorgan	331	393	23	32	308	361	669	607	977	968
Pembroke	314	332	60	79	254	253	686	668	940	921
Radnor	66	55	5	1	61	54	934	945	995	999
Monmouth	66	100	2	4	64	96	934	900	998	996
<i>Large Towns :—</i>										
Aberdare U.D. ..	590	652	46	66	544	586	410	348	954	934
Rhondda U.D. ..	488	562	32	45	456	517	512	438	968	955
Merthyr Tydfil C.B. ..	425	511	24	36	401	475	575	489	976	964
Swansea C.B. ..	291	*	17	*	274	*	709	*	983	*
Cardiff, City of, C.B. ..	52	70	3	2	49	68	948	930	997	998
Newport C.B. ..	21	27	0	0	21	27	979	973	1,000	1,000

* Figures not available.

The proportional decline in each of the Welsh speaking sections of the population, that is, amongst Welsh monoglots and bilinguals, is seen to have been shared in varying degree by each of the thirteen counties, with the exception of Radnor. This county, the least populous of those shown in the table, and containing less than 1 per cent. of the total population in Wales and Monmouthshire, ranks last but one in the order of frequency of the Welsh speaking element. It is in no sense a Welsh speaking county, and the small increase in Welsh speakers now shown is a negligible exception in the general decline. Welsh monoglots, who comprise little more than one-sixth of the total Welsh speaking population in the country, are fewer than they were ten years ago in every county, with the negligible exception of Radnor referred to; but the actual reductions in this section are not so great as they were in the decennium 1901–1911. During this period persons able to speak Welsh only fell by more than 20,000 in Glamorgan, and in both Carmarthen and Carnarvon the loss exceeded 10,000. Between 1911 and 1921, the greatest numerical reduction has been one of 9,396 in Carnarvon, followed by 6,179 in Glamorgan, and in no other county does it exceed 5,000, while in Radnor there is an actual increase.

On the other hand, the numbers of persons able to speak both English and Welsh, which were increasing at a slightly higher rate than that of the general population between 1901 and 1911, now show a tendency to decline. In Glamorganshire, in which approximately 45 per cent. of the total bilingual class were enumerated, the number increased by nearly 70,000 between 1901 and 1911, and now shows an apparent decline of 18,616, though it is only fair to point out that this figure is probably higher than it would have been had there not been so large an increase in the number who failed to return the language statement, an increase in this county amounting to nearly 22,000 altogether. Of the remaining counties six out of the twelve register a

numerical decrease in the bilingual section as against an increase in the previous decade, and, in the remainder, the current increases are all of a small order except in Carmarthen, where an accession of 11,893 in 1911-1921 compares with the much greater increase of over 27,000 in 1901-1911.

From the point of view of geographical distribution it will be observed that Welsh speakers are located predominantly in the five counties Anglesey, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Merioneth and Carnarvon, a continuous strip of the country on the Western seaboard stretching from the extreme north to the extreme south. The proportions of persons speaking Welsh only in these counties are such as to differentiate them completely from the remainder of the country and the proportions of bilinguals are also higher, though the cleavage is not so sharply marked as in the monoglot section. Of the remaining counties, Denbigh and Montgomery fall into a class intermediate between the extreme types, while Radnor and Monmouth occupy an outstanding position at the end of the series, the Welsh element in each affecting less than 7 per cent. of their populations. The case of Pembroke is interesting, for this county is situated to the west of the Welsh speaking zone, and conflicts, therefore, with a strict geographical criterion of incidence. Notwithstanding its position, it must be regarded as a member, though a detached one, of the group of predominantly English-speaking counties.

In the towns and rural districts within the several counties, of which comparative statistics are given in Table XX of the text portion of the County census reports, the variations in the proportion of the respective language groups are naturally much wider than those shown for the county units in the table above. Generally speaking, the predominance of Welsh monoglots is greater in the rural areas, and English monoglots in the towns, but this rule, as with the one relating language incidence to geographical situation, is subject to many exceptions. The highest proportions of persons speaking only the ancient language are found in—

Penllyn R.D. (Merioneth)	573 per 1,000.
Lleyr R.D. (Carnarvon)	569 " "
Uwchaled R.D. (Denbigh)	560 " "
Glaslyn R.D. (Carnarvon)	542 " "
Gwyrfa R.D. (Carnarvon)	514 " "
Llanfyrnach R.D. (Pembroke) ..	513 " "
Dwyran R.D. (Anglesey)	512 " "

and of total Welsh speakers, monoglots and bilinguals combined, in

Llanfyrnach R.D. (Pembroke)	975 per 1,000.
Dwyran R.D. (Anglesey)	970 " "
Bethesda U.D. (Carnarvon)	966 " "
Gwyrfa R.D. (Carnarvon)	961 " "
Aberayron R.D. (Cardigan)	945 " "
Machynlleth R.D. (Montgomery) ..	942 " "
Newcastle-in-Emlyn R.D. (Carmarthen)	940 " "
Aberayron U.D. (Cardigan)	937 " "
Ffestiniog U.D. (Merioneth)	936 " "
Lleyr R.D. (Carnarvon)	934 " "
Uwchaled R.D. (Denbigh)	933 " "
Penllyn R.D. (Merioneth)	930 " "

The much greater prevalence of English, whether spoken alone, or in conjunction with the ancient tongue, is shown by the county proportions given in the last columns of Table LXXXVIII. In seven of the counties, containing between them more than three-quarters of the total population under review, the proportion of persons speaking English and English only never falls below 50 per cent. In the remainder, though the proportion of English monoglots falls to as low a minimum as 122 per 1,000 of the population (in Anglesey), there is a compensatory increase in the bilinguals, so that the total English-speaking element is in no county less than two-thirds of the whole, while in eight it exceeds 90 per cent., and in the extreme case of Monmouthshire reaches the very high proportion of 99·8 per cent. of the total.

PART XI.—WORKPLACES.

At the 1921 census, occupied persons in England and Wales were asked for the first time to give particulars of their place of work. Figures, partly provisional, relating to London and the Home Counties, were published as a Supplement to the London County Volume. That volume and the Workplace Volume for England and Wales, presenting in statistical form the results of this enquiry, thus signalise the first occasion on which any attempt has been made to classify the population of this country by reference to any basis of local distribution other than the place of residence or the place of birth. Indeed, so far as the Department is at present aware, this is almost the first occasion upon which statistics of workplaces have been obtained and presented by any country in the world.

The importance of this new factor in demography will be readily appreciated. In a less highly organised and industrialised community localities may tend to be more or less self-sufficient, each local resident population being served and supplied with the bulk of its needs by the same population in its working capacity, and thus experiencing little necessity for interaction with other localities apart from the occasions of periodical fairs or markets. Where such conditions prevail, workplace and residence will ordinarily be near enough to be both represented by a single classification on the basis of the latter, or on the basis of the normal census distribution which accepts place of enumeration as a criterion of residence.

But this stage has long been passed in the history of this country for the great majority of its workers. As those conditions were due, it may be said, to the dispersion of necessary services and production which, in the absence of transport facilities, had to be located in proximity to the population served, so the great development of transport and communications fostered a concentration which has changed the whole face of industry. The growth of large manufacturing, distributing and commercial centres has not only given rise to concentrations of workers beyond the residential capacity of their immediate neighbourhoods, but has exaggerated that deficiency by substituting factories, warehouses and offices for dwellings in the centres themselves; while the very development of transport which has made it necessary for the worker to live at a distance from his work has also made it possible for him to do so.

Thus it happens that at the present time in many parts of the country masses of population move in tides of daily ebb and flow. These movements obviously have a direct bearing upon many difficult problems of traffic, transport and housing, and it has seemed necessary that there should be some means of measuring their direction and volume. Statically considered, moreover, the new position is important. The resident population of any locality is no longer the sole matter of concern to that locality. During the day it may be peopled by a body of workers numerically far exceeding and even very differently composed from its so-called permanent population. Local public services must be provided for these invading armies, and for many practical and administrative purposes we have now to reckon with the fact that, for localities situated within a region of highly organised industry, separate account must be taken of both a night and a day population, the two often differing widely from each other in number and constitution.

The increasing divorce between residence and workplace has called for reconsideration of the areal basis of some census statistics. While it is relevant to present the working population in its occupational capacity as part of the resident population of which it constitutes the bread-winning element, an industrial tabulation by area of residence will clearly give a distorted picture of the industrial map. Hence in presenting the industrial classification* of the people, its local distribution was based not upon the area of enumeration but upon that of workplace, the man-power of the several industries being thus shown in relation to the local seats of the industries themselves. Occupation (as distinct from industry) has a close connection with the health, mortality and other personal aspects of the individual, and its statistical presentation cannot lightly depart from the residence distribution upon which the great body of comparable statistics on those subjects is based. But in retaining the residence basis as an index to some important aspects of environmental influence, it must not be forgotten that a full half of the waking day—even, it may be said, a full half of the active life—of the worker is often spent in an entirely different environment, which cannot fail to leave its mark upon him.

* Census of England and Wales, 1921, Industry Tables.

Thus, even apart from those problems upon which the subject of workplace seemed more directly to bear, it gave promise of breaking new ground in so many fields of administration or study that a serious attempt to explore it statistically appeared to be called for, notwithstanding the difficulties inherent in the enquiry. An account of these difficulties, and the manner in which they were met, is contained on pages 3 and 4 of this Report. The question on the census schedule asked for the address of each person's place of work, and intimated that persons with no regular place of work or whose work was carried on mainly at home should state the fact by means of the statement "no fixed place" or "at home" respectively. The brief question on the schedule itself was supplemented by instructions to the enumerators and other local officers whose duty it was to provide any necessary assistance in the filling up of the schedules, indicating more precisely those cases to which the "no fixed place" classification was intended to apply. Thus a worker, though usually working in different places, who operates from a regular centre such as his employer's premises and who visits these premises in the course of his daily work, was asked to give his employer's address. Similarly, a worker regularly employed in the vicinity of his employer's address, as in the case of a farm labourer, was required to give that address. On the other hand, in the case of commercial travellers, costermongers, a building contractor's employees, etc., the more appropriate reply would generally be that of "no fixed place." In regard to persons out of work, the census schedule directed that the place of work enquiry be left unanswered. This instruction, however, was based upon normal expectations of unemployment, and, if adhered to in the wholly exceptional industrial situation which prevailed at the time of the census, would have deprived the enquiry of a large proportion of its value. In order to avoid this, enumerators were instructed to obtain a statement in respect of all such persons of the address of their last place of work.

The enquiry being a new one, the treatment and arrangement of the data must be regarded in a measure as experimental. The form of the tables has largely been governed by the multifarious character of the uses to which the figures may be applicable. It would have been an easy matter to have arranged the statistics so as to have rendered them more particularly significant for one or two specific purposes. But at the present stage it appeared preferable to give the full figures in themselves without any special adaptation, in order that they might be more fully available for varied—perhaps at present unforeseen—uses. Attention must, however, be drawn to certain limitations affecting the material which should be borne in mind in any particular application of the statistics derived therefrom.

A feature of which account must always be taken, and which is common to many census or other statistics of a national character, is represented in the tables by columns j and k of Table I of the Workplace Volume, recording the numbers enumerated in each area from whom a statement of workplace was not forthcoming. Those numbers comprise persons out of work at the date of the census from whom the enumerators failed to obtain particulars of the last place of work in accordance with the special instructions referred to above. But they also include persons in respect of whom the addresses given were insufficient for purposes of classification, with some consequent understatement in the other columns. For the whole country the "not stated" cases amount to 2.8 per cent. of the total occupied population.

Another defect, which is partial in its incidence, but which, unfortunately, will have the effect of considerably modifying the value of the figures in a limited number of localities, arose through the postponement of the census until the 19th June. While this date succeeded in avoiding the recognised programme of industrial holidays, some holiday movement was, largely owing to the abnormally fine weather, then in progress. This has been duly reflected in the enumerated population figures by the inclusion in the case of holiday and other resorts of varying and sometimes large proportions of visitors. In such areas the census or *de facto* population will be in excess of the resident or *de jure* population. Moreover, such of the visitors as are included in the occupied population will usually be recorded amongst those working outside the holiday area, and the normal tidal movement between workplace and residence may not be truly represented by the relation between recorded workplaces and place of enumeration, the divergence varying with the amount of the local inflation. For a fuller statement regarding census inflation reference may be made to Appendix A in connection with which attention should be directed

particularly to the table on pages 199 *et seq.*, showing the Boroughs, Urban Districts, and Rural Districts in which the inflation or proportion of the enumerated population, in excess of the estimated resident population, was more than 3 per cent. In a majority of the 1,817 areas dealt with in the tables the difference between census and resident populations is unimportant, there being only 209 cases in excess of 3 per cent., in 92 of which the inflation exceeds 10 per cent. of the census population.

The statistics are presented in detail in three tables in the Workplace Volume. Table I classifies the occupied population of each sex enumerated in every area according to the four descriptions of workplace, viz :—

- (1) workplace in the area,
- (2) no fixed workplace,
- (3) workplace not stated,
- (4) workplace outside the area,

and in the adjoining columns the complementary movement to (4) is shown, viz. :—

- (5) the numbers working within the area but enumerated elsewhere.

From (4) and (5) (or, in the table, columns l and m, n and o), an indication of the daily displacement of the working population may be obtained from which, by making arbitrary assumptions in regard to those with "no fixed workplace" or with "workplace not stated," a relative measure of the respective "day" populations may be arrived at. For convenience in the use of the tables, two final columns, p and q, have been inserted, showing the excess of the outward over the inward movement, both as an actual number and as a proportion of the total enumerated population.

In Table II, the movements shown in aggregate form in columns l, m, n, and o of Table I are analysed in detail but without distinction of sexes. The general direction of the movement from and to each area is indicated by the county totals appearing within each section, and these are supplemented by the actual places of origin or destination together with the numbers involved in all movements consisting of 25 or more persons. The volume is completed by the addition of a third table, summarising for each county and every urban area with an enumerated population in excess of 20,000 persons, the enumerated population, the day population (persons with "no fixed workplace" or "workplace not stated" being treated as working in the area of enumeration), the gross movement in and out of the area, and the net movement (an inward balance being indicated by a negative sign, as in Table I).

In this first and, therefore, experimental treatment of the relation of workplace and place of enumeration, it is necessary to observe that the movements identified in the tabulated statistics can only be a fraction of the total number which take place daily throughout the country. The areal unit from and to which movements are recorded is the complete sanitary district—borough, urban district or rural district, as the case may be—and only when the place of work is in a different district from that in which the person was enumerated, that is, when the movement from and to place of work involves the crossing of a boundary, is the fact recorded in the tables. Movements, however numerous and whatever their importance from the point of view of the distance travelled, which begin and end in the same area could only be identified by the adoption of a unit smaller than that of the complete sanitary district, and though it was originally intended that, for this purpose, urban areas should be sub-divided by their constituent wards and rural districts by civil parishes, the proposal had to be abandoned on account of the very large addition to the expense and labour that would have been involved by so great an extension of the tabulation scheme. The result is that there is a wide diversity in the sizes of the basic areal units. These range from the large county boroughs numbering their populations in hundreds of thousands—Birmingham is the largest single unit with a population exceeding 900,000—down to comparatively unimportant urban and rural districts, of which the population may number little more than a thousand individuals and in the extreme cases is even less than a thousand.

The magnitude of the movement shown in respect of an area and the proportion this bears to the total movement, identified and unidentified, which may be said to take place daily from, to, or within the area will, to a not unimportant extent, be dependent on the size of the area in question. In a large town much of the total movement will be within the existing boundaries and will remain unrecorded in the tables, while in the small area a larger proportion of the whole will involve the crossing of the boundary and will be recognised accordingly if within the scope of the census enquiry.

From a general inspection of the figures it will be seen that in relation to the place of enumeration the areas for which a net outward migration during the day is registered are more numerous than those for which the balance is inward. The totals of the "ins" and "outs" for all areas taken together are necessarily the same because every "exit" from an area has its counterpart as an "entry" to another area; but since the needs of industry and commerce have so far been best met by a concentration of the day population while for residence and domestic purposes converse conditions are preferable, industrial areas are generally associated with a larger number of dormitory areas and such interaction as takes place is characterised by a daily pulsation between the common industrial centre and a larger number of surrounding residential areas.

The outstanding example of this daily pulsation is to be found in respect of the region of which London is the centre. Owing to its more or less detached position it is comparatively undisturbed by the influence of cross currents, caused by the presence of other industrial centres in the vicinity, such as exists in respect of many of the areas in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands, and the area is in itself so extensive that the analysis by boroughs, urban districts and rural districts, many of them large in themselves, is fine enough to permit of the classification of the areas and of the movements affecting them into well defined types.

This may be seen from the following tables:—

TABLE XC.—COMPARISON OF NIGHT AND DAY POPULATIONS. LONDON.

Area.*	Night Population.	Day† Population.	Increase or decrease (—) during the day.	
			Amount.	% of Night Population.
City of London	13,709	436,721	423,012	3,085.7%
Inner Boroughs	1,035,764	1,422,119	386,355	37.3%
Outer Boroughs	3,435,950	3,130,169	— 304,881	— 8.9%
Outer Ring	2,995,678	2,596,011	— 399,667	— 13.3%

* The inner and outer boroughs are shown in Table XCI. The outer ring is that portion of Greater London—the area covered by the City and Metropolitan Police Districts—outside the Administrative County.

† In addition to the numbers shown for the City of London and the Inner and Outer Boroughs there were 6,876 cases in which the place of work was returned as London only and which could not therefore be allocated to any group of boroughs.

TABLE XCI.—MOVEMENTS RELATING TO BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITHIN GREATER LONDON.

Area.	Night Population Census 1921.	Expressed as a percentage of Night Population.			Day Population.
		Population living in but working out of the area.	Population living out of but working in the area.	Net outward movement (— = inward) during the day.	
City	13,709	13.6	3099.3	— 3085.7	436,721
<i>Inner Boroughs—</i>					
Bermondsey	119,452	16.2	31.7	— 15.7	138,213
Bethnal Green	117,238	27.6	12.6	— 15.0	99,638
Finsbury	75,995	24.7	110.7	— 86.0	141,329
Holborn	43,192	31.6	167.1	— 135.5	101,705
Shoreditch	104,248	25.5	35.8	— 10.3	114,951
Southwark	184,404	27.9	23.1	— 4.8	175,510
Stepney	249,657	14.8	20.9	— 6.1	264,789
Westminster	141,578	13.4	186.0	— 172.6	385,984

TABLE XCI continued.—MOVEMENTS RELATING TO BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITHIN GREATER LONDON.

Area.	Night Population Census 1921.	Expressed as a percentage of Night Population.			Day Population.	
		Population living in but working out of the area.	Population living out of but working in the area.	Net outward movement (— =inward) during the day.		
<i>Outer Boroughs—</i>						
Battersea	167,739	26.4	10.3	16.1	140,770	
Camberwell	267,198	26.8	6.7	20.1	213,613	
Chelsea	63,697	21.2	28.0	— 6.8	68,008	
Deptford	112,534	27.2	10.6	16.6	93,859	
Fulham	157,938	27.7	8.0	19.7	126,832	
Greenwich	100,450	19.3	16.9	2.4	98,006	
Hackney	222,142	25.7	12.5	13.2	192,852	
Hammersmith	130,295	24.7	23.1	1.6	128,257	
Hampstead	86,153	23.9	14.4	9.5	77,931	
Islington	330,737	27.6	10.1	17.5	272,917	
Kensington	175,859	19.1	24.2	— 5.1	184,809	
Lambeth	302,868	28.1	13.9	14.2	260,013	
Lewisham	174,194	25.2	4.7	20.5	138,572	
Paddington	144,261	25.6	17.2	8.4	132,128	
Poplar	162,578	15.7	19.7	— 4.0	169,016	
St. Marylebone	104,173	19.0	68.4	— 49.4	155,673	
St. Pancras	211,366	24.2	27.5	— 3.3	218,514	
Stoke Newington	52,172	34.0	9.7	24.3	39,503	
Wandsworth	328,307	25.2	7.7	17.5	270,936	
Woolwich	140,389	11.7	17.1	— 5.4	147,960	
<i>Urban Areas in the Outer Ring with Night Population in Excess of 20,000.</i>						
<i>In Essex—</i>						
Barking Town U.D.	35,523	24.2	5.7	18.5	28,959	
East Ham C.B.	143,246	29.0	5.3	23.7	109,254	
Ilford U.D.	85,194	25.5	8.4	17.1	70,597	
Leyton U.D.	128,430	29.8	4.5	25.3	95,989	
Walthamstow U.D.	129,395	26.0	4.1	21.9	100,993	
West Ham C.B.	300,860	16.7	11.7	5.0	285,748	
Woodford U.D.	21,236	23.2	6.0	17.2	17,589	
<i>In Kent—</i>						
Beckenham U.D.	33,345	25.2	5.6	19.6	26,798	
Bexley U.D.	21,457	23.0	5.2	17.8	17,632	
Bromley M.B.	35,052	16.1	4.2	11.9	30,898	
Erith U.D.	31,558	9.3	15.7	— 6.4	33,565	
Penge U.D.	26,284	24.3	6.9	17.4	21,704	
<i>In Middlesex—</i>						
Acton U.D.	61,299	21.8	24.5	— 2.7	62,980	
Chiswick U.D.	40,938	25.2	14.8	10.4	36,665	
Ealing M.B.	67,755	24.5	7.0	17.5	55,881	
Edmonton U.D.	66,807	27.0	6.5	20.5	53,104	
Enfield U.D.	60,738	15.0	9.9	5.1	57,670	
Finchley U.D.	46,716	22.0	5.6	16.4	39,035	
Hanwell U.D.	20,481	28.2	4.7	23.5	15,677	
Hendon U.D.	56,013	21.1	14.6	6.5	52,388	
Heston and Isleworth U.D.	46,664	17.8	6.5	11.3	41,378	
Hornsey M.B.	87,659	31.4	6.6	24.8	65,956	
Southall Norwood U.D.	30,287	17.0	7.0	10.0	27,252	
Southgate U.D.	39,122	27.7	7.6	20.1	31,266	
Teddington U.D.	21,213	22.6	5.9	16.7	17,679	
Tottenham U.D.	146,711	26.5	6.8	19.7	117,833	
Twickenham U.D.	34,790	22.1	6.4	15.7	29,341	
Willesden U.D.	165,674	26.1	9.2	16.9	137,635	
Wood Green U.D.	50,707	30.1	10.2	19.9	40,635	
<i>In Surrey—</i>						
Barnes U.D.	34,299	23.4	7.9	15.5	28,999	
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	21,491	16.0	7.7	8.3	19,701	
Croydon C.B.	190,684	17.6	3.7	13.9	164,208	
Kingston-on-Thames M.B.	39,479	16.8	10.1	6.7	36,843	
Mitcham U.D.	35,119	23.8	9.1	14.7	29,957	
Richmond M.B.	35,639	18.2	20.2	— 2.0	36,360	
Sutton U.D.	21,063	18.4	7.9	10.5	18,846	
Wimbledon M.B.	61,418	21.6	7.8	13.8	52,927	

The most divergent types occur at the centre and just within the boundary of the region. The extremest type of all is that of the City itself, which is almost completely non-residential and which expands and contracts daily between the insignificant night population of 13,709 and the more than thirty times as large day population of 436,721, a number which takes no account of the large miscellaneous movements represented by visitors for shopping and other purposes and by the traffic of all kinds passing continuously through the City in transit between areas on either side.

At the other extreme are the residential areas of the "Outer Ring." In respect of these, the outward movement during the day is, with few exceptions, substantial in itself and considerably in excess of such inward movement as is recorded, so that the resultant day population is as a rule much lower than the corresponding night or resident population. The rule is not invariable, however, for in most districts there is some inward flow to be set against the daily exodus, and in those in which there is local industrial development the inflow may be large and even greater—Erith U.D., Acton U.D., and Richmond M.B., are examples—than the corresponding outflow.

The intermediate areas are more definitely both residential and industrial in character, the significance of the latter aspect increasing as the centre is approached. In nearly all these cases both the outward and inward movements are of importance, but whereas in six of the eight inner boroughs the immigrants during the day exceed the emigrants resulting in an increased day population—in the outer boroughs the position is reversed, only six increasing their population during the day as compared with fourteen boroughs in which the population is reduced.

The daily change in the zonal distribution of the population in the whole of Greater London is summarised in Table XC, from which it appears that the central areas receive a net addition of rather more than 800,000 persons during the day, approximately one-half going to the City and the remainder to the inner boroughs at the expense of the outer areas, the loss in this case being divided between the outer boroughs and the "Outer Ring," the larger number coming from the "Outer Ring."

From the resultant day population shown in the final column of Table XCI—and for this purpose it may be noted that persons with "no fixed workplace" or persons who failed to return particulars of their workplace have been treated throughout as working in the area in which they were enumerated—it will be observed that the most populous area during the day is the City of London with a total of 436,721. Of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, Westminster ranks first as regards its day population (385,984) in contrast with a position of 15th in respect of the enumerated figures, and is followed by Islington, Wandsworth, Stepney and Lambeth with day populations ranging between 273,000 and 260,000. Holborn, with the smallest night population, and Finsbury ranking 25th in this respect, advance during the day to positions of 22nd and 14th respectively in order of magnitude.

Elsewhere than in the Metropolitan region the unit of area adopted as the basis of tabulation is so large in relation to the population movement that much of the latter must remain unidentified. The more important towns are in themselves large enough to embrace not only a more definitely industrial or commercial central nucleus, but as a rule a large proportion of the related residential zone as well, and though they may be subject to the same kind of daily pulsation of population as is manifested in London, on an appropriately smaller scale, it is only when and so far as the residential area extends beyond the town boundary that the movement can be recognised in the form of tables as published. Notwithstanding this limitation, the recognised movements are so numerous throughout the country at large as to occupy 144 closely printed pages for the identification of the more important of them (Table 2 of the "Workplaces" Volume), and since they are, on the whole, representative of the longer-distance journeys they should be of service in the solution of the more important problems relating to traffic, transport and housing.

Examples of towns subject to various types of population movement are given in the following Table:—

TABLE XCII.—DAILY MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER LONDON WITH NIGHT POPULATIONS IN EXCESS OF 20,000.

Town.	County in which situate.	Night Population, 1921.	Expressed as percentage of Night Population.			Day Population.
			Population living in, but working out of the area.	Population working in, but living out of the area.	Net outward (— = inward) daily movement.	
(a) Towns with a net inward movement during the day exceeding 10 per cent. of the night population.						
Wallsend M.B.	Northd. ..	42,995	8.0	32.0	—24.0	53,311
Stretford U.D.	Lancs. ..	46,535	25.7	47.2	—21.5	56,521
Rugby U.D.	Warws. ..	25,088	3.4	20.9	—17.5	29,486
Eston U.D.	Yorks., N.R.	30,635	3.0	20.4	—17.4	35,960
Hebburn U.D.	Durh. ..	24,168	8.1	25.2	—17.1	28,310
Bedwellty U.D.	Mon. ..	31,088	6.8	22.6	—15.8	35,987
Chelmsford M.B.	Essex ..	20,769	3.0	16.5	—13.5	23,580
Chadderton U.D. ...	Lancs. ..	28,721	20.6	33.1	—12.5	32,315
Manchester City of C.B. ..	Lancs. ..	730,307	5.8	16.1	—10.3	805,251
(b) Towns with a net outward movement during the day exceeding 10 per cent. of the night population.						
*Whitley and Monkseaton U.D.	Northd. ..	22,228	26.5	5.0	21.5	17,449
Sutton in Ashfield U.D. ..	Notts. ..	23,855	24.9	3.6	21.3	18,772
Newcastle under Lyme M.B.	Staffs. ..	20,410	27.6	8.0	19.6	16,410
Coseley U.D.	Staffs. ..	24,213	26.0	6.9	19.1	19,595
Cleethorpes U.D. ...	Lincs. ..	28,155	21.6	2.6	19.0	22,797
Castleford U.D.	Yorks., W.R.	24,185	25.0	6.1	18.9	19,617
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ..	Warws. ..	23,020	21.0	2.8	18.2	18,832
Wallasey C.B.	Chesh. ..	90,809	19.5	2.9	16.6	75,750
Ilkeston M.B.	Derby ..	32,266	18.6	2.6	16.0	27,089
Waterloo with Seaforth U.D.	Lancs. ..	29,624	21.4	5.4	16.0	24,889
Mansfield M.B.	Notts. ..	44,416	20.1	5.3	14.8	37,821
Gateshead C.B.	Durh. ..	125,142	19.4	5.1	14.3	107,268
*Southend on Sea C.B. ..	Essex ..	106,010	15.4	1.7	13.7	91,475
Eccles M.B.	Lancs. ..	44,242	19.6	5.9	13.7	38,172
*Margate M.B.	Kent ..	46,480	14.7	2.0	12.7	40,574
Heanor U.D.	Derby ..	21,436	16.6	4.6	12.0	18,866
Barnsley C.B.	Yorks., W.R.	53,661	17.4	5.5	11.9	47,295
Salford C.B.	Lancs. ..	234,045	20.9	9.0	11.9	206,210
*Bridlington M.B.	Yorks., E.R.	22,764	12.6	1.4	11.2	20,212
Wolstanton United U.D.	Staffs. ..	29,232	23.2	12.6	10.6	26,136
*Ramsgate M.B.	Kent ..	36,561	11.7	1.3	10.4	32,744
Swinton and Pendlebury U.D.	Lancs. ..	30,916	21.5	11.2	10.3	27,737
*Blackpool C.B.	Lancs. ..	99,639	12.6	2.4	10.2	89,514
Chesterfield M.B.	Derby ..	61,232	14.1	4.1	10.0	55,100
(c) Other Towns in which both the outward and inward daily movements exceed 10 per cent. of the night population, i.e., where the aggregate of the two movements combined amounts to more than 20 per cent.						
Ince in Makerfield U.D. ..	Lancs. ..	22,855	22.9	21.2	1.7	22,466
Farnworth U.D.	Lancs. ..	27,894	21.8	17.0	4.8	26,548
Ashton under Lyne M.B.	Lancs. ..	43,335	21.1	17.2	3.9	41,652
Rowley Regis U.D.	Staffs. ..	40,025	18.1	18.3	— 0.2	40,090
Bilston U.D.	Staffs. ..	27,556	13.3	22.4	— 9.1	30,063
Smethwick C.B.	Staffs. ..	75,760	16.9	18.1	— 1.2	76,683
Altrincham U.D.	Chesh. ..	20,450	13.5	21.4	— 7.9	22,073
Hindley U.D.	Lancs. ..	23,563	20.2	14.6	5.6	22,247
Bootle C.B.	Lancs. ..	76,487	15.5	18.5	— 3.0	78,784
Ashton in Makerfield U.D.	Lancs. ..	22,475	11.1	20.3	— 9.2	24,540
Oldbury U.D.	Worcs. ..	36,900	18.0	13.2	4.8	35,128

* See reference to inflation of census population. Appendix A.

TABLE XCII *continued*.—DAILY MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM TOWNS OUTSIDE GREATER LONDON WITH NIGHT POPULATIONS IN EXCESS OF 20,000.

Town.	County in which situate.	Night Population, 1921.	Expressed as percentage of Night Population.			Day Population.
			Population living in, but working out of the area.	Population working in, but living out of the area.	Net outward (— inward) daily movement.	
(c) Other Towns in which both the outward and inward daily movements exceed 10 per cent. of the night population, <i>i.e.</i> , where the aggregate of the two movements combined amounts to more than 20 per cent.— <i>continued</i> .						
Shipley U.D.	Yorks., W.R.	28,277	16.7	13.9	2.8	27,485
Tipton U.D.	Staffs. ..	34,130	14.0	16.6	— 2.6	35,001
Wednesbury M.B. ..	Staffs. ..	30,390	13.6	17.0	— 3.4	31,417
Stalybridge M.B. ..	Chesh. ..	25,216	10.2	20.0	— 9.8	27,687
Gelligaer U.D.	Glam. ..	43,121	14.1	15.1	— 1.0	43,535
Felling U.D.	Durh. ..	26,145	15.4	12.7	2.7	25,442
Dartford U.D.	Kent ..	25,952	12.0	14.3	— 2.3	26,552
Radcliffe U.D.	Lancs. ..	24,759	12.2	13.5	— 1.3	25,087
Dudley C.B.	Worcs. ..	55,894	14.9	10.6	4.3	53,515
Batley M.B.	Yorks., W.R.	36,137	13.1	12.3	0.8	35,854
Spenborough U.D. ..	Yorks., W.R.	31,117	11.1	12.5	— 1.4	31,542
Morley M.B.	Yorks., W.R.	23,934	10.9	12.2	— 1.3	24,236
Hyde M.B.	Chesh. ..	33,424	11.5	11.1	0.4	33,294
Coalville U.D.	Leics. ..	20,467	11.2	10.4	0.8	20,299
Jarrow M.B.	Durh. ..	35,576	10.6	11.0	— 0.4	35,705
Accrington M.B.	Lancs. ..	43,595	11.0	10.3	0.7	43,272
(d) Towns in which the outward and inward movements together do not exceed 7 per cent. of the night population.						
Colchester M.B.	Essex ..	43,393	3.0	3.8	— 0.8	43,745
Mountain Ash U.D. ..	Glam. ..	43,287	2.1	4.6	— 2.5	44,368
Todmorden M.B.	Yorks., W.R.	23,892	3.1	3.5	— 0.4	23,986
Dover M.B.	Kent ..	39,995	4.5	2.0	2.5	39,000
*Gt. Yarmouth C.B. ..	Norfolk ..	60,700	4.9	1.5	3.4	58,657
Bristol C.B.	Glos. ..	376,975	2.2	3.9	— 1.7	383,562
Leicester C.B.	Leics. ..	234,143	1.7	4.5	— 2.8	240,758
Swansea C.B.	Glam. ..	157,554	4.3	1.8	2.5	153,683
Lowestoft M.B.	Suff. ...	44,323	3.0	3.0	0.0	44,315
Lincoln C.B.	Lincs. ..	66,042	2.0	4.0	— 2.0	67,370
Darlington C.B.	Durh. ..	65,842	2.0	3.8	— 1.8	67,028
Rhondda U.D.	Glam. ..	162,717	1.3	4.4	— 3.1	167,799
Sheffield C.B.	Yorks., W.R.	490,639	2.3	3.4	— 1.1	495,898
Aberdare U.D.	Glam. ..	55,007	3.0	2.7	0.3	54,839
Ipswich C.B.	Suff. ...	79,371	1.8	3.4	— 1.6	80,633
Norwich C.B.	Norfolk ..	120,661	1.3	3.4	— 2.1	123,156
Southampton C.B. ..	Hants ..	160,994	2.0	2.6	— 0.6	161,912
Plymouth C.B.	Devon ..	210,036	1.3	2.6	— 1.3	212,727
Portsmouth C.B.	Hants ..	247,284	1.7	1.8	— 0.1	247,414

* See reference to inflation of census population. Appendix A.

The contrasts shown in these statements have been obtained by the use of percentages based, in all cases, upon the respective total census populations. It should be noted, however, that the movements themselves relate only to the "occupied" populations, and that their portrayal in the form adopted will accordingly be subject to an element of variation due to differences in the proportion of "occupied" to total. For the country as a whole the total "occupied" population is less than half the occupied and unoccupied combined, so that, apart from the effect of local variations, the substitution of the former as the basis of comparison would have the effect of approximately doubling the relative magnitude of the daily movements.

**APPENDIX A.—INFLATION OF THE POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN AREAS.—
CENSUS 1921.**

Reference has been made in this and other reports to the fact that the 1921 Census, which had been planned to take place on the 24th April, had, at the last moment, to be postponed and that it was not possible to carry out the enumeration until the night of the 19th June, nearly two months later. The mere interruption of the chain of administrative processes, carefully prepared in advance to facilitate the smooth working of the whole system of operations, cannot but have had an adverse effect upon the ultimate statistics which the census was designed to provide. The effect is not a measurable one and it is hoped that, owing to the precautions taken, it can be disregarded as negligible. But the change of date in itself had a very definite effect quite apart from the mere disturbance of the machinery. The acceptance of classification of the population by area of enumeration as equivalent to that of normal residence depends very much upon the date on which the census is taken, and past experience has indicated that a day in March or April is the most satisfactory for the purpose for the majority of individual districts. With the lengthening of the days and the rising temperature of the succeeding months, the attractiveness of seaside and health resorts makes itself felt and the summer tidal migration sets in, ultimately enlarging the populations of these areas out of all proportion to their winter strength. The 19th June, the date on which the census was actually taken, succeeded in avoiding the worst of the disturbance—the recognised industrial holiday season—but there is no doubt that, partly because it fell in an unusually warm and fine week-end, the movement had begun and that the populations of the towns usually affected by this migration would have been sensibly lower at the earlier date.

Objects requiring the resident population for their treatment are varied and include the important subject of vital statistics—since Births and Deaths are classified strictly according to residence; it clearly became desirable, therefore, to see whether the local inflation could be measured and what adjustment of the census figures would be involved in showing a population distributed by residence instead of by place of enumeration.

Examination of the data available indicated that the most satisfactory basis of adjustment would be provided by the information given in the second column of the census schedules in which persons not normally resident with the household were asked to describe themselves as visitors, and the numbers so described were, after consideration, adopted as the basis of the measure of inflation. Caution was required in the application of these returns, however, for it was seen that some visitors had escaped recognition through having been scheduled as boarders or otherwise, while in other cases the visitors so described included persons whose residence was within the locality itself or persons who had no permanent residence elsewhere and who would not, therefore, fall to be deducted in the process of adjustment.

In areas where the percentage of the population returned as visitors was small in itself, those returns were adopted without further refinement, since any loss of precision measured in relation to the whole population of the area was seen to be of little moment. But in some areas, including most of the more popular holiday resorts, where the proportion of recorded visitors exceeded 10 per cent. of the enumerated populations, special enquiries were addressed to the local census officers with the object of ascertaining precisely whether the enumeration had been attended by any special circumstances tending towards the understatement or overstatement of the number of visitors. The qualitative measure of any error thus ascertained was supplemented by a detailed examination of census schedules in respect of a few typical areas from which, with the aid of the statements of workplace contained thereon, it was found possible to gain some idea of the limits within which the difference between the actual inflation and that indicated by the recorded number of visitors might be expected to range. From the combined results of these processes, and with some regard to the returns of the distribution of food rationing cards in November, 1919, a means of making a closer approximation, where necessary, to the actual number of visitors was found possible, and was applied in correction of the visitor return in 69 local areas.

For the complementary process of restoring the visitor population to the appropriate areas of residence, no satisfactory statistics on which the several contributions of individual districts might be estimated have been available, and in their absence a flat rate distribution based upon the local populations, after deducting visitors, has been adopted throughout the country.* It may be observed, however, that the total recorded census visitors for the whole country numbered only 2·6 per cent. of the enumerated population and that of these more than half were scattered throughout inland areas and would to a great extent be present whenever the census might be taken. Any error arising through the adoption of an arbitrary method of redistribution will probably be unimportant in the bulk of the urban and rural areas separately dealt with. Further, a redistribution on the lines indicated has the effect of confining all material variation to the relatively small number of holiday resorts, leaving the bulk of the populations in harmony with the census figures.

For a statement of the estimated resident population of each of the 1,817 individual boroughs, urban districts and rural districts, reference should be made to the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1921. In the majority of the areas the differences between enumerated and estimated resident populations are unimportant. In only 209 cases do they exceed 3 per cent., and of these only 92 show an inflation estimated to exceed 10 per cent. (of the enumerated figure).

The 209 areas in which the inflation or proportion of enumerated population in excess of the estimated resident population was more than 3 per cent. are shown in alphabetical order in the following table.

INFLATION.—BOROUGH, URBAN DISTRICTS AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. OF THE 1921 ENUMERATED POPULATION CONSISTED OF TEMPORARY VISITORS.

District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.	District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.
BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.					
		%			
Aberayron U.D.	1,312	6·0	Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.	15,471	28·0
Abergele and Pensarn U.D.	2,631	13·1	Budleigh Salterton U.D. . .	2,624	8·5
Aberystwyth M.B. . . .	11,211	19·9	Builth Wells U.D. . . .	1,777	5·4
Aldeburgh M.B.	2,889	11·4	Burnham on Sea U.D. . .	5,571	11·6
Ambleside U.D.	2,876	20·1	Buxton M.B.	15,641	5·5
Appleby M.B.	1,785	7·1	Chorleywood U.D. . . .	2,444	4·4
Arundel M.B.	2,742	3·7	Church Stretton U.D. . .	1,669	12·6
			Clacton U.D.	17,051	31·1
Bakewell U.D.	3,064	3·2	Clevedon U.D.	6,724	7·1
Bala U.D.	1,405	3·1	Colwyn Bay and Colwyn U.D.	18,774	15·7
Barmouth U.D.	3,553	43·5	Conway M.B.	6,506	5·0
Barnard Castle U.D. . .	4,738	5·0	Criccieth U.D.	1,886	4·5
Baslow and Bubnell U.D.	866	6·4	Cromer U.D.	5,436	26·2
			Dawlish U.D.	4,675	6·8
Beaconsfield U.D. . . .	3,642	3·6	Deal M.B.	12,998	5·8
Beaumaris M.B.	1,841	6·3	Dolgelley U.D.	2,013	3·1
Berwick upon Tweed M.B.	12,985	5·1	Droitwich M.B.	4,591	14·6
Bettws y Coed U.D. . .	1,025	15·2	Eastbourne C.B.	62,028	13·6
Bexhill M.B.	20,363	13·5	Exmouth U.D.	13,606	6·0
			Felixstowe U.D.	11,686	18·7
Blackpool C.B.	99,639	25·9	Filey U.D.	4,549	25·9
Bognor U.D.	13,302	13·6	Folkestone M.B.	37,535	9·5
Bournemouth C.B. . . .	91,761	11·5	Fowey M.B.	2,170	8·0
Bridlington M.B. . . .	22,764	33·2	Frinton on Sea U.D. . .	3,032	34·0
Brighton C.B.	142,430	5·4	Grange U.D.	2,920	29·6

* The resident population of the Administrative County of London obtained in this way was distributed amongst the constituent Metropolitan Boroughs in proportion to their total enumerated population.

INFLATION—continued.

District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.	District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.
BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS—(continued).					
		%			%
Grasmere U.D.	1,173	27.3	Ryde M.B.	11,294	7.8
Great Yarmouth C.B. ..	60,700	7.3	St. Anne's on the Sea U.D.	15,042	30.1
Harrogate M.B.	38,885	11.6	St. Helens U.D. (<i>Isle of</i>	5,706	14.6
Harwich M.B.	13,046	4.7	<i>Wight</i>).		
Haslemere U.D.	3,865	3.2	St. Ives M.B. (<i>Cornwall</i>) ..	6,947	5.7
Hastings C.B.	66,495	10.5	Salcombe U.D.	2,199	9.3
Henley on Thames M.B. ..	6,836	3.8	Saltburn by the Sea U.D.	4,719	17.7
Herne Bay U.D.	11,872	14.7	Sandgate U.D.	2,768	6.9
Hexham U.D.	8,843	3.9	Sandown U.D.	7,661	29.0
Heysham U.D.	5,027	24.0	Scalby U.D.	1,437	3.3
Holme Cultram U.D. ..	5,419	12.5	Scarborough M.B.	46,179	18.8
Hornsea U.D.	4,279	13.5	Seaford U.D.	6,989	13.6
Hove M.B.	46,505	5.1	Seaton U.D.	2,295	19.6
Hoylake and West Kirby	17,068	3.1	Shanklin U.D.	7,368	41.8
U.D.			Sheringham U.D.	4,771	23.9
Hythe M.B.	7,767	4.2	Sidmouth U.D.	5,668	12.9
Ilfracombe U.D.	11,772	25.8	Skegness U.D.	9,246	51.6
Ilkley U.D.	9,098	5.7	Southend on Sea C.B. ..	106,010	14.6
Keswick U.D.	5,555	23.0	Southport C.B.	76,621	6.2
Kirklington cum Upsland	246	3.3	Southwold M.B.	3,370	17.6
U.D.			Stow on the Wold U.D. ..	1,205	3.9
Knarborough U.D.	5,518	3.2	Stratford on Avon M.B. ..	9,392	4.7
Littlehampton U.D. ..	11,287	22.8	Stratton and Bude U.D. ..	3,958	21.1
Llandilo U.D.	2,102	3.4	Swanage U.D.	7,106	22.9
Llandrindod Wells U.D. ..	4,596	39.4	Teignmouth U.D.	10,970	15.7
Llandudno U.D.	19,281	33.1	Tenby M.B.	4,832	11.9
Llanfairfechan U.D. ..	3,639	15.3	Thornton U.D.	6,182	13.6
Llangollen U.D.	3,679	9.7	Torquay M.B.	39,431	14.6
Llanwrtyd U.D.	1,173	33.9	Towyn U.D.	4,413	14.7
Llŷdud U.D.	2,868	8.2	Ventnor U.D.	6,059	18.6
Lyme Regis M.B.	2,882	20.9	Walsoken U.D.	4,587	14.1
Lynton U.D.	2,587	34.1	Walton on the Naze U.D.	3,664	33.1
Lytham U.D.	10,835	6.4	Watchet U.D.	1,883	3.7
Mablethorpe U.D.	2,852	31.1	Weston super Mare U.D. ..	31,643	20.8
Mallwyd U.D.	733	4.6	Weybridge U.D.	6,684	3.1
Malvern U.D.	17,812	4.5	Weymouth and Melcombe	24,556	9.5
Margate M.B.	46,480	40.3	Regis M.B.		
Marlow U.D.	5,144	3.2	Whitby U.D.	12,510	4.8
Matlock U.D.	7,060	11.4	Whitley and Monkseaton	22,228	13.6
Matlock Bath and Scarthin	1,823	7.1	U.D.		
Nick U.D.			Whitstable U.D.	9,842	7.1
Menai Bridge U.D.	1,798	3.4	Windermere U.D.	6,495	19.8
Minehead U.D.	6,013	15.6	Windlesham U.D.	4,878	3.7
Morecambe M.B.	19,178	29.0	Withernsea U.D.	4,701	17.7
Newbiggin by the Sea U.D.	6,808	4.2	Woodhall Spa U.D.	1,635	12.4
New Hunstanton U.D. ..	4,289	29.1	Worthing M.B.	35,215	10.5
New Quay U.D. (<i>Card.</i>) ..	1,253	11.1			
New Quay U.D. (<i>Cornwall</i>)	6,637	26.0	RURAL DISTRICTS.		
New Romney M.B.	1,604	6.5	Aberystwyth	12,297	3.2
Paignton U.D.	14,451	13.6	Alnwick	14,367	13.8
Penmaenmawr U.D.	4,483	7.5	Alston with Garrigill ..	3,344	17.2
Penzance M.B.	12,087	3.3	Axminster	9,807	3.1
Porthcawl U.D.	6,642	16.7	Aysgarth	4,394	4.4
Precsall U.D.	1,867	10.3	Barnstaple	19,293	7.2
Prestatyn U.D.	4,083	27.9	Belford	5,654	12.6
Pwllheli M.B.	3,809	7.0	Bellingham	5,952	5.4
Ramsgate M.B.	36,561	17.7	Blean	8,682	4.6
Redcar U.D.	16,401	5.8	Bootle	6,420	7.1
Rhyl U.D.	13,490	22.7			
Rothbury U.D.	1,682	27.7			
Royal Tunbridge Wells	35,551	3.6			
M.B.					

INFLATION—*continued.*

District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.	District.	Enumerated Population, 1921.	Excess of enumerated over estimated resident population expressed as a percentage of the former.
RURAL DISTRICTS—(continued)					%
Brampton	8,876	9.3	Newhaven	6,211	5.6
Bridlington	8,154	4.2	Norham and Islandshires	5,996	9.2
Camelford	7,730	3.9	Reeth	2,532	7.0
Castle Ward	13,137	4.2	Rock	2,221	3.2
Catherington	4,157	10.5	Romney Marsh	3,158	4.5
Christchurch	5,314	3.8	Rothbury	5,054	6.0
Conway	8,520	3.5	St. Asaph (<i>Flint</i>)	8,157	5.7
Cookham	13,714	3.4	Scarborough	6,452	5.1
Dolgelley	8,365	6.9	South Westmorland	19,398	4.8
Dorking	10,575	3.7	Spilsby	21,804	3.8
Dover	8,873	3.6	Startforth	5,331	12.6
East Preston	7,449	4.5	Steyning West	10,205	3.6
Edeirion	4,936	3.3	Stokesley	12,918	3.3
Erpingham	17,890	4.0	Tavistock	15,609	3.8
Glendale	8,351	3.6	Thakeham	8,416	3.2
Goring	3,318	5.0	Westhampnett	17,871	3.6
Haltwhistle	9,751	3.8	West Ward	6,519	7.8
Havant	6,944	5.6	Whitby	9,691	11.2
Hexham	24,585	10.5	Williton	11,947	3.8
Isle of Thanet	14,085	14.6	Unnamed R.D. (Ysgubor y coed C.P.) (adminis- tered by the Rural District Council of Machynlleth, Mont- gomeryshire).	347	6.6
Isle of Wight	30,910	4.5	Unnamed R.D. (Pennal C.P.) (administered by the Rural District Council of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire).	426	4.5
Kingsbridge	11,627	4.7			
Lancaster	9,734	4.3			
Leyburn	6,388	4.1			
Llanfyrnach	2,419	3.5			
Llangollen	3,779	3.3			
Lymington	12,890	3.2			
Machynlleth	3,911	3.1			
Marshland	15,589	10.1			
Marston Sicca	1,728	3.4			

APPENDIX B.—continued.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

NAME and SURNAME— of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 24th April, 1941, and who is resident in the United Kingdom or holds an establishment—		RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	RELIGION	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	Place of Work	Other Information	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

To be filled up by the Enumerator.		Enumerator's Initials	
Name	Address	Initials	Initials

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature
(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)

APPENDIX C.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

(a) AREAS DEALT WITH IN THE CENSUS REPORTS.

These areas may be regarded as of four main classes, Administrative (including Judicial), Poor Law and Registration, Ecclesiastical, and Parliamentary. Except in the last case, three orders of subdivision, which are denoted by the letters *a*, *b* and *c* are represented in each instance. The areas dealt with and their numbers are as follow :—

I. Administrative Areas.

1. Local Government Areas.

<i>a.</i>	{ Administrative Counties	62
	{ County Boroughs	82

Administrative Counties are subdivided into

<i>b.</i>	{ Urban Areas, 1,072 { Metropolitan Boroughs	28
	{ { Municipal Boroughs	246
	{ { Other Urban Districts	798
	{ Rural Districts	663

Urban Areas are sometimes subdivided into Wards; also in some cases contain more than one Civil Parish.

Rural Districts are subdivided into Civil Parishes.

County Boroughs are subdivided into Wards; also in some cases contain more than one Civil Parish.

The total number of Civil Parishes is 14,483

The total number of Wards of all Urban Areas (including County Boroughs) 3,579

2. Judicial Areas.

<i>a.</i>	Petty Sessional Divisions	743
	also	

<i>a.</i>	County Court Circuits	54
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County Court Circuits are subdivided into

<i>b.</i>	County Court Districts	465
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II. Poor Law and Registration Areas.

<i>a.</i>	Poor Law Union or Registration Counties	55
	subdivided into	

<i>b.</i>	Poor Law Unions (including the Scilly Islands)	637
	or the nearly always identical	

<i>b.</i>	Registration Districts	634
	the latter subdivided into	

<i>c.</i>	Registration Sub-districts	1,913
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Poor Law Unions and Registration Sub-districts are subdivided into

	Civil Parishes	14,483
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III. Ecclesiastical Areas.

<i>a.</i>	Ecclesiastical Provinces	2
	subdivided into	

<i>b.</i>	Dioceses	37
	subdivided into	

<i>c.</i>	{ Parishes	13,436
	{ Extra-parochial places	371

IV. Parliamentary Areas.

	Constituencies	509
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APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

(b). TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS CENSUS VOLUMES, 1921.

Subject of Table.	Areas for which statistics are given.	Published volume.	Table.
Population and Acreage:—			
Population at each Census, 1801-1921, and Intercensal Variations	{ England and Wales Counties	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	1 1
Population estimated to the middle of each year, 1801-1921	England and Wales	General Tables ..	2
Acreage; Population, Proportional Population and Variations at certain Censuses, 1801-1921	England and Wales and Counties	" " ..	3, 4 and 5
Population, 1851-1921 ..	England and Wales, and Urban and Rural Aggregates	" " ..	7
Population and Intercensal Variations, 1861-1921	County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population, 1921	" " ..	11
Population and Intercensal Variations, 1901-1921	England and Wales, Counties, Urban and Rural Aggregates, Urban and Rural Areas, and Greater London	{ General Tables .. County Volumes ..	6, 8 and 12 2
Population (1911 and 1921) and Intercensal Variation; Persons per Acre, 1921	Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables ..	10
Acreage; Population (1911 and 1921); Private Families and Dwellings	Counties, Urban and Rural Areas, Wards of Urban Areas, and Civil Parishes	County Volumes	3
Population: Urban and Rural Distribution	Counties	General Tables ..	9
Numbers of Administrative Areas; and Classification of Civil Parishes by Population, 1921	"	" " ..	13
Acreage; Population, and certain Age Groups	Poor Law Union Counties; Poor Law Unions and Parishes	{ General Tables .. County Volumes ..	14 and 15 4
Population and constitution by Local Government Areas	Registration Districts and Sub-districts	County Volumes ..	5
Intercensal Changes in Boundaries, 1911-1921	Administrative and Registration Areas	" " ..	6
Population and Parliamentary Electors	Parliamentary Counties and Constituencies	{ General Tables .. County Volumes ..	16 and 17 7
Constitution by Local Government Areas	Parliamentary Constituencies ..	County Volumes ..	8
Population	County Court Circuits and Districts	General Tables ..	18 and 19
Acreage; Population ..	Central Criminal Court District	London County Volume	9A
Acreage; Population; and Constitution	Petty Sessional Divisions ..	County Volumes ..	9
Population, 1911 and 1921 ..	England (as defined for Church purposes); Ecclesiastical Provinces, Dioceses and Parishes	Ecclesiastical Areas (England)	1, 2 and 5
Numbers and classification according to population of Ecclesiastical Parishes	Dioceses	" " ..	2 and 4
Constitution by Administrative Counties and County Boroughs	"	" " ..	3
Housing:—			
Buildings, Dwellings, Rooms and Families	{ England and Wales, and Large Aggregates Counties, and Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	20 10
Private Families—classified by size of family, rooms occupied, and density of occupation	{ England and Wales, and Large Aggregates Counties, and Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	22 11
Private Families and Dwellings	{ Counties, and Urban and Rural Areas Wards and Civil Parishes ..	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	30 3

(b). TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS CENSUS VOLUMES, 1921—continued.

Subject of Table.	Areas for which statistics are given.	Published volume.	Table.
Housing—continued.			
Dwellings—classified by number of rooms and of occupying families	England and Wales, Large Aggregates and Counties	General Tables ..	21
<i>Private Families :—</i>			
Distribution by rooms occupied	England and Wales, Large Aggregates, and Counties	General Tables ..	23
Distribution by size of family	" "	" " "	24
Relation of size of family to rooms occupied	" "	" " "	26
Relation of density of occupation to rooms occupied	" "	" " "	27
Relation of density of occupation to size of family	" "	" " "	28
<i>Population in Private Families :—</i>			
Distribution by rooms occupied	" "	" " "	25
Distribution by size of family	" "	" " "	25
Distribution by density of occupation	" "	" " "	29
<i>Rooms occupied by Private Families :—</i>			
Comparison with standard number	" "	" " "	28
Institutions :—			
Number, Total Population, and Inmates	{ England and Wales, and Counties Urban and Rural Areas ..	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	31 12
<i>Inmates :—</i>			
Ages and Marital Conditions	England and Wales	General Tables ..	42
Occupations, or Former Occupations	" " " "	Occupation Tables	6
Ages and Marital Conditions :—			
Ages (Individual Years) ..	England and Wales, London and Large Aggregates, Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	32 13
Ages (Individual Years) and Marital Conditions	England and Wales, London, and Large Aggregates	General Tables ..	32
Ages (Quinquennial Groups) and Marital Conditions	England and Wales, Large Aggregates, Geographical Divisions, Counties, County Boroughs, Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	33 14 and 14A
Ages (in three groups) ..	Poor Law Union Counties, Poor Law Unions and Parishes	{ General Tables .. County Volumes ..	14 and 15 4
Ages and Marital Conditions—Distribution and Proportions	England and Wales, Large Aggregates, Geographical Divisions, Counties, County Boroughs, Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables ..	35-39
Ages of Husbands and Wives in combination	England and Wales	Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility	5 and 6
Ages of Husbands and Wives in combination per million married couples	" " " "	" " "	7
Age Distribution and Proportions, 1851-1921	" " " "	General Tables ..	34 and 35
Age Distribution, 1891-1921 ..	Urban and Rural Aggregates ..	" " "	40
Marital Condition Distribution, 1901-1921	" " " "	" " "	41
<i>Institutions :—</i>			
Ages and Marital Conditions of Inmates	England and Wales	" " "	42

(b). TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS CENSUS VOLUMES, 1921—continued.

Subject of Table.	Areas for which statistics are given.	Published volume.	Table.
Ages and Marital Conditions— continued :—			
<i>Aliens :—</i>			
Ages and Marital Conditions	England and Wales, and Counties having over 5,000 aliens	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	48 and 49 22A
Attendance at Educational Institutions :—			
Ages of Males and Females ..	England and Wales Counties and Areas of separate local Education Authorities	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	43 15
Occupations (of persons aged 12 years and over) :—			
Occupations by sex	England and Wales, Large Aggregates, Counties, and Urban Areas with more than 20,000 population	Occupation Tables County Volumes ..	1 16
Occupations of Males and Females at twelve Age Groups	England and Wales, and six of the principal Industrial Areas	Occupation Tables	2, 4, 8, and 9
Occupations of Married Men ..	England and Wales	" " ..	3
Occupations (Condensed List) by sex	Counties, and Urban Areas ..	County Volumes ..	17 and 18
Proportion of Occupied to Total Persons in various Age Groups, 1911 and 1921	Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	" " ..	19
Proportion of Single, Married, Widowed and of Employers, Workers, etc., in various groups of occupations	Counties	" " ..	20
Former Occupations of the Retired	England and Wales	Occupation Tables	5
Occupations (or former Occupations) of Inmates of Poor Law Institutions, Mental Hospitals, and Prisons	" "	" " ..	6
Occupations of Aliens ..	" "	" " ..	7
Industries (persons aged 12 years and over) :—			
Number engaged in each Industry by sex and age and occupational distribution	" "	Industry Tables ..	1 and 3
Number engaged in each Industry, distinguishing sex and principal occupations in each	England and Wales, and six of the principal Industrial Areas	" " ..	2
Numbers of Males and Females engaged in each Industry (Condensed List)	England and Wales, Counties and certain Urban Areas	" " ..	4
Birthplaces and Nationality :—			
Birthplaces of the Population ..	England and Wales, Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	45 and 50 21
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth and Country of Nationality	England and Wales Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	46 22
Aliens by Country of Birth, Age and Marital Condition	England and Wales, and Counties having over 5,000 aliens	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	48 and 49 22A
Aliens by Country of Birth and Occupation	England and Wales Counties having over 5,000 aliens	Occupation Tables County Volumes ..	7 22B
Birthplaces, and proportions per 10,000 persons, of the Population, 1851-1921	England and Wales	General Tables ..	52 and 53

(b). TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS CENSUS VOLUMES, 1921—*continued*.

Subject of Table.	Areas for which statistics are given.	Published volume.	Table.
Birthplaces and Nationality—<i>continued</i> :			
Natives of England and Wales enumerated in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, 1851-1921	England and Wales	General Tables ..	51
Birthplaces of the Population per 10,000 of each sex	England and Wales, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	.. ..	47
Dependency (of children under 16 years of age) :—			
Families of Married Men, Married Women, Widowers, and Widows	England and Wales	Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility	1
Classification by age of parent, size of family, and showing total number of children at each age	England and Wales, Geographical Regions, and Counties	.. ..	2 and 3
Classification by Occupation of male parent	England and Wales .. ..	.. ..	4
Ages of Husbands and Wives in combination	.. ..	.. ..	5 and 6
Ages of Husbands and Wives in Combination per one million married couples	.. ..	.. ..	7
Orphanhood (of children under 15 years of age) :—			
At each year of age	England and Wales, and Geographical Regions	Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility	8
	Counties	County Volumes ..	24
At quinquennial age-groups ..	Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 population	Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility	9
		County Volumes ..	24
Without regard to age ..	Urban Areas with less than 50,000 population, and Rural Districts	County Volumes ..	24A
Fertility :—			
Relative Fertility or Relative Probability of a child being born within a year :—			
Classified by parents' age (individual years)	England and Wales	Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility	10
Classified by parents' age (quinquennial groups) and size of existing family	.. ..	.. ..	11
Classified by parents' age (quinquennial groups)	England and Wales, and Counties	.. ..	12
Classified by father's occupation, by his age (quinquennial groups), and size of existing family	England and Wales .. ..	.. ..	13
Workplaces :—			
Males and Females working within and without each area	Counties and Urban and Rural Areas	Workplaces ..	1
Inward and outward movements (persons only) to and from each area	.. ..	.. ..	2
Night and Day Populations ..	Counties, and Urban Areas with more than 20,000 population	.. ..	3

(b). TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VARIOUS CENSUS VOLUMES, 1921—*continued*.

Subject of Table.	Areas for which statistics are given.	Published volume.	Table.
English and Welsh Languages :—			
Persons speaking English and Welsh at certain Age Groups	Wales and Monmouth .. Counties, Urban and Rural Areas	General Tables .. County Volumes ..	54 25
Persons speaking English and Welsh (without distinguishing ages)	Counties, Urban and Rural Areas, and Civil Parishes	{ General Tables .. County Volumes ..	56 25A
Proportions of the population at certain Age Groups speaking English and Welsh, 1911 and 1921	Wales and Monmouth ..	General Tables ..	55
Proportions of the population (without distinguishing ages) speaking English and Welsh, 1911 and 1921	Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Areas with over 50,000 population	.. .. .	57
Appendices :—			
A. Boroughs, Urban Districts and Rural Districts in which more than 3 per cent. of the population consisted of Temporary Visitors	—	.. .. .	—
B. Numbers, Ages, Birthplaces, and Nationality of Seamen (including Fishermen) not enumerated with the general population	—	.. .. .	—
C. Numbers, Ages, Marital Conditions, and Birthplaces of Non-Civilians and Civilians enumerated on H.M. vessels, or on premises under Naval, Military or Air Force discipline outside Great Britain	—	.. .. .	—

APPENDIX D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SIX INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

I. GREATER LONDON (or the City and Metropolitan Police Areas), comprising :—

LONDON Administrative County (including the City of London).

ESSEX, part of, viz. :—

The County Boroughs of East and West Ham.

The Urban Districts of Barking Town, Buckhurst Hill, Chingford,* Ilford, Leyton, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Walthamstow, Wanstead, and Woodford.

The Rural Districts of Epping (part of, viz., Chigwell C.P.) and Romford (part of, viz., Dagenham C.P.).

HERTFORDSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The Urban Districts of Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt, East Barnet Valley, and Watford (part of, viz., Oxhey C.P.).

The Rural Districts of Barnet, Hatfield (part of, viz., Northaw C.P.) and Watford (part of, viz., Aldenham C.P.).

KENT, part of, viz. :—

The Municipal Borough of Bromley.

The Urban Districts of Beckenham, Bexley, Chislehurst, Crayford, Erith, Penge, and Sidcup.

The Rural District of Bromley (part of, viz., The Civil Parishes of Downe, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, Mottingham, North Cray, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, and West Wickham).

MIDDLESEX Administrative County.

SURREY, part of, viz. :—

The County Borough of Croydon.

The Municipal Boroughs of Kingston on Thames, Richmond, and Wimbledon.

The Urban Districts of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, East and West Molesey, Epsom, Esher and the Dittons (part of, viz., Thames Ditton and Long Ditton C.P.s), Ham, Merton and Morden, Mitcham, Surbiton, Sutton, and The Maldens and Coombe.

The Rural Districts of Epsom (part of, viz., The Civil Parishes of Banstead, Cheam, Chessington, Cuddington, Ewell, and Woodmansterne) and Godstone (part of, viz., The Civil Parishes of Addington, Farleigh and Warlingham).

II. LANCASHIRE AND PARTS OF CHESHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE, comprising :—

LANCASHIRE Administrative County (with associated County Boroughs).

CHESHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Stockport, and Wallasey.

The Municipal Boroughs of Dukinfield, Hyde, and Stalybridge.

The Urban Districts of Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton upon Mersey, Bowdon, Bredbury and Romiley, Bromborough, Cheadle and Gatley, Compstall, Ellesmere Port and Whitby, Hale, Handforth, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Higher Bebington, Hollingworth, Hoylake and West Kirby, Knutsford, Lower Bebington, Lymm, Marple, Mottram in Longdendale, Neston and Parkgate, Runcorn, Sale, and Wilmslow.

The Rural Districts of Bucklow, Runcorn, and Wirral.

DERBYSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The Municipal Borough of Glossop.

The Urban District of New Mills.

III. YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING, WITH THE CITY OF YORK, comprising :—

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING, Administrative County (with associated County Boroughs) and the County Borough of the City of York.

IV. NORTH-EAST COAST, comprising :—

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING, part of, viz. :—

The County Borough of Middlesbrough.

The Municipal Borough of Thornaby on Tees.

The Urban Districts of Eston, Guisborough, Loftus, Redcar, Saltburn by the Sea, and Skelton and Brotton.

The Rural Districts of Guisborough and Middlesbrough.

DURHAM Administrative County (with associated County Boroughs).

IV. NORTH-EAST COAST—*continued*.

NORTHUMBERLAND, part of, viz. :—

The County Boroughs of Newcastle upon Tyne and Tynemouth.

The Municipal Boroughs of Morpeth and Wallsend.

The Urban Districts of Ashington, Bedlingtonshire, Blyth, Cramlington, Earsdon, Gosforth, Hexham, Longbenton, Newbiggin by the Sea, Newburn, Prudhoe, Seaton Delaval, Seghill, Weetslade, and Whitley and Monkseaton.

The Rural Districts of Castle Ward, Hexham, Morpeth, and Newcastle upon Tyne.

V. BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT, comprising :—

STAFFORDSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The County Boroughs of Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton.

The Municipal Borough of Wednesbury.

The Urban Districts of Amblecote, Bilston, Brierley Hill, Brownhills, Coseley, Darlaston, Heath-town or Wednesfield Heath, Perry Bar, Quarry Bank, Rowley Regis, Sedgeley, Short Heath, Tettenhall, Tipton, Wednesfield, and Willenhall.

The Rural Districts of Dudley and Walsall.

WARWICKSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The County Boroughs of Birmingham and Coventry.

The Municipal Borough of Sutton Coldfield.

The Rural Districts of Coventry, Foleshill, Meriden and Solihull.

WORCESTERSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The County Borough of Dudley.

The Urban Districts of Bromsgrove, Lye and Wollescote, North Bromsgrove, Oldbury, Redditch, and Stourbridge.

The Rural Districts of Bromsgrove and Halesowen.

VI. SOUTH WALES, comprising :—

MONMOUTHSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The County Borough of Newport.

The Urban Districts of Abercarn, Abersychan, Abertillery, Bedwas and Machen, Bedwellty, Blaenavon, Ebbw Vale, Llanfrechfa Upper, Llantarnam, Mynyddislwyn, Nantyglo and Blaina, Panteg, Pontypool, Rhymney, Risca, and Tredegar.

The Rural District of St. Mellons.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The Urban District of Brynmawr.

The Rural Districts of Crickhowell, Vaynor and Penderyn, Ystradgynlais, and the Civil Parish of Ystradfellte (administered by Neath Rural District Council).

CARMARTHENSHIRE, part of, viz. :—

The Municipal Boroughs of Kidwelly and Llanelly.

The Urban Districts of Ammanford, Burry Port, Cwmmamman, and Llandilo.

The Rural Districts of Llandilofawr and Llanelly.

GLAMORGANSHIRE Administrative County (with associated County Boroughs).

